SHORT-NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ABOLITION OF PAY COMMISSION

1-J-

**55-1. Q— Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Sircilla):— Will hon. the chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to abolish the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) if not, when the Commission is expected to give its report?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission is sanctioned upto 30-6-1967 and its report is due by that time.
Mr. Speaker:—So far as Government is concerned, they are still considering him as One man Pay Commission. He may be styling himself as Commissioner. But so far as Government are concerned, it is One man Pay Commission.
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It is an insinuation which is not good. He is a retired Chief Justice of our High Court. He has held various posts. It is an insinuation which is absolutely baseless and incorrect.

The intention of the Pay Commission is to study the changes that have taken place in the price structure of the country and then report to the Government. Why such a long time has been given to this particular person to prepare his report? It is said that reasonable time is given; but it looks as though it is very unreasonable so far as the public and employees are concerned.
Mr. Speaker: — Next question the Member on whose name the question stands is not present in the House. For the benefit of the House and for the information of the House, I would ask the Chief Minister to read out the answer. I will not allow any supplementary questions to be put.

REDUCTION OF POMP AND SHOW

1 K—

**54-U. Q—Sri S. Jagannadham:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state: Whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has got any plan for reduction of pomp and show and also for cutting down public spending on the lines shown by the D. M. K. Government of Madras State?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The Government of Andhra Pradesh does not believe in pomp and show. The Ministers of Andhra Pradesh have decided to effect a voluntary cut of 10 percent in their Salaries. Further, new and concrete measures to bring about economy in all possible spheres of Government expenditure are being worked out and are expected to be introduced in the very near future.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS

1-L—

*55-F. Q —Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Service Associations regarding the retention of temporary Government Servants who have put in two to eight years service and not eligible to sit for Public Service Commission Examinations due to over-age by conducting a Special Qualifying Test: and

(b) if so, whether the Government have issued any orders in this regard and if so, whether a copy of the same be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1185, G. A. (Ser-A) Department, dated 20-9-66 as clarified in letters No. 4126/66-1, G. A. (Ser-A) Department, dated 9-11-1966 and 4126/66-5, G. A. (Ser-A) Department dated 27-2-1967 to hold a Special Qualifying Test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for such of the candidates who passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. either compartmentally (with or without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services) or in one attempt and are employed under the State Government as L.D.Cs. and Typists subject to the following conditions:

(i) Candidate should have put in a minimum period of 2 years service (with or without breaks) under the State Government as on 1-7-1966; and
(ii) The maximum age limit shall be 30 years for Telengana candidates and 25 years for Andhra candidates after deducting the temporary service put in by them as on 1-7-1966.

(iii) Copies of the above references are placed on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
(Vide Item (b) of the Answer to the Short Notice Question No. 55-F

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Public Services—Emergency employees being continued in State Government service as Lower Division Clerks—Regularisation of services—Special qualifying test to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission—Orders—Issued.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SERVICE-A) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms. No. 1185. Date the 20th September, 1966

Read the following.


ORDER.

The Hyderabad N. G. Os. Central Union, Hyderabad in its representations cited has brought to the notice of Government that a number of candidates who have passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C in Compartments (without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services) are being continued in service in various Departments of the Government in the State under emergency basis and have put in a service of six to eight years, and if they are ousted from service at this stage, for want of minimum general educational qualification, they will be put to much hardship. So, the Union has requested the Government to hold a special qualifying test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission so as to continue their services.

2. Government after careful consideration of the matter and in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, have decided that such of the candidates who have passed the H.S.C. or S.S.L.C Compartmentally without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for Group IV Services and appointed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks under emergency provisions should appear for a special qualifying test in the shape of a written examination to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, as detailed in para 4 below, with a view to
regularise the services of those that come out successful in the said examination.

3. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission will issue a notification in the usual course inviting applications from such of the H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartentially passed candidates (without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services) and who satisfy the following conditions:

(i) Candidates should have put in a minimum period of two years service (with or without breaks) under the State Government as on 1-7-1966;

(ii) the maximum age limit shall be 30 years for Telangana candidates and 25 years for Andhra candidates after deducting the temporary service put in by them as on 1-7-1966.

4. There will be the following two papers of two hours duration each for the qualifying test:

(i) English essay.

(ii) General knowledge and precis writing—option being given for answering the General knowledge paper either in English or in one of the regional languages.

5. The Heads of Departments, Collectors and District Judges, etc., are requested to take immediate action to give due publicity to the above orders so that the H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartentially passed candidates (without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services) and who are either working in their Departments/Offices or have already been ousted, may take the advantage of appearing for the special qualifying examination, with a view to have their services regularised.

(By order and in the name of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh)

K. N. Anantaraman,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
(SERVICES-A) DEPARTMENT

Letter No. 4160/66-1, Dated 9-11-1966,

From

S. Satyanarayana, M. A., Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub:— Public Services—Emergency employees being continued in State Government Service as Lower Division Clerks—
Regularisation of Services—Special Qualifying Test to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission—Clarification—I ssued.

Ref:—G. O. Ms. No. 1185, General Administration (Services—A) Department, Dated 20-9-1966.

I am directed to invite your attention to the G. O. cited wherein orders have been issued to conduct a special qualifying test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission to such of the candidates who have passed H. S. C or S. S. L. C. Compartmentally without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services and appointed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks under emergency provisions, subject to certain conditions.

Subsequently a doubt has been raised as to whether the H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartmentally passed candidates who have obtained the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services also are eligible for the special qualifying test. It is hereby clarified that the orders issued in G. O. cited will apply equally to those who have passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartmentally with or without minimum percentage of marks, as the intention of conducting the special qualifying test is to enable the H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartmentally passed candidates who are temporarily employed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks to qualify themselves at the above test for regular appointment.

I am, therefore, to request you to allow the H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. Compartmentally passed candidates with or without the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV services and who are temporarily employed under State Government as Lower Division Clerks to sit for the special qualifying test to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, subject to the conditions specified in para 3 of the G. O. cited.

Yours faithfully,

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SERVICES—A) DEPARTMENT


From

S. Satyanarayana, M. A., Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad.
Sir,

Sub:— Public Services—Emergency employees being continued in State Government Service as Lower Division Clerks—Regularisation of Services special qualifying test to be conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission—Further clarification—Issued.

Ref:— G. O. Ms. No. 1185, G. A. (Ser—A) Dept, dt. 20-9-66
3. From the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Lr. No. 2439-E1/66, dated 4-3-1967.

In the G. O. cited, orders have been issued to conduct a special qualifying test by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission to such of the candidates who have passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. compartmentally without obtaining the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services. In the letter second cited, it has been clarified that H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. compartmentally passed candidates with or without the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for entry into Group IV Services who are temporarily employed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks to sit for the above test subject to the conditions specified in para 3 of the G. O. cited.

On receipt of representations, the matter has been re-considered in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and the Government have accepted the suggestions of the Commission in its letter 3rd cited, to allow also the candidates who have passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. in one attempt and who are temporarily employed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks and Typists to sit for the special qualifying test, besides those who passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. compartmentally as mentioned in pre-para.

I am, therefore, to request you to allow also the candidates who have passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. in one attempt and who are temporarily employed under the State Government as Lower Division Clerks and Typists to sit for special qualifying test to be conducted by the Commission, subject to the conditions specified in para 3 of G. O. Ms. No. 1185, General Administration (Ser. A) Dept dated 20-91966, besides those who passed H. S. C. or S. S. L. C. compartmentally.

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S. No. 1 - M.

S. N. Q. No. 54 - P:— Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli): Will the hon. Minister for Excise & Prohibition be placed to state:

(a) whether investigation has been completed in respect of the lorry containing rectified spirit carried from the Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district to Hyderabad in the name of denatured

SEIZURE OF LORRY CONTAINING RECTIFIED SPIRIT

S. No. 1 - M.

S. N. Q. No. 54 - P:— Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli): Will the hon. Minister for Excise & Prohibition be placed to state:

(a) whether investigation has been completed in respect of the lorry containing rectified spirit carried from the Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district to Hyderabad in the name of denatured
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spirit, thus seeking to evade excise duty to the tune of 2 1/2 lakhs of rupees due to the state Government;

(b) on whom the responsibility is fixed for this evasion; and

(c) What action has so far been taken against the culprits?

The Minister for Excise & Prohibition (Sri T. V. R ghavulu):—

(a) and (b):—The matter is still pending.

(c) (1) The Board of Revenue issued orders in June 1966 directing the Tummapala Distillery to stop functioning. Against this order the Distillery filed a writ petition and obtained stay orders from the High Court. The writ petition is pending.

(2) The D.I licence of M/S. Mahar Traders of Guntur was revoked by the Collector. Against this order also the Proprietor Sri N.V. Ramanaiah filed a writ petition in the High Court and it is pending.

(3) The driver of the lorry No. APT 6291 and another driver who was also present in the lorry at the time of seizure, the cleaner of the lorry and also the agent of the importer of the rectified spirits, viz., Kamal Chemical Industries, Hyderabad, were prosecuted. The two drivers were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20/- each and the agent of the Kamal Chemical Industries was fined Rs. 100/- by the Munsiff Magistrate Hyderabad in C. C. No. 265/65. The Cleaner was acquitted.

(4) The Distillery officer Tummapal and the sub-Inspector of prohibition, Guntur kept under suspension pending enquiry. Further action will be taken after their responsibility is finally fixed. So far as the Prohibition Inspector was concerned, he is also reinstated.

(5) M/S. Kamal Chemical Industries Hyderabad for whom the rectified spirit was being illicitly transported has been prosecuted under the Hyderabad Abkari Act for importing rectified spirit without permit and the case is pending in the City Criminal Court, Hyderabad, (C-C. No. 554/65).

(6) Further investigation into all these matters is in progress.

Mr. Speaker:—Was not a question of this nature put last year or year before last?

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Yes, Sir,

Mr. Speaker:—So, this is pending for the last 3 or 4 years.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Something like that, for more than 1 1/2 years. Serious corruption case by Anti-corruption Bureau investigated findings of Anti-Corruption Bureau?

Mr. Speaker:—This matter was entrusted to the Anti-Corruption Bureau? What are the findings of the Anti-Corruption Bureau?
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1. Q. B. T. C. V. report, Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points further report. (3 points)

2. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

3. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

4. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

5. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

6. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

7. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

8. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

9. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

10. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

11. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

12. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

13. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

14. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

15. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

16. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

17. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

18. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

19. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.

20. Q. A. B. C. N. V. 14 years send to. Add re-instate 13 years send to. Vigilance Commissioner send to. One or two points omission.
Mr. Speaker:— Who is responsible? Has the responsibility been fixed on anybody? Have any steps been taken to recover this amount? About 2 1/2 Lakhs of rupees due to Government, they have been trying to evade. That represents the tax which has to be paid to the Government. Has the responsibility been fixed? Has that amount been collected from whoever is responsible?
Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— Naturally the amount will be collected from the consignee. The primary responsibility rests on the shoulders of the company which has sold it. It is not on the person who purchased it. That is the position.

Sri L. M. Sarma:— Of course, the right is theirs. It is a matter of negotiation with the sales agent. The primary responsibility rests on the shoulders of the company which has sold it. It is not on the person who purchased it. That is the position.
Mr. Speaker:—I am not able to understand. Why should Government go to Court to tax the amount?

Mr. Speaker:—Under the Act the Government have certain powers to levy certain amount and collect it. An aggrieved party can go to the Court. To say that the Government have to go to Court to collect the amount is something which I cannot understand.
Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—I shall get it examined.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya:—There is no confusion. I take serious objection to it.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—Sir, I am on my legs.

Sri T. Nagireddy,—He is all the time on his legs.

Mr. Speaker:—Then, what is the action taken against those people?

Mr. Speaker:—But one man has been reinstated.
Mr. Speaker:—It looks as though that action is being taken against the persons who were actually responsible for this fraud. They are kept under suspension and the matter is also referred to the Anil-Corruption Bureau and their report is awaited.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—One part of the question is so far as the responsibility of the firmers concerned and what action should be taken against them. But what about tax evasion?

Mr. Speaker:—They will take steps to recover the amount?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—There is another point, Sir. Why is it that they have taken such a long time to get it examined?

(No answer)

Mr. Speaker:—It is rather unfair to make any charges against him. He has been in charge of the portfolio hardly for a month. Any how, please see that the matter is expedited and disposed of.
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is there any stay order issued by the Court in favour of the manufacturer?

Mr. Speaker:—These barrels were the subject matter of some offence. Perhaps this matter was referred to the Court. The property also would have been disposed of according to the orders of the Court. We do not know what the Court has ordered and how they have been disposed of.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu:—That must be pronounced by an authentic Court.

Mr. Speaker:—Why should the Government go to Court to tax the amount? In other words, why the Government has to petition and ask the Court to fix the amount. I do not think it is necessary. The concerned officer after getting the report of the Chemical Examiner should proceed in the matter and then if the aggrieved party feels that the amount is sought to be collected unjustly, he should go to Court. I am not aware of any procedure where by the Government is compelled to go to Court and fix the amount. After getting the report of the Chemical Examiner the Government will know it and then it can fix the amount.

Mr. Speaker:—If the hon. Minister has got the information he can furnish. Otherwise he can say he has no information.

Mr. Speaker:—Board of Directors 5*o)7$;3),

280—3
Mr. Speaker.—Has the hon. Minister got information that Sri V. V. Ramana is the Secretary of that Society?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—I require notice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker.—What the hon. Member says is the President is a Congressman. The Minister has no information about all these things. If members are so much interested they can send separate questions. He will collect the information and furnish to the House.

MUNSIFF MAGISTRATE COURT FOR EACH TALUK.

S. No. 1-N.

S. No. Q. No. 55-W:—Sarvasri S. Jagannadham & Ch. Satyanarayana (Pondur):—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

a) whether the new scheme of one Munsiff Magistrate Court for each taluk has been finalised;
b) whether each Court is provided with an Assistant Public Prosecutor; and

c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Law and Prisons (Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao):—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The work load in a Munsiff Magistrate's Court does not warrant the appointment of an Assistant Public Prosecutor for each Court exclusively.

S. No. 62 (Paharganj):—Sri V. Narasimha Rao, Member of Parliament, Ranga, Nellore district, announce the following.
Mr. Speaker:—Better to put a separate question. Any how has the hon. Minister got any information on that?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Chief Minister seems to have made an announcement to establish a separate court at Palakonda along with the next batch of Munsif Magistrates' Courts that are going to be established.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Chief Minister seems to have made an announcement to establish a separate court at Palakonda along with the next batch of Munsif Magistrates' Courts that are going to be established.

Sri P. Basi Reddy (Pulivendla):—What are the districts where the scheme has not been introduced yet? When do the Government propose to introduce the scheme in those districts?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The districts are Guntur, Chittoor and the district from which the hon. Member hails. These are the three districts where this has not been introduced. We are taking steps to introduce it at the earliest.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—May we have an idea as to what time the Government is likely to take for the completion?
Mr. Speaker:—As and when finances permit.

Mr. Speaker:—Minimum accommodation should be provided, minimum requirements.

Mr. Speaker:—Hon. Members know that this scheme was introduced in stages. Now in the introduction of the scheme in a few districts we are also looking into the different needs that have arisen and those needs are sought to be met. Therefore it is being taken as a phased programme and I am sure that the completion of the introduction will not take very long, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Work load of the Additional Munsif Magistrate Court.

Mr. Speaker:—There is always the possibility of having an additional court whatever the work load permits. If there is any such thing, perhaps the High court will be seized of it and they will recommend to Government.

Mr. Speaker:—That is a fact. Finances should be sufficient.
Sri G. Sivayya (Puttur):—In view of the delay in implementing this new scheme is the Government prepared to make all temporary courts as permanent courts?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Now, I don’t think there are many temporary courts, i.e., Munsif-Magistrates’ courts. All the courts we have established recently—they are all permanent.

Sri G. Sivayya:—It has not yet been issued. There are many temporary courts still extending from year to year.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That is only in the districts where the scheme has not been introduced. In the nature of things when we established courts in the other eight districts, the courts were all permanent. The temporary courts are running only in Chittoor, Cuddapah, and Guntur. So, when the new scheme is introduced in those districts also the question of temporary courts will not arise any longer.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Is it true that Cuddapah district was among the first three districts selected for introduction of the scheme and that it was later on dropped? If so, may I know the reason for dropping the district?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I don’t think there was any such clear-cut priority fixed to any district. There were several priorities drawn up and several matters were taken into account. In the Cabinet we thought we would take at one stretch. So we started from Srikakulam and somehow gaps have been filled. The three districts are more or less clustered together—Guntur, Cuddapah and Chittoor—they will be taken up. I don’t think there were any special reasons which weighed with the Government for taking up a district or not taking up a district.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—My question has not been answered. Is it a fact that Cuddapah district was selected along with the other two districts and that it was later on dropped and some other district was substituted.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No, Sir, there is no question of selecting the district and then dropping it. Such a thing did not take place.
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**Q. 5.** The instructions should come from the hon. Speaker.

**R. 5.** I think the instructions should come from the hon. Speaker.

**Q. 5.** Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

S. No. 1 - 0.

S. No. Q. No. 55-E. Sri P. Gunnavya:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

/LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME TO MAHENDRA TANAYA.
(a) whether it is a fact that consequent to the failure of the Government to take up the Lift Irrigation Scheme to Mahendra Tannya, near Meliyaputti, Pathapatnam taluk, Srikakulam district for which investigation has been completed ten years ago, paddy crops are lost every year in an extent of 50 thousand acres of land; and

(b) if so, when the said work will be taken up?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) කడగడ

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:— There are two more questions by Sri M. Veeraraghava Rao. He is not here to put the question.

An hon. Member:—He has authorised me to put the questions.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of authorising any other hon. Member. The answers will be read out for the information of the House.
MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL

re: THE ANDHRA PRADESH APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967


Mr. Speaker:— I am to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon'ble Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.
Point of Information: 2nd April, 1967.

re: Inclusion of New Ministers in the Cabinet.

"In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I return herewith a copy of each of the following bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 31st March, 1967 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for re-consideration, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the said bills.

1. Andhra Pradesha Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967

Chairman, A. P. Legislative Council."

The next one. "In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Bill, 1967, i.e. L. A. P. 1/67 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 1st April, 1967 without any amendment and signed by me.

Chairman, A. P. Legislative Council."

Now, there are 15 matters under Rule 74. So, if the hon. members Co-operate with me, I will dispose them of in 45 minutes. I would request the hon. Members to be brief, and the Ministers also should be brief in answering and making their statements. That would be better.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: —Inclusion of New Ministers in the Cabinet

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Mr. Speaker, Sir. I desire a clarification from the Chief Minister. As the sittings of the House are going on, there have been news items in the Press that 5 Ministers are going to be appointed by the Chief Minister. Any member who is responsible to this House expects that such a pronouncement comes out from the mouth of the Chief Minister. Is it not advisable that he should enlighten this House, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know what the Chief Minister is going to do. So far as I am concerned, I have no information as to what the Government or the Chief Minister is going to do. We cannot ask the Chief Minister to give out the names of the Members he is going to take in his ministry. If the Chief Minister himself offers to give out the names, I have no objection.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would request the leader of the House and the Chief Minister to announce and take the House into confi-
2. d April, 1977.  

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 

re: The reported statement of the Minister for Public Works, Mysore, regarding the stoppage of second phase of Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam Projects in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Is the Chief Minister going to comply with his request?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy (Anantapur):—He has complied with the request of the press, Sir. Now, he can as well comply with the request of the House.

(Laughter)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE:

re:—The reported statement of the Minister for Public Works, Mysore, regarding the stoppage of second phase of Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam Projects in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Now we shall take up the first item of the Call Attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance given notice of by Sarvasri T. C. Rajan, Chowdary Satyanarayana, K. Butchi Rayudu, G. Satyanarayana Rao, K. Appala Naidu and Vuvilala GopalaKrishnayya calling the attention of the Chief Minister regarding the reported statement of the Minister for Public Works, Mysore regarding the stoppage of second phase of Nagarjunasagar Project and the Srisailam Project in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

(Sri T. C. Rajan Rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker:—Very good. Has he got an extract of the press. Please read out that thing. Let us see what the Minister has got to say about it.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: The reported statement of the Minister for Public Works, Mysore, regarding the stopping of second phase of Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam Projects in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister for Public Works, Mysore seems to have made a statement on the floor of the House that steps should be taken to stop the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar project.

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, the Nandikonda, now Nagarjunasagar Project, the project estimate as jointly submitted by the Governments of Andhra and Hyderabad in 1954 envisaged construction of a dam at Nandikonda to an ultimate height of FRL plus 590 ft. The dam being built to FRL plus 525 ft in the first phase of the project. According to the project report, the length of the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal will be 276 miles and that of the Left Bank Canal will be 140 miles. The total area expected to be benefited under the Nagarjunasagar Project according to the Joint Report of 1954 was 31.83 lakhs acres. The Technical Committee of the Planning Commission who have examined the Joint Report accepted this scheme in full but suggested, on financial considerations that only the first phase of the Project, Nagarjunasagar Project might be taken up for execution. The first phase of the project has therefore been taken up for execution. Subsequently, in 1960 a Commission on Plan Projects had recommended that the construction of Nagarjunasagar dam should to an height of FRL plus 546 ft in the spillway portion against FRL plus 525 ft originally sanctioned and to plus 590 ft in the non-spillway portion. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and construction of the dam is being proceeded with.

Accordingly, the length of the Nagarjunasagar right and left canals in the first phase which is under execution will be 127 miles and
111 miles respectively. Both the canals are being constructed for carrying head discharge of 11,000 cusecs. The canals are being executed in such a way that by merely lining the existing canal and raising the bank by 3', they will carry the ultimate discharge of 21,000 cusecs in the Right canal and 15,000 cusecs in the Left canal. The dam is also being built for a section to suit to the ultimate height of plus 90 FRL. Thus, a sizable portion of expenditure relating to the second phase is included in the sanction of the first phase. The total area which is expected to be benefited under the Nagarjunasagar project is fixed as 22 lakhs acres. The first phase of the project which is under execution is expected to be completed during the IV Five-Year Plan. Proposals for second phase of the Nagarjunasagar project have been called for from the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar canals and they are awaited. The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in his statement in the Lok Sabha on 23rd March, 1963 clearly indicated that the second stage of Nagarjunasagar Project could not be cleared after investigations and diversion of Godavary supply are completed and the quantum and levels of such diversions are known. The CWPC are now conducting investigations on diversion of Godavary supply and they are in progress. Therefore, we are confident that the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar project will be cleared by the Government of India after the investigations are over. The Srisailam project is being executed as planned and the works in progress.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Stoppage of salaries to the employees of the Electricity Board.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, the village of Dhubipalla in Sattenapalli taluk has a population of 2,200. The dominant Kamma community in the village was divided into two rival groups, Communists and the Congress, one led by the deceased Sri Badampalli Tirupatayya and the other by Unnava Audiah, one of the accused in this murder case. Ill-feelings between the two groups were existing ever since the deceased became the sarpanch of the village in the year 1953. The recent general election gave them an opportunity to release their pent up feelings. Both the groups tried to wrest as many votes as possible to the respective candidates. But ultimately Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya supported by the deceased secured majority of the votes inspite of strenous efforts made by the other group. The deceased group started heckling the other group. The leaders of the other group took this as humiliation and resolved to put an end to the deceased. But, the deceased was rarely found in the village after the elections, on 5-3-1967 he came to the village. On the morning of 6-3-1967, when he was going to village chavadi 13 persons armed with spears, arms and stones took him unawares and stabbed him to death. The accused ran away. The police, on receipt of information rushed to the scene of offence and registered a case under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 302 I. P. C. in Rajupalem Police Station and took up investigation. An autopsy was conducted over the dead body of the deceased and the Doctor opined that the deceased died of shock and hnorrage as a result of injuries sustained. The Superintendent of Police, Guntur has added that in his opinion, it is a clear case of pre-meditated murder where sufficient direct evidence is available. The accused has been absconding ever since the commission of the offence. The police are making strenous efforts to arrest the accused. The Circle Inspector of Police, Sattenapalli has been instructed to apprehend the accused and charge the case in consultation with the A. P. P.

re: Stoppage of Salaries to the employees of the Electricity Board.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the next one in which Sri V. Palavelli has called the attention of the Chief Minister regarding the stoppage of salaries to the employees of the Electricity Board.
2nd April, 1967.

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance.

re: Restrictions imposed on the Holi festival celebrations in Nizamabad.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The sanction for most of the posts in the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board lapsed on the 28th February, 1967. During the month of February, on account of the closure of certain works etc., a number of posts were suppressed, with the result the staff position was not clear and the salaries could not be disbursed days earlier, but lapsed sanction. In order to avoid any irregular payments, it was directed by the Electricity that salaries be paid only on specific sanction of the Board. A sanction was issued by the Board on the 31st March based on the proposals received from the Chief Engineer on the same day. Instructions have been issued on 31st to all subordinate officers to effect payments so far as possible on 1st April itself to avoid any hardship to the employees. It is not, therefore, correct to say any hardship has been caused to the employees.

re: Restrictions imposed on the Holi festival celebrations in Nizamabad.

Mr. Speaker:—The next one is given notice of by Sri Badri Vishal Pitti and Sri K. V. Gangadharpur calling the attention of the Chief Minister regarding the restrictions imposed on the Holi festival celebrations in Nizamabad.

Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharaja):—Acharya Gopalanand:—In view of the tension prevailing in Nizamabad, restriction was reported to have been imposed only to the burning in public places. But no restrictions whatsoever were reported to have been imposed on the burning of holikas in private places. There is a very strong belief prevalent among certain sections of the Hindus that what is being used for burning of holikas should be stolen and burnt. There was specific representation to the police from a wide cross section of the residents of Nizamabad, both non-Hindus and Hindus that a lot of petty thefts take place on the eve of Holi festival and that such thefts should be prevented. In connection with the burning of Holi there was trouble in Nizamabad town which has culminated in setting fire to a house and there was stone-pelting in the same connection between the Hindus and Muslims:

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, the Hindu function referred to is the burning of holika or otherwise referred to as the burning of the 'kamudu pindam'. In view of the tension prevailing in Nizamabad, restriction was reported to have been imposed only to the burning in public places. But no restrictions whatsoever were reported to have been imposed on the burning of holikas in private places. There is a very strong belief prevalent among certain sections of the Hindus that what is being used for burning of holikas should be stolen and burnt. There was specific representation to the police from a wide cross section of the residents of Nizamabad, both non-Hindus and Hindus that a lot of petty thefts take place on the eve of Holi festival and that such thefts should be prevented. In connection with the burning of Holi there was trouble in Nizamabad town which has culminated in setting fire to a house and there was stone-pelting in the same connection between the Hindus and Muslims:

Forstalling such troubles this year also, particularly in view of the tension prevailing in Nizamabad Town, on account of recent disturbances there during February, 1967, it was considered necessary in the larger interests of law and order maintenance to impose restrictions on the of burning holicacs in different places by promulgating orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against (1) carrying of arms, lathies etc. (2) shouting of slogans of any nature, (3) holding of public meetings and throwing of coloured water or powder with effect from 3.00 p.m. of 21st March, 1967 to 3.00 p.m. of 27th March, 1967 covering both Bakrid and Holi festivals.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

re: Reported stoppage of rice quota by the Government for the non-rationed area in Visakhapatnam District.

2. d April, 1967.

...
2nd April, 1967.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Reported stoppage of rice quote by the Government for the non-rationed area Visakhapatnam District.

West Godavari District has procured rice in 3 blocks. The District has requested the Collector to supply the Emergency Non-Rationed area in Visakhapatnam District. The Collector has informed the Food Corporation of India to supply the area.

Collector S. Other Mill Owners have also informed the Collector. Collector has informed the Free Zone area. The Food Corporation of India has informed the Collector.

Non-Rationed area 930, 940, and 950 have been informed by the Collector. The Food Corporation of India has supplied the area.

Collector S. Other Mill Owners have also informed the Collector. Collector has informed the Free Zone area. The Food Corporation of India has informed the Collector.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

2nd April, 1967.

Hail-storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts.

Mr. Speaker:— Sri N. Raghava Reddy, Sri U. Malsur, Sri B. Narasimha Reddy, Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao and Sri P. Govardhana Reddy regarding the hail storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar District and serious famine conditions in Nalgonda Dt. Any one of you.
2nd April, 1967.  Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Hail-storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Hail-storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts.

5. (Mr. Mallik) :—Attention may be drawn to matters of urgent public importance; e.g., Hail-storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts.

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17. (Mr. Mallik) :—Attention may be drawn to matters of urgent public importance; e.g., Hail-storm in certain villages of Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Fire accident in Makkuva village, Salur Taluk.

1072 Accident: 446 persons were burned to death. 107 persons were injured. A fire occurred in Makkua village, Salur Taluk. Collector reported the incident on 3rd April, 1967. The Collector requested relief to be provided. The Collector informed that 30 houses were destroyed. The Collector requested the provision of relief to the affected persons. The Collector requested the Government to take necessary action.

Mr. Speaker:—In connection with the above incident, please take necessary action.

Mr. B. Raju:—Yes, I will keep in touch with the M. L. As. of the concerned districts.

Mr. Speaker:—If necessary we can also invite the concerned M. L. As. and invite their suggestions.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Yes, I will keep in touch with the M. L. As. of the concerned districts.

re: Fire Accident in Makkuva Village, Salur Taluk.

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Sri V. B. Raju:—Yes, I will keep in touch with the M. L. As. of the concerned districts.

re: Fire Accident in Makkuva Village, Salur Taluk.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of compensation to tenant victims of fire accident which took place at Vijayawada in 1966.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:— The call attention motion of which I have given notice seeks to know information regarding 'non-payment of compensation to the tenant victims' and in the agenda paper it is mentioned only as 'non-payment of compensation to the victims'. I am clarifying this, as otherwise it may mislead the Minister.

Owner victims:— owner victims; tenant victims:— tenant victims.

Owner victims & tenant victims:— owner victims & tenant victims.

Owner victims & tenant victims:— owner victims & tenant victims.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 2nd April, 1967.

Re: Non-payment of compensation to tenant victims of fire accident which took place in 1966, at Vijayawada.

Sri V. B. Raju: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct to say that the matters are still under correspondence between the Revenue Board, the Government and the Collector. I will read a statement, Sir, with your permission.

It is a fact that the tenant-victims of 1964 accidents were given monetary relief on par with the owner-victims. Under the rules, tenant-victims are not eligible for relief. But, still the concession was extended to the tenant-victims on par with owner-victims in view of the serious loss incurred by the tenant and also on account of the devastating fire accidents of 1964 after personal inspection by the Chief Minister, and the same concession was given to the tenant-victims of the fire accidents of May 1966 also. Hence, it is not correct to say that in respect of accidents of May 1966 tenant-victims were not granted relief on par with owner-victims. Though rules do not provide, the enormous loss sustained by the tenant-victims was duly taken into consideration and the Government specifically issued orders for payment of monetary relief to tenant-victims on par with owner-victims in respect of accidents of 1966 in and around Vijayawada town. But, it may be stated, in this connection, that there is some dispute about grant of relief to non-resident owners who give houses exclusively on rent. Correspondence is going on with the Collector, the Board of Revenue and the Government in this regard and a final decision will be taken shortly.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: With due respect to the hon. Minister. I can say with all authority at my command that not a single pie has been paid till today to the tenant victims.

Sri V. B. Raju: I shall take note of it and take action in the matter if it is correct.

Mr. Speaker: It looks as though the matter is under correspondence. Is any compensation paid at all to the victims, either to the tenants or the owners?

Sri V. B. Raju: It is a relief. The department says that it has been paid and only a small section has been left out.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must know the amount actually paid to the victims. What is actually contested by the hon. Member is that nothing has been paid to the tenants.

Sri V. B. Raju: But the department is saying that a section has been paid. But, if what the hon. Member says is correct I will institute an enquiry into the matter.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

**Non-supply of rice and other food-grains to the Fair Price shops in Dharavaram, Hindupur and Penukonda taluks of Anantapur District.**

In this connection, I am reminded of a sad incident; some two or three dogs and some boys were fighting for some food thrown out; the boys succeeded in taking away the dogs’ food. It is not a cock and bull story; I can say it has really happened.

If only they are provided foodgrains, I think they would not have stooped to this. What I would request the Government is that all the fair price shops may be supplied with the foodgrains so that the people may not suffer.

Mr. Speaker:— It is no satisfaction to anybody. There is going to be Collectors Conference at Hyderabad?

Sri V. B. Raju:— This is one of the subjects that is going to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker:— May I know the dates?

Sri V. B. Raju:— On the 12th and 13th April at Hyderabad.
 Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Scarcity of drinking water in various villages of Anantapur district.

చరిత్రానికి, యే ఇంతకాలం నుండి హన్ని ఇవి ఉంది సమాచారం. యాంటి
శారెండు ఇంతకాలం వారు ఇవి ఉంది, 60 డాటి యేయేరుకు పోరాడి, కనుక ఈ దినం విచ్చేది
చరీత్రానికి పరిపాలనలు వచ్చింది అందువల్ల.

స్టీప్ కె. ఏ. ఉత్తరం: ముఖ్యమైనందుకు, 90 దిశలో ఇవి ఉండవచ్చు అనే
సమాచారం కొనసాగింది. అంటే ఇది అనేక సమాధానం వచ్చిన దినం
ప్రారంభం. అందుకే స్టాండ్ అవలంబించ నిషేధం యొక్క. ఒకసారి ఇవి రోగులను కనిపించడం జరిగింది
మరింత ఎందూ ఉండాలని దిద్దాం. అంటే ఇది సాధ్యమైనది. ఎందుకంటట్లు మరింత సమాధానం
ప్రారంభం. అంటే ఇది సాధ్యమైనది.

స్టాండ్ నిర్ణయం: ఫ్యూరైట్ శాఖలు మరియు విస్తరించిన వేల మిగిల్లను
ప్రత్యేకప్పు వంతుల క్రషించడం కోసం ఇవి ఉండతాయి. ఈ వంతుల క్రషించడం కోసం
నిలువుల మధ్య సాధారణ సంస్థలు వంటి ఆరోగ్య సంస్థలను అక్కడ నిలువుల
ప్రారంభం కోసం బాగించడం కోసం ఇవి ఉండతాయి.

మరు తెలుగు: ప్రతి సమాచారం నిర్ణయం ఇది సాధారణ సంస్థలకు
ప్రతి సమాచారం నిర్ణయం ఇది సాధారణ సంస్థలకు

స్రీ టి. నాగి రెడ్డి:—ఇబ్బంది సమాచారం నిర్ణయం ఇది సాధారణ
సమాచారం నిర్ణయం ఇది సాధారణ సంస్థలకు

re: Scarcity of drinking water in various villages of Anantapur district.

స్టాండ్ నిర్ణయం: ఫ్యూరైట్ శాఖలు మరియు విస్తరించిన వేల మిగిల్లను
ప్రత్యేకప్పు వంతుల క్రషించడం కోసం ఇవి ఉండతాయి.

స్టాండ్ నిర్ణయం: ఫ్యూరైట్ శాఖలు మరియు విస్తరించిన వేల మిగిల్లను
ప్రత్యేకప్పు వంతుల క్రషించడం కోసం ఇవి ఉండతాయి.

re: Scarcity of drinking water in various villages of Anantapur district.
388  2nd April, 1967.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Leasing of a large site within the precincts of Municipal Office Kakinada, for construction of Cinema Hall.

re: LEASING OF A LARGE SITE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE KAKINADA, FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CINEMA HALL;

Special Officer is hereby authorized to take up investigation of the matter in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Special Officer in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Municipal Secretary. Special Officer is hereby authorized to take up investigation of the matter in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Municipal Secretary. Special Officer is hereby authorized to take up investigation of the matter in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Municipal Secretary. Special Officer is hereby authorized to take up investigation of the matter in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Municipal Secretary. Special Officer is hereby authorized to take up investigation of the matter in consultation with Collector and in consultation with the Municipal Secretary.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Leasing of a large site within the jurisdiction of Municipal Office Kakinada, for construction of Cinema Hall.

2nd April, 1967

Mr. Speaker—Let us hear what the hon. Minister says.

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu):—Sir, one Sri D. Narasimha Rao of Kakinada, has, in his petition dated 13-12-1960, requested the Special Officer, Kakinada Municipality, to lease out the municipal site in T. S. No. 1496, Ward No. 2, Plot No. 30 Measuring 3,516 sq. metres abutting Vallabhai road in Ramakrishnaraopet for a period of 99 years, for the construction of a cinema theatre on the site on payment of lease amount to be fixed by the authority. He has also informed the Secretary that the theatre would be handed over to the Municipality after the expiry of the lease period together with equipment etc. if the Municipality pays the cost of the theatre, equipment etc. as per the rate fixed by the P. W. Department. The site under reference was originally a tank filled up by rubbish collected from the town. The Municipal Council in its resolution No. 673 dated 7-1-1967 resolved to lease out the site to Sri Narasimharao for a period of 40 years for the construction of a cinema theatre and outhouses etc. subject to the approval of the competent authority on certain conditions. The Collector also recommended the acceptance of the proposal. The Director of Municipal Administration is examining the proposal in consultation with the Secretary and Special Officer of the Kakinada Municipality. Subsequently on receipt of certain representations against the proposal, the Collector, East Godavari has recently sent a report stating that he is re-examining the proposal in view of the representations received and promised to send a further report in the matter. It will
2nd April, 1967.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Leaving of a large site within the premises of Municipal Office Kakinada, for construction of Cinema Hall.

thus be seen that the proposal is still under the consideration of the Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Collector has not recommended. I had discussion with him. In the absence of the Collector, the P. A. was made to recommend; and that is the position. When a representation was made, the Collector was surprised.

Mr. Speaker:—How could the P. A. to the Collector recommend? I can understand if the Collector was on leave and if in the absence of the Collector the P. A. was in charge of the post of the Collector he might have sent a report.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I do not think that he was on leave, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—How could the P. A. then send a report, without the knowledge of the Collector?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: The P. A. could as well recommend—I do not know. Papers might have passed through him. Certain aspects must have been delegated to him—I do not know. In order to avoid irksomeness in the matter, the Collector might have delegated that thing to the P. A.

Mr. Speaker:—The P. A. cannot directly deal with the Government without the knowledge of the Collector. Am I right? Can the P. A. or the R. D. O. or the Tahsildar directly deal with the Government without the knowledge of the head of the District?

Sri V. B. Raju: No, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—In this matter, before coming here, I met the Collector; This is an urgent matter. The public are also agitated. The Collector called the P. A. before him and asked him 'Did you do that?' He called for papers immediately.

Mr. Speaker:—Has the hon. Minister got the first report of the Collector?

Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu:—No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that the Collector has recommended the proposal of the Municipal Council and that when there were objections received, he was re-examining the matter.

Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu:—Both were re-examining the matter. The Director, Municipal Administration and the Collector are both re-examining the whole matter.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let the Minister be pleased to state whether and when the District Collector as such recommended the proposal?

Mr. Speaker:—He says he has not got that report with him now.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in the sanction of Scholarships to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward class students.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government. It is being re-examined. A number of objections have been received. So it has not yet been disposed of. They are still examining this matter; in view of the opinions expressed by Mr. Rao, a member from that constituency, and Sri Gopalakrishnayya and others, Government will certainly bear all these things in mind before finally disposing of this matter.

re: Delay in the sanction of Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Economically Backward Class Students.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.
2nd April, 19'7.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in the sanction of scholarships to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward class students.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Medical College, Agriculture College, renewals and other economically backward class students.

Renewals (1967):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2,78,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements (1967):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>13,30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>12,91,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical College, Agriculture College, renewals and other economically backward class students.

Immediate renewals:

- 27,87,000
- 17,49,000

Renewals:

- 27,80,000
- 2,29,000
- 48,37,000
- 12,91,000
- 13,30,000
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Delay in the sanction of scholarships to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward class students.

2nd April, 1967.

Delays in the sanction of scholarships to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward class students.

In time give your attention.

In the sanction of scholarships to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward class students.

Last date 31st March 2000.

Information.

Disburse.

Peace of mind.
2nd April, 1967. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Non-disbursement of old age pensions.

...and attention to a matter of urgent public importance: Non-disbursement of old age pensions.
Calling at 
etion to a matter of urgent

public importance:

re: Non-disbursement of old age
pension.

2nd April, 1907.

...
2nd April, 1967. Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Repair of Arundal Dam on Sarada River in Chodavaram and S. Kota taluks.

Smt. Ramakumari Devi (Madugula):—Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to move the motion calling attention to the urgent needs of the people of Chodavaram and S. Kota Taluqs. The fertile lands of Chodavaram and S. Kota Taluqs are lacking in irrigation facilities. There is the Sarada river flowing through these taluqs. But the Arundel Dam at Lovamukundapuram in need of repairs is not getting attention since 25 years. The Raiwada Reservoir scheme is not executed yet. The construction of a dam across "Bodderu" near Konam is not taken up. If these projects are taken up, at least 100,000 acres of fertile land will get dependable irrigation facilities.

In spite of persistent representations the Government has not taken up those schemes. The people are suffering for want of food and work. The Hon'ble Minister may be pleased to state what steps the Government will take in regard to these projects and bring relief to the people.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—Arundal Dam is an old breached dam situated across Sarada river at a place at about 20 miles north west of Chodavaram and about 6 miles north of Devarapalli. It is not known when exactly the dam was originally constructed and when it was completed at all and having been useful at and time. But from the available information from the local people, the dam was constructed by Vizianagaram Estate some 90 years back. From the shape of the anicut constructed it is inferred that the authorities who originally took up the project started with an idea of constructing a diversion weir with its crest at 342.21 and executed the same accordingly. But as the average ground level ranged between 380 to 399, the excavation of the supply channel seemed to have presented a real difficulty as the supply channel needed an excavation ranging from a depth of 75 ft to 33 ft. in the first two miles. In addition to this, the soil met with was sand-lome and pliable and it did not appear feasible to excavate such soil. Having realised the above difficulties they seemed to have abandoned the project.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Repair of Arundel Dam on Sarada River in Chodavaram and S. Kota taluks.

Later, in view of the numerous representations received for restoring the Arundel Dam, detailed investigation was carried out and an estimate amounting to Rs. 40.5 lakhs for works and Rs. 52.56 lakhs including direct and indirect charges for irrigating an extent of 3250 acres in Devarapalli Taluk was prepared in the year 1952, but in view of the low return on the scheme, i.e., 2% and also due to the fact that the supply channel runs in very deep cutting such as 50 ft. to 70 ft. and that the springs would be met 25 to 30 feet below ground level, restoration proposals were dropped.

However, as an alternative the proposals for the forming of a reservoir at Rewada about 4 miles below the Arundel Dam site were taken up. Originally, this scheme for construction of a reservoir across river Sarada in Rewada village in Chodavaram Taluk of Visakhapatnam District was investigated to assure water supplies to the existing irrigated area of 18,286 acres and to irrigate an additional area of 7000 acres. This proposal was investigated in detail and F. R. L. of the reservoir was fixed at 350. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 110 lakhs. Subsequently, it was decided to construct this reservoir and divert the additional yield available after meeting the existing irrigation demand to the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam. As the reservoir with the proposed FRL 350 did not permit to use all the rainfall, the FRL of the proposed reservoir was raised to 400. It was found that about 75 cusecs could be supplied to the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam in addition to irrigating the existing ayacut of 6112 acres of paddy and 3579 acres of sugarcane.

The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 476 lakhs with a financial return of 4.16 at the end of the 10th year after the construction of the project in addition to the indirect benefits. The scheme is not included in the draft 4th plan owing to paucity of funds. In connection with water supply to the proposed steel plant in Visakhapatnam preliminary investigation for Rewada and Konam reservoirs on Sarada and its tributary Budderu were made. There is an existing ayacut of 6112 acres of rice and 3579 acres of sugarcane which is to be supplied from Rewada while the rest of the ayacut downstream which is about 8595 acres in extent and growing rice is being proposed to be supplied from the proposed Konam reservoir. Preliminary examinations show that it would be possible to supply about 75 cusecs of water to the proposed steel plant under these proposals besides sending supplies to the above ayacut. The plans and estimates of Konam reservoir have to be prepared yet.
Mr. Speaker:—The Chief Minister is not in the House.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—But today is the last day and I would like to have a clarification.
Mr. Speaker:—I shall send for the Chief Minister.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—An administration which goes on like this and which says that we are bringing the notification from 1955.
Mr. Speaker:—I have sent for the Chief Minister; he is not here.
Sri V. B. Raju:—I am not aware of the matter. That may be raised when the Chief Minister is here.
Mr. Speaker:—Please send for him.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri V. B. Raju:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, a copy of the order 3-A dated 25-1-67 made by the Election Commission India along with relevant extracts from the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order No. 3 of 1965.

AMMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1963
Sri V. B. Raju:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No.
1203. General Administration (Services-A) dated 27-9-1966 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1966 in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

RULES MADE UNDER SECTION 5 (2) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH SUGARCANE CROP LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT ACT, 1965


RULES RELATING TO THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OFFICERS ETC ISSUED UNDER THL ANDHRA PRADESH GRAM PANCHAYATI ACT, 1964


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION LTD., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1966

The Minister for Industries (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):— I beg to lay on the Table under Section 619-A (3) of the Companies Act, 1956 a copy of the Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited for the year ending 31st March, 1966 together with the comments upon or supplement to the Audit Report of the Statistical Auditors on the accounts of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

AMENDMENT TO THE QAWAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY RULER 1965

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu :—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of amendment to the Qawal Wild Life Sanctuary Rules, 1965, made
exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and (d) of section 79 and clause (i) of section 32 read with clause (i) of Sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Forest Act, 1355 F (Act II of 1335 F) and published at page 632 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 9th February, 1967.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SETTING UP AN INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELUGU LANGUAGE CONSTITUTED BY GOVERNMENT IN G. O. MS. NO. 3051 DATED 28-12-1966

Sri V. B. Raju:— I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee for setting up an Institute for the Development of the Telugu Language constituted by Government in G. O. Ms. No. 3051, Education dated 28-12-66.

Mr. Speaker:— Papers laid on the Table.

Mr. S. S. Y. Reddy:— I beg to move the adjournment of the debate until 10.30 A.M. on to-morrow. Thanks be to the Honourable Government for the report on the subject of the report of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals, implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. I have promised to contribute the report on the subject of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals. I am not going to waste the time of the House by a repetition of what I have already said in the debate on the subject of the report of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals. The floor promise that I have given in the debate on the subject of the report of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals must be kept.

Mr. Speaker:— The Chief Minister may desire to say something in the end.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMITTEE

Sri G. V. Sri Rama Rau:— I beg to move the adjournment of the debate until 10.30 A.M. on to-morrow. I request the House to debate the subject of the report of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals, implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. I have promised to contribute the report on the subject of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals. I am not going to waste the time of the House by a repetition of what I have already said in the debate on the subject of the report of the Committee on the subject of the merger proposals. I thought, I need not take part in the debate.

Sri V. B. Raju:— I may not speak on behalf of the Government as such, but having been a member of the Committee it has been said that it might be useful if I could throw light on certain important things.

Mr. Speaker:— Probably the Chief Minister may desire to say something in the end.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee

2nd April, 1967.

Sri V. B. Raju:— It is not a question of taking part in the debate, but only throwing some light on certain points so that the debate may be more fruitful. I won't take more than 20 or 25 minutes.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— It would have been very good if the hon. Minister had initiated the discussion on the request of the opposition which he did not do, and most of the members have already spoken.

Sri V. B. Raju:— Government did not initiate the discussion because they did not take any decision. Government wanted to leave it to the members to express their views. But if Members desire that a member of the Government should speak at the end, there is no difficulty.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— What he is trying to say now if he had said in the beginning itself either on behalf of the Government or on his own behalf, the opportunity would certainly have been given.

Sri V. B. Raju:— Yesterday it did not happen, but today I am ready...

An hon. Member:— Point of order...

Mr. Speaker:— Most of the time is taken away about points of order. And if every member wants to speak for 15 or 20 minutes, they are creating problems for me.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— We do not create any problems if the Government comes out with a proper order. Yesterday that question was raised and it would have been extremely good if the debate had gone on certain lines.

Mr. Speaker:— What I propose to do now is, I shall give preference to such of those members who have not participated in any discussion either on the Governor's Address or on the budget or on any other matter. Then I shall go on to the other members.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— No, Sir. I would not agree to it, because the whole of yesterday my party did not have the chance to speak on the subject. Of course, I had no intention to speak having seen the way in which the debate was going on. But, Sir, this is a technical subject. And do you mean to say that any member who has not spoken on the other matters can speak on it?

Mr. Speaker:— If the House wants to sit tomorrow also I have no objection.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Of course I can give the names of members immediately and whatever the members say I am not very much concerned because it would not be the opinion of the Communist Party. Those who represent the Communist Party only can give the opinion of the Party.

Mr. Speaker:— I am seeking your advice so far as my problem is concerned. There are still 35 members whereas we have got only 2 hours for the debate.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— Sometimes, responsibility has its own basic defects. At the same time we did not give certain names because we wanted to represent our opinion properly. I can as well give our member's names right away.

Mr. Speaker:— The hon. Member is concerned with his own party, but he is not concerned with my problems.
.each line from the text is written in the corresponding line of the provided code.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee,

404 2d April, 1967

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Discussion on the Report of the Advisory Committee.

2nd April 1917.

...
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

The report suggests employing a six-member legislature to scrutinise problems under the cloak of ministerial responsibility. The importance of the role played by departmental heads cannot be overstated. It is essential to devolve powers of the executive wing and merge bodies with superfluous functions. The Hierarchy of officials under the British pattern is another issue. Bureaucracy evolves under the cloak of ministerial responsibility, and this monster cannot be contained.

Hierarchy of officials: British pattern

Devolution of powers: Accountability and delegation of powers. Intiation of schemes: S.T.C. cars for senior officials, take for instance the Industries Department.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd Apr'1, 1967.

...
tral Reform Committee.

(Interjections from Opposition Benches.)

Sri G. C. Venkanna:—I am not speaking about anybody in
particulars. I am speaking in general. We have become like that.
D's vision on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

21st April, 1947

On the spot decision and Ex-Officio Dual role.

P. W. D. Workshops & etc.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee

The report of the Administrative Reforms Committee on the spot decision making, administrative setups, law and order maintenance, revenue collections, decentralisation of power, responsibility decision responsibility, etc. The report recommended the decentralisation of power, responsibility decision, revenue collection, and the reduction of decision delay. Decentralisation was recommended to improve decision making, reduce delay, and increase efficiency.

The report suggested decentralising power to local bodies and assigning responsibilities. A 100% to 200% target was set for achieving the goals. The responsibility of S.E., C.E., and sanction were also discussed.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: Let him be given 15 minutes. Otherwise, you may give, Sir, 10 minutes each to the two Members and you may strike out one from the three. Let me also tell you Sir, the whole of yesterday in both times the party got only 5 minutes. The Party which is disciplined in giving names should not be axed like this. Discipline should not mean an axe on us. The suffering is ours for being disciplined.

Welfare State and Welfare administration are different. Welfare State is a state which ensures social security for the people. Administration is the machinery to implement the welfare state. Administration is a combination of public relations, public relations officer, public relations officer. Administration is the machinery for public relations. Public relations are public relations.

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

5% on percent control 62% on control 75% on 75% control 10% on capital 10% on capital 50% on control 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on administration 20% on control 62% on control 75% on 75% control 10% on capital 10% on control 50% on control 20% on administration 50% on control 75% on 75% control 10% on capital 10% on control 50% on control 20% on administration 50% on control 75% on 75% control 10% on capital 10% on control 50% on control 20% on administration
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967

In spite of all this, there prevails a feeling that the present administrative machinery is not adequate for the realisation of the ideals of a welfare state.

(The bell was rung.)

Biscouss on the Report of the Adminis-
trative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967

In spite of all this, there prevails a feeling that the present administrative machinery is not adequate for the realisation of the ideals of a welfare state.

(The bell was rung.)

...
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

The brief discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, held on 2nd April, 1967, highlights the need to select almost topmost officials for the posts of Secretaries by making each Secretary responsible not only with policy making but also with the implementation and overall performances of the departments in his portfolio.

The committee discussed the importance of accountability in governance. Accountability involves responsibility for commission and omission. The head of a department was considered the most suitable person to be held accountable for the performance of the department.

To address these concerns, the committee recommended the following measures:

1. Selecting the topmost officials for the posts of Secretaries by making each Secretary responsible not only with policy making but also with the implementation and overall performances of the departments in his portfolio.

2. Enhancing accountability by holding the head of a department accountable for the performance of the department.

3. Implementing a system of regular performance evaluations to ensure transparency and accountability.

These recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of government administration.

The Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that the Committee had identified various areas for reform. He mentioned that the Committee had suggested changes in the personnel management system, rationalization of the services, and streamlining of the processes. He also noted that the Committee had recommended the abolition of the post of Chiefs of Staff. The Prime Minister added that the implementation of the recommendations would require a phased approach to ensure smooth transition.

Minister for Finance, Shri D.K. Bliss, referred to the Committee's emphasis on the need for a formal review of the decision-making process. He highlighted the importance of ensuring that decisions were taken in a transparent and accountable manner. He also mentioned the Committee's recommendations on the need for greater fiscal prudence and the need to improve the efficiency of public administration.

Minister for External Affairs, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, pointed out that the Committee's recommendations were aimed at improving the country's global standing. He stressed the need for a strong and efficient administration to enhance India's diplomatic efforts.

Minister for Home Affairs, Shri P.K. Deshpande, welcomed the recommendations of the Committee and noted the need for a comprehensive review of the police force. He highlighted the Committee's suggestions on the need for a uniform code of conduct for police personnel and the importance of training and development programs for police officers.

The Minister for Defence, Shri B. M. Venkateshwarlu, commended the Committee's recommendations on defense reforms. He mentioned the need for modernization of the armed forces to meet the challenges of the changing security environment.

The Prime Minister further noted that the Committee's recommendations were aimed at creating a more transparent and accountable civil service. He emphasized the need for a robust system of accountability and the importance of ensuring that the recommendations were implemented effectively.

The Meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. after a thorough discussion on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967. 417

The lower level posts should be reduced according to the Reforms Committee and the Officers posts should be increased proportionately. The report is bad because it shelters the gazetted officers against the N.G. Ofs.

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In the middle of the year, the Loans Inspector was transferred to another department. This created a problem in the middle of the year. The Anti-corruption Department had to be transferred to another Department in the middle of the year. This created a problem in the middle of the year.

Socialism planning, Democratic pattern decentralisation, Socialism planning, Democratic pattern decentralisation, Socialism planning, Democratic pattern decentralisation, Socialism planning, Democratic pattern decentralisation.

Defects in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Defects in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Defects in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Defects in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee.


Coordination delays in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Coordination delays in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Coordination delays in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Coordination delays in the application of the Administrative Reforms Committee.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967

of Revenue is vital. Heads of departments are often reluctant to delegate powers and this delays decision-making. The Administrative Reforms Committee recommended that higher powers should be delegated to lower levels.

Regrouping of Administration is important. Assistant Secretaries should be given higher powers and their responsibilities expanded. The Administrative procedure should be simplified, petitions made quicker, and delays reduced. Assistant Secretaries's decisions should be final in development Commission matters.

Level changes should also be simplified. Collector powers should be reduced and their responsibilities curtailed. Partiality in promotions and transfers should be avoided.

Cumbersome procedures in land acquisition should be streamlined for quicker decision-making. Land owners should be informed promptly.

Courts should be encouraged to make quick decisions. At court level, decisions should be final. At Collector level, decisions should be final. At District Administration level, decisions should be final.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

The Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee has been presented for discussion. The committee has received numerous complaints and suggestions from various quarters. The committee has taken note of these and has made appropriate recommendations in its report.

The implementation of the recommendations will require careful planning and execution. The government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations are implemented in a timely and efficient manner. The public will be informed of the progress made in this regard.

The committee has also recommended the establishment of a special cell to monitor the implementation of the recommendations. This cell will be responsible for ensuring that the recommendations are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

The government is committed to ensuring that the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee are implemented in a manner that is in the best interest of the public. The government is grateful to the committee for its valuable recommendations and will continue to work towards implementing these recommendations.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967.

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

The Chairman: We are discussing the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee. The Report is comprehensive, covering various aspects of the functioning of government departments.

Corruption is a major issue that needs to be addressed. The Committee has recommended measures to prevent corruption, such as direct contact between applicants and police stations. This will help in reducing the possibility of corruption.

The Committee has also recommended that the police should have powers to transfer, appoint, and remove officers. This will ensure that the police force is efficient and effective.

The Secretary of the Local Boards and the Electricity Board, R.T.C, and select committees are present. The Secretary of the Service Commission will also be present.

We believe that the recommendations of the Committee will help in improving the functioning of government departments.

Chairman: Thank you for your comments. Let us proceed with the discussion.

In the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, the terms of service, termination of services, and break in service, N.G.O's, and retirement have been discussed. The terms of service, retirement, and break in service are to be permanent. A separate public service box is to be used for complaints. Complaints should be sent to Box No. 100. Box No. 100 is to be kept under the responsibility of the superior authority and no direct deal is to be allowed. In the name of decentralisation of power, the elementary transfer of police station from Hyderabad to order, accompanied by administrative efficiency, has been discussed.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967.

423

The discussion on decentralisation of power was continued. The committee recommended 40, 50 to 60, and 70. However, the report suggested 500, 600, and 625.

The committee recommended decentralisation of power. The recommendations included:

1. Improving administrative efficiency
2. Creating posts for administrative officers
3. Efficiency levels in U.D.C. and L.D.C.
4. Political sufferers and land assignments

The committee also recommended:

1. Improving administrative efficiency
2. Creating posts for administrative officers
3. Efficiency levels in U.D.C. and L.D.C.
4. Political sufferers and land assignments
424 2nd April, 1967.

Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

(Signed) D.C. 
L.D. C. of efficiency of administration.

20 East India Company Ltd. 

On the surplus of money due to the clerks.

To administrative inefficiency.

To reduce administrative expenditures.
Discussion on the R port of the Administrative Reforms Committ ee.

2nd April, 1967.

The discussion on the R port of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Mr. Secretary, Heads of Departments, Hon'ble Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Heads of Departments, Members, and other concerned.

Mr. Secretary, Heads of the Department, Assistants Secretaries, Heads of the Departments, and other concerned.

Provide retrenchment and provision of vacancies.

Provide retrenchment and provision of vacancies.

Delegate Heads of the Departments to lower levels.

Delegate Heads of the Departments to lower levels.

Mr. Speaker — What is the nature of information that is wanted?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— In this G. O., it is said that it will be deemed to have come into effect from 1st February 1959. To cover what irregularities, has this G. O. been issued with retrospective effect—I want that information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: — He may please send it on to me. I will send it to the Chief Minister.

There is general complaint from the public that they are not receiving replies promptly and they are finding it very difficult to get their papers traced...
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee

2nd April, 1967

out in various Offices."" It is a fact that the administrative machinery prior to Independence was primarily meant for collection of revenue and maintenance of Law and Order. Now after independence, administrative functions have multiplied and increased, whereas the bureaucracy has not changed its outlook or turned up to meet the new challenges of the time. They were imbued with the old bureaucratic outlook of running the machinery of the Government. Even now the officials rule the people from mountain tops. They have no sympathy for the people and the petitions sent by the public are not diaried or replied to not even acknowledged.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Mr. Speaker, Sir: The Administrative Reforms Committee Report has not covered any fresh ground on the subject. It is a collection of various reports from several experts on administrative reforms by various State Governments, particularly the Santhanam Committee Report.

Age limit 55 and 58 for retirement of Village level workers. The Santhanam Committee Report has recommended an age limit of 55 and 58 for retirement of Village level workers. The Administrative Reforms Committee Report has not considered this recommendation.

Village level workers have no sympathy. The Santhanam Committee Report has recommended an age limit of 55 and 58 for retirement of Village level workers. The Administrative Reforms Committee Report has not considered this recommendation.

Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Mr. Speaker, Sir: The Administrative Reforms Committee Report has not covered any fresh ground on the subject. It is a collection of various reports from several experts on administrative reforms by various State Governments, particularly the Santhanam Committee Report.

It is a fact that the administrative machinery prior to Independence was primarily meant for collection of revenue and maintenance of Law and Order. Now after independence, administrative functions have multiplied and increased, whereas the bureaucracy has not changed its outlook or turned up to meet the new challenges of the time. They were imbued with the old bureaucratic outlook of running the machinery of the Government. Even now the officials rule the people from mountain tops. They have no sympathy for the people and the petitions sent by the public are not diaried or replied to not even acknowledged.
The system of unending noting on the files should be dispensed with. A time limit should be specified for disposing off a case. A petition or a file is liquidated under the debris of unending noting. In these days of planning and tremendous increase of work in various departments of Government, very very short procedures should be evolved for disposing of cases. One way is, the concerned subordinate should take files directly to the Officers concerned for disposing of instead of routing them through various subordinate channels. Inordinate delay in disposing of files is the main cause for corruption, one cannot afford undue delaying in disposal of cases. For ending delay, one resorts to graft in disposal of cases. Corruption is rampant particularly in huge public sector undertakings like construction of dams, bridges, roads, electrical and engineering projects. Generally, it is the small man who is the target of attack either by the Anti-Corruption Department or by the Vigilance Commissioner. The big and influential officials in almost all cases of grants running into lakhs and millions go scot-free. Usually the assets of high officials are not enquired into, though they are an open scandal. Huge buildings and assets are built by them but the very Anti-Corruption Department never enquires into these allegations. Usually the cases filed by them in the Courts of Law are on very small people who are trapped for taking a bribe of Rs. 5, 10 or 50. I want a non-official ombudsman to be appointed with powers to enquire into corrupt activities of officials and non-officials in every sector of life. Corruption is the greatest evil of the Indian administration, after independence. It is eating into the very vitals of the nation.

One redeeming feature of the report is that they have recommended for the abolition of Revenue Board. Revenue Board has become white elephant of the administrative machinery of the Government. With the abolition of Revenue Board, not only heavy expenditure on it will be saved but all unnecessary and redundant procedures in issuing Government orders pertaining to the various departments of the Government will be curtailed. The Revenue Board members are like small regional emperors within a big empire, arrogating to themselves very great powers in disposing of files, particularly pertaining to the Revenue Department, Commercial Tax Department, Agricultural and Food Department. The Report has not dealt with the Administrative safeguards of the scheduled caste officials guaranteed by the Constitution. Many a scheduled caste officer is being crucified on the basis of his so-called confidential report. There is no one to question the veracity of the confidential report. As far as my knowledge goes the confidential reports are mostly based upon the prejudice of the higher Officers than on the so-called inefficiency or unworthiness of the Officer. In most of the cases the concerned is not aware of the adverse report against him. If the system of confidential report is to be continued, the official concerned should be immediately communicated of the adverse remark for his reply and rebuttal; otherwise, the system of confidential report spells great danger to the services of the officials concerned. Therefore, this system should be replaced by any other system.

Another redeeming feature of report is the recommendation for the establishment of promotion committees for selecting persons for promotion. I want for every departmental promotion committee...
scheduled caste official should be invariably attached; otherwise, promotion committees will not be useful to the great majority of the backward communities. Another important recommendation of the Committee is with regard to the age of retirement i.e., to rise it from 55 to 58. This age limit should be made compulsory in the case of all non-gazetted employees and not with regard to the gazetted employees only. If this is made compulsory in the gazetted employees, the advancement of all non-gazetted officers will be locked. Only the old bandicoot will rule the root.

I agree with the suggestions made by my colleagues on this side of House that any reform in the administration should be in the interest of the common man. Government should take steps to usher in reforms both in the civic administration and Panchayat Raj Administration, so that these institutions may be of some use to the people at large and not places from where politics are played and peoples’ interest are butchered.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the need for the publication of annual Administration reports of all the departments as contained in the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee. Public relations should be strengthened in every department, and this should be the main aim of the Government.

Sri G. Sivayya:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present Government machinery is an admixture of feudal Nizam’s regime and the imperialist regime of the British administered by the bureaucratic centrally-administered service; within this framework we are asked to give suggestions to improve it, not to replace it by a new one, suitable for the present circumstances and in the present society. I would like to suggest only two things.

In the Secretariat, each Secretary should be given full responsibility to implement the policies of the Government with full powers of administration as well as of execution. There must be fixing up of full responsibility and he must be taken to task if the policies of the Government are not implemented. It is only then the officials will feel the responsibility and implement the policies of the Government. We must have a place or a stage where we must take them to task. But there is one inherent difficulty. Officers of the Central Services working in the States-like the I.A.S. people—are governed and controlled by the Central Government, but not by the local Ministers. If any disciplinary action has to be taken against them, a report has to be sent to the Central Government and they can only take action. That is the difficulty. We must give them full powers and also responsibilities to them and they must be taken to task for failures.

The next thing is, there should not be any intermediate services between the Secretariat and the districts. There are regional offices. What for? They are only post-offices. They turn out nothing; they only provide scope for political appointments. Therefore, let there not be any intermediate stations in between the district and the Secretariat. Coming to the district level, there must be an executive officer as suggested in this Report who can have an overall control and supervision of the development.
schemes and above him the District Collector should be a coordinating officer among all the other departmental officers. That should be the main principle. Let there not be the R.D.O. between taluk and the district. Formerly all the taluk officers were only non-gazetted; now, every Tahsildar is a gazetted officer. Let there not be an intermediate station to delay the papers. Let there not be any Divisional Officers in between. At the same time let us have through changes at the level; there is no question of waiting and allowing till the Supreme Court gives a decision. Regarding village munsiffs, Let there be a full-time for the village munsiff or other village officers who are subject to transfers and promotions. On these broad principles, I am certain that we can improve the existing system though not bring a new system in the place of the present one.

ANNOUNCEMENT

re : Inclusion of new Ministers in the Cabinet.

Sri K. Brahamananda Reddy :—I want to make an important announcement, Sir. Sri A. C. Subbareddy, Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy, Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali, Sri Arige Ramaswamy, Sri V. Satyanarayana Rao will be sworn in as Ministers on 4th at 9-15 a.m. at Raj Bhavan. The first four are members of this House and the last one is a member of the Legislative Council and thereafter in the State there will be no distinction as Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State. All will be Cabinet Ministers.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—What are the portfolios given to the new Ministers, Sir?

Sri K. Brahamananda Reddy :—Portfolios will be announced latter. After they are sworn in, the portfolios are allotted.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—Why can't new ministers be made earlier?

Mr. Speaker :—Final decision was taken just now:

Sri C.V.K. Rao :—Will there be another instalment of Ministers when the Chief Minister comes back from Delhi.

Mr. Speaker :—There may be instalments, there may be subtractions.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—Ladies will have minister ship in the cabinet? Why can't cabinet have representation? Why can't women have a say?
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reform Committee.

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Discussion in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

Discussion on the representation of ladies: The representation of ladies in the纺织 industry is an issue of great concern. The committee believes that women should be treated equally and not as candidates. The efficiency of textile industries is determined by experienced and efficient people.

Ladies: The committee selected the text for the representation of ladies in the textile industry. The committee stressed the importance of representation.

DISCUSSION IN THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMITTEE.

The textile industry requires a great number of women workers. The committee believes that women should be treated equally and not as candidates. The efficiency of textile industries is determined by experienced and efficient people.

Influence, Corruption, Fraud: The committee emphasized the importance of Influence, Corruption, and Fraud. The committee believed that women should be treated equally and not as candidates. The efficiency of textile industries is determined by experienced and efficient people.

Vacancies: The committee discussed the vacancies in the textile industry. The committee emphasized the importance of filling up the vacancies through nominal advertisement.
2nd April, 1907. Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

The committee was called by the Governor General in Council to enquire into the question of the future of the Indian Army and to make recommendations as to the reorganization of the Services. The committee, which was appointed on 3rd March, 1907, has been at work for some time, and has already submitted a report on certain matters. The report is now under consideration by the Government, and it is expected that it will be published in a short time.

The committee has been dealing with various questions, and has made several recommendations. One of the important questions which has been discussed is the future of the Indian Army. The committee has recommended that the army should be reorganized and that the various corps should be merged into a single army. The committee has also recommended that the army should be increased in size and that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Civil Service. The committee has recommended that the civil service should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Education. The committee has recommended that the educational system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Finance. The committee has recommended that the financial system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Industry. The committee has recommended that the industrial system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

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The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Commerce. The committee has recommended that the commercial system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Railways. The committee has recommended that the railway system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Telegraphs. The committee has recommended that the telegraph system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

The committee has also dealt with the question of the future of the Indian Post and Telegraphs. The committee has recommended that the post and telegraph system should be reorganized and that the various departments should be merged into a single department. The committee has also recommended that the officers should be given higher ranks.

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Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967.

It is a pleasure to address the House today to outline the findings and recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee, which was constituted to study and propose measures for streamlining the administrative structure of the country.

The Committee's report highlights several critical areas that require urgent attention. Among these, the issue of decentralization of power and authority within the administration stands out as a key concern. The report advocates for a significant shift in the balance of power away from the central government to the state and local levels.

Moreover, the Committee recommends the introduction of a merit-based system for the recruitment and promotion of civil servants. This would ensure that the best candidates are selected for positions based on their qualifications and performance, rather than on political affiliations.

Another important recommendation is the establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the effectiveness of government policies and programs. This would help in identifying areas that require immediate attention and in ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently.

The report also underscores the need for a more transparent and accountable governance system. It calls for the development of a strong legal framework to protect the rights of citizens and to hold officials accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, the Committee's recommendations are designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration, and to foster a fair and just society. It is hoped that the government will give serious consideration to these suggestions and take appropriate action to implement them.

Thank you.
Corruption is a result of so many other factors. It is a structure of nine storeys and without a lift.

It is a structure of nine storeys and without a lift.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967.

There is a search for Universal scapegoat.

The section starts with a discussion on the report of the Administrative Reform Committee. The text mentions the automation of the administration and the growth of departments under the pretext of specialisation. It touches on the creation of Joint Secretaries for the purpose of submitting papers to the Minister directly.
Discussion on the Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee.

2nd April, 1967. 437

without referring to the Secretary.  It is only just a slight examination from the point of view of the Government whether the Heads of Departments are acting in their own way. It is a small check. It is a group. It is a team.

It is a group. It is a team. It is only just a slight examination from the point of view of the Government whether the Heads of Departments are acting in their own way. It is a small check. It is a group. It is a team.

Finance Secretariat, Administrative Secretariat 1936. 1937.

Head of the department 1937. 1938. 1939.


Precedents, noting details 1937. 1938. 1939. Details are recorded. 1937. 1938. 1939.
Financial Adviser's finance cell is a finance cell. He is in charge of it.

Delegation of authority must take place within the four corners of that authority. If the Head of the Department is not satisfied, he sends the papers to the Secretary, who is the Head of the Department. Even on financial matters, the scheme is like this: every head of the group is the Financial Secretary.

Within the four corners of that authority, he prepares a scheme, and secretariat cell examines it. If he agrees, he okays it. He okays it. If the three agree then orders may be issued and simply the information may be sent to the Secretary. They need not send the papers to him. If level scheme authority delegate level O.K. orders are issued. Disagreement: the paper is immediately sent to the Secretary, who is the Head of the Department and his orders are final. Even on financial matters, the scheme is like this: every head of the group is the Financial Secretary.

Every Secretary has financial powers. The Finance Secretary, and Secretary, whatever it is, he is only for controlling the expenditure. Broad is the Finance Secretary's duty which is in charge of day to day administration. Every Secretary is a senior man and he is responsible for giving him these powers. Secretariat cell, finance cell at level scheme okays orders issue immediately and the Vigilance cell, public relations cell, Vigilance is responsible for checking the methods and results and not on the character of the persons. Every officer has failed to take a decision. We shall not punish an officer immediately because he has taken a wrong decision. Wrong decision is the result of wrong thinking, but it may not be deliberate. We must punish an officer if he has refused to take a decision or if he has avoided to take a decision. That is more important in this country, because he has not taken a decision. Vigilance cell checks, delays in intention, delay, which is a continuous watch on the methods and results and not on the character of the persons.
body is honest and honesty is relative. Vigilance cell lubricate modern administration must depend upon technology. Public relations cell are not mere publicity. It is much more than publicity. Details

CONSIDERATION OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Speaker:—There is an amendment given notice of by Sri Vavilala Gopaakrishnayya. The amendment reads like this. “In the notification appended to G.O. Ms. No. 964, Municipal Administration, dated 6-11-1966 for the figures and words 9th November, 1966 substitute figures and words ‘7th May, 1967’.”

I am told a writ has been filed in the High Court,
Constitution of the Adhoc Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker :—I must inform you that there is a Writ Petition filed in the High Court questioning the validity of the order of the Government dissolving or superseding the Municipal Council of Vijayawada. The matter is still pending. I personally feel that it may not be desirable to discuss this matter till the Writ is disposed of.

Mr. Speaker:—Though there is no bar for this House proceeding with the amendment, still I feel that it is better we wait till the Writ Petition is disposed of. Supposing the High Court holds that the Order of the Government is invalid.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not disposing. It will be postponed to next session.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not think it will happen.

Mr. Speaker:—Where it is considered necessary to constitute a Rules Committee, I appoint the following Adhoc Committee to prepare necessary rules and present the report to the House, if possible before the next session.

ADHOC COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Chairman :— Hon’ble the Speaker.

Members :—
1 Sri K. Braamananda Reddy, (Chief Minister).
2 Sri V.B. Raju, Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies.
3 Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law and Endowments.
4 Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik, Deputy Speaker.
5 Sri P. Narasa Reddy.
7 Sri P. Gunnayya.
8 Smt, T.N, Anasuyamma.
Statistics for the meeting from 18-3-67 to 2-4-67.

9 Sri A. Bhagawanta Rao.
10 Sri V. Palavelli.
11 Sri Poolla Subbaya.
12 Sri T. Nagi Reddy.
13 Sri Kaza Ramanatham.
14 Sri B. Papi Reddy and
15 Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.

STATISTICS FOR THE MEETING FROM 18-3-1967 TO 2-4-1967.

Number of days for which the Assembly sat: 13 days.

Number of hours for which the Assembly worked: 81 Hrs. 48 Mts.

Short Notice Questions answered: 17
Number of Supplementaries to Short Notice Questions answered: 115
Number of speeches made by Ministers: 25
Number of speeches made by the Members: 260
Number of Call Attention Notices admitted and statements made: 60
Number of Bills passed: 3
Number of Two-Hour discussions under Rule 70: 1

The composition of the House as on 2-4-1967 besides the Speaker is:

Congress: 164
Swatantra: 24
Communist party of India: 10
Communist party of India (Marxists): 9
Jana Sangh: 3
Republican party: 2
Samyuktha Socialist Party: 2
Jana Congress: 20
People's democratic Party: 34
Independents: 17
Nominated: 1
Vacant: 1

The House now adjourns Sine Die.
The House then adjourned Sine Die.