National Seminar on Panchayat Raj

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* 957 Q.— Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju (Narsapur) :— Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seminar (Sadas) on Panchayat Raj was held in Hyderabad during the 2nd week of October, 1969; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the said “Sadas”?

A :—

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy) :—(a) Yes Sir. The National Institute of Community Development convened and conducted an All India Seminar of Panchayat Raj between 13th and 16th October, 1969.

(b) A copy of the recommendation of each group as adopted by the Plenary Session is laid on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE


SEMINAR ON PANCHAYATI Raj

Recommendation of the Plenary Session on Group I report.

On the basis of the report submitted by Group I, the Seminar made the following recommendations:

1. The Seminar accepted the statement that Panchayati Raj in India has come to stay and will stay in the future as a permanent institution for bringing about an effective regeneration of the civic, economic and political life of our rural communities.
2. The Seminar provided conflicting opinion regarding State panchayati raj relationship. On the one hand, it was suggested that States should retain powers of supervision and control over panchayati raj institutions. It was also agreed that panchayati raj institutions should have complete power and autonomy in their own spheres. In order to implement the latter idea, it was suggested that a constitutional guarantee of the autonomy and powers of the panchayati raj bodies should be provided. On the whole, however, it was agreed that eventually Panchayati Raj bodies should have complete authority over the normal day-to-day regulatory functions which are now in the jurisdiction of the States.

Under the present socio-political conditions prevailing in the country, it was agreed that the States should retain control over law and order until the panchayati raj institutions are able to perform these. The Departmental and welfare functions should be devolved to the local bodies immediately without any reservations. Regarding amendment of article 46 of the Directive Principles of our Constitution, the Seminar agreed to the suggestion made by the group that all Statutes creating panchayati raj institutions by the State should be regarded as organic statutes instead of ordinary statutes. This would provide the necessary legal guarantee to the local bodies.

3. The seminar accepted the groups suggestion that local bodies, at the present time should operate as both units of local self-government and agencies of the State. As units of self-government, the panchayati raj institutions should be responsible for planning and development, and will provide civic and municipal functions. In the future these bodies will also undertake regularity functions as and when they are devolved to them. As agencies of the States they should perform the assigned functions with the funds allotted by the State.

4. The Seminar accepted the groups suggestion that the Original framework of a three tier system should be maintained although the District level institutions should be strengthened in all the States.

5. The Seminar recommended that 2/3rds of the members of the Zilla Parishad should be directly elected. The remaining 1/3rd will be formed by the inclusion of Samithi Pradhans, Presidents of District Co-operative Banks, Land Mortgage Banks and similar other institutions who will be ex officio members of the Zilla Parishads. Officials and legislators should be excluded from the Membership of the Zilla Parishads. The State Governments should fix the number of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their number in the total population of the district. Where representatives of these groups have not already been elected during the election, co-option may be used to fill these reserved seats from among these groups. Women should also have a few reserved seats but the fixation of the number of seats is to be left up to the State Governments. In order to avoid the expenditure involved in direct elections, it was recommended that Zilla Parishad elections should be conducted at the same time as General Elections so that the voters can cast their ballots at the same time.

5. The Seminar recommended that the Chief Executive Officer who will serve as the Executive for implementing the policies, should have at least the rank of Collector.
7. Regarding the functions of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats, the Seminar agreed to the suggestions made by the Group. Regarding the functions of the Gram Panchayat, the Seminar recommended that they should also have the power to control anti-social elements.

8. The Seminar agreed with the Group that statutory recognition of Gram sabhas by the States is essential.

9. The Seminar agreed to the recommendations of the Group regarding the relationship between the different levels of Panchayati Raj bodies.

10. The Seminar accepted all other recommendations made by the Group.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLENARY SESSION ON GROUP II REPORT**

**FINANCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL BALANCE AT VARIOUS TIERS**

In respect of the tiers needed and functions to be vested in respective tiers, the recommendations of group No. 1, which had gone into these questions at length, were generally accepted. It was generally agreed that (a) a certain amount flexibility suiting the needs and organisational experience at different states was very much desirable and (b) financial resources for each tier had to be of an order matching the functions vested in that tier.

**RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND UTILISATION**

The house went into this questions in detail and agreed that in respect of resources available to Panchayat Raj bodies, not merely financial but other real resources such as tax resources, labour resources, locally available managerial and technical talents etc., all had to be taken into account.

It was also observed that on the financial side, taxes, loans as well as grants constitute resources but the predominance so far has been of grants. It was the general experience that the tax efforts of Panchayati Raj bodies leave a great deal to be desired. Part of the poor performance in this respect, it was suggested, was due to pre-empting of resources by Central and State Governments. Political factors were also in part responsible. The closer the tax levying body was to the people who were called upon to pay the taxes, the greater was the reticence on the part of the local governmental body to assess and collect the taxes. Another general observation was that even though the loan, grants and tax resources of Panchayati Raj bodies had increased in money terms over time, the total purchasing power of the resources had increased much less. In most States additional resources available to Panchayati Raj bodies appear to be nearly wholly used up to meet increases in salaries and allowances of staff and office-bearers. That is to say, Panchayati Raj consumption expenditures were growing rapidly and this was preventing capital formation at local government levels. They appreciated the great need to give incentives to capital formation.
Even where the tax powers had been used and taxes levied, the taxes had not been assessed to all liable for assessment. Also where the assessment has been made the taxes had not been fully realized. Another obvious fact was that the schematic budget funds available out of N.E.S. blocks budgets to Samithis had dried up after the Blocks entered the post intensive stage. Loans and grants have, therefore continued to be predominant sources of finance for Panchayati Raj bodies.

Without minimizing the need for increasing efforts on part of Panchayati Raj bodies to levy and collect taxes the group felt the urgent need for additional methods to raise funds in a situation where tax efforts were in short run unable to result in effective resource mobilisation. It was argued that during the last two years in a number of regions of the country, farm incomes had risen sharply and therefore rural savings were on the high side. Governmental taxation is not mopping up these resources and neither the banks nor companies have started functioning effectively.

Several studies conducted by universities and other bodies have had revealed a phenomenal rise in rural savings in many areas of the country although admittedly there were other areas where this phenomenon did not seem to exist. In areas where rural and farm house old savings had risen it was agreed that much more resources could be tapped up. It was in this context that, without underplaying the primary importance of local taxation in the long run, the Group considered the strategy of evolving an incentive system which should enable larger tapping up by local bodies. Incentives could take many forms. If Panchayati Raj bodies collect new taxes, they should be encouraged, as in some States by assistance from the Equalisation Funds. Land Revenues should naturally be mostly, if not wholly, transferred by State to Panchayati Raj bodies. In certain States assessment of a surcharge on cess levy on land revenue collected up to a minimum point was permitted uniformly to all Panchayati Raj bodies. For collections realised above the minimum level, States concerned should provide matching grants as is done in Maharashtra. Prizes can be offered, as is the case in many areas already, to Panchayats with best performance in this regard. It was felt that District lotteries intended for district benefits could also be considered as an effective method of resource mobilisation during the interim period when direct tax efforts were proving sluggish. Examining the current picture of incentives given by States to State Panchayati Raj bodies for raising the tax resources, the Group thought that this system seems to prevail successfully in those States which had surplus resources. Deficit States could not run incentive systems so easily. Nevertheless, the group felt that a provision of incentives for tax collection and promotion of rural savings drive was essential.

During the interim period when taxation efforts were slow in reaping adequate financial dividends and in areas where farm production, prices of farm products and farm incomes and savings were rising, as an additional device for mopping up resources, the group felt that Panchayati Raj institutions could consider, much larger use of borrowing programmes. Since taxation is generally resisted by the well-to-do rural people, who are well represented in parliament and State legislatures, better and quicker results might be had by resorting
to loans. The climate in the country seemed favourable for this operation. It was, however, pointed out that rates of interest in the neighbourhood of 6% will not be attractive at all. The rural loan market pays much higher interest. Though the Panchayati Raj institutions need not charge the prevailing rural market rates the more they move toward the market rates, say raise the borrowing rate from 6% to 9% or slightly above the more success they are likely to achieve. In fact, the newly nationalised banking sector which is moving now into the countryside would also have to offer higher deposit rates, and perhaps differential rates, for different groups of lenders and borrowers. Panchayati Raj institutions would do well to be sensitive to the market conditions especially since the peasantry is becoming increasingly cost-profit conscious.

In replying to doubts expressed from the floor concerning the feasibility of loans raised at substantial rates of interest as a device for resource mobilisation in rural areas and in answer to questions as to how would be Panchayati Raj bodies meet the high cost of these loans, the Group specified that it was possible to utilise the loans for building productive durable assets and to remunerative use if Panchayati Raj bodies were geared to a cost benefit analysis system in the allocation of priorities to projects for which the funds raised through loans and borrowings were to be used. In Delhi it was already being seriously considered to arrange for training programmes in systems of cost-benefit analysis to enable participants in those programmes to select most remunerative projects in given situations. Such programmes of training were likely to multiply fast throughout the country and Panchayati Raj bodies should take advantage of them.

It was also suggested that where organisations like L.I.C. were agreeable to lending money, ventures like constructions of remunerative enterprises such as shopping and business centres, bus stands etc., which in turn provide revenue should be seriously considered by Panchayati Raj institutions. Many institutions land themselves in commitments for permanent or payments in respect of rents for school buildings etc. This could be avoided.

The house also considered the question of conflicts which often came up between Panchayati Raj bodies and co-operative institutions even though both types of institutions were universally recognised as basic organisations for fostering rural development. There were some who felt strongly that, since Panchayati Raj bodies were people's government at local levels, their voice must ultimately prevail in the co-operative organisations. There were others who felt that mutual interference by the two bodies set up for very separate and distinct purposes would only lead to chaos and inefficiency. It was, however, agreed by both schools that there was need to bring these institutions closer together since both had to subserve the cause of local community development. The house felt that Group No. V was more specifically vested with the responsibility to consider this question in detail.

In general, it was felt that local taxes could be collected by Panchayati Raj authorities and state taxes by State authorities. It was, however, argued and generally agreed to, that in many cases
special advantages can be had and scale economics reaped by only one authority collecting taxes. In some cases, or in respect to some taxes, a special authority may be particularly efficient. In all such cases, the functions of tax collection may be given to the more efficient authority in respect of these taxes. Efficiency, it was pointed out, is relative to particular tax. Nor many taxes, the State Government may be a much more efficient tax collector. But, for many taxes at the village level, the village authority say, the Patwari, has a definite advantage.

It was also felt that in the early stages the Panchayati Raj institutions would do well to concentrate on levying and efficiently collecting a few revenue yielding and elastic tax items, and on limiting their expenditure to a few carefully selected projects which might help to generate increasing revenues in the future.

The house agreed that the State Governments may consider the setting up of a statutory Commission on Panchayati Raj finances to consider and recommend—

1. Priorities in obligatory taxes to be levied and collected by Panchayati Raj bodies at various levels.
2. The principles on which (i) grants-in-aid may be given by the State Governments to Panchayati institutions, (ii) taxes collected by the State Government might be shared between the State Governments and Panchayati Raj institutions, and (iii) the distribution of the share of Panchayati Raj institutions themselves.
3. Methods by which stricter expenditure control may be exercised by the Panchayati Raj bodies.

The group further recommended that a committee on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee might be constituted at the district level to examine the expenditure of Panchayati Raj bodies.

The set up of these bodies should be modelled after the Finance Commission, and State Public Accounts Committees. They would be set up for specified short periods at intervals.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLENARY SESSION ON GROUP III REPORT

The working papers prepared by the participants paper on "Training and Orientation of Officials and elected Representatives" presented by Sri D. S. Shaktawat, (ii) paper on 'Technocrat as Head of the Block Team - Some Descriptive Hypotheses about the Rajasthan Experiment' by Dr. Iqbal Narain and (iii) paper on 'Panchayati Raj in Mysore' by Dr. H. L. Kulkarny—were presented and the salient features of the papers were discussed. Based on these discussions and that background material prepared by the Institute, the Group discussed the adequacy of the issues suggested in the documentation of the background papers. It was agreed that the proposed issues covered broadly the fields relating to administrative organisation, training and orientation. After a good deal of discussion under
various topics and issues raised in the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted by the Group:

1. The group unanimously recommended the constitution of a State level Panchayati Raj Board to watch, review and control the workings of the various aspects of Panchayati Raj bodies. In view of the changing political complexion in the States, it was thought that a strong and statutorily constituted Board of the above type would ensure smooth and healthy development of Panchayati Raj institutions in the Country.

The members of the Board could be drawn from amongst very senior officials and non-officials of high standards at the State level. Each member of the Board could be given a few Zilla Parishads for supervision and control. However, the decisions taken by the member would be in the name of the board and not the member.

2. The group was of the opinion that District should be the unit for planning and implementation of the several development projects. Therefore all planning and Development work that could be done at the Zilla Parishad level be transferred to such bodies. Further, it was suggested that Collector Deputy Commissioner of District should be incharge of Revenue, Police and Law and Order situation in the district as at present. If the State Government, desired to handover Law and Order to the Zilla Parishad it could enact suitable as and when necessary. The Collector should be fully empowered to enforce any corrective measures for the erring Panchayati Raj bodies in the District, and that he should act as a representative of the State Government. He should act like the ears and eyes of the Government for all activities of the Panchayati Raj bodies within the District. The Group was of the view that Panchayati Raj bodies should always work with the good will of the State Government and the same time the Group was of the view that Government should not interfere with the day-to-day working of the Panchayati Raj bodies.

It was also agreed that the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad should be responsible for all developmental activities within the District and he should be responsible to the Zilla Parishad.

The Zilla Parishad should be charged with the responsibility of Planning and execution of all the planned programmes at and below the district level. Similarly at the Taluq/Samithi level, the Panchayat Samithi should be in-charge of all the development activities at and below the Taluq level/block level, subject to supervision by the C. F. O. of the Zilla Parishad. In the same way, the village Panchayats at their own level will be charged with the responsibilities of raising resources for the development programmes and their proper execution. Levying and collection of taxes may rest with the Panchayats or any other suitable agency. The consensus of the house was that tax collection should rest with one single agency and not many. It was agreed that the Panchayati Raj bodies at different levels should be supported by adequate official stff to enable the Panchayati Raj bodies to function effectively.
2. The Seminar provided conflicting opinion regarding State panchayati raj relationship. On the one hand, it was suggested that States should retain powers of supervision and control over panchayati raj institutions. It was also agreed that panchayati raj institutions should have complete power and autonomy in their own spheres. In order to implement the latter idea, it was suggested that a constitutional guarantee of the autonomy and powers of the panchayati raj bodies should be provided. On the whole, however, it was agreed that eventually Panchayati Raj bodies should have complete authority over the normal day-to-day regulatory functions which are now in the jurisdiction of the States.

Under the present socio-political conditions prevailing in the country, it was agreed that the States should retain control over law and order until the panchayati raj institutions are able to perform these. The Departmental and welfare functions should be devolved to the local bodies immediately without any reservations. Regarding amendment of article 40 of the Directive Principles of our Constitution, the Seminar agreed to the suggestion made by the group that all Statutes creating panchayati raj institutions by the State should be regarded as organic statutes instead of ordinary statutes. This would provide the necessary legal guarantee to the local bodies.

3. The seminar accepted the groups suggestion that local bodies, at the present time should operate as both units of local self government and agencies of the State. As units of self-government, the panchayati raj institutions should be responsible for planning and development, and will provide civic and municipal functions. In the future these bodies will also undertake regularity functions as and when they are devolved to them. As agencies of the States they should perform the assigned functions with the funds allotted by the State.

4. The Seminar accepted the groups suggestion that the Original framework of a three tier system should be maintained although the District level institutions should be strengthened in all the States.

5. The Seminar recommended that 2/3rd of the members of the Zilla Parishad should be directly elected. The remaining 1/3rd will be formed by the inclusion of Samithi Pradhans, Presidents of District Co-operative Banks, Land Mortgage Banks and similar other institutions who will be ex officio members of the Zilla Parishads. Office bearers and legislators should be excluded from the Membership of the Zilla Parishads. The State Governments should fix the number of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their number in the total population of the district. Where re-presentatives of these groups have not already been elected during the election, co-option may be used to fill these reserved seats from among these groups. Woman should also have a few reserved seats but the fixation of the number of seats is to be left upto the State Governments. In order to avoid the expenditure involved in direct elections, it was recommended that Zilla Parishad elections should be conducted at the same time as General Elections so that the voters can cast their ballots at the same time.

5. The Seminar recommended that the Chief Executive Officer who will serve as the Executive for implementing the policies, should have at least the rank of Collector.

7. Regarding the functions of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Gram Panchayats, the Seminar agreed to the suggestions made by the Group. Regarding the functions of the Gram Panchayat, the Seminar recommended that they should also have the power to control anti-social elements.

8. The Seminar agreed with the Group that statutory recognition of Gram sabhas by the States is essential.

9. The Seminar agreed to the recommendations of the Group regarding the relationship between the different levels of Panchayati Raj bodies.

10. The Seminar accepted all other recommendations made by the Group.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLENARY SESSION ON GROUP II REPORT

FINANCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL BALANCE AT VARIOUS TIERS

In respect of the tiers needed and functions to be vested in respective tiers, the recommendations of group No. 1, which had gone into these questions at length, were generally accepted. It was generally agreed that (a) a certain amount of flexibility, suiting the needs and organisational experience at different states, was very much desirable and (b) financial resources for each tier had to be of an order matching the functions vested in that tier.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND UTILISATION

The house went into this question in detail and agreed that in respect of resources available to Panchayat Raj bodies, not merely financial but other real resources such as tax resources, labour resources, locally available managerial and technical talents etc., all had to be taken into account.

It was also observed that on the financial side, taxes, loans as well as grants constitute resources but the predominance so far has been of grants. It was the general experience that the tax efforts of Panchayati Raj bodies leave a great deal to be desired. Part of the poor performance in this respect, it was suggested, was due to pre-empting of resources by Central and State Governments. Political factors were also in part responsible. The closer the tax levying body was to the people who were called upon to pay the taxes, the greater was the reluctance on the part of the local governmental body to assess and collect the taxes. Another general observation was that even though the loan, grants and tax resources of Panchayati Raj bodies had increased in money terms over time, the total purchasing power of the resources had increased much less. In most States additional resources available to Panchayati Raj bodies appear to be nearly wholly used up to meet increases in salaries and allowances of staff and office-bearers. That is to say, Panchayati Raj consumption expenditures were growing rapidly and this was preventing capital formation at local government levels. They appreciated the great need to give incentives to capital formation.
Even where the tax powers had been used and taxes levied, the taxes had not been assessed to all liable for assessment. Also where the assessment has been made the taxes had not been fully realized. Another obvious fact was that the schematic budget funds available out of N.E.S. blocks budgets to Samithis had dried up after the Block entered the post intensive stage. Loans and grants have, therefore continued to be predominant sources of finance for Panchayati Raj bodies.

Without minimising the need for increasing efforts on part of Panchayati Raj bodies to levy and collect taxes, the group felt the urgent need for additional methods to raise funds in a situation where tax efforts were in short run unable to result in effective resource mobilization. It was argued that during the last two years in a number of regions of the country, farm incomes had risen sharply and therefore rural savings were on the high side. Governmental taxation is not mopping up these resources and neither the banks nor companies have started functioning effectively.

Several studies conducted by universities and other bodies have revealed a phenomenal rise in rural savings in many areas of the country although admittedly there were other areas where this phenomenon did not seem to exist. In areas where rural and farm house old savings had risen it was agreed that much more resources could be mopped up. It was in this context that, without underplaying the primary importance of local taxation in the long run, the Group considered the strategy of evolving an incentive system which should enable larger mopping up by local bodies. Incentives could take many forms. If Panchayati Raj bodies collect new taxes, they should be encouraged, as in some States by assistance from the Equalization Funds. Land Revenues should naturally be mostly, if not wholly, transferred by State to Panchayati Raj bodies. In certain States assessment of a surcharge on cess levy on land revenue collected up to a minimum point was permitted uniformly to all Panchayati Raj bodies. For collections realized above the minimum level, States concerned should provide matching grants as is done in Maharashtra. Prizes can be offered, as is the case in many areas already, to Panchayats with best performance in this regard. It was felt that District lotteries intended for district benefits could also be considered as an effective method of resource mobilization during the interim period when direct tax efforts were proving sluggish. Examining the current picture of incentives given by States to State Panchayati Raj bodies for raising the tax resources, the Group thought that this system seems to prevail successfully in those States which had surplus resources. Deficit States could not run incentive systems so easily. Nevertheless, the group felt that a provision of incentives for tax collection and promotion of rural savings drive was essential.

During the interim period when taxation efforts were slow in reaping adequate financial dividends and in areas where farm production, prices of farm products and farm incomes and savings were rising, as an additional device for mopping up resources, the group felt that Panchayati Raj institutions could consider, much larger use of borrowing programs. Since taxation is generally resisted by the well-to-do rural people, who are well represented in parliament and State legislatures, better and quicker results might be had by resorting...

to loans. The climate in the country seemed favourable for this operation. It was, however, pointed out that rates of interest in the neighborhood of 6% will not be attractive at all. The rural loan market pays much higher interest. Though the Panchayati Raj institutions need not charge the prevailing rural market rates the more they move toward the market rates—say raise the borrowing rate from 6% to 9% or slightly above—the more success they are likely to achieve. In fact, the newly nationalised banking sector which is moving now into the countryside would also have to offer higher deposit rates, and perhaps different rates, for different groups of lenders and borrowers. Panchayati Raj institutions would do well to be sensitive to the market conditions especially since the peasantry is becoming increasingly cost-profit conscious.

In replying to doubts expressed from the floor concerning the feasibility of loans raised at substantial rates of interest as a device for resource mobilisation in rural areas and in answer to questions as to how would be Panchayati Raj bodies meet the high cost of these loans, the Group specified that it was possible to utilise the loans for building productive assets and to remunerative use if Panchayati Raj bodies were geared to a cost-benefit analysis system in the allocation of priorities to projects for which the funds raised through loans and borrowings were to be used. In Delhi it was already being seriously considered to arrange for training programmes in systems of cost-benefit analysis to enable participants in those programmes to select most remunerative projects in given situations. Such programmes of training were likely to multiply fast throughout the country and Panchayati Raj bodies should take advantage of them.

It was also suggested that where organisations like L.I.C. were agreeable to lending money, ventures like cooperations of remunerative enterprises such as shopping and business centres, bus stands etc., which in turn provide revenue should be seriously considered by Panchayati Raj institutions. Many institutions land themselves in commitments for permanent out-payments in respect of rents for school buildings etc. This could be avoided.

The house also considered the question of conflicts which often came up between Panchayati Raj bodies and co-operative institutions even though both types of institutions were universally recognised as basic organisations for fostering rural development. There were some who felt strongly that, since Panchayati Raj bodies were people’s government at local levels, their voice must ultimately prevail in the co-operative organisations. There were others who felt that mutual interference by the two bodies set up for very separate and distinct purposes would only lead to chaos and inefficiency. It was, however, agreed by both schools that there was need to bring these institutions closer together since both had to serve the cause of local community development. The house felt that Group No. V was more specifically vested with the responsibility to consider this question in detail.

In general, it was felt that local taxes could be collected by Panchayati Raj authorities and state taxes by State authorities. It was, however, argued and generally agreed to that in many cases
special advantages can be had and scale economics reaped by only one authority collecting taxes. In some cases, or in respect to some taxes, a special authority may be particularly efficient. In all such cases, the functions of tax collection may be given to the more efficient authority in respect of these taxes. Efficiency, it was pointed out, is relative to particular tax. Nor may taxes, the State Government may be a much more efficient tax collector. But, for many taxes at the village level, the village authority say, the Patwari, has a definite advantage.

It was also felt that in the early stages the Panchayati Raj institutions would do well to concentrate on levying and efficiently collecting a few revenue yielding and elastic tax items, and on limiting their expenditure to a few carefully selected projects which might help to generate increasing revenues in the future.

The house agreed that the State Governments may consider the setting up of a statutory Commission on Panchayati Raj finances to consider and recommend—

1. Priorities in obligatory taxes to be levied and collected by Panchayati Raj bodies at various levels.
2. The principles on which (i) grants-in-aid may be given by the State Governments to Panchayati institutions, (ii) taxes collected by the State Government might be shared between the State Governments and Panchayati Raj institutions, and (iii) the distribution of the share of Panchayati Raj institutions themselves.
3. Methods by which stricter expenditure control may be exercised by the Panchayati Raj bodies.

The group further recommended that a committee on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee might be constituted at the district level to examine the expenditure of Panchayati Raj bodies.

The set up of these bodies should be modelled after the Finance Commission, and (State) Public Accounts Committees. They would be set up for specified short periods at intervals.

Recomendaions of the Plenary Session on Group III Report

The working papers prepared by the participants paper on "Training and Orientation of Officials and elected Representatives" presented by Sri D. S. Shaktawat, (ii) paper on 'Technocrat as Head of the Block Team Some Descriptive Hypotheses about the Rajasthan Experiment' by Dr. Iqbal Narain and (iii) paper on 'Panchayati Raj in Mysore' by Dr. H. L. Kulkarny—were presented and the salient features of the papers were discussed. Based on these discussions and that background material prepared by the Institute, the Group discussed the adequacy of the issues suggested in the documentation of the background papers. It was agreed that the proposed issues covered broadly the fields relating to administrative organisation, training and orientation. After a good deal of discussion under

various topics and issues raised in the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted by the Group:

(1) The group unanimously recommended the Constitution of a State level Panchayati Raj Board to watch, review and control the workings of the various aspects of Panchayati Raj bodies. In view of the changing political complexion in the States, it was thought that a strong and statutorily constituted Board of the above type would ensure smooth and healthy development of Panchayati Raj institutions in the Country.

The members of the Board could be drawn from amongst very senior officials and non-officials of high standards at the State level. Each member of the Board could be given a few Zilla Parishads for supervision and control. However, the decisions taken by the member would be in the name of the board and not the member.

(2) The group was of the opinion that District should be the unit for planning and implementation of the several development projects. Therefore all planning and Development work that could be done at the Zilla Parishad level be transferred to such bodies. Further, it was suggested that Collector Deputy Commissioner of District should be incharge of Revenue, Police and Law and Order situation in the district as it is present. If the State Government, desired to handover Law and Order to the Zilla Parishad it could enact suitable as and when necessary. The Collector should be fully empowered to enforce any corrective measures for the erring Panchayati Raj bodies in the District, and that he should act as a representative of the State Government. He should act like the ears and eyes of the Government for all activities of the Panchayati Raj bodies within the District. The Group was of the view that Panchayati Raj bodies, should always work with in the statutery frame work provided by State Legislatures and therefore, they should always work with the good will of the State Government. At the same time the Group was of the view that Government should not interfere with the day-to-day working of the Panchayati Raj bodies.

It was also agreed that the Chief Executive Office of the Zilla Parishad should be responsible for all developmental activities within the District and the Parishad should be responsible to the Zilla Parishad.

The Zilla Parishad should be charged with the responsibility of Planning and execution of all the planned programmes at and below the district level. Similarly at the Taluq/Samithi level, the Panchayat Samithi should be in-charge of all the development activities at and below the Taluq level/block level, subject to supervision by the C. E. O. of the Zilla Parishad. In the same way, the village Panchayats at their own level will be charged with the responsibilities of raising resources for the development programmes and their proper execution. Levying and collection of taxes may rest with the Panchayats or any other suitable agency. The consensus of the house was that tax collection should rest with one single agency and not many. It was agreed that the Panchayati Raj bodies at different levels should be supported by adequate official staff to enable the Panchayati Raj bodies to function effectively.
(3) It was resolved that a separate State Panchayati Raj cadre should be created for all the services of the Panchayati Raj bodies in the State and the staff recruited from this cadre should be posted to work in the various Panchayati Raj institutions within the State.

Regarding administrative organisation of the Panchayati Raj bodies, the recruitment to Class I and II posts will continued to be through State Public Service Commission. Recruitment to Class III posts should be made by a State level body specially created for this purpose or through a separate wing attached to the State Public Service Commission. Recruitment of Class IV personnel should be left to the Panchayati Raj bodies.

(4) The Group was of the view that one elected body should not inspect another elected body and, therefore, the supervision and inspection work was entrusted to the officials only. Regarding supervision and control over the Panchayati Raj bodies, it was resolved that the Chief Executive Officer or the Zilla Parishad should make periodical inspections of the Zilla Parishads and working of the Samithis and Samithi Officials in turn supervise the working of Village Panchayats.

(5) TRAINING AND ORIENTATION

With a view to improve the quality and status of training, the group was of the view that training should be imparted to only the important executives of the Panchayati Raj bodies, and also to strengthen existing training institutions by suitably trained staff and adequate equipment. The house was of the opinion that training should be so organised that it helped the key level participants to take decisions on various issues with the object of achieving speedy progress and not be looked upon higher bodies for the purpose. The executive officers of the Zilla Parishad and the Presidents of the Zilla Parishad should be trained at a National training institute like the National Institute of Community Development, where as the executive officers of the other Panchayat Raj bodies be conveniently trained at State level training institutions and training institutions like the Panchayati Raj training institutions located in the State.

The group also recommended that periodical meetings of the Heads of training institutions be convened by the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad to revise and review the progress of training programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PLENARY SESSION ON THE REPORT OF GROUP IV

1. Panchayati Raj, a decade after its inception has assumed a criticality that not visualised either in terms of theory or political practice. There are at least a few definite features upon which agreement may be possible.

a. The reality of panchayati Raj as it obtains today is radically different from the perception of the elite that launched it. Conceived in political romanticism, panchayati raj manifests a political vigour that cannot perhaps be stemmed;

b. Regardless of what motives one may seek to attribute to the elite responsible for initiating panchayati raj, it is legitimate to
characterise it as possibly histories most impressive exercise in transfer of decision making powers from the centre to the periphery. c. It may not be far-fetched to suggest that the expectations aroused have not been justified by the results as we see them. Instead, we note concern, even skepticism, about panchayati raj utility. Political power in panchayati raj institutions seems to have flown, almost effortlessly as it were, to those who command the higher rungs of the socioeconomic ladder in rural India. As developmental funds have been routed to the rural areas accompanied by the representatives of the bureaucracy, the politics and administration of our rural areas have been marked by tensions which were perhaps always latent. As administrative and political powers have penetrated via panchayati raj institutions into the remotest corners of the rural India, they have, in remarkable short period unmasked the real and painful realities of the quality of life in society riven by cleavages of both socio-political and economic nature. It is no longer feasible to isolate the problems of rural India from those of metropolitan India, nor is it yet going to be possible to interpret rural politics except in the conventional terms of politics as concerned with the acquisition, consolidation and distribution of power. Panchayati Raj as vividly displayed the archaic socio-economic structure of rural India and has intensified the politicalisation process. This group, cognizant of the fact that so long as India stays democratic, it cannot dispense with Panchayati Raj institutions, presents its conclusions:

2. The group has agreed that social and economic benefits have flown to the more affluent sections of our rural communities and an important corollary of this is that political power appears to have drifted to this affluent group. The approximately 22% of our population, which is defined as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, have not received adequate benefits which both the law and the spirit of the Constitution provided for them; there is appreciable evidence that when funds have become available under the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws, these have either not been fully utilised or have been diverted for other purposes. The Group is making the assessment is not unaware of the facts that some weaker sections have, indeed, shown a measure of economic mobility and that some political power has accrued to them. We felt that, instead of adopting an undifferentiated approach to our rural population, it would be worthwhile adopting different strategies and tactics depending upon different socio-economic development of different strata and areas of our society.

3. One member of the group strongly pleaded for special measures for weaker sections as a part of the programme of panchayati raj; the financial provision for such a programme could be specially earmarked both as a part of general development activity to which the weaker sections are entitled in their own right, and also supplementary financial provisions for specific development schemes. The programme should include craft-based, employment-oriented education and a 'sufficient supervision and intensification of educational efforts.

Further, in the matter of administration of tribal and harijan welfare programmes, it was felt that the process of democratic decentralisation of development functions at panchayat level had resulted in a setback as far as the interests of the weaker sections are
concerned on account of their economic dependence on politically influential and powerful sections of the community who constitute the major power in the panchayat samithi). The principal programme of the development of the tribes, viz. the tribal developmental blocks, it was, therefore, suggested, could with advantage be transferred to the Governmental Departments concerned for direct implementation.

While the rest of the group also expressed complete agreement with the fact that the weaker sections certainly need more assistance, they did not feel that the political representation system could be wholly replaced by a Government machinery which has its own equally regrettable albeit different features. They were not in a position to suggest any concrete alternatives but were of the opinion that both the political representation machinery and the Government machinery, in so far as they pertain to the weaker sections, need security before any measure for improvement are suggested.

4. The group considered at great length the role of the gramdam movement and expressed some concern with what appears to be a close relationship between gramdam (operating as a voluntary agency) and the apparent Government assistance provided to it, though not to the movement as such, but only for development of gramdam villages.

5. The majority of the members of the group had reservations about the provisions for co-operation. While the group as a whole desired representation of women and the weaker sections of the society in political institutions in rural India, they felt that some other mode of representation would be desirable and that existing evidence seems to indicate that co-option had not really delivered the goods. The group recommended reservation of seats in panchayati raj institutions on the basis of population as it exists for scheduled castes and tribes for elections to Parliament and State Legislatures.

6. The group recognised the reality of the operation of political parties in Panchayati raj institutions at all levels. With the exception of few members, the rest of the group were of the opinion that political parties served an important purpose of political socialisation of our rural masses and that this would contribute to National Integration, clearer ideologies, sharper perception of National goals and in the long run help in formulating meaningful policies. The two dissenting members, however, felt that face to face community of the Indian village could be better served if it was insulated from political parties rivalries.

7. The group was of the opinion that unanimous elections did not in any way assist in either political education or in developmental activities. Furthermore, the majority of the group was of the opinion that unanimous elections were likely to only conceal for a very temporary period existing cleavages within rural societies only to manifest themselves shortly after the election period.

The majority of the group was of the opinion that political competitiveness on an ideological basis should be the rule for both rural and urban India.
8. The group considered some of the factors that account for the large turnout at elections for village panchayats and considered this as an important area for investigation. Among the causes that contribute to the large turnout may be the erosion of traditional symbols of legitimacy and their replacement by newer and political status symbols. The limited area in which the elections are held also partially accounts for the high turnout, although existing functional divisions may also be contributing to it. The group felt that canvassing was sometimes accompanied by coercion and bribery and this may in part account for the high election turnout. One more important feature may be that there is a certain built-in patronage.

9. The group discussed the question of the mode of elections and felt that an important issue for research should be the comparative political effort of indirect and direct elections. Tentatively, the group was inclined to believe that indirect elections contribute to a concentration of economic and political power and that greater dispersal might be achieved by adopting the mode of direct elections to the general bodies. The main thrust of the group's argument was that direct elections would contribute to a broadening of socio-economic base from which political elites are recruited. This particular recommendation links up with earlier recommendations regarding the role of political socialisation which political parties can fruitfully bring about in our rural areas. The group felt that direct elections might be one among a number of steps which would also reduce corruption in elections.

10. The group discussed the feasibility of providing certain amenities for panchayat raj institutions from changes in the higher political set up: and recommends that State Governments should set up commissions to advise them on administrative and financial relations between them and Panchayat raj bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PLENARY SESSION OF THE REPORT OF GROUP V.

ISSUE 1:

There must be close collaboration between the panchayats and co-operative institutions at the village and higher levels. District level co-operative officer should be represented on the zila panchayat parishad as well.

ISSUE 6:

A suggestion was made that panchayat representatives at the different levels should be made members of the corresponding co-operative bodies in order to secure collaboration at all the levels.

ISSUE 7:

A suggestion was made that the village panchayat should prepare special programmes for the benefit of small farmers and weaker sections and that programmes should be developed on along the broad lines suggested from the State headquarters. These programmes should, however, be regarded as panchayat programmes and considered by the panchayat samiti and zila panchayat parishads.
26th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions

**ISSUE Y:**

While the plenary session recognised the need for enforcing the basic human rights and establishing the special human rights courts for dealing with the cases of discrimination in an expeditious manner, this session did not consider it feasible to modify election procedure for the members of the gram panchayat on the lines suggested by the group.

The plenary body was in favour of reserving special seats for scheduled castes and tribes on the panchayats.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF PLENARY SESSION OF THE REPORT OF GROUP VI:**

1. The seminar was of the opinion that conflict between the officials and non-officials could be minimised by making Panchayati raj bodies autonomous and giving them full powers.

2. The seminar suggested that in the general meetings of panchayati raj bodies question hour should be provided so that different issues and irregularities if any in the working of the panchayati raj bodies should be openly discussed.

3. A quarterly review of all the activities of the Panchayati raj bodies should be prepared which will be a public document through which full publicity should be given. The seminar was on the opinion that only public opinion can prevent the improper demands of the officials by the elected representatives.

4. The seminar suggested that the appointment Committee for teachers should consist of Collector of the district, the president of the Zilla Parishad or the Chairman of the education Committee and the district educational officer who will be the Secretary of the Committee.

5. There will be a statutory commission such as Public Service Commission for class I, II and III officials and Class IV are to be recruited by the concerned Panchayati raj bodies.

6. As regards transfers, the Chairman (Sri S N, Mazumdar) suggested that due to complaints that the teachers and the like are frequently transferred on personal grounds as to ensure uniform application of rules, it is necessary to have some provisions for the transfers. At the plenary session it was felt that the Advisory Committee for appointment and transfers is not desirable. Hence, this recommendation of the group regarding advisory Committees for appointments and transfers was dropped.

The other recommendations of the group were approved by the plenary session.

This has to be examined in various branches and then Government will take a decision.

The State Governments should fix the number of reserved seats as per the population of the District.

The seminar agreed to the suggestion made by the group that all Statutes creating panchayatiraj institutions by the State should be regarded as organic statutes instead of ordinary statutes.
Sri Pragada Kotaiah —What is the opinion of the Government, Sir? Whether the Government is going to consider the proposal at all?

Under special powers, he has issued ordinance, Sir.
Sri K. Ramanatham: — In Page 5 of the notes under “Methods by which stricter expenditure control may be exercised by the Panchayatiraj bodies,” it is stated ‘The group further recommended that a Committee on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee might be constituted at the district level to examine the accounts of Panchayatiraj bodies.”

Sir :—

Mr. V. Raman :—

Mr. S. Suresh :—

Mr. K. Ramanatham :—

Mr. S. N. Raju :—

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao: What I am asking is, the power is necessary to get things done. Are you going to transfer that power also to have control over the Engineering Departments, Irrigation, P.W.D. and other allied departments?

Sri B. : —

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao: —

Sri B. : —

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao: —
Postings of Extension Officers

602—

*141 Q.—Sri R. Mahanan la :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any G. O. restricting the posting of Extension Officers in their native Samithis;
(b) how many extension officers who are natives of Podili, Tarlapadu and Tallur samithis in Nellore district are not working in those samithis; and
(c) the reasons for continuing them in those samithis in violation of the G. O.?

Sri T. Ramaswamy :—(a) Extension Officers (other than Extension Officers for Agricultural and Animal Husbandry), who are natives of a Samithi should not be posted to the Samithis except for special reasons.

(b) There are no natives of Podili, Tarlapadu and Tallur Panchayat Samithis who are working as Extension Officers in respective Panchayat Samithis excepting Sri K. Lakshmanarayana, Extension Officers (Industries) Podili who is a native of that Panchayat Samithi.

(c) The Government have issued instructions to the Director of Industries for the transfer of the said Extension Officer (Industries).

Masonry Poonu at Pedapedumu

603—

*154 Q.—Sri M. Venkatarama Naidu (Parvathipuram) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the estimate sanctioned in 1965-66 by the Parvathipuram Panchayat Samithi, Srikakulam district for the cons-
The construction of a Masonry pooru at Pedapedumu of Sakakondageedda belonging Masimanda panchayat in the said panchayat samithi;

(b) the extent of the work so far done and the name of the contractor;

(c) whether it is a fact that though the actual ryots had carried out the work of 'Pooru', remuneration of that work has been paid to the contractor instead of the ryots;

(d) the action taken by the Collector on the petition submitted to him by the ryots in this regard;

(e) the action taken after investigation and after the statements were taken from the actual ryots by the Police crime branch; and

(f) the persons responsible for this and the action taken by the Government against them?

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) and (b): Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the work relating to the closure of the breach to Pedapedumu of Masimanda village. On 12-8-66 an estimate for Rs. 500 was sanctioned by the Panchayat Samithi. Parvathipuram for earth work excavation and closing the breach to Pedapedumu of Masimanda village. An amount of Rs. 400 was paid towards final payment to Sri Sariki Appa Rao of Gangareguvalasa, contractor nominated for the execution of the work.

(c), (d) and (e): The Collector, Srikakulam has reported that there was no representation or complaint from the ryots that the above work was executed by them and that the payment was made to the contractor. The above work is one of the works about which certain allegations were made by Sri C. Narayanaswamy, Sarpanch, Chinagubada Gram Panchayat, against the President, Panchayat Samithi, Parvathipuram to the Inspector-General of Police and to the District Collector. Another unsigned petition was also received by the Collector alleging misappropriation of funds by the President, Panchayat Samithi, Parvathipuram on certain works. The Collector referred these petitions to the Sub-Collector, Parvathipuram on 15-1-69 for a detailed investigation and for submission of his report. His report is awaited. All the relevant records have been handed over to the Inspector of Police, Anti-Corruption Bureau on 16-2-69. The result of investigation by crime branch is not yet known.

(f) The question as to what action has to be taken against the persons responsible for the alleged irregularities will be considered on receipt of the enquiry report from the Sub-Collector, Parvathipuram and after knowing the result of investigation by the Crime Branch.
Road from Lakkavarapukota to Alamanda

604--

* 97a Q.—Sri K. Appalanaidu (Srngavaranapukota) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj b: pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the laying of a mud (kucha) road from Lakkavarapukota to Alamanda railway station, in Srngavarapukota taluk, Visakhapatnam district is at present;

(b) the reasons for not completing the road, so far;

(c) whether the District Collector of Visakhapatnam or the Government are in receipt of any representation from the Sarpanches of the respective villages or the local M. L. A., for the early construction of the said road;

(d) if so, whether any estimates have been prepared for the immediate construction of the road; and

(e) if so, when the work of the said road will be taken up?

Sri T. Ramaswamy :—(a) By 1964 formation of road from Lakkavarapukota to Alamanda Railway Station was done to the extent of 5 miles, 6 furlongs and 510 feet. The remaining work to be done is about 2 miles one furlong in three reaches.

(b) For want of funds.

(c) A representation was given by Sri K. Appala Naidu, M. L. A., to the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for the sanction of work of this road lying with in the limits of Viyyampeta Panchayat Samithi.

(d) The estimates for repairs to the road from Lakkavarapukota to Kazapeta (i.e. from 0/0 to 2/1) has been sanctioned by the District Collector, Visakhapatnam under Cyclone Relief grant in January, 1970 for an amount of Rs. 50,000. The portion from 2/1 to 4/2 in Viyyampeta Panchayat Samithi limits could not be taken up for want of funds.

(e) The work sanctioned by the District Collector will now be put into execution after settling the tenders.
The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):—The Government have received some anonymous and pseudonymous petitions but they are not aware of any petitions addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What are the contents of the petition, Sir?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—There are 21 allegations made and it will take some time to read all the allegations. It is 1½ pages, sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Whether a girl student has committed suicide because she was being ill-treated by the Principal of that College?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—No. Sir. That allegation is not included in the list of 21 allegations. Obviously, it refers to a later period. The question refers to an earlier period. I am only answering about the result of the enquiry which was instituted some time ago on the receipt of that petition. This is something new and this is nothing to do with that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Has not this complaint reached the Minister?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It has reached and we are looking into it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—At what stage the enquiry is, Sir?
Sri D. Venatesam:—What are the results of the enquiry? Whether the report of the enquiry has come to the Government?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I will read the operative part of the report, Sir, so that the Hon'ble Members know about the position.

"The Joint Director of Public Instruction conducted enquiry on all the allegations levelled against the Principal, A. S. D. College for Women, Kakinada. From the enquiry conducted with the District Collector and many other persons in the Town, he says that the allegations are baseless and are made with a view to malign the Principal and there is no need to probe into the matter further. He has also stated that the Principal, in question, is keenly interested in the development of the College and she maintained a high degree of discipline in the College. She would have rigid at times and this might have annoyed certain staff members who are not hard working. He said that some disgruntled persons are behind the petition.

PRAYER HALL IN THE SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

606—
* 489 (1212) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao (Nellore):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that in the name of secularism the Venkateswara University declined to construct a prayer Hall;
(b) if it is so, how far the Government is justified in utilising the funds of T. T. D. to University; and
(c) why not the Government think of having a common prayer hall for observing universal prayers?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) This is a matter for the University to consider.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—One Sri T. Venugopala Reddy, Member of the Senate. Sri Venkateswara University at the March, 1966 meeting of the Senate, suggested to have a Venkateswara Temple-cum-Prayer Hall. It is not a mere prayer-hall, Sir, which is common to all denominations. What he wanted was a temple-cum-prayer hall. The University said that this is not correct and we should not have it. But the University will have no objection if it is only a prayer-hall—common prayer hall— for all without any temple element coming into it. Naturally it will depend on whether the University can afford it. But the University says that it will have no objection for a prayer-hall as such.

PRIVATE COLLEGES GUNTUR IN DISTRICT.

607—

*490 (146) Q.—Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased state:

(a) how many private colleges were started during the academic year 1968-69 in Guntur district:

(b) what are the conditions laid down by the Government to start a new college; and

(c) how far the colleges started have fulfilled these conditions?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: (a) Four.

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

(Statement)
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
Vide answers to items (b) & (c) of L. A. Q. No. 1346 (stared) [ * 607 ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the private College (G.O. No. and date)</th>
<th>What are the conditions laid down by the Govt. to start a new Coll.ge.</th>
<th>How far the Colleges started have fulfilled those conditions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arts and Science College, Guntur (G.O.Ms. No. 1392, Edn. dt. 3-7-1968)</td>
<td>The management should fulfil all the conditions stipulated by the University in regard to accommodation, equipment, staff, playground etc.</td>
<td>The Society has purchased a building consisting of a big hall which was formed as four laboratory rooms and two blocks consisting of six rooms and provided 10 rooms with asbestos sheet roofing. The furniture and equipment etc., provided are reported to be in accordance with the requirements. Provision of adequate sinks, drainage in the Laboratories is being attended to. Staff are appointed and paid at U.G.C. scale of pay. The management should deposit a donation of 8.50 lakhs and provide 10 acres of land also temporary accommodation to locate the college. The management should provide pucca buildings as promised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The management should obtain the affiliation of the University concerned.

2. Arts & Science College, Guntur Amaravati (G. O. Ms. No. 1890, Edn., dt. 3-7-68).

The management should fulfill all the conditions stipulated by the University in regard to accommodation, equipment, staff, playground etc.

The management should deposit a donation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and also provide 30 acres of land also temporary accommodation to locate the college. The Committee should

The Society is reported to have acquired 1.82 acres and taken another 6.50 acres on lease.

The Society has taken on the construction of pucca laboratories of two floors at an estimate of Rs. 1,50,000.

Temporary affiliation of Andhra University has been obtained. Final orders will be issued after approval by the standing committee of the Academic Council.

The Correspondent has reported that a spacious building for class rooms and laboratories etc., has already been provided.

The laboratories are equipped adequately in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspection Committee. Qualified staff are appointed. Play area has been cleared from weeds, rubble and put to use.

The management has deposited a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the Andhra Bank Ltd., Guntur. It is stated that the balance of amount will be deposited by the management shortly.
raise pucca buildings during 1969-70 at the cost of the management as promised.

The management should obtain affiliation of the University concerned.

The College committee already possess 8 acres of land and 19 acres of Govt land adjacent to the College site are yet to be alienated. It is stated that the orders in the matter are awaited from the Revenue Department.

The College is reported to have been housed in its own buildings and further extensions would be taken up during 1969-70 as per future needs.

Affiliation orders are received from the University. Final orders will be issued after approval of the Standing Committee of the Academic Council.

The management has provided accommodation with an area of 18,000 square feet.

Furniture and laboratories facilities are provided.

3. Arts & Science College, Chuakaluripet (G. O. Ms. No. 1391, Edn., dt. 3-7-68)
The management should deposit a donation of Rs. 9.00 lakhs and provide 20 acres of land and also temporary accommodation to locate the college. The management should provide pucca buildings in due course as promised.

Qualified staff is appointed and U.G.C. scales are paid. An area of 43,500 sq. is provided as play area.

A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 has been deposited in Indian Bank Ltd., Guntur in the joint names of Correspondent and the Registrar, Andhra University.

An extent of about 6 acres of land is acquired and registered in the name of the College.

Temporary accommodation is provided in pucca building with an area of about 18,000 sq. taking it on lease.

The land is being levelled and action is being taken to get the estimates prepared for permanent structures.

Affiliation orders have been obtained from the Andhra University.

Time has been granted till 31-3-1970 for fulfilling all the conditions laid down in G. O. Ms. No. 466, Edn. dated 13-3-1969.

The management should obtain affiliation of the University.

4. Arts and Science College, Pedanadi-padu (G. O. Ms. No. 466, Edn., dt. 13-3-69)
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I do not know that it is a fact that nobody is attending the meeting. However, I shall look into it.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao—Strict Instructions must be given to those who do not attend the meetings.

Mr. Speaker:—Please issue strict instructions.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is a mixed picture. We should not generalise. It is a fact that such irregularities have taken place here and there. They should not take place. In any case, wherever and whenever it took place, Government should have power to rectify.

Sri G. Sivaiah (Puttur)—What Mr. A. Madhava Rao said was that in the Selection Committees, there are people who are less qualified to select the highest degree holders.
Mr. J. V. Narasimha Rao:—As far as I remember the new colleges are given subject to certain conditions. Subject to condition that the teaching grant will not be given until the Government decide. About these particular 4 colleges, I do not have particulars, Sir.

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There is no guarantee that every boy and girl who passes the Higher Secondary School or High School find a place in a College. This is never done. There is always a pyramidical structure of education, i.e., while you go top, you will be having a few score of students. अतः तीर्थिकारं एका तीर्थिकारं अर्थात् १००० तीर्थिकारं। तीर्थिकारं एका तीर्थिकारं अर्थात् १००० तीर्थिकारं। तीर्थिकारं एका तीर्थिकारं अर्थात् १००० तीर्थिकारं। तीर्थिकारं एका तीर्थिकारं अर्थात् १००० तीर्थिकारं।

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Oral Answers to Questions
26th March, 1953

Sri P. Kotaiah:—But they are collecting.

Sri P. V. Naasimha Rao—It is a relationship between the employee and the employer between the Teacher and the Management and we cannot get into it.

Why should there be discrimination so far as the education is concerned?

The private institutions in the education have come first and in fact the Government agency has come later in many parts of the world. Therefore we cannot just say that for merely giving grants, they should not exist.
It is true that there are no uniform conditions. From place to place and from institution to institution, we have to see that how much they can do and lay down the conditions.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Have you received any representation?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I have told the House the Rule position and wherever the Rule is broken or allegation is made that the rule is broken, we can take action.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Have you received any representation?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—From where?

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—From Bapatla and Nidadavolu.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—It is impossible for me to say anything that from where we got representations? If a question is put about a particular place, I will get the information.

GOVERNMENT BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSTEL, PALLEPADU

Q. 495 (1460) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions— 26th March, 1970

(a) whether the Accounts of the Government Basic Training School and Hostel, Pallegadda, Nellore district have been audited till this year;
(b) what are the important points raised in the Audit Report 964-65.
(c) whether there is any misappropriation of funds to a tune of Rs. 14,000/- and
(d) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao —Education (I) Department.

(a) Till the year 1967-68.
(b) The important findings in the Audit Report are:

(i) A loss of Rs. 14,000/- was noticed in the running of the hostel.
(ii) A shortage of Rs. 100/- in the Warden's Cash Book.
(iii) Improper utilisation of admission fees collected.
(iv) An amount of Rs. 12/- has not been accounted for.
(v) Short Collections of Special Fees amounting to about Rs. 345/.

Irregularity in the caution money deposit accounts.
(c) No, Sir. There was a loss of 1s. 14,000/- in the running of the hostel.
(d) An amount of Rs. 3,362/- is yet to be recovered and the matter is under investigation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I must say that I am not satisfied with the answer which has been sent to me. I try to check up and send it within two or three days for various reason. I shall get the entire information and send it to Mr. Mahananda.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—There is some objection, Sir

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The information which I got is incomplete. That is what I said.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—That is a general question. I will send the questionnaire also on this point.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, PITTAPURAM

*808 (152 C-O) Q.—Sri Y. Suryanarayana Murthy (Pittapuram) :- Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state;
(a) whether it is a fact that only an amount of Three thousand rupees has been released out of the estimated expenditure of thirty thousand rupees for the repair of Government high school building, Pittapuram;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is danger of life to the students, unless the remaining amount is released and the repair work is completed; and

(c) when the work of the said building will be completed?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :-(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The District Educational Officer, East Godavari, Kakinada who has visited the school building on 5-3-1970 has stated that there is no immediate danger to the building. However he has requested the Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Kakinada to visit the school and give his assessment of the condition of the building. His further report is awaited.

(c) In view of the ban imposed on the fresh or additional expenditure not contemplated in the budget for 1969-70, no funds could be provided during the current year. However, the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to come up with the proposal early in the next financial year, pointing out suitable provision from the budget for 1970-71.
Farm Equipments received under World Food Programmes

611

Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have received any Farm equipment like Power tillers, Bulldozers, Tractors, paddy thrashers etc., from Foreign countries under World Food Programmes free of cost in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and up to day in 1969-70;

(b) if so, what are they and from which countries; and

(c) how they have been distributed in the State: please give the names of the Institutions to which that have been supplied?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkataraman):—

(a) and (b):—The Department of Agriculture has received 2 power tillers and one paddy thresher during 1969-70 from Japan through the Government of India under the scheme for grant of awards to villages showing best cumulative results in high yielding varieties programme.

(c) They were given to the Yellareddy Panchayat, Nizamabad district as an award for showing best results under high yielding varieties programme.

102—5
Mr. Speaker,—The question is: “whether our Government have received any Farm equipment like Power tilers, Bulldozers, Tractors, paddy thrashers etc.” What are the supplementaries you are putting?
KRISHNA PENNAR PROJECT

*416 Q.—Sri Ch. Vengaiah (Markapur):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Khosla Committee has specifically proposed that 5 lakh acres of Raya’aseema Districts should be irrigated under Krishna Pennar Project (East and West canals) besides feeding Gandikota and Sovasila Reservoirs; and
(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to implement the proposals of Khosla Committee for permanent eradication of Famine in Rayalaseema area?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):—(a) The Khosla Committee recommended, among other things, the execution of Krishna Pennar Project East and West canals to serve any area of 1,40,000 and 1,56,000 acres respectively. The Committee did not recommend the supply of Krishna Water to the Gandikota Reservoir.

(b) The Committee have suggested schemes to fully utilise the allocations made to composite State of Madra in the 1971 Agreement, but no measures were suggested by the Committee for permanent eradication of famine in Rayalaseema area.
Sr. G. Sivaiah—You got water for second stage that can be diverted to that side.

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Strike of the Employees of the Srisailam Project

613—

(a) whether the employees of Srisailam Project went on strike from 27-11-1969?

(b) whether a joint meeting was called for by the Minister for Power on 5-12-1969;

(c) if so, what are the decisions taken?

The Minister for Power (Sri V. Krishnamurti Naidu):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c):—No joint meeting to consider the issue of strike was called for by the Minister for Power on 5-12-1969. However, the hon. Member, as President of the Employees and Mazdoor Union, Srisailam Project, made a representation on 1-12-1969 above the demands of workers. The position in regard to the demands was reviewed by Minister (POWER) with the departmental officers on 5-12-1969, when the Honorable Member was also present.

Forest Land suitable for Cultivation in Sathyavelu

614—

(a) the extent of forest land without trees or bushes suitable for cultivation in Sathyavelu taluk, Chittoor district and Sullurpet taluk, Nellore district;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to assign those land to the landless poor by deforesting the said land;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?
The Minister for Forests (Sri S. Suryanarayana Raju):—(a) The total extent of forest land in S-tyavedu taluk, Chittoor district and Sullurpet taluk, Nellore District is 1,09,019.04 acres and 57,383.29 acres respectively. Information as to the extent of forest land without trees or bushes is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per Government policy forest lands are unassignable. However, the Conservators of Forests were asked to inspect, in Company with the Revenue Officials, the forest lands of uneconomical nature and to report. A decision will be taken on receipt of the report.

(1) The total extent of forest land in S-tyavedu taluk, Chittoor district and Sullurpet taluk, Nellore District is 1,09,019.04 acres and 57,383.29 acres respectively.

(2) 53,333.28 acres.

(3) Does not arise.

Palm Tree Plantation at Sullurpet

65

*1108 Q.—Sri K. Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Forest be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to raise Palm tree plantation in the Forest lands at Sullurpet taluk, Nellore district and Sathyavedu, Kalahasti taluks of Chittoor district;
(b) if so, whether land will be given to private people on lease to rear the palm trees; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri S. Suryanarayana Raju.—(a) No Sir, as it is not a forest species.
(b) and (c):—Does not arise.

Vottigedda Reservoir Scheme

617—

*888 (1729-G) Q.—Sarvasri Thangi Satyanarayana (Srikakulam) M. Venkataraman Naidu, M. B. Parankusam (Vanukuru); and S. Prataparudra Raju—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:
(a) whether the ‘Vottigedda Reservoir scheme’ in Parvathipurem taluk of Srikakulam district is going to be completed;
Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) if so within what time;
(c) whether “designs” for sluices are supplied to the contractors;
(d) if not, why; and
(e) since how long the work is pending?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation Sri R. Narapa Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) By 1972, if adequate funds become available,
(c) Yes, Sir. They are supplied along with the tender documents.
(d) Does not arise,
(e) The work on the sluices has not yet been taken up.

Yes, Sir. 2012 0 20 9 6 202 0 4 1.

Yes, Sir. 20 0 20 9 6 202 0 4 1.

Yes, Sir. 20 0 20 9 6 202 0 4 1.

Yes, Sir. 20 0 20 9 6 202 0 4 1.

Q.- Sri G. Suryanarayana (Payakaraopeta):— Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control pleased to state: 

(a) whether the Public Works Department have prepared and submitted the estimates to the Government pertaining to the construction of an anicut near Rekavani Palemdari Kolimera on Tandava river in Yalamanchili taluq, Visakhapatnam district; 

(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure therefor, and the extent of ayacut under the same; 

(c) the number of villages through which right and left canals will be constructed; and 

(d) the extent of ayacut under each canal? 

Sri R. Narapilly Reddy:— (a) and (b):— An estimate for Rs. 14,70,000 on works and Rs. 16,68,473 including direct and indirect charges for the construction of an anicut across Thandava at Rekavanipalem to irrigate an ayacut of 5,000 acres was prepared previously but this scheme was dropped as another scheme on the up stream of the same river near Kolmera at a total cost of Rs. 36 lakhs to irrigate an ayacut of 9,500 acres is under contemplation. 

(c) The anicut scheme now under contemplation at Kolimera is intended to serve the following: 

Right Side Canal. 
1. S. Annavaram 
2. Valuru 
3. Hamsavaram 
4. Bydikonda 
5. Anuru 

(d) 3,500 acres under the proposed right side canal, and 6,000 acres under the left canal.

SCHEDULE OF RATES IN P.W.D. (MINOR IRRIGATION) IN Cuddapah District

* 8.15 (1721-B) Q.—Sri S. P. Nagi Reddy (Mydukur):—Will the Hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schedule of rates in P.W.D. (Minor Irrigation) in Cuddapah area of Nellore circle are the lowest in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact many minor irrigation schemes are pending execution because of these low rates as no contractor is coming forward to even tender for them when tenders are called for:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the slow progress of the minor irrigation works is due to abnormal delay in getting the sanction of revised estimates;

(d) if so, will the Minister be pleased to take urgent steps to raise the schedule of rates allot sufficient funds and have the revised estimates sanctioned quickly and complete all the works to eradicate famine in the district permanently; and

(e) whether the Minister be pleased to place on the Table of the House the list of minor irrigation schemes pending execution with particulars for each scheme i.e., the year of starting estimated cost and the amount so far spent on each scheme in Cuddapah district;

The Minister for Housing deputised the Minister for Minor Irrigation and answered the question (Sri C. Rajanarasimha):—(a) The rates in Cuddapah District are not low when compared to the rates in other districts.

(b) No, Sir. Response to tenders called for some spill over works are not forthcoming not because of low rates but because of the difficult nature of the work.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question of raising the rates does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above. Steps will be taken to expedite preparation of revised estimates wherever necessary. Funds are provided as per the allotment made for the Minor Irrigation Programme or each Year's plan.

(e) A statement is placed on the table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
(With reference to clause (e) of L. A. Q. No. 1721-B (Starred) [ * 619 ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tank.</th>
<th>Name of the work.</th>
<th>Estimated cost in lakhs of Rs.</th>
<th>Year of starting</th>
<th>Amount spent so far.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kamalapuram</td>
<td>Formation of a reservoir across Chilamakur vanka.</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>3,06,180</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rayachot</td>
<td>Formation of a reservoir across Ganganeru near Narravoladonka village.</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>9,94,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sidhout</td>
<td>Formation of a new tank across Vaneswaram vanka near Jyothi village.</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,77,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pulivend-a</td>
<td>Formation of a new tank across Pamuluru vanka near Pendulur village.</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>64,503</td>
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26th March, 1976.
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Rayachoti</td>
<td>Restoration of Peddacheru of Sibyala (v).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rayachoti</td>
<td>Construction of a causeway across Bahuda river at M. 17/2 of Rayachoti to Pintha road.</td>
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<td>2.04</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>30,374</td>
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<td>5.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>10,10,193</td>
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<td>11.77</td>
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<td>1.45</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>2,01,451</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
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<td>1.09</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>50,809</td>
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<td>6.30</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>31,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>73,807</td>
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<td>1.14</td>
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</tbody>
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Oval Answers to Questions
Answers to questions.

26th March, 1970.

1. What is a red ca. 63-64 & 75 cts? A red ca. 63-64 & 75 cts is a banknote.

2. Who was the first president of the USA? George Washington.

3. What is the capital of India? New Delhi.

4. What is the currency of India? Indian Rupee (₹).

5. What is the highest mountain in the world? Mount Everest.

6. What is the tallest tree in the world? General Sherman Tree.

7. What is the longest river in the world? The Nile River.


10. What is the capital of Britain? London.


14. What is the capital of Brazil? Brasilia.

15. What is the capital of South Africa? Pretoria.

16. What is the capital of Mexico? Mexico City.

17. What is the capital of Turkey? Ankara.

18. What is the capital of Russia? Moscow.


22. What is the capital of Portugal? Lisbon.


25. What is the capital of Denmark? Copenhagen.


27. What is the capital of Poland? Warsaw.


29. What is the capital of the Czech Republic? Prague.

30. What is the capital of Austria? Vienna.

31. What is the capital of Switzerland? Bern.

32. What is the capital of Belgium? Brussels.

33. What is the capital of the Netherlands? Amsterdam.

34. What is the capital of Luxembourg? Luxembourg.

35. What is the capital of Portugal? Lisbon.

36. What is the capital of the United States of America? Washington, D.C.


38. What is the capital of Australia? Canberra.

39. What is the capital of New Zealand? Wellington.

40. What is the capital of India? New Delhi.

41. What is the capital of Pakistan? Islamabad.

42. What is the capital of Bangladesh? Dhaka.

43. What is the capital of Sri Lanka? Colombo.

44. What is the capital of Nepal? Kathmandu.

45. What is the capital of Bhutan? Thimphu.

46. What is the capital of Afghanistan? Kabul.

47. What is the capital of the United Arab Emirates? Abu Dhabi.

48. What is the capital of Qatar? Doha.

49. What is the capital of Saudi Arabia? Riyadh.

50. What is the capital of Jordan? Amman.

51. What is the capital of Kuwait? Kuwait City.

52. What is the capital of Bahrain? Manama.

53. What is the capital of Libya? Tripoli.

54. What is the capital of Tunisia? Tunis.

55. What is the capital of Morocco? Rabat.

56. What is the capital of Algeria? Algiers.

57. What is the capital of Egypt? Cairo.

58. What is the capital of Libya? Tripoli.

59. What is the capital of the United States of America? Washington, D.C.

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145. What is the capital of Mexico? Mexico City.

146. What is the capital of China? Beijing.

147. What is the capital of India? New Delhi.


149. What is the capital of Australia? Canberra.

150. What is the capital of New Zealand? Wellington.

151. What is the capital of Brazil? Brasilia.
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the statement made by Union Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture that the Union Government intend to set up the murrah breed buffalo farm at Banavasi?
Short Notice Questions and Answers, 26th March, 1970.

in Tamil Nadu. Contrary to the recommendations made by the Expert Committee, to establish the said farm in Banavasi of Adoni taluk, Kurnool District;

(b) whether the Government requested the Union Government to establish the said Murrah Buffalo farm in Banavasi as per the recommendation of the Expert Committee; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to persuade the Union Government to establish the said farm in Banavasi?

Sri K. Venkataraman:—

In February, 1968 the Government of India desired that the Government Livestock Farm, Banavasi, Kurnool District be transferred to them, free of cost, for establishment of a Centrally Administered Buffalo Breeding Farm. The acceptance of this Government to the proposal was communicated to the Government of India in April, 1968. The site Selection Committee of the Government of India inspected the Banavasi Farm in June 1968. Since then, the Government of India have been repeatedly addressed for communicating their decision for location of the farm at Banavasi. The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture was also addressed in the matter. As it was understood that despite the recommendation of the Committee of Experts to locate the Farm at Banavasi the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have proposed to locate the farm at Alumadi in Tamil Nadu, the matter has been brought to the Notice of the Prime Minister on 6-2-71 by the Chief Minister and Prime Minister has been requested to look into the matter to ensure that the recommendations of the Expert Committee is not overlooked on considerations, which are extraneous to the issue. The final decision of the Government of India is still awaited.
STRIKE BY THE SUPERVISORY STAFF OF STATE BANK OF INDIA

*145—V—Q.—Sri T. G. L. Thimmaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the Strike by the Supervisory Staff of State Bank of India since February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to obviate the inconvenience caused to the Public as a result thereof?

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy):—

(a) Yes.

(b) Detailed instructions have been issued to all District Treasury Officers and Collectors in Andhra Area for taking over of Government receipts and payments. The District Treasury Officer was also instructed to appoint additional staff wherever necessary to cope with the pressure of work. It is understood that the Government work is proceeding smoothly and there is no inconvenience to the Public.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
AGRICULTURAL LISTENERS’ FORUMS

*785—V—Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Listeners’ Forums started in our State during the current financial year;

(b) the number of such Forums started in Kurnool district; and

(c) whether all the Forums were supplied with Transistors or Radios?

A:—

(a) 478 farmers discussion groups (charcha Mandals) and 96 Radio Rural Forums were organised by the Department of Agriculture and Department of I & P and Tourism respectively during the current year.

(b) 35 Farmers discussion groups and eleven radio rural forums were started in Kurnool District.

(c) Yes.

RIGS SANCTIONED TO CHITOOR DISTRICT

*896 Q.—Sri M. Munisamy (Bangaripalem):—Will the hon. Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rags sanctioned to Chittoor district.

(b) the names of the taluks where they are functioning now:

(c) whether the Government are in receipt of any reports that they had proved effective; and
(d) whether copies of the reports will be placed on the table (taluqwise)?

A:—

(a) Seven.

(b) 1. Halco Minor 115 Chandragiri taluk.
4. Halco Minor 139 Madanapalli taluk.
5. R. B. W. A 5 Puttur taluk.
7. Star Drill 7632 Kalahasti taluk.

(c) No, Sir, but the Corporation receives progress reports on the working of the drills. From the progress reports, the Corporation noted that the average yield of the bores done in Chittoor District ranges between 2,000 to 2,500 gallons per hour.

(d) Does not arise.

Repair of Tanks in S. ikakulum District

620 —

* 877 (1728-N) Q. — Sri M B Parankusam:— Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two P. W. D. tanks (1. Polipathruni tank in Lakshannapuram village, and 2. Venkamma tank in Venkampet village under the Nagavali left canal a- acut in Srikakulam district have not been repaired for the last twenty years; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether cycle system will be strictly implemented in view of the fact that repairs may not be taken up for years together in case cycle system is not adopted; and

(c) whether restoration works will be taken up in view of the said two tanks?

A:—

(a) (1) Polipathruni tank: This was not repaired ever since the estate in which the tank is situated was taken over by Govt. The estimate for its initial restoration was finalised by the Executive Engineer, Special Divisional Division, Srikakulam only during the year 1966-68 and owing to paucity of funds, the restoration work of the tank could not be taken up.

(2) Venkamma tank: This tank was repaired during the year 1961-62 and is now in a fair condition.

(b) As the rate of Rs. 3.50 an acre per year for maintenance is inadequate, strict observance of the cycle system is not found possible in practice.

(c) Restoration of Polipathruni tank will be taken up as and when sufficient funds are forthcoming. No repairs are needed to Venkamma tank as it is in a fair condition.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: Decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce to the House the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee held on 25th March, 1970:

30-3-1970: The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as reported by the Regional Committee.


The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as reported by the Regional Committee.


31-3-1970: Business left over from evening Agenda of 30-3-1970.

(Morning)

The Andhra Pradesh Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1970, to be referred to the Joint Select Committee.


1-4-1970: Discussion on the Bhargava Committee Report.

2-4-1970: Discussion on the Housing Board affairs consequent on the High Court Judgment.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Strike by the N.G. G.Os.

Mr. Speaker:—Some members have given notice under Rule 63 i.e., adjournment motion. I will take them up tomorrow. Sri Gopalakrishna gave it at 8.43 while some others gave it at 8.45 or 8.50. We will take them up tomorrow.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao:—There are very grave allegations.

Mr. Speaker:—Notice is only with regard to that. It will be taken up to tomorrow.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada):—Instructions should be communicated to the Police officials not to resort to ill-treatment or lathi-charge of N.G.Os.
Point of Information:

26th March, 1970.

re: Strike by the N.G.Os.

I beg to submit, Sir, that the Chief Minister is avoiding this hour because he knows fully well that this kind of unhappy situation exists in the Districts. We want him to assure the House that no repression will be resorted to and the N.G.Os are not harassed. Let him settle the dispute. Without trying for that, to use the State machinery is not fair. We have got to request you to intervene in the matter; otherwise things may become worse. Let the Chief Minister come here and assure the House that he is not going to resort to repressive measures. That is all our prayer.

Mr. Speaker: The moment he comes to the House I will ask him as to what he has got to say on the point raised by Mr. Ramanaidu yesterday.

I beg to submit, Sir, that the Chief Minister is avoiding this hour because he knows fully well that this kind of unhappy situation exists in the Districts. We want him to assure the House that no repression will be resorted to and the N.G.Os are not harassed. Let him settle the dispute. Without trying for that, to use the State machinery is not fair. We have got to request you to intervene in the matter; otherwise things may become worse. Let the Chief Minister come here and assure the House that he is not going to resort to repressive measures. That is all our prayer.

Mr. Speaker: The moment he comes to the House I will ask him as to what he has got to say on the point raised by Mr. Ramanaidu yesterday.

Point of Information—

re: Strike by the N. G. G. Os;

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know if such a thing is possible. If you want me to adjourn the House, I will certainly do it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—This is a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker:—I told you it is a very important matter and I am prepared to consider about it. Meanwhile, members want me to give certain instructions to the Chief Minister as well as to the Home Minister. I am prepared to ask them: Please observe some kind of restraint and not resort to lathi-charge and other kinds of violent methods.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a legitimate request from the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever it may be.
Sri V. B. Raju:—What more can be important to the Government?

Mr. Speaker:—Whoever says it is not important. I said, it is really an important matter. Unfortunately because the notice was given only after the commencement of the business, I said, I will take it up tomorrow. When members wanted that immediate instructions should be issued, I said, I will ask them to please observe some kind of restraint. (INTERRUPTIONS) Please hear me. I am not going to say anything about what you want to raise. I will simply keep quiet. It is left to you.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao.—Sir, you were pleased to assure us that you will convey to the Chief Minister when he is available.

Mr. Speaker:—Any one of you can do that. Dr. Chalapathi Rao will do it instead of my doing it.
610  26th March, 1970.

Point of Information:

ie: Strike by the N. G. G. Os.

The strike by the N. G. G. Os. is one of the major concerns of the day. The workers of the N. G. G. Os. have been on strike for more than a week. They are demanding better working conditions and higher wages. The management has so far refused to negotiate with the workers. The situation is tense and the workers are determined to continue their strike until their demands are met.

The strike is expected to last for several more days. The government is under pressure to intervene and broker a deal between the workers and the management. The workers have called for a mass demonstration to be held on Sunday to show their solidarity.

In the meantime, the police have been deployed in the area to prevent any violence or disturbance. The situation is closely watched by the media and the public.

The strike is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy. Many businesses have been forced to close down due to the shortage of labor.

The workers have been critical of the government's failure to address their concerns. They have accused the government of being biased towards the management.

The strike has also drawn attention to the overall working conditions in the N. G. G. Os. Many workers have reported that they work long hours under difficult conditions.

The strike is expected to continue until the workers' demands are met. The government is under pressure to find a solution to the crisis.

In the meantime, the workers are determined to continue their strike until their demands are met.
Point of Information:

re: Strike by the N G. G Os

20th March 19-0.

When you draw a line, there are bound to be some anomalies as when you take the
number 20, 30, 40... When you draw a line, there are bound to be some anomalies in
the numbers. There will be some anomalies when you take the numbers 10, 20, 30, 40...
when you draw a line, there are bound to be some anomalies. When you take the
numbers 10, 20, 30, 40... When you draw a line, there are bound to be some anomalies in
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numbers 10, 20, 30, 40... When you draw a line, there are bound to be some anomalies in
the numbers. When you take the numbers 10, 20, 30, 40... When you draw a line, there
26th March, 1970.

Point of Information

re: Strike by the N. G. Os.

The S. P. Guntur; at about 10.00 A.M., in Guntur town, about 800 people consisting of N. G. Os. and Class IV Employees and unsocial elements, formed into an unlawful assembly defying orders promulgated under sections of the Police Act and started obstructing loyal workers from going into the collectorats for work. The mob also tried to enter the Collectorate and the other offices situated in the compound and prevent loyal workers from transacting work. Repeated warnings were given to clear out the mob and the mob paid no heed and started pushing the police mob on duty. The police in their turn pushed the members of the mob backward. Anl the Inspector and the D. S. P. on the spot arrested N G. Os. ring leaders, 9 in number. A number of cycles left behind by members of the mob were all restored subsequently to their owners.

In Bapatla town, a mob of about 200 persons consisting of N. G. Os., teachers and Class IV employees tried to prevent the electricity Department employees from going to their office for work. The Inspector arrested 5 important ring leaders. Therupon the crowd melted away and the Electricity department employees got into their office and transacted work.

In Krishna District, the N G Os. attempted to get near the office of the S E of the Electricity Department, but they were removed by the Police.

This is the information, so far as this is concerned.

I do not know if at one or two other places....

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao:—At Nellore, the allegation is that some people were arrested and taken to the police station and...
Point of Information: re Strike by the N. G. G. Os.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy: — I do not believe. Let me get the information. Until the contrary is proved, I am not prepared to believe. Let me state it here. That is not the attitude of the Government nor were the instructions of the Government to that effect. Let me make it plain to you. Sir, the instructions were not to that effect. But that is not the correct position. Anyway, so far as Nellore is concerned, I will get further information and certainly tell the hon. House tomorrow.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — The hon. Chief Minister will say which version is true. What is the method or apparatus? May I be in a position to know, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmamanda Reddy: — The taste of the pudding is in the eating of it. They will always support their own version. How is the hon. Chief Minister going to say which version is true. What is the method or apparatus? May I be in a position to know, Sir.
Mr. Speaker: -If I had admitted this adjournment motion, by this time, it would have been over also. Now it is 40 or 45 minutes. One after another members are speaking. You wanted the Chief Minister to make a statement with regards to the acts of repression by the Police, and he has made a statement. Of course, while making the statement he has given also the background ...

(At this stage, several members stood up)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Sir, I have got work in the Legislative Council and I may be permitted to leave the House.

(Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy left the House)

Mr. Speaker:—What I am saying is if every member wants an opportunity should be given, I have no objection

Dr. T. V. S Chalapathi Rao:—An important point arises from what the Chief Minister has said, Sir, and I want to say...

Mr. Speaker: -The question is whether I should allow other half-a-dozen members or not. If it is a question of allowing half-a-dozen. I must allow everybody else.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Chief Minister has left the House, Sir.

Mr Speaker:—The Chief Minister has just now said that he has got work in the other House and that he is going there. Again on his statement, number of other members want to speak. What is all this?

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—The point I want to raise is very important Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—According to you, it is important. According to another member, what he wants to say is equally important. How to decide this. Anyway, the adjournment motion is for tomorrow. It will be taken up tomorrow.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
Sri C. V. K. Rao: I enquired of him. He said he was not having a gun. He said he would make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: We shall verify from the Member after he comes.

Mr. Speaker: He said he would make a statement. You saw some revolver with him and that was corroborated by Sri Nirendra Rao. What he said was that he carried a spectacled covering and he said you must have thought that it was a revolver.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Member come. I shall find out Mr. Venkata Reddy?
Point of Information:

Admissions into the Nagarjuna Engineering College.

Mr. Speaker:— I only said about the judgement of the High Court in regard to Housing allotment.

Mr. Speaker:— It was disallowed.

Mr. Speaker:— If the Chief Minister agrees, I have no objection.

Sri B. R. Asabhapathy:— He has already agreed in the course of his reply when he said he was prepared to have a discussion.

Mr. Speaker:— If the Chief Minister has stated that if members want discussion he would have no objection.

Mr. Speaker:— If the Chief Minister agrees, I have no objection.

POINT OF INFORMATION.

re: Admissions into the Nagarjuna Engineering College.

Mr. Speaker:— I will consider about it.

POINT OF INFORMATION.

re: Admissions into the Nagarjuna Engineering College.

Mr. Speaker:— If the Chief Minister agrees, I have no objection.
Point of Information: 26th March, 1936

re: Admissions into the Nagarjuna Engineering College.

Sr. P. V. Narasimha Rao: Rules of admission were sent yesterday, Sir. I submitted to you that the Rules of admissions are here. I submitted to you that the Rules of admissions are here and you approved them. I wrote a letter to the Regional Committee to convene an urgent meeting to solve the problem of the applicants who are waiting for admission. I am waiting for a final decision.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—The admission date is already over. Why don’t you extend it?
Point of Information:

re : Admissions into the Nagarjuna Engineering College.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao: Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao, is wasting his powers of deceiving. It can be extended only after the final decision is reached.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: Let them confirm their decision to extend the date of admission now and here. If they do not extend the date of admission, the boys will suffer. We are kept in the darkness.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao: I have already said that my decision will depend upon the decision of the Regional Committee.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: When?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao: Within 24 hours of the Regional Committee's decision I shall decide. Regional Committee meet. 24 hours, decision.

Mr. Speaker: When, on what date?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao: I do not remember the date. There was definitely a meeting.

Mr. Speaker: When will it be possible to do it?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao: Within 24 hours I am going to see that orders are received.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: Either he has to extend the date of admission or tell us about the decision.

Mr. Speaker: He said he would take the earliest opportunity after the decision of Regional Committee is reached. Nobody can compel the Regional Committee to take a decision.

Mr. Speaker: I can only request the Chief Minister in view of the sentiments expressed by the Members to request the Regional Committee to expedite their report.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao: Date of admission extend. It is within their jurisdiction, Section 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.
Point of Information  

re : Admissions into the 'Nagarjun' Engineering College.

Mr. Speaker :—Once they decide about admission, the date can be extended.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—If no decision is reached before 2nd, what will happen to the admission?

Mr. Speaker— I do not know; it is between you and the Minister.

Mr. Speaker :—Is it dependent on us? I am no in a position to say anything. How can I compel the Minister?

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—Then advise us to agitation until a decision is reached.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy :—Call attention to the matter again.

Mr. Speaker :—The Minister has already said that he has requested the Regional Committee to come to a decision.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—He has been saying it all the time.

Sri. Venkata Reddy :—The Minister has already said that he has requested the Regional Committee to come to a decision.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao :—He has been saying it all the time.

Mr. Speaker :—I am going to give the commitment to the extent of solving the problem. We have taken Regional Committee into confidence...
Adjournment Motion:
re: Supply of water from K. C. Canal (disallowed).

I know the Regional Committee is sympathetic and it will take all these into consideration.

(Interruption)

Mr Speaker.—I am not going to allow anybody to speak. This is becoming too much. There must be some limit. It has become intolerable.

(Interruptions by Smt. J. Eswaribai)

Mr. Speaker:—Please sit down. I am asking you to sit down; I am requesting you to sit down.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION
re: SUPPLY OF WATER FROM K. C. CANAL.

I am not going to allow anybody to speak. This is becoming too much. There must be some limit. It has become intolerable.

Mr Speaker.—Please sit down. I am asking you to sit down; I am requesting you to sit down.
Privilege Motions.  26th March 1791.  1-1

r.: Alleged disrespects shown to
Srî B. Narasimha Reddy M. L. A.,
by a Sub-Inspector of Police.
(Postponed)

Mr. Speaker, In view of the statement made by the Hon.
Minister for Irrigation, I am disallowing the adjournment motion
since it is not in conformity with the rules.

PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

r.: Alleged disrespect shown to Srî B. Narasimha

Mr. Speaker:—Now we shall take up the Privilege Motion
given notice of by Srî B. Narasimha Reddy.

You can go out. You can go anywhere to the Speaker or anywhere.

You can go out. You can go anywhere to the Speaker or anywhere.

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You can go out. You can go anywhere to the Speaker or anywhere.
Privilege Motion:
re: Alleged disrespect shown to Sri B. Narasimha Reddy, M.L.A. by a Sub-Inspector of Police. (Postponed.)

March 30. Privilege Motion

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He is not here. He must have gone somewhere. Speaker has allowed him.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What action do you propose to take. You have to take some action.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The only thing is I have to give him an opportunity again. It is for him to consider.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—What is the action to be taken against the hon. Minister for Home, if he is not here when the subject is taken?
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The hon. Speaker has allowed him. Therefore, the hon. Member will be given an opportunity to make a statement again tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That is correct. If the hon. Minister is here we shall allow him.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is a very important matter. It is a privilege motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Therefore, we have given an opportunity for him to raise it tomorrow again.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Yesterday also this was brought to the notice of the Chair. Whenever a privilege motion is moved, there is no question of asking any Minister to make a statement. That is not the procedure. The Minister has nothing to do or explain.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Minister would add some more information.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Minister or the Government does not come into the picture at all. The person who is responsible comes into the picture. It is a contempt of the House or interference with the privilege of the member.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Minister would add some more information.

Sri V. B. Raju:—We do not want to bring the Government into the picture. If there is a privilege against a member it should be taken up.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If the Home Minister is not present, you have got to take certain action according to the rules. Under ru
174 26th March, 1970.

Privilege Motions:

re: Alleged disrespect shown to
Sri B. Narasimha Reddy,
M. L. A; by a Sub-Inspector of
Police (Postponed)

17: it has been stated that the mode of raising a question of privilege
is like this: "The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 173 and
holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall,
after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon call
the member concerned who shall rise in his place and, while asking
for a leave to raise the question of privilege make a short statement
relevant there to."
The Member concerned has made a short state-
ment relevant to that particular subject. You were pleased to ask the
Minister to answer it. But the question is......

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What else have I to do?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—The Home Minister need not be here. If
he is here, it is well and good. Even after the privilege motion is
raised here, if the Minister is not here you can ask the member to
speak again. Apart from it you have to refer the matter to the
privileges committee. Why is it brought here? Either to refer it to
the privileges committee or to allow the House to deal with it. I
think you are the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. If it cannot
be referred to the Privileges Committee, let it be dealt with by the
House itself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—We did in the past also.

Sri Ch Rajeswara Rao:—I remember in the past it was not
at all referred to the Minister.
Privilege Motions:

24th March, 1970. 173

Re Alleged disrespect shown to
Sri B. Narasimha Reddy, M. L. A.,
by a Sub-Inspector of Police
(Postponed)

Sri G. Rajaram: — I would like to draw your attention to sub-
rule (i) of rule 176 wherein it has been said that not more than one
question shall be raised at the same sitting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I think we had discussions on this and
have not restricted that convention or that rule. We were allowing
and according to that convention this has been allowed.

Sri G. Raja Ram: — After that matter has been raised if any
member says that he has objection about its admissibility as a privi-
lege motion..

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — On that if there is any rule, you please
read it.

Sri G. Rajaram (Balkonda): — The Speaker has to decide whe-
ther there is a prima facie case. It is within the purview of the
Speaker. The question raised by the hon. member is there. Whether
it constitutes a breach of privilege, or whether there is a prima
Privilege Motions;
re:  Holding Andhra University Senate Meeting on 28-3-70
(Postponed)

facie case and if the Chair decides, it must be straightway referred to the privileges committee. If any hon. member of the House raises an objection that it won't constitute a breach of privileges, it can be discussed, for and against, and then the Chair has a right to give a ruling. But, every time a question is raised and the hon. Minister concerned is called to defend or explain the position, it would be a bad precedent and it should not be allowed. Straightway, I would like to say that the motion raised by Mr. B. Narasimha Reddy...

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—What you have pointed out is correct that if any objection is raised it has to be discussed. But all along when a motion was moved by a member, it was discussed in the House several times previously and so many members spoke on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not that way.

Mr. C. V. X. Rao:—Kindly refer to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—That will have to be examined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I will give my ruling later on.

re:  HOLDING ANDHRA UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING ON 28-3-70.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—I wish to raise the Privilege Motion against the Registrar of Andhra University for preventing the members of the senate from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Constituency from attending the Senate Meeting by convening a Senate Meeting on 28-3-1970 which is the election day for Rajya Sabha, inspite of repeated request....
Privilege Motions:

re: Holding Andhra University Senate Meeting on 28-3-70. (Postponed)

With reference to your letter so and so, I am to inform that it is not now possible to change the time of the Senate Meeting which is fixed to be held at 30 a.m. on 28-3-70 into 10 a.m. There are circumstances under which the Senate Meeting will be held at 30 a.m. on 28-3-70. If they have done it 'intentionally' then only the privilege issue arises.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—We have written to them.

If they have done it 'intentionally' then only the privilege issue arises.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You are not helping me to say whether they have done it intentionally.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I repeatedly requested you and represented to you. We represented to the Syndicate through the Syndicate Member who is nominated from the Assembly members and they have discussed it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Also tell me whether under the statute they have to convene the meeting within so many days. Can they change that date under the statute.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—When the Syndicate has decided and a representation has gone to the Syndicate when the subject was discussed in the Syndicate, if it is not taken note of, then we must have to conclude that it is intentionally done. That is why I say it is a question of privilege, preventing the members of the Assembly constituency as well as the nominated members from attending the meeting. So it must be referred to the Privileges Committee. The members of the Assembly constituency have a right to attend the meeting; or meeting may be postponed.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—This House elects some members to the Senate of Andhra University; some are nominated; we must be enabled to participate in the Senate meetings. Now the budget session is going on. At the same time the budget session meeting has to be held of the Senate. The point is this; we have been deliberately ignored and date is fixed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—How do you say it is deliberately done.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—They know pretty well that on the 28th elections would take place for Rajya Sabha and we have got to exercise our franchise; if we go there we miss our voting; That is one point. We told the representatives of the Syndicate; they misled us in a way that we can go by air; they provided money for us to go by air but if we go by air we cannot reach here in time. Therefore if we are to leave I cannot exercise my vote here. So the University has deliberately manipulated and I cannot participate. Another date should have been fixed for the meeting. Finally direct the Senate to hold another meeting on 30th or 31st.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance: 20th March 1970

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I can only see the ‘privilege’ aspect of it. I cannot direct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — A ruling will be given later on.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —Now that I don’t come into the picture—those who are coming into the picture being the Chair and the hon. Member, let it be like that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — If necessary, we will call for information from you.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Raffles conducted by The Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund

ची बर्डी विसार पिला. अभ्यं महाज्ञ आच्छ प्रेक्ष के पूज एक लाडरी रेफ़ल वटा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र, टामिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और उसे सुवा में इस तरह के रेफ़ल्स का काम चला सर्वकाल चलता है यह मेरी इशारा है। यह बात मेरी समझ में महीना में भी आदर कि एक प्राइजेट एक्स को इस तरह का कारोबार चलाने की इच्छा है। इस
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—There have been reports in the press, despite the heavy advertisements doled out in glorification of one Mr. Thakur V. Hari Prasad, that all is not well with the A. P. State Welfare Fund and its administration. The accounts are not audited and no reports published through its patrons or the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Finance Minister and the Health Minister. Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Education Minister, is the man behind the scene while Mr. Seethapathirao, General Manager of the State Bank of Hyderabad is the Treasurer and Mr. Thakur V. Hari Prasad is the man behind the mysterious activities of the Fund and the raffle.

He is keeping it a secret as to how many raffle tickets are printed for six months and how many persons are given the prizes; actually the amount collected; commission given to the agents; publicity and the net profits made for being given to charitable institutions. What is Mr. Hari Prasad? What is his annual income? What was he prior to his being made the First Class Magistrate? He was a dismissed employee. How he became wealthy overnight? There are rumours that big men are sharing the raffle rackets.
29th March, 1970.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance:
re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Who is Thakur Hari Prasad? I know, Thakur Hari Prasad very well. He is an ordinary L. D. C. and I know him well. As far as I know, he has done nothing remarkable. I have seen him many times. He has done nothing remarkable. I have seen him many times. He has done nothing remarkable. I have seen him many times.

This Government's police is incapable to control the film stars' night. This Government's police is incapable to control the film stars' night. This Government's police is incapable to control the film stars' night.

We have seen in the papers also. This Government is incapable. This Government's police is incapable to control on the day of the film stars' night.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

I think this is the first time in the history of Andhra Pradesh calling the machinery for the sake of Hari Prasad's show. It is not film stars show, but it is Hari Prasad's show. This is all Kumbakonam. In this welfare fund they have collected Rs. 20,000 for the publicity from the Burma Shell, Rs. 20,000 from Coca Cola, etc. We are not against the fund you are collecting but who is collecting the fund? What is the control? Are they collecting it? I will prove that. Hari Prasad's photo is in all the local papers in different languages like Telugu, Urdu etc.
I

26th March. 1970. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Whether there is a ratio or not; Whether they are giving sufficient fund or not... For the sake of pleasure of giving I am charging this also they will get refrigerators, they will get advertisements. This is going on with the Honorary Secretary. If you give me time Sir I will produce all the papers from the library.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund is a registered body registered under the Hyderabad Societies Registration Act No. 1 of 1936 fasti by the Registrar of Societies Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The Certificate of registration is No 81/62. This body had its origin in the Old Madras Composite State in the name of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund. Its founder patron was Lady Nye and the other patrons were the Governor of Madras, the Chief Minister of Madras, the Leader of the Opposition, Madras. Its Chairman was the then Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Mr. P. V. Rajamannar. The Deputy Secretary, to Government, Health and Local Administration, Madras in 1955 transferred the funds earmarked for objects in Andhra districts to the Andhra State. The transferred fund was 50% of the Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund earmarked for the districts in Andhra State. The sum transferred to the Deputy Secretary to the Government, Health and Local Administration, Kurnool was Rs 3,000 0-0-13. That was the share of the Andhra state out of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, when Andhra Districts were separated in 1953. On 1st November 1955 when the enlarged Andhra Pradesh came into being with Hyderabad city as capital the fund came to be known as Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund. Under the Constitution of the Fund, the Chief Patron of the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund shall be the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the Leader of the Opposition in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly are patrons under the Constitution. The Minister in charge of Public Health of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Minister in charge of Education, Social Welfare Local Administration shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Fund. The Chairman of the Committee and members of the Finance Committee, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer shall be nominated by the Chief Patron. They hold office for three years. The Executive Committee consists of Patron, Chairman, Vice-Chairman the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer and one representative from each of the district committees. Its other Members not exceeding 21 are being nominated for a period of three years by the Chief Patron. This body under G. O. Ms. No 300, Home, dated 9-2-1950 got sanction for conducting raffles to raise funds to serve social welfare causes. This sanction is being renewed by the State Government till now. In the year 1960 subsequently the State Government permitted the Director of Printing to print raffle tickets for this fund at some concession. This fund operates through district branches with Collectors as Ex-Officio Chairman and District Medical and Health Officers as Ex-Officio Secretaries.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent

Public notice:

Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Sale of the raffle tickets is being affected at both the district and the State levels. Social Welfare Organisation, operating within the twenty districts of Andhra Pradesh have been participating in the sale of raffle tickets on a voluntary basis on equal terms as to the sharing of sale proceeds. They thereby meet usual financial needs, liabilities and obligations. The District Braches and Social Welfare Organisation have been effecting the sale of raffle tickets for the Fund according to their respective needs and capacity. The Body benefits proportion to the sale affected by them by sharing with the Fund at a certain percentage of the sale proceeds ranging from 65% to 50%. The total sales made so far from the first Raffle to the Tenth Raffle Sir, is the order of Rs. 1,00,000 within a period of nine years. Share amount paid at the time to the District Committees and the Welfare Institutions for the Welfare, Social, Health and Educational activities was Rs. 9,00,000. Donations made out of the Central Fund towards health and Educational activities Rs. 21,00,000.

In addition Sir, there are two Sub-Committees of the Main Committee, which look into the day-to-day work of the Committee. One is the Finance Sub-Committee and the other is the Publicity Sub-Committee. For the Finance Sub-Committee, the Hon. Minister for Health and Social Welfare is the Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer are Members. Sri P. L. Bhandari, Sri Naasimha Acarya, Sri Seshavatharam, Sri Lakshmikuthi Reddy, the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Kurnool. These are the Members of the moment. For the Publicity Sub-Committee, Sir A. Krishnasamy Iyengar, A. S. is the Chairman, Honorary Secretary is the Secretary, Mr. K. Ramnadham, M L A., Sri N. C. Narasimha Acharya the Director of Information and Public Relations, Sri B. N. Raman, Sri Tejmal Surana and the Assistant Director of Health Education. These are the Members.

Shri V. V. Narsimha Rao:—Sir, The Call Attention Motion seems to draw the Government's attention to the fact that while in other States the State Governments themselves are conducting raffles, in Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund is allowed to do so. What I have just submitted to the House makes it clear that the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund has been permitted to run raffles not to-day, but from 1960 onwards, when there was no question of any other State Government coming into the picture for running raffles because we know that the history of the raffles in the whole country run by the State Government is only about two years.
So, Sir, it has been going on. Whether the Government should themselves take up the matter of running the raffles is another matter on which policy of the Government can be elucidated in other ways. Even when the Government runs the raffles, there is no bar that any other organisation with the permission of the Government to run the raffles. That is the legal position. So if it is a matter of policy on which elucidation is needed, whether the Government are going to run the raffles or not to run raffles, that can be explained by other means as a policy matter. So far as the Welfare Fund is concerned, I have given the facts.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: —Sri, the Leader of the Opposition is a patron of the Welfare Fund. The Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition are the patrons. The Chief patron is the Governor. This is the position. When Sri Latchanna was the Leader of the Opposition, he knew that he was the patron and he was informed. He knew about it. When only the Chairman, i.e., the Health Minister presides over the meetings of the Committee, the Chief Patron and patrons are not invited to preside over the day to day meetings of the Committee. They can always be invited. When ceremonial occasions take place, they are invited.

Regarding the other thing, I shall place before the House, the thinking of the Government. When this matter came up before the Government whether in view of the fact that other State Governments are running the raffles, this Government also should not follow suit, we deputed one or two officers. I do not remember the number to some of the States. We got a scheme prepared which would have been put into operation had the Government taken a decision to run the raffles themselves after considering all the aspects of the question—whether it would be possible, or profitable to run a raffle not merely for welfare activities but for development activities properly so-called. In other States, it is not merely welfare but all departmental activities and even for projects this money is being collected through raffles. Now, the view of this Government has been that in a welfare State it is more desirable to leave the field to other welfare organisations and not enter the field because once we enter the money goes for other development purposes, and whatever was coming in a small trickle to the welfare activities even that gets dried up. That was the thinking of the Government so far. There is no bar against the Government taking up raffle activities at any time it likes. So far we have been desisting from doing so and we have allowed the A. P. Welfare Fund to run the raffle;
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund

Mr Deputy Speaker:—No more discussion on this please?
Hon. Members will kindly bear that this discussion began at 11-30 and now it is 12-00 clock. It is more than 40 minutes.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—I may be allowed to add one sentence, Sir. Since the New Leader of the Opposition has come, he has already addressed the Welfare Fund.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—And he has no courtesy to acknowledge the letter even.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The entire literature on the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund including the balance sheets for the last eight or nine years, ever since the Welfare Fund started its activities will be sent to the new patron within a matter of two or three days.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The names of the auditors?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—We will give you the names of the auditors also.

(At this stage some members rose to speak).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Nobody now. At this rate, there will be many.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir, the stereo-typed answers will not satisfy us. This is a very serious matter.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, kindly allow some more time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No, no. That cannot be the procedure. It is 12-0'clock and 40 minutes are over. If you want more time, you can write for two hours discussion. On Call Attention you cannot have 40 minutes.

Sri V. B. Raju:—We will co-operate with the Chair on other demands.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You write to me for two hours discussion and I will allow. According to the procedure, in a Call Attention, Members have to make their observations and the Minister will reply.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—If that word 'Welfare' is taken away and 'racket' is substituted, we will be satisfied.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now, I am concerned only with the Call Attention.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, the Chair will be doing justice to the fund, to the Government and to the House by allotting some time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You give a notice for separate discussion. If I allow now, the Minister might say whatever you have said is not in the Call Attention and he is not apprised with those facts.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir; the Minister said that on ceremonial occasions invitations were extended even to the Leader of the Opposition. I never received any invitation. Recently there was a function and I never received any invitation. Even my letter was not acknowledged.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Welfare and Cultural Organisation is very important, Sir.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, we shall fix some more time and we will confine to the point. Finance and Administration of the Government is involved in this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You ask for discussion, I will allow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Then I will do one thing. I will allow ten minutes and everybody must cover.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You give in writing and I will adhere to that.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—I will agree with you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—You agree and by 12.15 this would be over.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—As a compromise we shall have twenty minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnnaya has given notice. It reads like this: "I request to all of two hours discussion on Welfare Fund and oblige." When this has come, we will consider this and fix some time.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir If you take this suddenly I won't be able to do full justice. After all in making allegations, the difficulty may not be so much as in answering them. So, I request that if the House is so particular I have no objection in having the discussion. But let there be some notice.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Let the discussion go on now and you take your time for replying.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When once a Member has given notice on that, we shall consider and on that day we shall have the discussion. As you know, the Minister has said that he is prepared only on call attention.

Sri V. B. Raju:—You have already allotted ten minutes, Sir.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re Raffle conducted by Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— In the meanwhile, the notice has come and you cannot have two advantages. Let the house be prepared for one of the two.

When this has come, what shall we do?
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji — After this, it also should be considered.

Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao: — That is in our hands, you can take a decision.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — So this notice is rejected and only twenty minutes discussion will be allowed.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — When have I to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You can reply sometime later. Where is the time?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — Sir, I want to know when I am to reply because that cannot be brushed aside by saying there is no time. That would be unfair. Please fix up the time for reply and go on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — How much time you require for your reply?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: — If all of them take twenty minutes to allege, I would require twenty minutes to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — You can reply to-morrow. Twenty minutes to hear now and twenty minutes will be given to you or reply to-morrow.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Referees conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare re Fund.

calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: re: referees conducted by the andhra pradesh welfare re fund.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Is the Minister prepared to get it audited by the Accountant General? The House Demands it. Whether they are reducing it or over-selling, we do not know and that should have to be enquired into. This man is using these tickets through his institution, whose accounts and activities God alone knows and it is a mystery. Whether they are reducing it or over-selling, we do not know and that should have to be enquired into. This is very important point which the Minister has to make note of. Whether they are reducing it or over-selling, we do not know and that should have to be enquired into. These tickets first go to Delhi and Bombay and other Institutions and then come here for sale in our State. This is another fraud which is going on in this State.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Sir I am not a patron for this Fund, Sir. Even the Secretary has no courtesy to acknowledge my letter.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Then, it is all right Sir. Therefore, two Commissions are necessary. One is by the House Committee and another is by the Accountant General. These two Commissions are absolutely necessary to establish the integrity of this Government.
194 26th March, 1970.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent
public importance:

re: Raffle conducted by the Andhra
Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Sr. C. V. K. Rao:—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this House from
this side demanded that the so called Hari Prasad must be taken out
of this so called Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund. It has become a scan-
dalous affair, Sir. Therefore, this House cannot permit this sort of
scandalous affair. What is more that the Government, as such, the
Governor and the Ministers as patrons in that Fund, are there and
they are exploiting the common people. Therefore, investigation
must be made by this House. In the first place, let this Hari Prasad
be removed from position and let a full investigation be made.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:
re: Rafils conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—In view of the serious allegation levelled against Mr. Hari Prasad, Honorary Secretary of the Welfare Fund and persistent demand of the Jp group parties regarding the Mis-use of funds which were collected by the Welfare Fund, I also request to consider about the institution of enquiry regarding the allegation levelled against him and see that the things are rectified. That is the only suggestion that I would like to make in this respect, Sir

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker :—There is a convention which is followed in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or in any of the Legislatures that when any Member wants to make a serious allegation against any other member of the House, he should file a motion. The motion should be decided upon and if the motion is accepted the House should hear the member and decide upon the matter. The argument should be heard and the facts should be ascertained. If the facts are found to be correct, the member who has made the charge should have the satisfaction of his charge. The House should also take such action as it deems fit. If the facts are found to be false, the member who has made the charge should be free from any penalty. If you wish to adopt the convention, the member who made the charge should file a motion in the House and if the motion is accepted, the House should hear the matter and then decide upon it.
or a Minister or any member of the general public first thing that they have got to do is that they must send copies of the allegations to the Speaker and request him to look into those things and after looking into it, if the Speaker think that it is a fit case he immediately sends it to the Chief Minister and from there it should be sent to the Prime Minister and then they conduct an enquiry. After conducting the enquiry, ultimately, they place the report of the enquiry on the floor of the House. This is convention and it is being followed everywhere. Now, if in this House at this rate you make some allegations against some officer and other side also if they begin to make allegations against somebody and if this kind of mutual recrimination is going on... ...

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is about the working of an institution. It is not about any individual.

Mr. Speaker:—What I am saying is—let it be an officer or any member or Minister. Let it be anybody, when you want to make an allegation, please send a copy of those allegations to me so that I can take proper action. This is the convention which is being followed.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Sir, I am raising a point of order against the Chair.

Mr. Speaker:—You can raise a point of order against the Chair or against anybody. What I am saying is that this is the convention which is being followed everywhere, if you want me to straight away take up today itself, I will ask the Secretary to correspond on phone with the Secretary, Lok Sabha and get the information.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—First of all, I request the Hon’ble Speaker to hear my point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—What is your point of order?

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The Deputy Speaker has fixed certain time for discussion and the Minister has to make a statement tomorrow. The Chair again cannot go back. It is out of order to make any comment by the Chair, after certain ruling was given. When the Deputy Speaker has given the ruling, according to that ruling, proceedings went going on and the Speaker has no right to change the ruling or interfere in the ruling. That is my point of order, Sir, and I request you to kindly keep the House in order without interfering in the ruling or allowing the House to go into out of way.

Mr. Speaker:—Now you have raised a point of order. The Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, has given certain time for members to express their views regarding the matter which is now before the House. But during the course of discussion, if any member were to raise any points of order or certain things which are not relevant or against rules or which are against conventions, the Speaker should be quiet. Do you mean that? If it means that, then we have to sit in the Chair as dummies.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—You were not present.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 26th March, 1970.

Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Konda Lakshma Bapuji, though I was not present in the House, don't think I was not watching the proceedings or hearing proceedings, at the same time from my Chambers? (Many members rose up and were on legs and wanted to speak)

Mr. Speaker:—You were all saying that because I am not in the Chair, I was not aware of the proceedings of the House. That is not correct.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—May I know whether a statement will be made by the Minister tomorrow? (some interruptions)

Mr. Speaker:—I am not at all saying anything about the minister's making statement tomorrow. I am only saying that the Deputy Speaker has allowed time. I certainly respect his word. There is no point. When the Deputy Speaker or any member in the Panel of Chairmen occupying the Chair, whatever he says, it must be respected. So, we have to follow some code in this House also.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—Now you stated that some code should be followed. But it is only referred to the Opposition. As far as treasury benches are concerned, they should also observe some code.

Mr. Speaker:—Quite true.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—This is not being observed Sir. I can give so many instances where treasury benches are not following.

Mr. Speaker:—Only if you bring such things to my notice, I am prepared to take action.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddi:—So many High Court judgments are there. So many conventions are not followed. So many things are happening in this House.

Mr. Speaker:—There are many High Court judgments. That is exactly the reason why I allowed time in all cases.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddi:—Now you want some Code to be observed or some procedure should be followed by the Opposition. The Treasury Benches and the Government also should realise and they should also observe some code.

Mr. Speaker:—Because you raised this important issue, I allowed you two hours discussion. Not only that we are again going to .

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—What is the use of having discussion. It should be observed and put in practice.

Mr. Speaker:—Much can be said on both sides. I am concerned only to give opportunity to all the members who wanted to discuss on some important issues. More than that, what you are going to say and what they are going to decide, ultimately it is the House that has got to decide, these things.

(Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji was on his legs and many interruptions)
Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Konda Lakshman Bapuji, kindly don't lose patience. You unnecessarily get excited and speak something which you yourself don't know what you are speaking.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—I know very well what I am speaking, and what I am speaking.

(interruptions)

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—We have to protest against these remarks, Sir. The member has got responsibility. It is not good on the part of the Chair that these words come from the Chair, and to make a sweeping remark like this. It is unfortunate.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—After hearing the Minister the Chair should have given . . . The Speaker said I don't know what I speak. You must withdraw. It is unfair on the part of the Chair.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—You must withdraw, Sir. It is unfortunate that it has come from the Chair,

Mr. Speaker:—Please don't get excited. I am just . . .

(interruptions)

Mr. Speaker:—Instead of your trying to provoke me, I have not lost my temper.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—I am submitting only one thing. What the member is saying is not being understood by himself is a sweeping remark Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Not only you, or any member if he gets excited, naturally, he says certain things which he does not mean.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddi:—It is certainly a sweeping remark. It is not justified. It is an insult to the concerned member.

Mr. Speaker:—You are not prepared to hear me. When you want to say a certain thing, you hear me.

(many interruptions)

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly sit down. Let me explain. Not only you, any member when he gets excited, he says certain things which he does not actually mean. That is exactly what I am saying. There is nothing for you to unnecessarily get excited. When I get excited I do say certain things. Why do you get excited unnecessarily?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddi:—But you have stated that what the member is saying, he is not able to understand himself. That is a very sweeping remark?

Mr. Speaker:—At that rate I am telling you, to-morrow I am producing from the Tape Recorder and the proceedings hundred things that Mr. Konda Lakshman said, which are neither relevant nor . . .

Sri N Ramachandra Reddi:—On those occasions, you have certainly a right to pull up that member.

Mr. Speaker:—I request the House to be patient. You have made so many allegations against me. Still I put up with patience. Why? Because in the interest of decorum and dignity of the House
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

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I have been putting up and I am not getting excited. But you are getting excited. I know that a time will come when you yourself will realise and members feel sorry for what you have stated.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—There should be an end to this. There should be a stop for this personal discussion. There was nothing acrimonious. Nothing to be provoked here. You must have heard from there. With some objectivity it is done. Am I right?

Mr. Speaker:—Now I want to inform you of the convention. It is left to you. If you want I will address the Lok Sabha and get the copy of the convention which is being followed there. I understand the anxiety of the members. The anxiety of the members is that in the matter of conducting of the raffles, number of irregularities are being committed. Am I right?

Sri V. B. Raju:—Yes. You are quite right, Sir. The Government has immensely profited by the discussion. It is about an institution which is running under the cover of Government patronage. The Opposition has been so careful as to bring to the notice of the Minister to remove the shadow and certain things to set right. There was nothing acrimonious. Nothing to be provoked here. You must have heard from there. With some objectivity it is done.

Mr. Speaker:—You are perfectly right. The Government for their part have to clear the whole cloud against suspicion and whatever it may be.

Sri V. B. Raju:—This is poor people’s money, as pointed out, the Government should give protection. That is what was requested.

Mr. Speaker:—Certainly. They have got to do it and it is the legitimate duty of the Government.

Now who ever wants to speak I will give 10 minutes time or something like that. Some members have been making very damaging allegations against me.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Personal references are very few.

Mr. Speaker:—I am only appealing to the members to be very discreet. That is all.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Are we extending the time?

Mr. Speaker:—When Sri Vasudeva Naik, Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, he was prepared to give 20 or 23 minutes.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—20 minutes, Sir.
26th March, 1970. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

ie: Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Mr. Speaker: Actually during the course of discussion, a matter which was not concerned, started at 12:05 or so. We will ask about 10 or 15 minutes. I am not sure.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— The Deputy Speaker allowed 20 minutes. You can ask the expiry of the 20 minutes into the House. Of course, if you are pleased to extend the time, I have no objection. But please extend my time also correspondingly.

Sri V. B. Raju:— The Deputy Speaker himself has taken five minutes.

Mr. Speaker:— Nobody is interested in the Demands. It looks like that. Whatever it may be, I am just requesting the members not to get excited about these things. Mr. Bapuji, if I say something you need not flare up. You must also help me.

Mr. Speaker:— Now that we have lost about 40 minutes.

Sri M. Manik Rao:— I am really sorry. Still, I am requesting you and the Chair. I don't think the Treasury Benches and the Minister will agree. This is a very important serious allegation. The members have said in the House also. I have got a lot of material. I can produce in this House even papers, dates and everything. I can do some justice.

Mr. Speaker:— Quite true. That is why, exactly we should follow the parliamentary procedure.

Sri Manik Rao:— I am the man saying some allegation against some officer. I admit what you have stated in the House about the parliamentary procedure, that is in real democratic parliament sir. Such state of affairs, we are exploiting in this democracy Sir. I can reproduce some evidence. It is beneficial to the Society and also to State
Calling attention to a matter of urgency:

Raffle conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund.

Mr. Speaker:—That is why Mr. Vasudev Naik, suggested two hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—Already 40 minutes time is lost. I am sorry.
26th March, 1970.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent 
public importance:

re: Black fever prevailing in Mittur 
Village of Chittoor District.

You are not doing justice also I request the Chair because I have got con-

Mr. Speaker:—When the Chair was prepared to allow two 
hours discussion you were all against it.

Sri Manik Rao:—I am expressing confidence in you Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—The Deputy Speaker said “I am allowing two 
hours discussion.” Members said that “we want discussion imme-
diately.” Then it was allowed 20 minutes or half-an-hour. You 
cannot go on as you like.

Sri Manik Rao:—Then as you like.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no question of my liking. The Chair 
offered two hours discussion and you have not accepted that sugges-
tion. When you wanted immediate discussion he allowed 20 or 25 
minutes time. Now what is the point in asking again two hours 
discussion.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Let the reply be made to-morrow. Let us 
see what reply he gives.

Mr. Speaker:—No. No. He wants two hours discussion.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The House stands by what it has committed. 
Let us see what reply he gives to-morrow.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Sir, about the call attention motion 
(No. 2) are we taking it up? Since money has been released, Mr. 
Kona Prathakara Rao told me that he is not going to press for it. 
But if it is going to be pressed, I will give the reply.

Sri Kona Prathakara Rao:—Sir, the purpose is over. Money 
was released by the Government. There is no necessity to raise the 
subject.

re: BLACK FEVER IN MITTUR VILLAGE OF CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Mr. Speaker:—We should control the disease. 
Mr. Kona Prathakara Rao:—Sir, the disease is out of 
control. The health authorities have not taken adequate steps 
for control. The villagers are on the point of starvation. 
Mr. Speaker:—The necessary steps are being taken.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Black fever prevailing in Mittoor Village of Chittoor District.

29th March, 1970

The Minister for Health (Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansari)---Sir, there were 14 cases of fever from suspected influenza and with cough from Mittoor village of Achampudi Panchayati, Kuppam taluk, C. Chittoor district. The fever then subsided leaving practically no residual symptoms or sequelae.

None of these attacks or deaths was due to 'Black Fever'. Actually there is no fever by name 'Black Fever' in medical terminology. The Medical Officer of the Paipalam P.H.C. visited the village and treated the suspected influenza cases. The Deputy District Medical and Health Officer, Chittoor, also visited the village for investigation into the incidence of fever and to take steps to arrest the spread of the disease. An expert team consisting of a Physician, Professor of Bacteriology and Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine from Sri Venkateswara Medical College were deputed to investigate whether there is any other form of epidemic in the village and if so to take steps to prevent the recurrence of the same.

According to the report of the expert team the fever might have been from one of viral causes.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—What was the diagnosis? What is the name of that fever and has it responded to the treatment?

Sri Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—They were treated for influenza. This lasted for 10 days. It is still under investigation.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—The hon. Minister has said that there were some cases of influenza, but not of black fever. I would like to know whether any diagnosis has been conducted and whether it was black fever or not. Besides have they conducted any survey and what does that report reveal? According to the statement of the hon. Minister, there was only one death.

(Mr. Deputy speaker in the chair)

Sri Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—The blood samples have been taken and sent to Poonapra for investigation.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—What is the death due to? What are the symptoms of that black fever? I suppose the Minister is conversant with the science of medicine and he may enlighten us. Otherwise we may as well ask Dr. Chalapathi Rao to enlighten us.

Sri Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—I have already submitted that there is no such thing as black fever in the medical terminology.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—I would like to know whether the death was due to influenza or the black fever and whether any post-mortem examination has been conducted.

Sri Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—During this period of ten days, five persons died in that village; one is suspected of this particular disease; another man died of old age; one man aged 100 years.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to the Employees of the Housing Board on par with Government Employees.

died due to extreme weakness; a fourth man of 50 years died after 20 years of suspected T.B.; a child aged one year died for the last three months died for extreme deficiencies of vitamins. The blood samples of the patient recovered from that fever were sent to the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad, for knowing the nature of the infection.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—The fever started from 15-2-1970. When were the blood samples sent for examination? Was it after death or before death when they were suffering? In the first instance, the Minister said it was only one death and later he said that there were five deaths. In these five cases, were the blood samples sent for examination; and if so, were they sent after or before death?

Sri Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Ansan:—I have already said. I will get detailed information and hand it over to the hon. Member.

re: Non-payment of salaries to the Unemployed of the Housing Board on par with Government Employees

Sri C. Rajanarasimha:—In pursuance of section 16 of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act 1956, the scales of pay of employees of the Housing Board were prescribed in the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Rules, 1950 at the same rates as per applicable to the corresponding ranks in the Government Departments. Consequently, the scales of pay revised in the year 1961 in respect of State Government employees were also made applicable to the employees of the Housing Board as per the recommendation of the Housing Board.

As per section 58 (3) of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956, the Government shall, every year, make a grant to the Board of a sum equivalent to the administrative expenses of the Board. At the instance of the Housing Board, it has been decided in principle to sanction a block grant of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per annum towards establishment grant giving discretion to the Board to incur...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Non-payment of salaries to the Employees of the Housing Board on par with Government Employees.

In the meanwhile, the Housing Board resolved to adopt the revised scales of pay sanctioned in G. O. Ms No. 173 Finance dated 13-06-1969 to its employees, subject to the condition that extra expenditure shall be borne by the Government and requested them to accord their approval. The additional expenditure is estimated at Rs. 74,000 per annum.

The proposal of the Housing Board involves an additional expenditure to the Government over and above the block proposed to be given to the Board towards establishment expenditure. The Committee on Estimates for 1968-69 on the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, recommended, among others, that the beneficiaries of the Scheme, viz. purchaser of the houses should bear the cost of the administration but not the general taxpayer.

In view of the recommendation of the above Committee and also in view of the fact that the Government have decided to give a block grant of Rs. 80 lakhs per annum, it has been considered that they would not bear any additional financial burden consequent to the extension of the revision of pay to the employees of the Board. It is essential to obtain a resolution from the Board that the additional expenditure involved in the revision of the scales of pay of the employees of the Board would be entirely borne by the Housing Board. On receipt of the required resolution necessary orders for adopting the revised scales of pay for the employees of the Board would be issued.

As regards the second part of the Notice relating to deputation of staff from outside, over looking the interests of the qualified personnel of the Board’s staff, it may be mentioned that the following Gazette posts (Non-technical) excluding the post of Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition, are provided in the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board:-

1. Administrative Officer  One
2. Accounts Officer  One
3. Competent Authority  One
4. Assistant Secretary  One
5. Assistant Estate Officers  Three

The Government have decided that the post of Administrative Officer be filled by a Senior Deputy Collector from the Revenue Department and the post of Accounts Officer, by deputation from the Director of Treasuries or from the Office of the Accountant-General with Cost Accounts qualification as per the recommendation of the Committee on Estimates for 1968-69 on Andhra Pradesh Housing Board. It was also decided that the post of Competent Authority may be held by an experienced Officer with Law qualifications. With regard to the remaining four posts, viz. Assistant Secretary and Assistant Estate Officers the Government laid down that suitability of
the departmental candidates for promotion to those posts be conde-
red first, before the question of filling up the posts by transfer is taken
up. But, however, in the interest of efficient and better administra-
tion, the Government considered it desirable to depute some experi-
enced officers to these posts also. It was stipulated that the maxi-
mum posts with eligible departmental candidates who could be ap-
pointed may be two, i.e., 50:50. But if three out of those four
posts are held by departmental candidates, no departmental candidate who is qualified and suitable for promotion has been
derived by imposing the above condition.

Sri C. Rajanarasimha; We will look into that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Leaders of parties will have to be consul-
ted. Now, of course, we are sitting up to 1.30 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Not at the end. We will have to dis-
cuss with the leaders of parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—There is no question of ruling. Today
this discussion will continue up to 1.30 p.m. What is tomorrow, I do
not know.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1970-71
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XX AGRICULTURE Rs. 7,27,57,000
DEMAND No. xxii ANIMAL HUSBANDRY Rs. 3,84,58,000
DEMAND No. xxiii FISHERIES Rs. 82,06,200

DEMAND No. xxiv AGRICULTURE Rs. 7,27,57,000
DEMAND No. xxv ANIMAL HUSBANDRY Rs. 3,84,58,000
DEMAND No. xxvi FISHERIES Rs. 82,06,200
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 26th March, 1970

Voting of Demands for Grants

The animosities and animositys are many and many. It seems that the demand for grants is very high. The government has allocated a large sum for these demands. However, there seems to be a difference of opinion between the demands and the allocations. The demands are more than the allocations. The government has to consider these demands carefully.

The government has allocated Rs. 500 lakhs for various demands. However, there seems to be a difference of opinion between the demands and the allocations. The demands are more than the allocations. The government has to consider these demands carefully.

In view of the above, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 500 lakhs for various demands. However, there seems to be a difference of opinion between the demands and the allocations. The demands are more than the allocations. The government has to consider these demands carefully.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants

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Note: The data above is approximate and subject to rounding.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  26th March 1971:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—No, the House stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past-Eight of the clock on Friday the 27th March, 1970)