THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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8. ఆధిక్య సంచాలనలు:
   (1) అవసరాలు ఉండాలి:
   బ్రాహ్మనులు సంప్రదాయం
   (సహదినము)

9. బయస్త యోగదాహరించండి:
   (1) ఆధిక్య సంచాలనలు సంప్రదాయం ప్రకారం యొక్క విభాగాలను యోగదాహరించండి, దీని అవసరాలను సంప్రదాయ విభాగాలను యోగదాహరించండి. ఉదాహరణ యొక్క ప్రత్యేక సంస్కృత విభాగం యొక్క వివిధ సంస్కృతాన్ను యోగదాహరించండి. సుమారు యొక్క పరిస్థితిలో యోగదాహరించండి.
   (అమలాభావను)

   (2) ముఖ్య సంస్కృతం యొక్క వివిధ సంస్కృతాలను యోగదాహరించండి (సాధనాలు) అదేలో సంస్కృతను యోగదాహరించండి. అది యొక్క వివిధ సంస్కృతాన్ను యోగదాహరించండి.
   (దిగువంతం)
మ QS శాస్త్ర సంఘం పాత్ర

అధికార విభాగం - నందిలేక, 5వ
అధికారి సంవత్సరం
సంవత్సరం, 12 జనవరి, 1988
(తిరుమల అధికారి యొక్క పాత్రాన్ని)
(ప్రపంచ ప్రధాన పాత్రాన్ని)

మధ్యానం - మాత్రిముల నామవర్ణం

అడ. మాత్రిముల, అడ. మాత్రిముల [ప్రఘంపుల ప్రాంగణ]

144 లేదా లేదా లేదా

3881 - రాజు ఉ. సోమదాస్వామి వాడు (పరాపుతుంది), ఇ. నండిలేక
(మాత్రి): అడ. ఇ. నండిలేక ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ పని చేస్తుంది

ఆ. స్మార్టింగు ఫోటో నాణ్యం అయితే అంశాలు (పరాపుతుంది) పేరు లాంటి, అనుభవం పదార్థం కారకంగా విషయంగా ఉండే పరిస్థితి ఉంది?

ఆ. పొందిన పరిస్థితి అయితే అంశాలు ఆధారంగా లోకం
దారుణాన్ని ప్రాంతం దారుణాన్ని 100 లేదా 200 పరిస్థితి

ఆ. స్మార్టింగు లోకం ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితి ఉండి 2422 లేదా 1132 లేదా 1987-88 వరకు రాగోపుల ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితి
ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆధారం కారకంగా ఉండే పరిస్థితి

ఆ. స్మార్టింగు లోకం ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితి ఉండి 5888.8 లేదా 7885.9 వరకు ప్రత్యేక

*An asterisk before the name indicate conformation by the member*
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>30 * 120 = 3600</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>3600</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2 × 210 = 420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. How many megawatts of power is needed to overcome the crisis of power in the State?

2. What are the reasons for the power crisis in the State?

3. What are the steps taken by the government to address the power crisis?

4. What is the impact of the power crisis on the economy?
Sri V. Rambhupal Chowdary: Your allocation for Vijayawada Thermal Power Phase II is very meagre.

Mr Speaker: He has given statistics. You say the allocation is meagre.

Mr Speaker: He has given statistics. You say the allocation is meagre.

Mr Speaker: He has given statistics. You say the allocation is meagre.

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Mr Speaker: He has given statistics. You say the allocation is meagre.
12 మార్చి 1988

మార్గానికే (తొడ. స్థాయి): 3600 రషమయితే మనకు సాధారణంగా 1200 గుప్తం పంచలో రూ. 100 మండలు ఉండేవారు. దొరికిన సాధనాలు మొత్తం మండలు ఎక్కువాడు వచ్చింది. (ఇక్కడ యోగ్యమైన సాధనాలు మొత్తం మండలు పరివర్తనం చేసి, మరిన్ని సాధనాలదానించి వచ్చింది) అందువల్ల పరిశ్రమ అందించాలి. సగం మండలు అంతే చేసేందుకు 500 గుప్తం రూ. 50
(ప్రత్యేకితం మండలు) కష్టంగా ఉంచాలనుకుంటాం. ఇందులో పాటు 500 గుప్తం రూ. 50
(ప్రత్యేకితం మండలు) కష్టంగా ఉంచాలనుకుంటాం.

1. రాశించిన (సాధనాలు): పంచలో మనకు సాధారణంగా మరింత ఎక్కువ వచ్చింది. మరింత సాధనాలతో మరింత గుప్తం పంచలో ఉండలి. మరింత సాధనాలు పరిశ్రమ అందించండి. (ఇక్కడ తప్పితం మండలు పరిశ్రమ అందించండి)

2. ప్రత్యేకితం: 1982, 36 క్రమంలో ఫాల్కెన్

3. తొడ. స్థాయి (తొడివం): మనరానగ సిద్ధంచాలి మరింత ఎక్కువ వచ్చింది. (ఇక్కడ తప్పితం మండలు పరిశ్రమ అందించండి)
ప్రపంచంలో అతిన్న వస్తువులు ఉన్నాయి. మెడికల్ క్షేత్రంలో ఉన్నాయి. అందులో ముఖ్యమైనవి మెడికల్ బెంట్స్ పంచును. ఈ బెంట్స్ పంచును మనస్తాత్త్రికంగా ప్రోత్సహించడానికి రోగద్వారాలను రోగానికి తోడించడానికి భూమిఖండం అనే అంధిత పరిస్థితిలో నిలువ లేదు. 

ఇందుకైన సమయంలో కూడా మెడికల్ కృషిని పాఠశాలల్లో వెంచే పిల్లలు విద్యాధార్థులు ఇందులో ప్రత్యేక క్షమతను కలిగి ఉండేవారు. ఈప్రపంచంలో యొక్క, హెచ్కారి, సంసారం లోని మనిషివారు అతి ప్రతిమరుగి అవిస్తుం యొక్క సంప్రదాయ రూపాలు మరియు అమర్లి విషయాలు ప్రత్యామనం చేస్తారు. 

మరియు ఈ దశకాలానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందింది. మెడికల్ కృషిలో ఉన్న ప్రపంచ ప్రతిభ అయితే మనస్తాత్త్రికంతో నిర్భరం చేయడానికి పరిమితి కూడా ఉండదు. 

మరియు ఈ దశకాలానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందింది. మెడికల్ కృషిలో ఉన్న ప్రపంచ ప్రతిభ అయితే మనస్తాత్త్రికంతో నిర్భరం చేయడానికి పరిమితి కూడా ఉండదు. 

మరియు ఈ దశకాలానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందింది. మెడికల్ కృషిలో ఉన్న ప్రపంచ ప్రతిభ అయితే మనస్తాత్త్రికంతో నిర్భరం చేయడానికి పరిమితి కూడా ఉండదు. 

మరియు ఈ దశకాలానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందింది. మెడికల్ కృషిలో ఉన్న ప్రపంచ ప్రతిభ అయితే మనస్తాత్త్రికంతో నిర్భరం చేయడానికి పరిమితి కూడా ఉండదు.
12 జనవారి 1988

రూ. 10 రూ. రిచార్డ్‌లో వాటి జాబితాత్విక మాటలు ఉండాలి. యాత్రా సమయంలో ఉంచే ఎందుకుంటే వాటిలో ఉండాలి. రిచార్డ్ లో వాటి రూ. 10 రూ. రిచార్డ్‌లో వాటి జాబితాత్విక మాటలు ఉండాలి. యాత్రా సమయంలో ఉంచే ఎందుకుంటే వాటిలో ఉండాలి.

యువ మా. బి. ఆససం యుగంలో ఉండాలి. జాబితాత్విక మాటలు ఉండాలి. యాత్రా సమయంలో ఉంచే ఎందుకుంటే వాటిలో ఉండాలి. రిచార్డ్ లో వాటి రూ. 10 రూ. రిచార్డ్‌లో వాటి జాబితాత్విక మాటలు ఉండాలి. యాత్రా సమయంలో ఉంచే ఎందుకుంటే వాటిలో ఉండాలి.
(మాయము)

11.30 సమయం లో ప్రశ్నాంశన పరిధిలో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. 11.30 సమయం లో అభివృద్ధి చేయబడింది. సాధారణంగా ప్రారంభం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మేరకు సాధారణంగా ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది. మొత్తం సంఖ్యలు ప్రారంభానం ఉత్తరాధిష్టం చేయబడింది.
(v) 60 రూ. విడిాడకం ఉండటం వలసిన మేధానుష్ఠానం మేధానుష్ఠానం అవసరం
యుధం. 7,000 రూ. కొచ్చితం మాదిరి ఉండాలి. అందుకే కొచ్చితం వలసిన 30. దేశభూస్థానకు మాత్రమే పైనకి 20,000 రూ. తెలియాలను, మాత్రమే వండాం?

(vi) అపీజిషన్ జరిగిన మాదిరి కార్యాలు. 7 రు. మేధానుష్ఠానం
కార్యాలు. సమాధానం చెందాం. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే.

(vii) మాదిరి అపారంగా ఉండాలి మాదిరి సమాధానం
ఉండాలి. కార్యాలు. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే.

(viii) ఎందుకంటే మాత్రమే నిర్ధారించాలి.

వాస్తవాలు లక్షణాలు (వె. ద్వి నిషేధాలు):

(1) కార్యాలు.

(2) కార్యాలు.

(3) ఎండుకంటే సంశయం.

మ. స. ఇచ్చి ప్రకారం:- లక్షణాలు నిర్ధారించండి. ఉండాలి
ఉండాలి. 1 రు. 10 రు. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే సమాధానం. అందుకే
యుధం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. అందుకే
యుధం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే.

ప. ఇచ్చి ప్రకారం:- నండి ఉండాలి. 2 రు. 30 రు. 50 రు. మాత్రమే
యుధం. అందుకే యుధం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా
యుధం. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. నండి ఉండాలి. 2 రు. 30 రు. 50 రు. మాత్రమే.

ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే.

ఇచ్చిరు చివరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి 111 9-00

పాటిక మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి మాదిరి
819 రోజువారి - రామరామ రామారామ
12 సంవత్సరం 1888

అధికరణ ఎత్తు (ప్రధాన పికాడు) 5.0. రుంది రాతం పితాభై నిర్ణయించిన ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె. మీద కాలు 20 వేదికాలు లేదు ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు. అయితే ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు.

ష. సహా భాగాను: ఆస్తుల, పాటుచితుల మార్గం అంటే ఎంత తీసుకోండా. అతను కూడా మీ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు. ఒకటి ఉంటే వాటిని అంటే ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు. సమీకరణ లేదా చివర వైనా కాలు 20 వేదికాలు లేదు ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు.

ష. వృత్తి భాగాను: సమీకరణ లేదా చివర వైనా కాలు 20 వేదికాలు లేదు ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు.

ష. సహారాతీ (పద్మా): అతను మీ సహారాతీ ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు అందువల్ల 7,000 రూపాణి ప్రతి జాబితా ఉండాలి. అది ప్రతి ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు. అది ప్రతి ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు. అది ప్రతి ప్రతిష్ఠానానికి తరిపు కలిగిన రూపము ఆమె తెలియజేసారు.
మామ ప్రఖ్యాతి పదార్థానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత యొక్క మాటలు సంపాదించడానికి అనుభావించే వాడుకులను ప్రతిష్టించాలి.

మామ ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగిన పదార్థానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత యొక్క మాటలు సంపాదించడానికి అనుభావించే వాడుకులను ప్రతిష్టించాలి.

మామ ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగిన పదార్థానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత యొక్క మాటలు సంపాదించడానికి అనుభావించే వాడుకులను ప్రతిష్టించాలి.

మామ ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగిన పదార్థానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత యొక్క మాటలు సంపాదించడానికి అనుభావించే వాడుకులను ప్రతిష్టించాలి.

మామ ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగిన పదార్థానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత యొక్క మాటలు సంపాదించడానికి అనుభావించే వాడుకులను ప్రతిష్టించాలి.
మొదటి భాగం: నిమగ్నంగా గురించి అమలు చేయడానికి మాత్రమే ప్రామాణికమైన విధానాలను ప్రకటించారు. అందుకే అనుసరించాలను మాట్లాడింది. అయితే ప్రతిపాదిత పరిస్తితులు అయినప్పటికి ప్రత్యేక సమాధానాన్ని ఉంచడానికి సమయసమయం లేదు.

ఇది మ. కాదరి రామారామ్ రాములు - పూర్వానిక పినడానికి నిపుణులు నిర్ణయం బిగించడానికి ప్రతిపాదిత సమాధానం అయినప్పటికి ప్రత్యేక సమాధానం లేదు. అయితే ప్రతిపాదిత పరిస్తితులు అయినప్పటికి ప్రత్యేక సమాధానం లేదు.

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He is now the Managing Director of APSSIDC, which is also running in losses and which needs a better officer.

Mr. Speaker; I would ask the Managing Director's report to be placed....

(Sri A. Narendra rose to speak.)

Mr. Speaker: If you want the Report of the Officer, he will place it on the Table of the House.
Mr. Speaker: Convene the meeting immediately.

Mr. Speaker: Already he has understood it.
12 జూలై 1988

(1) ఇక్కడ ఉన్నత సాధన సంస్థల విభాగాల ప్రతి విభాగ సంస్మరణికి ప్రతి సాధన సంస్థ జీవిత నిర్వహణ విభాగాన్ని అధికారికంగా తమకే తిరఫ్పేస్తుంది.

(2) అనేక విభాగాలలో సాధన సంస్థ జీవిత నిర్వహణ విభాగాన్ని అధికారికంగా తమకే సంపాదించాలనుండి అనేక విభాగాలలో సాధన సంస్థ జీవిత నిర్వహణ విభాగాన్ని అధికారికంగా తమకే తిరఫ్పేస్తుంది.

(3) పతామి సమావేశం :

(4) మంగాత.

(5) మంగాత.

ప్రత్యేక సంఖ్యలు తమకే తిరఫ్పేస్తుంది.
COMMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ON

Sarkaria Commission Recommendations

25th APRIL, 1988
HYDERABAD
INTRODUCTION

Sarkaria Commission has submitted its report on Centre-State relations. We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to the Commission and to the Government of India for affording us the opportunity to present our views. The task before the Commission was indeed difficult and delicate. We are glad to note that besides the Union and the State Governments the Commission has elicited views from eminent men in public life including some of the founding fathers of the Constitution. The Commission deserves to be congratulated on gathering a wealth of information on Indian Federalism. We have happy memories of the Commission's visit to our State.

The report of the Commission vindicates the consistent view of our Government that the basic feature of the Indian Constitution is co-operative federalism. As the Commission observed "Federalism is more functional arrangement for co-operative action than a static institutional concept". Dealing specifically with the formulation and implementation of developmental plans, the Commission went on to observe that it has to be "a co-operative process of shared action between the Union and the States so that the States feel that their role in all stages and aspects of planning is not that of a supplicant but of an equal participant". This equality and equity between the Union and the States was the centre-piece of the framework of the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. Unfortunately this inter-relationship was seriously disturbed by the dominance of a single political party for over three decades in the affairs both of the Union and in the bulk of the units of the Union. Even though the Commission realised that it was this which was mainly responsible for the fall in practical political standards of federality, it was reluctant to provide for the required changes in the Constitution fully reflecting its perceptions and concern so that sound and same Union-State relations was beyond the reach and depredations of short sighted persons and parties.

We have examined the recommendations in detail. We would like to reiterate our stand taken before the Commission that Union and States are equal partners and attempts to subvert the Constitution by concentrating power in the Union is fraught with serious dangers and disastrous consequences. A valid scheme of separation of powers between the constituents cannot be based on mistrust and suspicion. Nor can one subscribe to the dubious argument that patriotism is the virtue only of those entrusted with Union affairs. Our creed also is patriotism and India is its only tenet. All of us work for the welfare of the people of India and there can be no discrimination between those who serve the people of this great country whether from Centre or State.
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Legislative Relations:

1. Residuary powers of legislation in regard to taxation matters should continue to remain exclusively in the competence of Parliament, while the residuary field other than that of taxation, should be placed in the Concurrent List. The Constitution may be suitably amended to give effect to this recommendation.

2 (i) The enforcement of Union laws particularly those relating to the Concurrent sphere, is secured through the machinery of the States. Coordination of policy and action in all areas of concurrent or overlapping jurisdiction through a process of mutual consultation and cooperation is, therefore, a pre-requisite of smooth and harmonious working of the dual system. To secure uniformity on the basic issues of national policy with respect to the subject of proposed legislation, consultation may be carried out with the State Governments individually and collectively at the forum of the proposed inter-Governmental Council.

Comments of the State Government

Residuary powers including taxation matters should be in the Concurrent List.

We reiterate our views expressed earlier. There is no machinery or process even for consultation between the Union and the States in the manner of legislation by Parliament on an Entry in the Concurrent List. Nor any convention or practice grown in respect of Concurrent List by the Parliament. This is an unfortunate state of affairs.

The Constitutional provision under Article 263 for establishment of Inter-State Council should be effectively utilised. It would be a health practice to refer all proposed legislations in the Concurrent List to such representative Inter-State Council for eliciting their opinions. A forum where free and fair discussion could take place on issues affecting Inter-State and Union-State relations is not only useful but is also necessary. It shall be a noble constitutional device for discussing the nation's problems generally before those problems become intractable and
particularly to maintain fair, just and harmonious constitutional relations between the Union and the States or between State and State. On the very encroachment by the Union on the State's powers through the device of Concurrent Legislation serious damage has been done to the States' powers even in respect of the State List. The main object of including entries in the Concurrent List is to enable the Union to legislate on a matter which Prima Facie is State's domain, but which in the larger interest of nation do require Union legislation. But the indiscriminate use of Concurrent List by the Union and the transfer of entries from State List to Concurrent List has destroyed the spirit of this enabling provision. The Concurrent List has become a convenient tool in the hands of the Union to encroach upon the legitimate spheres of State's activities. This should not be allowed to happen. We feel that Union should not have recourse to Concurrent List or transfer entries from State List to Concurrent List unless the subject is of such a national interest which compels such a transfer of power from the States to Union. Even in such cases there must be a prior consultation with the States before any union legislation is placed before the Parliament. The Union must take the States into full confidence in dealing with matters relating to Concurrent List.
3. The best way of working Union State relations in the sphere of education would be that the norms and standards of performance are determined by the Union and professional bodies such as the UGC set up under Central Enactments, but the actual implementation is left to the States. By the same token, a system of monitoring would have to be established by the Union. The basic pre-requisites of successful working of such professional bodies are:

(i) that their composition, functioning and mode of operation should be so professional and objective that their opinion advice or directive commands implicit confidence and

(ii) this objective cannot be achieved without close concert, collaboration and co-operation between the Union and the States.

The Union does not run educational institutions on the scale and in the manner the State Government does. The Union and the professional bodies like UGC have no access to the experiences of State Educational level especially in the field of technical and professional education, they have expertise. To hope that Union and Central academic institutions will be able to formulate norms and standards for the country as a whole will be wishful thinking. Education is basically a State subject. This was brought on to the Concurrent List by the Constitution (42nd Amendment Act 1976; w.e.f. 3-1-1977). This recommendation will undermine the effective role of States in Education Administration and policy making.

Primary and Secondary Education must be in the State List and Higher Education could be in the Concurrent List.
The U.G.C. Act may be so amended that whenever major policy decisions are taken by the U.G.C. regarding higher education, technical and professional education, State consultation and participation should be ensured. It is also necessary to provide for appropriate financial assistance from the Centre to the States commensurate with the responsibilities devolving on the State Administration for running higher technical and professional education.

4. There is a potential for misuse by the two levels of Government of the powers available by virtue of Entry 45 of List. However, the mere fact that this power is capable of being used, is no ground for amending the Constitution. There is case for providing appropriate safeguards against the misuse of this power, in the Commissions of Inquiry Act, itself. Such safeguards can be:-

(i) that no Commission of Inquiry against an incumbent or former Minister of a State Government on charges of abuse of power or misconduct shall be appointed by the Union Government unless both Houses of Parliament, by resolution passed by the majority of members present and voting require the Union Government to appoint such a Commission.

The Offices of Prime Minister and Chief Ministers should be treated on similar footing so far as Public Inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act are concerned. Regarding Inquiries pertaining to Union Ministers and the State Ministers, there should be no distinction between Inquiry into misconduct and Inquiry into a matter of public importance. Both these types of cases should be referred to the proposed Inter-State Government Council for any proposed action.
the Minister or Ministers concerned request in writing for appointment of such a Commission; and

(ii) No Commission of Inquiry shall be appointed to inquire into the conduct of a Minister (incumbent or former) of a State Government with respect to a matter of public importance touching his conduct while in office, unless the proposal first placed before the Inter-Governmental Council (recommended to be established under Article 263) and has been cleared by it.

(iii) Appropriate safeguard on the lines indicated above, provided in the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 itself, against the possible misuse of this power, while appointing a Commission to inquire into the conduct of a Minister or Ministers of a State Government.

5. Ordinarily, the Union should occupy only that much field of concurrent subject on which uniformity of policy and action is essential in the larger interest of the nation, leaving the rest and details for State action within the broad framework of the policy laid down in the Union Law. Further, wherever the Union proposes to undertake legislation with respect to a matter in the Concurrent List, there should be prior consultation not only with the State

We have conveyed similar views to the Commission earlier. We feel that Union should not have recourse to the Concurrent List or transfer entries from State list to Concurrent List unless the subject is of such a national interest which compels such a transfer of power from the States to Union. Even in such cases, there must be a prior consultation with the States before any Union legislation is placed before the Parliament. The Union must take the States into full con-
Governments, individuals but also, collectively, with the Inter-Governmental Council which as we have recommended should be established under Article, 263. A resume of the views of the State Governments and the comments of the Inter-Governmental Council should accompany the Bill when it is introduced in Parliament.

The recommendation is accepted.

We reiterate our views expressed earlier. The Constitutional provision under Article 263 for establishment of Inter-State Council should be effectively utilised. There has been some controversy about the nature of this Constitutional body called Inter-State Council and its role.

These councils, however, have not been put to objective use for resolving Inter-State or Union-State problems. This forum should be utilised for discussing matters which do not pertain to planning and development & which are mostly administrative in character. The composition, the duration and the functions of such councils could be decided on the basis of local and administrative requirements. It would be a healthy practice to refer all proposed legislations in the Concurrent List to such representative Inter-State Council for eliciting their opinions. A forum where free and fair discussion could take place on issues affecting Inter-State and Union State relations is not only useful but is also necessary. It shall be a noble Constitutional device for discussing the nation's problems generally before those problems become inter-actable and particularly to maintain fair just and harmonious constitutional relations between the Union and the States or between State and State.
6. (i) Clause (2) of Article 252 may be substituted by a new clause providing that an Act passed by Parliament under Clause (1), may be amended or replaced either by Parliament in the manner provided in Clause (1) or also by the Legislature of the State to which it applies, provided no such amending or repealing legislation of the State Legislature shall take effect unless, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, it has received his assent.

(ii) Any law passed by Parliament with respect to a matter in List II under Clause (1) of Article 252, should not be of perpetual duration but should remain in force for a specific term, not exceeding three years. The Act itself should contain provisions requiring its periodic review before the expiry of the term. If, after such review, it is considered necessary to re-enact the law in its original or modified form, it may be done for a period not exceeding the original term, by following the same procedure as specified in clause (1) of the Article.

7. When a Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State for abolition or creation of a Legislative Council in the State, is received, the President shall cause the Resolution to be placed, within a reasonable

The recommendation is accepted.
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<td>Me. Sarkaria Commission Report</td>
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<td>time, before Parliament together with the comments of the Union Government: Parliament may thereupon accept or reject the request contained in the Resolution. If the Resolution is so adopted by Parliament, the Union Government shall introduce the necessary legislation in Parliament for implementation of the same. If necessary, Article 169 may be amended to provide for this procedure.</td>
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<td>In order to remedy the unfortunate situation in which the local bodies find themselves, a comprehensive law (under Clause (1) of Article 285 'read with the saving clause in Entry 32 of List 1), analogous to Sections 135 of the Railway Act 1890 and Sections 3 and 4 of the Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act 1941, be passed making liable the properties and administrations of all undertakings like Railways, Posts and Telephones, etc., off the Union at such fair and reasonable rates as may be notified from time to time by the Union Government after taking into consideration the recommendations of a person, who is or has been a Judge of a High Court or a District Judge.</td>
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<td>Cases may arise; particularly in the modern context where States may feel aggrieved on account of taxes imposed by the Union on the trade or business</td>
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<td><strong>The recommendation is accepted.</strong></td>
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<td>Sl. No.</td>
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<td>siness in terms of clause (2) of Article 289. The scheme of the Constitution envisages remedial action under clause (3). Where one or more State Governments feel aggrieved on account of any action of the Union Government covered by clause (2) of Article 289, adequate consultation should be held with the State Governments or the national Economic and Development Council proposed by us and action taken to afford relief in terms of clause (3) of Article 289.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Before a law is passed by Parliament by virtue of clause (3) of Article 236 read with Entries 92-A and 92-B of List I, the State Governments and the National Economic and Development Council should be consulted and the resume of their comments should be placed before Parliament along with the Bill.</td>
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<td>Administrative Relations:</td>
<td>We have earlier expressed the following views:</td>
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<td>Articles 256, 257 and 365 are wholesome provisions, designed to secure co-ordination between the Union and the States for effective implementation of Union laws and the national policies indicated therein. Nonetheless, a direction under Article 256 and 257 and the application of the sanction under Article 365 in the event of its non compliance, is a measure of last resort. Before issue of directions to a State or application of sanction under Article 365, utmost caution should be exercised and all possibilities explored for settling points of conflict by all other available means.</td>
<td>Articles 256, 257 and 365 are intended to ensure compliance of Union laws by recalcitrant States. Article 365 strengthens the hands of the Union by giving a Constitutional backing to enforce the Union directions. On no occasion did the State receive any direction.</td>
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<td>Article 365 is penal provision intended to secure compliance of the States. If the law of the land is to be</td>
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upheld, there is no other alternative. What is important is the exercise of power under this provision in good faith and in a bona fide manner.

The recommendation is accepted.

Articles 256 and 257 relate to directions by the Union Executive to the State Governments for compliance of laws made by the Parliament. These Articles have rarely been invoked and no controversies arising out of these provisions have been reported. Article 365 gives a constitutional backing to the President to secure the implementation of directions. This is a penal provision and is part and parcel of the earlier provisions. What is important in all these matters is that these provisions should not be misused or worked in a prejudicial manner. There is nothing inherently wrong with the provisions themselves.

The recommendation is accepted.

12. Federalism is more a functional arrangement for co-operative action, than a static institutional concept. Article 268 provides a tool, by the liberal use of which, co-operative federalism can be substantially realised in the working of the system. A more extensive and generous use of this tool should be made, than has hitherto been done, for progressive decentralisation of powers to the Governments of the States and/or their officers and authorities.

The recommendation is accepted.
Role of the Governor;

13. A person to be appointed as a Governor should satisfy the following criteria:

(i) He should be eminent in some walk of life:

(ii) He should be a person outside the State:

(iii) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State:

(iv) He should be a person who has not taken too great a party in politics generally, and particularly in the recent past.

In selecting a Governor in accordance with the above criteria, persons belonging to the minority groups should continue to be given a chance as hitherto.

14. It is desirable that a politician from the ruling party at the Union is not appointed as Governor of a State which is being run by some other party or a Combination of other parties.

So far as formation of the ministry is concerned, immediately after the General Elections, the Vice-President could either himself, or through an emissary nominate a Pro-Tem Speaker. Once this task is performed, the ministry could be formed by the Party enjoying absolute majority. In the event of a single party not being able or form a ministry, the Pro-Tem Speaker could refer the matter to the Vice-President for his decision. Vice-President being the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha which represents the
Council of States and who is higher in warrant of precedence than the Prime Minister and who is, at the same time not constitutionally obliged to act on the aid and advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Minister could take an independent action. The decision of the Vice-President will be invested with impartiality and objectivity and there could be no public criticism.

15. In order to ensure effective consultation with the State Chief Minister in the selection of a person to be appointed as Governor, the procedure of consultation should be prescribed in the Constitution itself by suitably amending Article 155. The State Government is of the firm view which has already been communicated that the majority of the party in power should actually be tested only on the Floor of the House and no extraconstitutional methods should be resorted to for dismissing a ministry. With this salutary principle, there is no need for a Governor to intervene in the functioning and continuance of a Ministry.

Regarding summoning, proroguing and dissolution of the House, the duly elected Speaker can discharge these functions. In the event of a Speaker failing in this constitutional obligation, recourse could always be had to the provision that the President can also act on a report otherwise than from the Governor to come to the conclusion that there is a breakdown of Constitutional machinery. In any event, the intervention of the Governor does not appear necessary even for this function.
16. The Vice-President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may be consulted by the Prime Minister in selecting Governor. The Consultation should be confidential and informal and should not be matter of constitutional obligation.

17. The Governor’s tenure of office of five years in a State should not be disturbed except very rarely and that too, for some extremely compelling reasons.

The State Government have already expressed a view that the Office of Governor is not required, for discharging and type of functions including reservation of Bills. It should be possible to list out specifically the Bills which require reservation for Presidential Assent, as in the case of Presidential instructions contained in the Constitution. Once the cases are listed in the Constitution the Speaker of the House can on passing of the Bill, refer directly the Bill to the President for his assent. This arrangement will obviate the intervention of the Governor and thereby, eliminate the personal prejudices of the Governor also. We feel strongly that the discretion of an individual like Governor cannot take precedence over the will of the people expressed in the Legislature.

As regards the judicial powers of Governor enjoined
18. Save where the President is satisfied that, in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to do so, the Governor whose tenure is proposed to be terminated before the expiry of the normal term of five years, should be informally apprised of the grounds of the proposed action and afforded a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against it. It is desirable that the President (in effect, the Union Council of Ministers) should get the explanation, if any, submitted by the Governor against his proposed removal from office, examined by an Advisory Group consisting of the Vice-President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or a retired Chief Justice of India. After receiving the recommendations of this Group the President may pass such orders in this case he deems fit.

19. When, before expiry of the normal term of five years, a Governor resigns or is appointed Governor in another State, or his tenure terminated, the Union Government may lay a statement before both Houses in Article 161 to grant pardon etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentence in certain cases, we feel this power need not be exercised by any functionary in the State.

Regarding other responsibilities and functions like Swearing-in-Ceremony, these could be conveniently transferred to the Chief Justice of the State. These are non-political issues and the high and dignified Office of the Chief Justice could fulfil the role equally well.
of Parliament explaining the circumstances leading to the ending of the tenure. Where a Governor has been given an opportunity to show cause against the premature termination of his tenure, the statement may also include the explanation given by him, in reply.

20. As a matter of convention, the Governor should not, on demitting his office, be eligible for any other appointment or office of profit under the Union or a State Government except for a second term as Governor or election as Vice-President or President of India. Such a convention should also require that, after quitting or laying down his office, the Governor shall not return to active partisan politics.

21. A Governor should, at the end of his tenure, irrespective of its duration, be provided reasonable post-retirement benefits for himself and for his surviving spouse.

22. (a) In choosing a Chief Minister, the Governor should be guided by the following principles, viz.:

(i) The party or combination of parties which commands the widest support in the Legislative Assembly should be called upon to form the Government

(ii) The Governor’s task is to see that a Government is formed and not to try to form a Government which will pursue policies which he approved.
(b) If there is a single party having an absolute majority in the Assembly, the leader of the party should automatically be asked to become the Chief Minister.

If there is no such party, the Governor should select a Chief Minister from among the following parties or group of parties by sounding them in turn, in the order of preference indicated below:

(i) An alliance of parties that was formed prior to the Elections:

(ii) The largest single party stating a claim to form the Government with the support of others including "Independents".

(iii) A post-electoral coalition of parties, with all the partners in the coalition joining Government.

(iv) A post-electoral alliance of parties, with some of the parties in the alliance forming a Government and the remaining parties, including "independents" supporting the Government from outside.

The Governor while going through the process described above should select a leader who in his (Governor's) judgment is most likely to command a majority in the Assembly.

(c) A Chief Minister unless he is the leader of a party which
has absolute majority in the Assembly, should seek a vote of confidence in the Assembly within 30 days of taking over. This practice should be religiously adhered to with the sanctity of a rule of law.

23. The Governor should not risk determining the issue of majority support, on his own, outside the Assembly. The prudent course for him would be to cause the rival claims to be tested on the Floor of the House.

24. The Governor cannot dismiss his Council of Ministers so long as they continue to command a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Conversely, he is bound to dismiss them if they lose the majority but do not resign.

25. (a) When the Legislative Assembly is in Session, the question of majority should be tested on the Floor of the House

(b) If during the period when the Assembly remains prorogued, the Governor receives reliable evidence that the Council of Ministers has lost “majority” he should not, as a matter of constitutional propriety, dismiss the Council unless the Assembly has, expressed on the Floor of the House its want of confidence in it. He should advise the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly as early as possible so that the “majority” may be tested.
(c) Generally, it will be reasonable to allow the Chief Minister a period of 30 days for the summoning of the Assembly unless there is very urgent business to be transacted like passing the Budget, in which case, a shorter period may be allowed. In special circumstances the period may go up to 60 days.

26. So long as the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, the advice of the Council of Ministers in regard to summoning and proroguing a House of the Legislative Assembly, if such advice is not patently un-constitutional, should be deemed as binding on the Governor.

27. (a) The Governor may in the exigencies of certain situations, exercise his discretion to summon the Assembly only in order to ensure that the system of responsible Government in the State works in accordance with the norms envisaged in the Constitution.

(b) When the Chief Minister designately fails to advise the summoning of the Assembly within six months of its last sitting or advises its summoning for a date failing beyond this period, the Governor can summon the Assembly within the period of six months specified in Article 174 (1).

(c) When a Chief Minister (who is not the leader of the party which
has absolute majority in the Assembly) is not prepared to summon the legislative Assembly within 30 days of the taking over (vide Recommendation 4.16.19 (c) above) or within 30 days or 60 days, as the case may be, when the Governor finds that the Chief Minister no longer enjoys the confidence of the Assembly (vide Recommendation 4.16.13 (c) above), the Governor would be within his constitutional right to summon the Assembly for holding the "Floor Test".

28. If a notice of a no-confidence motion against a Ministry is pending in a House of the Legislature and the motion represents a legitimate challenge from the opposition, but the Chief Minister advises that the House should be prorogued, the Governor should not straightaway accept the advice. He should advise the Chief Minister to postpone the prorogation and face the motion.

29. (a) When the advice for dissolving the Assembly is made by a Ministry which has lost or is likely to have lost majority support, the Governor should adopt the course of action as recommended in (Paras 5.16.12. 4.16.13 and 4.16.15 (c) above).

(b) If ultimately a viable Ministry fails to emerge, the Governor should first consider dissolving the Assembly and arranging for fresh elections after consulting the leaders of the political parties.
concerned and the Chief Election Commissioner.

(c) If the Assembly is to be dissolved and an election can be held early, the Governor should normally ask the outgoing Ministry to continue as a caretaker Government. However, this step would not be proper if the outgoing Ministry has been responsible for serious maladministration or corruption.

(d) A convention should be adopted that a caretaker Government should not take any major policy decisions.

(e) If the outgoing Ministry cannot be installed as a caretaker Government for the reason indicated in (c) above or if the outgoing Ministry is not prepared to function as a caretaker Government, the Governor, without dissolving the Assembly, should recommend President's rule in the State.

(f) If fresh election cannot be held immediately on account of a national calamity or State-wise disturbances, it would not be proper for the Governor to install a caretaker Government for the long period that must elapse before the next election is held. He should recommend proclamation of President's rule under Article 356 without dissolving the Assembly.

(g) If it is too early to hold fresh election, the Assembly not having run even half its normal
1. No. Sarlah Commission Recommendation

Comments of the State Government

duration of five years, the Governor should recommend President's rule under Article 356 without dissolving the Assembly.

30. The Governor has no discretionary power in the matter of nominations to the Legislative Council or to the Legislative Assembly. If at the time of making a nomination, a Ministry has either not been formed or has resigned or lost majority in the Assembly, the Governor should await the formation of a new Ministry.

31. Where a State University Act provides that the Governor, by virtue of his office, shall be the Chancellor of the University and confers powers and duties on him not as Governor of the State but as Chancellor, there is no obligation on the Governor, in his capacity as Chancellor, always to act on Ministerial advice under Article 163 (1). However, there is an obvious advantage in the Governor consulting the Chief Minister or other Ministers concerned but he would have to form his own individual judgment. In his capacity as Chancellor of a University, the Governor may be required by the University's statute to consult a Minister mentioned in the statute on specified matters. In such cases, the Governor may be well advised to consult the Minister on other important matters also. In either case there is no legal obligation for him to necessarily act on any advice received by him.
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<td>32.</td>
<td>The Governor, while sending ad hoc or fortnightly reports to the President, should normally take his Chief Minister into confidence unless there are overriding reasons to the contrary.</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>The discretionary power of the Governor as provided in Article 163 should be left un-touched.</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>When a Governor finds that it will be constitutionally improper for him to accept the advice of his Council of Ministers, he should make every effort to persuade his Ministers to adopt the correct course. He should exercise his discretionary power only in the last resort.</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Certain specific functions have been conferred (or are conferable) on the Governors of Maharashtra and Gujarat [Article 371 (2)], Nagaland [First proviso to Article 371 A (1) (b), Article 371 A (1) (d) and Article 371 A (2) (b) and (f)], Manipur [Article 371 C (1)], Sikkim [Article 371 F (g)], and Arunachal Pradesh [First proviso to Article 371 H (a)] to be exercised by them in their discretion. In the discharge of these functions, the Governor concerned is not bound to seek or accept the advice of his Council of Ministers. However, before taking a final decision in the exercise of his discretion, it is advisable that the Governor should, if feasible, consult his Ministers even in such matters, which relates essentially to the administration of a State.</td>
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36. It would be neither feasible nor desirable to formulate a comprehensive set of guidelines for the exercise of the discretionary powers of the Governor. A Governor should be free to deal with a situation according to his best judgment, keeping in view the Constitution and the law and the conventions of the Parliamentary system outlined in this Chapter as well as in "Chapter V "Reservation of Bills by Governors for President's Consideration" and Chapter VI "Emergency Provisions".

Reservation of Bills by Governors and President's Consideration and Promulgation of Ordinances:

37. Normally in the discharge of the functions under Article 200, the Governor must abide by the advice of his Council of Ministers. Article 200 does not invest the Governor expressly or by necessary implication, with a general discretion in the performance of his functions thereunder including reservation of a Bill for the consideration of the President. However, in rare and exceptional cases, he may act in the exercise of his discretion where he is of opinion that the provisions of the Bill are patently, un-constitutional, such as where the subject-matter of the Bill is ex facie beyond the Legislative competence of the State Legislature, or where its provisions manifestly derogate from the scheme and framework.
of the Constitution so as to endanger the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation, or clearly violate Fundamental rights or transgress other constitutional limitations and provisions, [Para 5.6.06 and 5.6.13 (i)].

38. In dealing with a State Bill presented to him under Article 200, the Governor should not act contrary to the advice of his Council of Ministers merely because personally, he does not like the policy embodied in the Bill.

39. Needless reservation. of Bills for President's consideration should be avoided. Bills should be reserved only if required for specific purposes, such as:

(a) To secure immunity from the operation of Articles 14 and 19 vide the First Proviso to Article 31 A (1) and the proviso to Article 31 C:

(b) To save a Bill on a Concurrent List subject from being invalidated on the ground of repugnancy to the provisions of a law made by Parliament or an existing law vide Article 254 (2):

(c) To ensure validity and effect for a State Legislation imposing tax on water or electricity stored generated, consumed, distributed or sold by an authority established under a Union law vide Article 288(2): and
(d) A Bill imposing restrictions on trade or commerce, in respect of which previous sanction of the President had not been obtained vide Article 304 (b) read with Article 255.

(40) Normally, when a Bill passed by the State Legislature is presented to the Governor with the advice of the Council of Ministers that it be reserved for the consideration of the President, then the Governor should do so forthwith. If, in exceptional circumstances, as indicated in Para 5.19.01 above, the Governor thinks it necessary to act and adopt, in the exercise of his discretion any other course open to him under Article 200 he should do so within a period not exceeding one month from the date on which the Bill is presented to him.

41. (a) Every reference of a State Bill from the State should be self-contained, setting out precisely the material facts points for consideration and the ground on which the reference has been made. The relevant provisions of the Constitution should also be indicated.

(b) If the reference is made under Article 254 (2), the provisions of the Bill which are considered repugnant to or inconsistent with the specific provisions of a Union law or an existing law, should be clearly identified.
42. State Governments often consult the Government of India at the drafting stage of a Bill. Generally, high level Officers of the State Government hold discussions on the provisions of the draft bill with their counterparts at the Union. This is a healthy practice and should continue.

43. (a) As a matter of salutary convention, a Bill reserved for consideration of the President should be disposed of by the President within a period of 4 months, from the date on which it is received by the Union Government.

(b) If, however, it is considered necessary to seek clarification from the State Government or to return the Bill for consideration by the State Legislature under the Proviso to Article 201, this should be done within two months of the date on which the original reference was received by the Union Government.

(c) Any communication for seeking clarification should be self-contained. Seeking clarification piecemeal should be avoided.

(d) On receipt of the clarification or the reconsidered Bill from the State under the Proviso to Article 201, the matter should be disposed of by the President within 4 months of the date of receipt of the clarification or the back reference or the reco
(e) It is not necessary to incorporate these or any other time-limits in the Constitution.

44. (a) As a matter of convention, the President should not withhold assent only on the consideration of Policy differences on matters relating in pith and substance, to the State list, except on grounds of patent unconstitutionality such as those indicated in the recommendation in paragraph 5.19.01 above.

(b) President's assent should not ordinarily be withheld on the ground that the Union is contemplating a comprehensive law in future on the same subject.

45. If a State Bill reserved for the consideration of the President under the First Proviso to Article 31A (1) or the Proviso to Article 31C clearly tends to subvert the constitutional system of the State, by reason of its unduly excessive and indiscriminate abridging effect on Fundamental Rights or otherwise, then, consistently with its duty under Article 355 to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Union Government may advise the President to withhold assent to the Bill.

46. In cases where the Union Government considers that some
amendments to a State Bill are essential before it becomes law, the President may return the Bill through the Governor in terms of the Proviso to Article 201 for reconsideration with an appropriate message, indicating the suggested amendments. The practice of obtaining the so-called conditional assent should not be followed when a constitutional remedy is available.

47. To the extent feasible the reasons for withholding assent should be communicated to the State Government.

48. State Government should eschew the wrong practice of mechanical and repeated re-promulgation of an Ordinance without caring to get it replaced by an Act of the Legislature. (Para 5.18.12).

49. In due regard to requirement of clause (2) of Article 213, whenever the provisions of an Ordinance have to be continued beyond the period for which it can remain in force, the State Legislature, enactment of a law containing these provisions in the next ensuing session. The occasions should be extremely rare when a State Government finds that it is compelled to re-promulgate an Ordinance because the State Legislature has too much Legislative business in the current session or the time at the disposal of the

The recommendation is accepted.

There could be a contingency where re-promulgation of an ordinance for a second time becomes necessary in view of the very short duration of the session. It will not be correct to doubt the bona fides of a Government in re-promulgating an ordinance for the second time. However, we agree that the State Government should make every effort to replace the ordinance by an Act in the very first session after the promulgation of the ordinance and re-promulgation for the second time should be avoided.
Legislature in that session is short. In any case, the question of re-promulgating an Ordinance for a second time should never arise. (Para 5.18.14).

50. A decision to promulgate or re-promulgate an Ordinance should be taken only on the basis of stated facts necessitating immediate action, and that too, by the State Council of Ministers, collectively. (Para 5.18.15).

51. Suitable conventions should be evolved in the matter of dealing with an Ordinance which is to be re-promulgated by the Governor and which is received by the President for instructions under the proviso to Article 213(1).

52. The President may not withhold instructions in respect of the first re-promulgation of an Ordinance, the provision of which are otherwise in order, but could not be got enacted in an Act because the Legislature did not have time to consider its provisions in that session. While conveying the instructions, the Union Government should make it clear to the State Government that another re-promulgation of the same Ordinance may not be approved by the President, and if it is considered necessary to continue the provisions of the Ordinance for a further period.

Comments of the State Government

We would like to clarify that since we have recommended the abolition of Office of Governor, the power to issue an ordinance should vest with the Chief Minister.

The recommendation is accepted.

We are of the view that it is not necessary to refer an ordinance for Presidential instructions.

The recommendation is accepted.
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<td>the State Government should take steps well in time to have the necessary Bill containing those provisions passed by the State Legislature, and if necessary, to obtain the assent of the President to the Bill so passed,</td>
<td>As stated earlier we feel that it is not necessary to reserve such matters for Presidential instructions.</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>The recommendations in Paras 5.19.01 to 5.19.11 will apply mutatis mutandis to the seeking of instructions from the President for the promulgation of a State Ordinance. However, keeping in view the urgent nature of an Ordinance, a proposed Ordinance referred by the Governor to the President for instructions under the Proviso to Article 213 (1), should be disposed of by the President urgently and, in any case within a fortnight.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases, as a measure of last resort, when all available alternatives fail to prevent or rectify a break-down of constitutional machinery in the State. All attempts should be made to resolve the crisis at the State level before taking recourse to the provisions of Article 356. The availability and choice of these alternatives will depend on the nature of the constitutional crisis, its causes and exigencies the situation. These alternatives may be dispensed with only in cases of</td>
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55. A warning should be issued to the errant State, in specific terms, that it is not carrying on the Government of the State in accordance with the Constitution. Before taking action under Article 356, any explanation received from the State should be taken into account. However, this may not be possible in a situation when not taking immediate action would lead to disastrous consequences. (Para 6.7.08).

56. When an ‘external aggression’ or ‘internal disturbance’ paralyses the State Administration creating a situation drifting towards a potential breakdown of the Constitutional Machinery of the State, all alternative courses available to the Union for discharging its paramount responsibility under Article 353 should be exhausted to contain the situation. (Para 6.3.17).

57. (a) In a situation of political breakdown, the Governor should explore all possibilities of having a Government enjoying majority support in the Assembly. If it is not possible for such a government to be installed and if fresh elections are not possible, the Governor should be consulted. The recommendation should be unequivocal. Therefore, while agreeing with the recommendation we suggest that the provision “however, this may not be possible in a situation when not taking immediate action would lead to disastrous consequences” should be deleted.

The recommendation is accepted. However regarding the recommendation 57-B we would like to add that where the government in office seeks a dissolution of the house, pending holding of elections, the outgoing government should be installed as the caretaker government.
can be held without avoidable delay, he should ask the outgoing Ministry, if there is one, to continue as a caretaker government, provided the Ministry was defeated solely on a major policy issue, unconnected with any allegations of maladministration or corruption and is agreeable to continue. The Governor should then dissolve the Legislative Assembly, leaving the resolution of the constitutional crisis to the electorate. During the interim period, the caretaker government should be allowed to function. As a matter of convention, the caretaker government should merely carry on the day to day government and desist from taking any major policy decision. (Para 6 4.08).

(b) If the important ingredients described above are absent, it would not be proper for the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and install a caretaker government. The Governor should recommend proclamation of President's rule without dissolving the Assembly.

58. Every Proclamation should be placed before each House of Parliament at the earliest, in any case before the expiry of the two months period contemplated in clause (3) of Article 356. (Para 6.7.13),

The recommendation is accepted.
59. The State Legislative Assembly should not be dissolved either by the Governor or the president before the Proclamation issued under Article 356 (1) has been laid before Parliament and it has had an opportunity to consider it. Article 356 should be suitably amended to ensure this. (Para 6.6.20).

60. Safeguard corresponding, in principle, to clause (7)'and (8)' of Article 352 should be incorporated in Article 356 to enable Parliament to review continuance in force of a Proclamation.

61. To make the remedy of Judicial review on the ground of mala fides a little more meaningful it should be provided, through an appropriate amendment, that not with standing anything in clause (2) of Article 74 of the Constitution, the material facts and grounds on which Article 356(1) is invoked should be made an integral part of the Proclamation issued under that Article. This will also make the control of Parliament over the exercise of this power by the Union Executive, more effective.

62. Normally, the President is moved to action under Article 356 on the report of the Governor. The report of the Governor is placed before each House of Parliament. Such a

Comments of the State Government

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

We have recommended the abolition of the Office of Governor and therefore the question of considering Governor's report will not arise. However, since the President
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<td>report should be a &quot;speaking</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>The Governor's report on the</td>
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<td>should be given wide publicity in</td>
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<td>Normally President's Rule in a</td>
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<td>State should be proclaimed on the</td>
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<td>Article 356(1)</td>
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<td>In clause (5) of Article 456,</td>
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<td>the word 'and' occurring between</td>
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<td>Deployment of Union Armed forces</td>
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<td>in a State for Public order duties:</td>
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<td>The existing relationship betw</td>
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<td>Union laws and procedures do not</td>
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<td>need any change.</td>
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Comments of the State Government:

- The recommendation is accepted.
- We have earlier recommended the abolition of the Office of Governor. Hence the question of giving wide publicity to Governor's Report will not arise. However, whatever the basis on which Presidential Proclamation under Article 356(1) is issued, that must be given wide publicity.
- We do not agree with this recommendation. We have already suggested the abolition of the Office of Governor.
- The recommendation is accepted.
- We have indicated the following views earlier:-"The experience of the State Government is that the Union Government has so far deployed the Central Reserve Police and other armed forces in aid of civil power only,
However, before the Union Government deploys its armed and other forces in a State in aid of the civil power otherwise than on a request from the State Government, or declares an area within a State as "disturbed", it is desirable that the State Government should be consulted, wherever feasible, and its co-operation sought, even though prior consultation with the State Government is not obligatory.

We agree with the extent of the qualifying clause "whenever feasible". We feel that the State Government should be invariably consulted before the Union Government deploys armed and other forces in a State in aid of the civil power. We also would like to state that even for declaring area within a State as disturbed, there should be prior consultation with the State concerned.

The recommendation is accepted.
disorder-prone areas) have in the State Police, Armed and Unarmed:

(ii) if large-scale public disorders are frequent, the causes therefore and the steps which the State Government should take on the social, economic and other fronts to prevent disorder—(Mere strengthening of Armed Police may not achieve the objective).

(iii) the indivisibility of a State (Particularly if it is small State) expanding its Armed Police, if it cannot be fully utilised throughout the year: and

(iv) the feasibility of more efficient utilisation of the State Police.

68. (a) A group of neighbouring States may, by consensus, have a standing arrangement for the use of the Armed Police of one another in case of need. The Union Government may devise by consensus the Regional groupings, keeping in view contiguity and logistics and encourage States to participate fully.

(b) The Zonal Council would be the best forum for achieving consensus of the States within a zone for devising such an arrangement.

(c) The Union Government will under this arrangement, monitor co-ordinate and control any
inter-State movements of State Armed Police. It is only when it is not possible to meet the requirements of a State from within its group the Union Government will decide whether to draw from any of its own para-military forces or from Armed Police Battalions belonging to one or more States outside the Group.

(d) A beginning may be made immediately to plan the use of Armed Police forces inter-State within a region.

(e) This arrangement will be only for meeting special demands for short periods from the State in a Group. Their Armed Police will not merge or get integrated but will remain distinct as hitherto.

69. The various measures recommended by National Police Commission in their Seventh Report for improving the effectiveness and morale of State Armed Police are commended for the consideration of State Government.

70. The problem of cadre management, mobility promotion prospects, etc., of police personnel in small States especially in the north-eastern region, need to be carefully examined by the State Governments in consultation with the Union Government.

The recommendation is accepted.
71. There should be a system of interchange of the officers of the State Armed Police Forces with those of the Central Reserve Police Force, the Border Security Force and the Union Armed Forces. They should also have common regional training centres, so as to facilitate better exchange of techniques and information and a more integrated system of operations when the Union Armed Forces are deployed in aid of the civil power in a State.

72.(a) Adequate finance will be needed by State Governments for augmenting and strengthening (by way of better equipment, more vehicles, etc.) their Armed Police Battalions. The Union Government may, therefore, examine immediately the questions of financial assistance to State Governments for this purpose, after taking into account the grants that are already being made available to them for the modernisation of their police forces.

(b) The extent of Central assistance to be made available to State Governments for the above purpose during the next plan period may be specifically referred to the next Finance Commission.

73. It is essential that there should be advance planning of deployment including logistics, of the Union Armed Forces and State
Armed Police Battalions. For this purpose, the Union Government may get an expert study carried out for evolving such a system of planning.

All India Services:

74. (i) The All India Services are as much necessary today as they were when the Constitution was framed and continue to be one of the premier institutions for maintaining the unity of the country. Undoubtedly, the members of the All India Services have shown themselves capable of discharging the role that the framers of the Constitution envisaged for them.

(ii) Any move to disband the All India Services or to permit a State Government to opt out of the Scheme must be regarded as retrograde and harmful to the larger interest of the country. Such a step is sure to encourage parochial tendencies and undermine the integrity, cohesion efficiency and coordination in administration of the country as a whole.

(iii) The All India Services should be further strengthened and greater emphasis given on the role expected to be played by them. This can be achieved through well planned improvements in selection, training, deployment, development, and promotion policies and methods. The present accent on

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<td>All India Services:</td>
<td>The proportion of direct recruits to promoted officers in All India Service should be in the ratio of 1:2.</td>
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accent on generalism should yield place to greater specialisation in one or more areas of public administration. Training and career development policies should be geared to this objective. Disciplinary control should be geared to this objective. disciplinary control should aim at nurturing the best service traditions and relentlessly weeding out of those who fail to make the grade. Finally, there should be greater co-ordination and periodical dialogue between the authorities in the Union and the State Governments who are responsible for the management of these services.

75 (i) There should be an element of compulsion in the matter of deputation of officers of All India Services to the Union. The informal practice followed by the State Governments of obtaining the consent of the officers who are to be sent on deputation should be given up.

(ii) Every All India Service Officer, whether he is a direct recruit or a promoted officer, should be required to put in a minimum period under the Union Government and for this purpose, the minimum number of spells of Union deputation should be laid down for direct recruits and promoted officers separately.

There should be an arrangement by which officers of a given grade should be sent on deputation by rotation as approved by the State Government.

The recommendation is accepted.
(iii) State Government should offer officers for Union deputation only after screening them. The Union Government may lay down a screening mechanism criteria to be followed for the purpose by every State Government. An offered should not be rejected by the Union Government, except on grounds to be communicated to the State Government concerned.

(iv) Among those on deputation to the Union from a State and among those serving in the State, the number of 'insiders' and 'outsiders' should be almost equal.

76. It should be ensured, through strict observance of the tenure principle, that the services of the best among All India Services Officers are not monopolised by the Union Government but are also readily available to the State Governments to whose cadres they belong.

77. The Union Government may dissuade State Governments from using the powers of transfer, promotion, posting and suspension of All India Service Officers in order to 'discipline' them.

78. While examining an appeal against suspension of an All India service Officer, the Union Government should invariably consult the Union Public Services Commission and accept its unless palpably wrong. Such a
provision may be included in the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules—1969.

79. No change is necessary in the present disciplinary procedures relating to All India Service Officers, except in the matter of suspension as recommended in Para 8.9.05 above.

80. (i) State Government, with the assistance of the Union Government, may evolve modern and more enlightened systems of incentives for the officers of the All India Service Cadres.

(ii) The political authorities in each State should strive to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation vis-a-vis the civil servants by ensuring fair and just treatment to them and encouraging the qualities of honesty, fearlessness, independence of judgement and dedication to duty.

An efficient, disciplined and contented service, assured of its

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<td>provision may be included in the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules—1969.</td>
<td>on the aid and advice of the Union Public Service Commission and not on the advice tendered by the Union Home Ministry.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>79. No change is necessary in the present disciplinary procedures relating to All India Service Officers, except in the matter of suspension as recommended in Para 8.9.05 above.</td>
<td>Where an All India Service Officer has been suspended by the State Government pending enquiry and where such officer on appeal has been reinstated into service by the Union Government, the Union Governments may accommodate such officer in the Central Government's duty posts till such time that the enquiry is over.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>80. (i) State Government, with the assistance of the Union Government, may evolve modern and more enlightened systems of incentives for the officers of the All India Service Cadres.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>(ii) The political authorities in each State should strive to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation vis-a-vis the civil servants by ensuring fair and just treatment to them and encouraging the qualities of honesty, fearlessness, independence of judgement and dedication to duty.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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|         | An efficient, disciplined and contented service, assured of its | This recommendation is equally applicable to the political authorities in the Union. We therefore recommend inclusion of the words “in the Union and” after the words “The Political Authorities”.

prospects as a result of diligent and honest work is SINE QUA NON of sound administration under a democratic regime.

31. (i) There should be regular consultations on the management of All India Services between the Union and the State Governments. For this purpose, an Advisory Council for Personnel Administration of the All India Services may be set up.

(ii) The Council may have the Union Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and Union Secretaries in charge of individual All India Services and Chief Secretaries of State Governments as members.

(iii) The Council may be serviced by Union Department of Personnel and Training.

32. (i) The Advisory Council recommended in Para 8.19.08 will advise the Union and the State Governments. It should meet periodically and regularly and suggest solutions to the problems referred to it by the Union and the State Governments. It should meet periodically and suggest solutions to the problems referred to it by the Union and the State Governments.

(ii) The Union Department of Personnel and Training may take follow-up action on the recommendations of the Council and secure the decisions of the Union Government.

The recommendation is accepted.
(iii) The Council may set up study terms of experts for examining specific problems.

(iv) Matters which the Advisory Council is unable to resolve may be placed before the Inter-Government Council.

83. The advisory Council may address itself to the problems of the type raised by the Estimates Committee and which recently have been referred by the Union Government to a Special Committee.

84. The following cadre management problems should be specially examined by the Advisory Council on a priority basis:

(i) More precise criteria have to be evolved for the encadrement of posts which will ensure fair promotional prospects for the other State Services and at the same time prevent under expansion and consequent dilution of quality of the All India Services.

(ii) Whether State Government may be given full power to make temporary additions to an All India Service Cadre.

(iii) A system of postings and transfers has to be evolved for All India Service Officers so that field work keeps alternating with policy-making and advice.

The recommendation is accepted.

The general principles mentioned in the recommendation are accepted subject to the modification suggested in respect of the recommendation contained in 84 (iii) detailed below:

Regarding the personnel policy, it will have to be discussed by the Advisory Council, which will have the State Chief Secretaries on the Council.
till such time as the officers reach the seniormost levels in the State and the Union Governments. Also, an Officer appointed to a filled post should continue in that post for a minimum period to be prescribed. Any deviation have the approval of a Committee of the Council of Ministers.

(iv) Uniform and rational policies have to be drawn up to adequately compensate officers working in difficult areas and for assisting such of them who wish to settle down permanently in the States to whose cadres they belong.

(v) Promotions at the State and the Union levels of All India Service Officers have to be coordinated and conflicting situations avoided.

(iv) To ensure the All India Character of these services, State-wise reviews have to be prescribed so that "outsider-insider" ratios are maintained at a desirable level.

(vii) State-wise career development plants for the members of the All India service cadres which Inter Alia offer scope for greater professionalisation have to be evolved.

(viii) Problems of inadequate promotion and deployment opportunities in small States and formation of multi State or Zonal
667

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<td>Cadres to meet these problems need to be examined.</td>
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<td>(ix) Periodical review of the system of performance appraisal of members of All India Services should be evolved.</td>
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<td>85.</td>
<td>As recommended by the Estimates Committee, the Union Government may persuade the State Governments to agree to the constitution of the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Medical and Health Service and an All India Service for Education.</td>
<td>The State Government is not in agreement with this recommendation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>To constitute All India Services in sectors like agriculture, cooperation, industry, etc.</td>
<td>The State Government is not in agreement with this recommendation.</td>
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<td>(i) to begin with a pool of officers drawn from the Union and the various State Governments may be created in a sector:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) these officers may be made available for posting for fixed tenures and with attractive special pays in Governments other than their own; and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iii) after the pool system is worked successfully for a few years, steps may be taken to constitute an All India Service in that sector.</td>
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<td>87.</td>
<td>The question whether there should be a uniform age of superannuation and for the employees of the Union and the State Governments may be considered, after appropriate studies, by the Inter-Government.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>88.</td>
<td>A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council (IGC) should be set up under Article 263.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) The IGC should be charged with the duties set not in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 263, other than socio-economic planning and development.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>89.</td>
<td>The separate identity of the National Development Council should be maintained. However its status should be formalised and duties reaffirmed through a Presidential order passed under Article 263 and it should be renamed as the National Economic and Development Council.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>90.</td>
<td>The Inter-Governmental Council will evolve guidelines for identification and selebtion of issues to be brought before it and will take care to ensure that only such matters of national importance relating to subjects of common interest are brought up before it as would fall within the ambit of clauses (b) and (c) of Article 263.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>The Council will consist of a General Body assisted by a smaller standing Committee.</td>
<td>There is no need for any Standing Committees of Inter-Governmental Council.</td>
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(b) The General Body will consist of:

1. Prime minister — Chairman
2. All Chief Ministers—Members
3. All Union Cabinet Ministers(or Union Ministers dealing with subjects of common interest to the Union and States) - Members.

(c) The Standing Committee will consist of:

1. Prime Minister—Chairman
2. Six Chief Ministers. Members one from each Zone selected annually.
3. Six Union Cabinet—Members Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

(d) The General Body of the I.G.C. will meet at least twice a year.

(e) The Standing Committee should meet at least four times a year.

The purpose of providing National Public Focus will be lost if the proceedings are secret. The Nation is entitled to know the different views expressed by various leaders belonging to different political parties. In fact, one could go to the extent of asserting that the public should have access to the proceedings...
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<td>93.(a)</td>
<td>Matters proposed to be referred to the General Body will first be discussed in the Standing Committee. Normally, such matters only as are referred by the Standing Committee will be taken up for discussion in the General Body. All other matters will normally be considered and disposed of at the level of the Standing Committee.</td>
<td>We have recommended that there is no need for a Standing Committee.</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
<td>Meetings of the Standing Committee will be held in camera.</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
<td>Any member of the General Body may attend a Standing Committee meeting with permission of the Chairman of the Committee.</td>
<td>We have recommended that there is no need for a Standing Committee.</td>
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<td>(d)</td>
<td>The Prime Minister may nominate any other Union Cabinet Minister to preside over the Standing Committee meetings when he (i.e., the Prime Minister) is not present.</td>
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<td>94.</td>
<td>The Inter-Governmental Council and its Standing Committee should be able to set up ad hoc Sub-Committees to investigate special matters.</td>
<td>We have recommended that there is no need for any Standing Committee. The internal administrative matters may be left to the Inter-Governmental Council.</td>
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<td>95.</td>
<td>Procedure adopted for the Standing committee meetings will, as nearly as may be, be the same as for Cabinet Sub-Committee meetings.</td>
<td>There is no need for a Standing Committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>There should be a permanent Secretariat to the Council.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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The five Zonal Councils which were constituted under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 should be constituted afresh under Article 263.

(b) The North-Eastern Council set up under the North-Eastern Council Act should function as the Zonal Council for the North-Eastern States, in addition to its existing functions.

98. In the case of the five Zonal Councils, a Chief Minister may be elected Chairman annually rotation. In the case of the North-Eastern Council, the existing arrangements should continue.

99. (a) The Secretariat of each Zonal Council may be located in such State capital of one of the States constituting the Zone as may be decided upon by the IGC in consultation with those State Governments.

(b) The secretary of the Zonal Council should be in close touch with the Secretary of the IGC for purpose of co-ordination and consultation in respect of matters which should come up before the IGC.

100. The Zonal Council should provide the first level of discussion of most, if not all, of the regional and Inter-State issues. Every endeavour should be made to sort out as many possible of
those issues in the Zonal Councils, thereby reducing the burden of the Inter-Governmental Council. The Inter-Governmental Council may also refer some of the issues directly raised before it to the Zonal Councils.

101. (a) The same procedure as in the case of IGC meetings may, as far as possible, be adopted for Zonal Council meetings.

(b) The Zonal Council may meet at least twice a year, in the State of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman.

Financial Relations:

102. Under the present circumstance duties on all the items covered by Article 268 do not appear to be a buoyant source of revenue amenable to frequent revisions. Since basis circumstance do not always remain constant, the Union Government should, in consultation with the State Governments, periodically consider and explore the revision of imposition of these duties. The revenue raised from these duties should be separately specified in the budget and other relevant publications.

103. The monetary limit of Rupees two hundred fifty per annum fixed 37 years ago on taxes can be levied on professions, trades, callings and employments (Entry 60 of list II)
should be in consultation with the States, revised upwards immediately and reviewed periodically.

104. Taxation of agricultural income is a sensitive matter. Both the Union and the State Governments are not inclined at present for a change in the Constitutional provisions in regard to Entry 46 of list-IV. Many problems have been highlighted by the Union and the State Governments in connection with the levy of such a tax. Nonetheless, in view of its potential the question of raising resources from this source by forging political consensus and the modalities of levying the tax and collection of proceeds, etc., would require an in-depth and comprehensive consideration in the National Economic and Development Council.

105. By an appropriate amendment of the constitution, the net proceeds of Corporation Tax may be made permissibly sharable with the States, if and as Parliament may by law so provide. This would have the advantage of enlarging the base of devolution so that in the revenues of the States there would be greater stability and predictability, in future. Further, being an elastic resource, the States would benefit from its growth.

The Indian agriculture is still dependent on the vagaries of monsoon resulting in unstable agricultural incomes. Besides there are a number of operational problems in assessing agricultural incomes. Earlier studies on the subject have not resulted in any tangible increase in revenue from this source. In view of these, we are not in favour of referring the matter again for consideration of the National Economic and Development Council.

The recommendation is accepted.
Recommendation

Consequent on inclusion of Corporation Tax in the divisible pool, adjustments will have to be carried out by suitable bringing down the shares of States in Income Tax and Union Excise Duties.

Comments of the State Government

Reduction in States’ share of income tax and basic excise duties is not a necessary corollary to inclusion of Corporation Tax in the divisible pool. There is no nexus between inclusion of Corporation Tax in the divisible pool and reduction in States’ share of Income Tax and Union Excise Duties.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted. However, the report may be placed before the NED only.

Substantial expenditure is incurred by both the Union and the State Governments or schemes which have come to be

The scheme of any State Government are evolved and implemented in response to the felt needs of the people of the State. To dub any of
known as populist measures. It will be in the best interests of the concerned Governments to take explicitly into account the high opportunity cost of such schemes and to examine whether any important programmes of development are compromised due to such diversion of scarce resources.

110. It is necessary that a comprehensive paper on direct, indirect and cross-subsidies, covering both Union and State Governments, is prepared by the Planning Commission every year and brought up before NEDC for discussion, since the increasing burden of subsidies has a direct relevance to the availability of resources for the execution of the Plan.

111. The present division of labour which has developed over the years between the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission is that the former advises on the non-Plan revenue requirements and non-Plan capital gap. In certain sectors, where the problem is clear and the number are reasonably sure, the Finance Commission has recommended capital resource devolution also only to a limited extent. The present division of responsibilities between the two bodies, which has come to be evolved with mutual understanding of their compara-
tive advantage in dealing with various matters in their respective spheres, may continue.

112. The Finance Commission Cell/Division proposed to be located in the Planning Commission, should continuously monitor the behaviour of States finances. It should also estimate annually the deviations from the norms evolved by the Finance Commission. The Planning Commission would then be able to bring before the national Economic and Development Council annual reviews indicating among other things, the deviations from the forecasts of finance Commission and the reasons for the same. This would afford an opportunity to the National Economic and Development Council to monitor effectively and evolve consensus on the mobilisation of resources and contain the non-developmental expenditure.

113. The Finance Commission Division should, in cooperation with the States organise comprehensive studies on trends in growth of public expenditure in the States in the light of the findings of the previous Finance Commission. The studies conducted by the Finance Commission Division should be available well in time for the use of the next Finance Commission.

We are of the view that there is no need to have a Finance Commission cell either in the Planning Commission or in the Ministry of Finance States have repeatedly urged before the Finance Commission and Planning Commission that enough discretion should be left with the States in managing their resources. We, therefore, feel that such a monitoring mechanism is not necessary.

We reiterate the views expressed in Para 112
114. There is need to further strengthen the Finance Commission Division. It would result in much closer co-ordination between the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission if this Division were to work under the general supervision of the Member incharge of financial resources in the Planning Commission. Such an arrangement will also make available to the Planning Commission date and analysis on various parameters relevant for resource discussions for the plan and review of the finance of the Union and the States.

115. Finance Commission should draw experts for assisting them in their work from various parts of the country. It would be advantageous if suitable experts are drawn from the States also for staffing the Secretariat of the Finance Commission.

116. The steps taken by the Union Government to initiate a process of consultation with the States in finalising the terms of reference of the Finance Commission is in the right direction. Any consultation to be meaningful should be adequate. However, there is no advantage in formalising the same through a change in the Constitutional provisions which would introduce undue rigidity. Nonetheless, it is desirable that this healthy practice of informal
consultation with the States in the matter should continue.

117. Consideration of adequate flow of funds to the backward regions in the States would necessitate creation of expert bodies, like the Finance Commission, at State level also. Without such an organisation at the State level to effect regional distribution, skewness will persist in large pockets even in advanced States. State Planning and Finance Boards may be set up at State level to take an objective view of resources to be devolved to the districts.

118. Since the Sixth Finance Commission, grants for upgradation of levels of administration in the States are being provided. The crucial role of administrative/organisational support in the backward areas is a sine qua non for making the investment effective in consonance with the accepted policy of reducing regional disparities. It may even be desirable to provide in the special terms of reference of the Finance Commission to make available finances, with effective monitoring arrangements, to fill up the Inter-State gap in administrative capabilities. This vital aspect should continue to receive due consideration of the Finance Commission.

For removing regional imbalances, the State Government has adequate machinery in the State Finance and Planning Department. Hence there is no need to set up exclusive organisations to take care of this aspect.

The recommendation is accepted.
119. It is, indeed, unfortunate that the Eighth Finance Commission's final recommendations were not implemented in 1984-85 which caused serious financial problems in some States. While the recommendations of the Finance Commission are not binding on the Union Government in a technical sense, the expectation is that, as far as possible, they would not be departed from without compelling reasons. It is to be hoped that in future there would be no occasion for such departure. It is necessary that the time schedule for the completion of the Finance Commission's work is so drawn up that it can reasonably submit its final report 4 to 5 months before the beginning of its period of operation.

120.(i) As much of the information gathered by the Finance Commission as well as the detailed methodology followed by it, is of public interest, it should be published, say within six months of the publication of the report, to enable informed discussion and responsible research in the relevant spheres and better appreciation by the State Governments.

(ii) In addition, it will be a healthy practice if the observations and suggestions made by the Finance Commission on matters other

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than the terms of reference of the Finance Commission, are also considered expeditiously by the Government and a comprehensive statement placed before Parliament subsequently indicating its views and action taken.

121. It is a matter of serious concern that even after a lapse of about five years no legislation has been brought in for giving effect to the intent of the Constitutional amendment enabling levying of the Consignment Tax. The Union Government should bring in suitable legislation in this regard without further loss of time.

122. There are complaints that the yield from certain cesses levied along with Union Excise Duties under special Acts of Parliament have remained outside the divisible pool of resources. While it may become necessary for the Union Government to levy such cesses in view of the special needs, their application should be for limited duration and for specific purposes only.

123. The scope for raising additional resources to any considerable extent on items covered by Article 269 appears to be limited. An Expert Committee should be constituted to enquire into and review from time to time, in consultation with the States, the operational feasibility of the scope for levying

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<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We are in broad agreement with this approach. However, if a cess is levied over a long period in the interests of development of any sector, the amount may be passed on to the State for taking up the activity instead of the Centre directly implementing the programmes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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124. The Constitution should be suitably amended to add the subject of taxation of 'advertisements' broadcast by 'radio or television' to the present Entry 92, List I and Article 269 (1) (f).

The recommendation is accepted.

125. The Union Government should signify its acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendation in regard to the grant in lieu of the Railway Passenger Fare Tax also, along with other items, while placing the Explanatory Memorandum before Parliament.

The recommendation is accepted.

126. The Finance Commissions take into account the expenditure liability of the States with respect to dearness allowance, etc., and make a provision for the same. But inflation increases both outlays and revenues. The permanent Secretariat of the Finance Commission should make an annual review of the situation. If in any year the net burden of the States seems unduly heavy the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Finance should jointly evolve appropriate relief measures.

The Secretariat of the NEDC may take up this work.

127. The reviews of royalty rates on minerals, petroleum and natural gas should be undertaken periodically.

The recommendation is accepted.
gas should be made every two years and well in time, as and when they fall due.

128. A Sub-Committee of Finance of the Standing Committee of the NEDC may be constituted consisting of Union Finance Secretary and the Finance Secretaries of various States and Union Territories. It will consider all such matters called for coordination of economic policies as may be entrusted to it by the NEDC or its Standing Committee. This body will report to the Standing Committee of the NEDC. Since Planning Commission would be providing the Secretariat support to the N.E. D.C, the same may be extended for this body also. This will ensure expert consideration of various aspects of the problems and adequate consideration of the views of the Union and the States/Union Territories. The role of this Committee will be deliberative and advisory, and helpful in forging a consensus on financial matters.

129. The distinction made by the Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions in providing a most favourable flow of Central assistance for floods, cyclones, etc., vis-a-vis drought situation may continue. The present distinction between drought on one hand cyclones and floods on the other, is not very sound and should be discontinued. Assis-
tances for all natural calamities should be non-plan grant to the extent of 100 per cent of the ceiling of expenditure over and above the margin money.

We have separately suggested that there was no need to have a Standing Committee of the NEDC. The Sub-Committee may be set up by the NEDC to which it would report.
130. (i) The Central Team to assess the damage caused by natural calamities should invariably be headed by the Adviser in charge of that State in the Planning Commission, as was the practice in the past.

(ii) In the event of a natural calamity, relief must be given immediately. A procedure which enables States to expeditiously provide necessary succour and relief to the affected people should be evolved, in consultation with the States, along with suitable norms in regard to the scale of relief. Formulation of standard formats for submission of memoranda by the States will greatly help the Union in dealing with the requests of various States urgently and on a uniform basis.

131. In a calamitous situation, the States should have a reasonable discretion to make inter-district or inter-sectoral adjustments. To allay the apprehension that the expenditure pattern adopted under the stress of urgency may not find approval, norms in regard to items of expenditure, which are to be incurred immediately, e.g., relief by way of issue of foodgrains, clothing and rebuilding of shelters in the event of floods may be evolved by the Union and communicated to all State Governments.

Comments of the State Government

The Central Team on natural calamities should also include a representative of the State Government besides the representatives of the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, Agriculture Ministry, Health Ministry, etc.

The recommendation is accepted.

It is the experience of the State Government that any norms/yardsticks indicated by the Government of India do not fully take into account the magnitude of the problem. As a result, the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation incurred by the State Government is much higher than what is indicated in the ceilings. This excess expenditure is at present being fully met from State's own resources. Therefore the expenditure pattern may be left to be decided by the State Government depending on the exigency of the situation.
132. Relief assistance should extend beyond the financial year. The assistance required till the next June/July should be decided in the beginning itself so that relief works can be properly planned and executed.

133. There appears to be a tendency to bring non-productive schemes and programmes under the capital head in order to expand the plan size. In future plans, for reasons of financial propriety this sector, though small, has to be weeded out of the capital budget and put under the revenue budget. It is better to tackle the situation at this stage whilst the problem is marginal.

134. The rationality of transfer from the Union to the States would involve more of revenue transfers to the less-developed States with lower repayment capacity and weak financial base. In contrast, keeping in view the needs of development in the advanced States, a suitable mix of budgetary and non-budgetary access to capital resources may be allowed to them. The logic is that such States are in a better position to service commercial borrowings.

and provision made with reference to State norms. The inter-sectoral adjustment may be left to the States as recommended by the Commission.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

Potential for development should also be a criteria for allowing access to capital market.
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<td>135.</td>
<td>The flow of capital fund from various sources to the States and their allocation among them should form part of an integrated plan. This task may be attended to by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India and got approved by the National Economic and Development Council as part of Plan financing.</td>
<td>This may be attended to by the Secretariat of the NEDC.</td>
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<td>136.</td>
<td>The Union Government should give its consent freely to States for borrowing from banks and financial institutions for periods less than one year under Clause (4) of Article 293.</td>
<td>The stipulation that it should be for less than one year may be deleted.</td>
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<td>137.</td>
<td>The Union Government has now allowed the States' public sector units, to raise fund 'on merit' by floating bonds. In practice, the considerations relating to 'merit' of a State's enterprise should not put them to any disadvantage vis-a-vis the Union Government's Undertakings.</td>
<td>The State undertakings have not been so far allowed to float bonds. This may be done and the rest of the Commission's recommendations may also be accepted.</td>
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<td>138.</td>
<td>The system of tax-free municipal bonds should be introduced in this country.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>139.</td>
<td>Treatment of small savings loan is a matter of judgement by the Finance Commission in relation to the over-all debt burden of the States. As long as small savings keep increasing and there is a surplus every year after repayment of due</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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loans, the Union is not called upon to repay any loan not already covered by the net transfer principle. If and when the position changes in any year, when the outgo is greater than the inflow, the States would be responsible for their share of the net small savings collections. If a formula is adopted for such recoupment of revenue from the States, the recommendations of the Finance Commission will be workable. This aspect will have to be examined by the National Economic and Development Council.

140. Any problems in the working of the arrangements concerning flow of development finance from the financial institutions should be looked into by the Sub-Committee on Finance of the Standing Committee of the NEDC.

141. No change in the existing procedure of channeling external aid for projects is suggested. However, much misunderstanding would be avoided if at the time of consideration of the Five Year Plan, all relevant factors taken into consideration in this regard are placed before the national Economic and Development Council.

This may be looked into by the Sub-Committee of NEDC.

We do not think the Centre is justified in charging a higher rate of interest from the States than what they were paying to the foreign creditors. Some States are cornering a major portion of the assistance for externally aided projects for various reasons. It should be possible to devise a formula outside the Gadgil Formula, to compensate those States who could not avail of assistance for externally aided projects.
### Sl. No. | Sarkaria Commission Recommendation | Comments of the State Government
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142. | The seasonal range of weekly Ways and Means “demand,” compared to the prescribed limits, should be carefully studied every year for the preceding triennium in the light of price trends, separately for each State by the Reserve Bank and taken into account in refixing quarterly Ways and Means limits for the State. The period of over drafts should be extended from 7 to 14 days in view of the prevailing timelag in collecting relevant information from various Treasuries. Simultaneously, steps should be taken to modernise the treasury system. | Time allowed to clear the over draft may be fixed at three weeks. |
143. | The following two proposals may be considered by the Union Government: 
(a) Free foreign exchange to the extent of a small fraction of a State’s annual budget should be placed at its disposal. This will introduce flexibility which will help reduce much of the present irritation. 
(b) In each State capital and in the headquarters of remote and important districts of the bigger States; a designated officer of the State Bank of India (or some other nationalised Bank) should be given powers of Deputy Controller of Foreign Exchange of the Reserve Bank of India, in case an officer of the Reserve Bank itself is not loca- | 5% of the State budget may be allowed as the foreign exchange. | The recommendation is accepted. |
Si. No. | Sarkaria Commission Recommendation | Comments of the State Government
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144. It will be useful if the Union Government appoints an Expert Team to look into the special difficulties of the people in remote States and districts in matters like issue of shares, bonds, licences, permits, etc., for which they have now to come to New Delhi, and suggest measures for delegating the powers to some officer or agency under its control at the headquarters of each State and remote but important districts of the bigger States.  

145 Flow of direct assistance and refinance through co-operatives and other institutions to agriculture and private enterprises in other sectors does not generally fall within the ambit of Union-State financial relations. However, given the overall development and equity considerations, it is too important to be ignored. Undesirable politicisation of the Co-operative system, thus leaving untapped substantial institutional finance which could be available for development has been noted by expert studies. In the context of consideration of institutional finance to the private sector, two aspects become pertinent. One is that scarce capital resources in our country carry a

The recommendation is accepted.

Banking may be brought into the Concurrent List.
high opportunity cost Therefore, their optimum use is a must. The second aspect is that not withstanding the preferential and concessional finance facility offered, people in the less-developed States have not been able to avail of the institutional finance to the desired extent. It is necessary to develop organisational capabilities and enterprise urgently in such States.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

146. Taking an over-all view from the conceptual institutional and functional aspects, planning both at the formulation and execution stages has to be a cooperative process of shared action between the Union and the States.

(a) NEDC should be involved in the formulation of the Plans right from the beginning. Selection of studies and setting up of various working groups should be done under the guidance of the Standing Committee of the NEDC.

(b) The draft Approach Paper should be circulated to the States at least two months in advance of the meeting of the NEDC to consider the same. It should contain all relevant data alternate strategies, etc.

The State Government is totally opposed to the Constitution of any Standing Committee of the NEDC but is of the view that the full Council should deal with the subject. With this modification, the recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.
(c) A preparatory meeting should be held by the Planning Commission, with all Deputy Chairmen and/or Secretaries of the State Development Boards two weeks prior to the NEDC to consider the Approach Paper/Draft Five year Plan for indentifying the main issues and firming up the agenda for the meeting of the NEDC.

(d) Deliberation in the NEDC should be so structured as to facilitate meaningful discussions on each item of the agenda. Sufficient time of the should be available for the same, so that, the general statement by the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers. there is enough time for discussing individual items of the agenda Minutes of the discussion in the NEDC should be recorded itemwise. It will help provide more time for discussion, if proposed general statements of Chief Ministers are circulated before hand and the Chief Ministers read out a brief summary.

147. Close and fullest involvement of the States at all stages of Plan formulation is very essential for the successful implementation of the same.

(a) On the Working Group set up to study sectoral problems in the context of formulation of the Five-Year Plan, concerning

The recommendation is accepted.
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<td>State subjects, the Deputy Chair man, Planning Commission should appoint a member of a State Planning Board as Chairman and the Secretary of the concerned Union Ministry as Vice-Chairman and an Officer of the Planning Commission as Member-Secretary.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>Co-ordinated action between the Central and State Working Groups should be ensured. For this, the Central Working Groups themselves should take the initiative in establishing contact with their counterparts in the States at an early stage.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The draft Approach Paper should be circulated to the States at least two months in advance of the meeting of NE DC to consider the same. It should contain all relevant data alternate strategies, etc.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>148.</td>
<td>For improving the procedures of State Plan, the following are essential:</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>In the Financial Resources working Group, the estimation of Plan Resources should be realistic Estimates of additional resources to be mobilised by a State as approved by the Chief Minister, should be available to the Financial Resources Working Group.</td>
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<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Planning Commission should not try to scrutinise in detail all the individual sectoral schemes in the States’ Plans, but concentrate on key ones involving large outlays foreign exchange component, and inter-sector aspects. Most of these belong to the core-sector plan and have their outlays earmarked, financial provision for these should be ensured.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The practice of States submitting Plan proposals aggregating to much higher plan-size than that warranted by resources estimated by the Resources Working Group, should be firmly discouraged by the Planning Commission. Every effort should be made to consider all resources likely to be available at the stage of discussions in the Resources Working Group itself.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The meeting between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and State Chief Ministers should concentrate on evaluating the progress made, identification of bottlenecks, review of deviations from Plan priorities and the implementation of the programme for the ensuing year. Substantial changes in the size and content of the Plan and allocation of outlays should not generally take place in this meeting.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>(v)</td>
<td>If the Plan-size of a State is agreed to be substantially enhanced at the meeting between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister on the premise of new resources, this should be regarded as 'provisional' and the feasibility of the same and the priority of allocation of the additional amount should be subsequently gone into by the Adviser (State Plans) in consultation with the subject Divisions in the Planning Commission.</td>
<td>Once the enhancement of the Plan size is agreed to between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister, it cannot be a subject matter of review and scrutiny at a subordinate level. The State Government is totally opposed to this recommendation.</td>
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149. The norms and conditions for prior approval of projects/schemes by the Union Government, Planning Commission and Central Electricity Authority should be reviewed every fifth year or earlier, if need be, and got approved by National Economic and Development Council.

150. As the different components of Central assistance for the State Plans got incorporated at different points of time, a review is overdue. In view of acute overall constraint of resources, a system will have to be evolved which, while ensuring a measure of equity would at the same time encourage efficiency in the mobilisation and use of resources. The NEDC is the most appropriate forum where such matters should be discussed and national consensus arrived at.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.
151. A time has come to review the twofold loan grant pattern of Central assistance 70:30 and 10:90, and replace it by a suitable three or fourfold pattern such as 70:30, 50:50 and 20:80 or 90:10, 40:40, 50:50 and 10:90 respectively, taking into account loan servicing capacity of the States and their per capita State Domestic Product. A decision may be taken by the NEDC on this after expert examination by Planning Commission and consideration of various options.

152. A segmented approach in respect of the channelling of Central assistance for externally aided projects should not be followed. However, it will be desirable that the entire rationale and procedure is explained or clarified for a better understanding to the NEDC.

153. A periodic review of the system of earmarking of outlays is desirable and should be discussed and approved by the NEDC along with other aspects of the Central assistance mechanism before the beginning of each Five-Year Plan.

154. The number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be kept to the minimum. In this regard, the criteria laid down by the Ramamurti Committee should be adhered to. The need for the

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.
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<td>Union Government initiating pilot projects even in regard to subjects in the States' sphere, having an inter-State, regional or over-all country-wide significance but carrying high national priority, is recognised. But these should be formulated in prior consultation with the States. Once a programme has passed the pilot stage and has been accepted as desirable for implementation on a larger scale, it should appropriately form part of the State Plans.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>155.</td>
<td>The Central assistance towards the Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be kept to a minimum in relation to the Central assistance for the State Plans. The ratio of these recommended by the NEDC from time to time, should be adhered to.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted subject to the modification that the approval of the NEDC itself should be obtained as the State Government is opposed to setting up of any Standing Committee.</td>
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<td>156.</td>
<td>The Centrally Sponsored Schemes should not be normally started during the middle of Five-Year Plan. Should it become necessary to initiate any Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the course of Five-Year Plan, its approval by the Standing Committee of the NEDC should be obtained. The entire expenditure on such a scheme, atleast till the expiry of that Five-year Plan, should be borne by the Union Government.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>157.</td>
<td>The State Government should be fully involved in determining the contents and coverage of</td>
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the Centrally Sponsored Schemes so that the local variations and likely difficulties in their implementation are taken care of. Even after formulation of the schemes, sufficient flexibility should be allowed to the States in adopting them to local conditions. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be discussed with the States, individually, along with their Five-Year Plans and again during the Annual Plan discussions.

158. An overall comprehensive review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be made periodically by the Planning Commission and it should be placed before the NEDC for consideration.

159. The process of decentralisation, in respect of formulation and evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be pursued further and differences in local conditions given proper weightage specially with reference to agriculture and poverty alleviation programmes, like IRDP, NREP, and RIEGP.

160. If the Planning Commission is reconstituted by a statute giving it an autonomous status, divorced from the political executive of the Union, its working will be stymied by legalism rigidities and technicalities which are inherent in inflexible statutes. The task of Planning

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<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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Commission is now over-seen by the NDC. This arrangement has well answered our planning needs.

The remedy, therefore, lies in reforming these institutions and their working, assuring at the same time full and effective consultation with the States at all stages of the Planning process so that they feel that their role in it is not that of a supplicant, but of an equal participant. If healthy conventions are established in regard to consultation with the Planning Commission and due weight is given to its recommendations, then all apprehensions in regard to domination by the Union and Planning Commission being a limb of the Union Government would disappear. The Planning Commission must be consulted in taking all major investment decisions.

161. To remove any misgivings about Planning Commission's capacity to act objectively, experts with established reputation for professional integrity and calibre should be appointed to its panel for specified term.

162. The Deputy Chairman should invariably be an eminent expert, who can command the respect of the Union, as well as the State Governments, by his objectivity and stature and

The recommendation is accepted subject to the appointment being made with the approval of the NEDC.
should not be seen as political appointee.

163. After the Report of the Finance Commission, the occasion for a review of the Union and States' finances arises in the context of resource exercise for the Annual and Five-Year Plans. It is of utmost importance that the complement of non-Plan finances of the States is looked into in detail by the Resource Working Group of the Planning Commission. Detailed analysis of any aberrations and significant deviations from the norms of the Finance Commission should be made.

164. Planning Commission should pay special attention to the efficacy of the monitoring system in the Government by advising on techniques and formats. At the same time, it may continue monitoring of specific programmes and keep itself abreast with the progress in the core and priority sectors.

165. Besides the general reviews contained in the Annual Plan and the mid-term appraisal, a comprehensive quinquennial review should be brought out by the Planning Commission, which should be taken advantage of in finalising the next Five-Year Plan.

166. The Advisers (State Plans) must visit the States more frequently.
as they have a key role in bringing about a close relationship between the States and the Planning Commission. They could be permanent invitees to the meeting of the State Planning Boards.

167. In order to build expertise in the Planning Commission, the officers in senior posts should not only have the desired specialisation and competence, but should also serve in the organisation for sufficiently long periods. Serious attention to this aspect will have to be given by the Planning Commission.

168. As part of Staff Exchange Programme, Officers from the Planning Commission and the State Governments at middle echelons should serve at each other's place for reasonably sufficient periods and suitable incentives and facilities made available to them.

169. The very concept of Planning postulates, co-operative endeavour in the service of the common-man. In a large and diverse country like ours, planned development is critically dependent on consensus and commitment at all levels to the objectives and implemented from time to time. The NDC should be made to function more effectively and merge at the highest political level inter-
Governmental body for giving direction and thrust to planned development of the country. Being the Supreme inter-Governmental body for all matters related to socioeconomic development, it is necessary that NDC should be renamed and reconstituted as National Economic and Development Council (NEDC) by Presidential Order under the provisions of Article 263 so as to have moorings in the Constitution.

170 The NEDC or its Standing Committees should meet regularly to consider important economic issues of national significance in addition to the usual developmental issues.

171. NEDC should formulate its own procedures to enable it to discharge its responsibilities.

172 The Secretary of the Planning Commission shall act as Secretary to the National Economic and Development Council and the Planning Commission shall provide such administrative or other assistance for the work of the Council as may be needed.

173. A Standing Committee of the NEDC should be constituted consisting of the Prime Minister, Finance Minister, three other Union Minister, nominated by the Prime Minister, Deputy

The recommendation is accepted subject to the deletion of the reference to the Standing Committee for the constitution of which State Government is opposed.

The recommendation is accepted.

Considering the objective with which the NEDC is constituted, constitution of any Standing Committee on the lines suggested would defeat its very objective. The State Government is therefore to-
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<td>174.</td>
<td>The State Planning Boards should perform similar functions for the State Government as the Planning Commission does at the national level. The Chief Minister should be Chairman of the State Planning Board as his active support and involvement will be essential for the success of the State Level Planning.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>175.</td>
<td>In any negotiation and discussion with the Planning Commission, the Deputy Chairman or some Member or senior officer of the State Planning Board should invariably represent the State Government, except where participation of the Chief Minister is considered necessary.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>176.</td>
<td>Consultation with District Planning Boards should be made obligatory for formulating plans at higher levels.</td>
<td>While the recommendation is welcome, it pertains to the internal administration of the State Government. The matter therefore</td>
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177. The institutions like Zilla Pari­
shads and elected Municipal Corporations need to be signi­
ficantly strengthened both fina­
cially and functionally. Re­
gular elections and sessions of these institutions is a must,
and means for ensuring the same in all the States uniformly
should be evolved by the Union Government in consultation
with National Economic and Development Council. For this
purpose, a legislation, anal­
gous to Articles 172 and 174 of the Constitution should be un­
dertaken as suggested at Para
21.2-09.

178. It is necessary to evolve a me­
chanism like Finance Commi­
sion at the State level to ena­
ble the State Government take
objective view of resources to be
andivolved or transferred to the
Cistricts. The State Planning
Boards can conveniently and
with advantage be entrusted
with this function. This body
could then be designated as
State Planning and Finance
Board.

INDUSTRIES:

179. If Union control of a specific
aspect of an industry is consi­
dered expeditient in the public

This pertains to the in­
ternal administration of the
State Government. The recom­
mendation may be left to the States for their con­
sideration.

We reiterate our view ex­
pressed earlier:
interest, it would be advisable that the IDR Act is suitably amended to facilitate the Union Government’s regulation of that aspect only. Parliament may have to pass a separate law under Entry 52 of List... If such new legislation presents any serious difficulty, an alternative may be to replace the present First Schedule of the IDR Act by several Schedules, each of which would specify the purpose for which a particular control was imposed on an industry so that all other areas of Entry 24 of List II remain unoccupied by the Union. The Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministries of Industry and Law and Justice should prepare a paper on this subject for the consideration of the NEDC at an early date.

Industries is a subject primarily of the State and they are subject to some restrictions that may be imposed in the Parliament in the Public interest but as a result of Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 State lost their jurisdiction in respect of Industries wholly and completely. Under the pretext of public interest the Parliament has emasculated the State Legislatures of its legitimate right to regulate industries. Similarly Mines and Minerals regulation and Development Act openly ousted the Legislative jurisdiction of the State in respect of Mines and Minerals. Only saving grace left in the train of destruction of States powers was feeble provision under Section 15 of the Act by which the State Government have been given powers to frame rules in respect of Minor Minerals

The constitution makers wanted Union of India to limit their control to specific industries and leave the rest to the State Government. However, Industries Development Regulation Act, 1951 lists out various Industries which are brought under the purview of the Act and which gives complete powers to the Centre and its agencies to control and regulate the development of industries. In actual practice, unless an Industry gets the clearance under the IDR Act or is exempted from the purview of
the Act by virtue of the industrial size limit specified it will not be possible for the industries to come up. This has affected promotion and development of industries in the State.

All industries except those connected with the Defence or National Security or war effort should be allowed to be regulated by the State Governments.

A large number of industries particularly in the consumer field and light industries will automatically get excluded from the purview of the control exercised by the Industries Development and Regulation Act.

We agree with the recommendation that a paper on this subject may be prepared for the consideration of N.E. D.C.

The recommendation is accepted.

180. As a mandatory legal requirement, there should be a periodical review, say, every three years, to determine whether in respect of any of the industries, the Union’s control should be continued or relaxed or lifted. Such a review may be undertaken by a Committee of Experts on which the State Governments should be represented on a zonal basis. The result of the review may also be placed before the NEDC.

181. It would be desirable to have the representatives of the State Governments on the Central
Recently, the Union Government has provided for observers from the States on the Central Advisory Council on a Zonal basis. This is a step in the right direction. But there is a case for raising the status of such representation of the States from that of observers to Members.

182. In the context of undue delays in industrial approvals, a useful corrective may be to appoint an "Empowered Committee" for taking a final decision, subject to a sort of "sun-set" rule that if any link or agency does not give its comments by the due date, the Committee will take a decision without waiting for it.

183. Delegation of powers, to the extent permissible under Sec. 25 of IDR Act, to the State Governments, would lead to convenience and efficiency in the implementation of the Act, the full enforcement of which, in any case, has to be secured with the cooperation of the machinery of the States. Where delegation of powers to States may not be desirable, greater decentralisation through Union's own agencies would be considered.

Comments of the State Government

The recommendation is accepted.

The Commission has not pointed out cases where it will not be desirable to delegate the powers to the State Government. They have merely gone by the statements of the Union Industry Ministry that the national perspective will be lost sight of and regional balanced development will not take place if powers are delegated to the State Government. The Union Industry Ministry has further argued that centralisation is also necessary for ensuring environmental safeguards. The argument is spurious. National guidelines could be evolved by consensus and State machinery should be trusted to implement the
In a number of cases, not involving large investments, it will be conducive to public convenience, quick disposal and efficiency in administration, if licences are issued to the entrepreneurs from offices located in the States. The Union Government may consider opening licensing offices not only in four or five Metropolitan Cities but also in State capitals and two or three other important towns in big States and vest them with adequate powers.

In order to reduce the possibility of any misunderstanding on locational decisions, a comprehensive paper be prepared every year for discussion at the NEDC, giving, inter alia, information separately for new large-scale (i) 'foot loose' and (ii) 'noonsfoot loose' industries in (a) public and (b) private sectors on some key-aspects, e.g., location, investment raw material source, output, employment, assistance expected from local Governments and date of start and completion.

A comprehensive examination of the problems of small-scale, cottage and village industries was carried out in the three reports of the National Commi-
Identification of industrially backward area is primarily the concern of the State Government and even at present it is the State Government which furnishes the information about the extent of backwardness.

We agree with the recommendation that the subject is included in the agenda of the NEDC at least once every three years.

We reiterate the views expressed earlier. The incentive policy has by and large worked well. However, unless the concept of backward area is limited to Block or Taluk level the impact of incentive policy is very limited at present.

The recommendation is accepted.
189. **Proviso to Section 9 of the MMRD Act** should be amended to reduce the period specified therein for revision of royalty rates from four years to two years.

190. There should be periodic dialogue between the Union and the States in respect of revision of royalty rates under MMRD Act and imposts under Entries 49 and 50 of List II.

191. A Judicial Tribunal should replace the existing administrative body under Section 30 of the MMRD Act for hearing the revision petitions, etc.

192. There should be periodic review of the First Schedule to the MMRD Act, in consultation with the States, every three years.

193. Any amendment to the MMRD Act should normally be preceded by consultation in NEDC.

194. With reference to the issue raised by Government of Nagaland concerning sub-clause (a) (iv) of Article 371-A(1), dialogue and discussions should be carried out between the Union and the State Government in a spirit of give and take and trust as symbolised by the Sixteen Point Agreement between the Government of India and the Naga People's Convention in

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<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td>A Judicial Tribunal should replace the existing administrative body under Section 30 of the MMRD Act for hearing the revision petitions, etc.</td>
<td>The present arrangement is working satisfactorily and there is no need to constitute a Judicial Tribunal.</td>
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<td>There should be periodic review of the First Schedule to the MMRD Act, in consultation with the States, every three years.</td>
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1960. The needs of the State and national interest would be best served by adopting a pragmatic approach to the whole issue.

**AGRICULTURE**

195. Only those schemes which satisfy the criteria laid down by the Ramamurti Committee and have inter-State regional or national or national significance, should be included as Centrally sponsored Schemes.

196. The Centrally sponsored Schemes should be formulated in consultation with the States, so that they get included not because of the financial tag attached to them but due to common appreciation by both the Union and the States that these are areas of high priority within the framework work of the National Plan.

The recommendation is accepted.

We would like to reiterate our views expressed earlier. We agree with the stand that Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented through the State agencies should ultimately form part of the State Sector and that their number should be kept to a minimum. However, in practice, this is not happening. At the time of approval of State Annual Plan and Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission is obviously approving a lower provision keeping in view the desire of Government of India to have more and more Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This is not a desirable practice.

The role of the State Government in the formulation of Central and Centrally Sponsored Sector of the agricultural schemes is also not given the due weight they deserve. The Central Government should have a dialogue with State Government before
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formulating any Central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it should also have annual review meeting wherein the State Government’s views should be kept in view in making necessary adjustments.

197. The issues like level of prices and uniformity or otherwise of minimum prices should best be left for consideration by an expert body like the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. Any problem in regard to national policy in the area of fixation of prices could appropriately be considered thereafter by the National Economic and Development Council, if necessary.

We would like to reiterate our views stated earlier:— Confining to fixation of minimum prices and provision of inputs we are to state that the Government of India as observing only a formality in consulting the State Government in the fixation of minimum or fair prices for agricultural Prices Commissioner through a questionnaire and the Government of India calls for the remarks of the State Government before accepting the recommendations of the A.P.C. Instead of resorting to the paper correspondence it is desirable for the APC to convene a meeting of all Secretaries of State Governments before finalising their recommendations. The Government of India should also convene a meeting of all the Chief Minister before finalising their decisions in fixation of prices.

198. There should be an active involvement of the States in planning of fertilizer distribution.

In regard to the provision of strategic inputs, the Government of India allots the fertilizers to the State Government. The State Government has no control over the distribution of fertilizers by the manufacturers through private dealers and co-opera-
199. It is not the enlargement of representation of NABARD that will secure flow of adequate credit to the States, but building up of an efficient organisation to enable the farmers and others to avail of institutional credit. The ground work in this regard will have to be done by States themselves. Advisory Council at the national level Advisory Committees for Technical Schemes and District Consultative Committees exist wherein the States can represent their viewpoint and sort out operational difficulties if any. States' representation on the Board of Directors of NABARD need not be enlarged beyond what it is today.

We would like to reiterate our views stated earlier:-

There are no particular problems in regard to agricultural research. So far as NABARD is concerned it is acting more like a wing of Government of India rather than a national autonomous body helping agricultural and rural development. This is clear from the fact that they have not been helpful at all in assisting the Markfed of this State in getting cash credit limits even against the Government guarantee from the State Co-operative Bank for undertaking stabilisation operators in cotton and groundnut.

We would like to add that every State should be represented on the NABARD.
Various committees have drawn attention to the fact that politicalisation, mal-functioning of elected bodies and lack of professional competence in management is paralysing the cooperative credit system in some States. Attention has also been drawn to choking of the cooperative system due to heavy arrears. The working of cooperative credit system should be reviewed periodically by the NEDC in detail and discipline enforced in this regard.

In view of under-developed state of agricultural research in several States the Union Government should continue guiding the States in this regard and helping them organise their own research network. There is also need to strengthen the coordination between the field institutions of the ICAR and the States' agencies so that the latter may draw upon their expertise. Staff exchange programmes between the two may also be encouraged to share experience and expertise.

In view of a large number of cases referred under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 having been "closed" there is need for reviewing them to identify the reasons. A senior officer of the Ministry of

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

The State Government should have an opportunity to explain the case fully before the issue is closed by the Union. There must be a provision for the review of the decisions taken already.
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<tr>
<td>203.</td>
<td>Environment, Forests and Wild-life should examine all such cases which have been disposed off as “closed” identify the reasons and inform the States. Cases which are required to be followed by the States should be re-opened and decided on their merits after discussion with the representatives of the concerned State Governments.</td>
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<td>We agree with the recommendations of the Commission.</td>
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<td>204.</td>
<td>Powers should be delegated to the States to divert, to a small extent say not exceeding 5 hec. of reserved forest lands, which are urgently required for specific public purposes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We feel that the powers should be delegated to the States to divert, to an extent of hundred hectares of reserved forest lands which are urgently required for specific public purposes.</td>
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<td>We would like to reiterate our views expressed earlier. The main object of including entries in the Concurrent List is to enable the Union to legislate on a matter which prima facie is State's domain but which in the larger interest of nation do require union legislation. But the indiscriminate use of concurrent List by the Union and the transfer of entries from State List to Concurrent List had destroyed the spirit of this enabling provision. The Concurrent List has become a convenient tool in the hands of the Union to encroach upon the legitimate spheres of States activities. This should not be allowed to happen. We feel that Union should not have recourse to the concurrent list or transfer entries.</td>
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from State List to the Concurrent List unless the subject is of such a national importance and in real national interest which compel such a transfer of power from the States to Union. Even in such cases there must be a prior consultation with the States before any Union legislation is placed before the Parliament. The Union must take the States into full confidence in dealing with matters relating to Concurrent List.

The recommendation is accepted.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

206. The existing Advisory Council on Public Distribution System may undertake a periodical review of food-grains...
management aspect also. For that purpose, it may be renamed as the Advisory Council on Food grains Management and Public Distribution.

(ii) In the field of food-grains management, the Advisory Council proposed above may discuss on matters like:

—long-range policy on each major aspect of food-grains management;

—steps to be taken by the various Governments to implement the above polices.

(iii) For the above purpose and also for examining major problems of food management and civil supplies operations, as and when they arise, the Council may set up Special Task Forces consisting of official and where necessary, also non-official experts. While setting up a Task Force for examining problems which concern particular States the Council should consult those State Governments including their official agencies.

Comments of the State Government

The Government of India may permit the State Government to carry out any amendment in Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act in the interests of ensuring fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities in the state without reference to Government of India or concurrence. However the state Government will keep the Government of India informed of the amendments carried out in the control orders under the Essential Commodities Act.

The State Government may be delegated with the powers to have its own agency besides Central Governments agency for procurement of food-grains.

The State Government may be delegated with the powers to fix the prices of levy free food-grains also with a view to controlling the prices in the open market, and also for sale to the State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, of course keeping in view the cost of Production by the millers, loss, if any, sustained by him in delivering levy, etc. The measure is necessary to ensure that the prices are kept under the control in the open market and also to ensure availability of food-grains within the State.

The Government of India may permit the State Government arranging payment of extra amount than that fixed by the Government of India.
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for paddy by the rice milling industry and co-operative (Not by State Government).

The State Government may also be delegated with the powers to fix the levy percentage taking into consideration the local needs, etc.

The State Government may be permitted to draw the foodgrains required for its public distribution system from out of the quantities delivered to the Food Corporation of India as levy by the millers. No ceiling need be imposed on these drawals. The State Government may be given powers to deliver to the Food Corporation of India, whatever quantity is possible and draw the quantity after giving the foodgrains meant for Central Pool-

The stocks remaining un-lifted from the Food Corporation of India of a particular month may be permitted to be drawn in the next month, without imposing restriction that it should be drawn only before the 10th of the succeeding month.

The Reserve Bank of India may be informed that cash credit accommodation to the State agency may be given without any clearance from the Government of India so long as the State Government is adopting the policy laid down by the Government of India in the matter of procurement.
There should be an in-depth review of the working of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory Parliamentary Acts in the field of food and civil supplies and a high level committee should be set up for the purpose. Apart from simplifying the laws in question and the orders made thereunder, the review should aim at identifying the areas where a State Government could be given greater freedom of action so that they would not have to seek the prior approval of the Union Government in every minor case.

Apart from simplifying the orders, detecting obsolete ones and providing for greater delegation of powers and functions to State Governments and their officers/authorities, the review should enable the Union Government to bring out a single, self-contained and up to date order on each, essential commodity or a group of them. This review may be undertaken immediately and thereafter repeated every 5 years. The review should also enable identification of commodities which need no longer be classified as “essential”.

During the interregnum between the quinquennial review and another, changes may continue to be made in the ECA or the
orders issued thereunder, in order to meet the exigencies of an emergent situation. For that purpose, the position in regard to supply and demand of essential commodities may be kept under constant study and review between the Union and the States.

208.(i) The Union Departments of Food and Civil Supplies may urgently examine in consultation with the State Governments the possibility of enhancing the powers delegated to them. It should be possible to complete this work to the satisfaction of the State Governments within a period of 6 months or so.

(ii) In future a Control Order may be issued after consulting State Governments whenever feasible so that the practical difficulties that they might encounter in implementing the Order can be taken into account.


(a) for the use of the States; a prototype of a monitoring system and methodology for monthly planning; and
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(b) for the use of the Union a scientific system of planning and allocation. Both the monitoring system and planning methodology should be simple and capable of being understood and worked by the functionaries.

(ii) Special schemes which have been undertaken or are proposed to be undertaken or are proposed to be undertaken or are proposed to be undertaken by State Governments to make certain essential commodities available to the weaker sections of society at prices lower than for others, should broadly conform to the national policies laid down by the Union Government for the alleviation of poverty and the welfare and development of the weaker sections. There should be an understanding between the Union and the State Governments in regard to the specific schemes for these purposes and the special allocations of food-grains, etc., to be made available to the concerned State Governments.

210. (i) Union Government may get the measures for improving the working of the Public Distribution System (vide para 16.11.03) implemented effectively in all Union Territory Administrations. The working of the PDS in these Territories

This recommendation is not accepted. It is the prerogative of the State Governments to lunch and implement welfare measures for the benefit of poor and weaker sections. There is no need for broad guidelines from Centre. We do not consider it necessary for the Union Government to intervene in any manner. On the contrary safeguards should be provided against Union interference which may prevent or impede the implementation and progress of welfare measures like distribution of food grains at subsidised prices which have been initiated by the State Governments.

We do not consider it necessary to have an understanding between the Union and the State Governments in regard to specific schemes for those purposes and the special allocations of food-grains etc., to be made available to the concerned State Government.

It is for the Union Government to improve the working of Public Distribution System and, in this effort, they may draw from the experiences of States where the Public Distribution System is functioning well.
would then serve as a model for State Government.

(ii) The Union Department of Civil Supplies should have a well equipped, Research and Intelligence Wing. The Wing should systematically, collect data about the good organisational and procedural innovations evolved in the various States and UT Governments. It should also provide expert advice to State Government and agencies on the various aspects of the working of the PDS. Further, in the case of large States, the Wing should provide technical assistance to the State Governments in installing computerised systems for purposes of planning, monitoring etc.

(iii) The Advisory Council on Food Management and PDS recommended in Para 16.13 01 above should commission studies on problems such as reduction of transportation/distribution costs, subsidising transportation costs for hilly and far flung areas as forecasting market trends, etc. for the PDS.

211. The Advisory Council on Food Management and Public Distribution may constitute a Committee to examine the problems faced by State Governments in the matter of construction and hiring of ware-houses and godowns for storage of food grains.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

We would like to suggest that at present the States have practically no say in the import policy of food-grains and other agricultural commodities. Agriculture is a State subject. Import policy will have a definite impact on agricultural programmes and it would, therefore, appear expedient to discuss this matter in NEDC.
212. Once an application under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act (33 of 1956) is received from a State, it should be mandatory on the Union Government to constitute a Tribunal within a period not exceeding one year from the date of receipt of the application of any disputant State. The Inter-State River Water Disputes Act may be suitably amended for this purpose. The State Government is of the view that the mandatory constitution of a Tribunal should apply to applications from the lower riparian States who as a class stand to suffer most by any disputed act by the upper riparian States and not vice-versa.

213. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act should be amended to empower the Union Government to appoint a Tribunal suo moto, if necessary, when it is satisfied that such a dispute exists in fact. The State Government is opposed to the recommendation.

214. There should be a Data Bank and information system at the national level and adequate machinery should be set up for this purpose at the earliest. The recommendation is accepted.
be required to give necessary data for which purpose the Tribunal may be vested with powers of a Court.

215. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act should be amended to ensure that the award of a Tribunal becomes effective within five years from the date of constitution of a Tribunal. If however, for some reasons a Tribunal feels that the five years period has to be extended the Union Government may on a reference made by the Tribunal extend its term.

216. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956 should be amended so that a Tribunal's award has the same force and sanction behind it as an order or decree of the Supreme Court to make a Tribunal's award really binding.

The recommendation is accepted subject to modification that any extension given by the Union Government may not exceed one year.

Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India.

217. Free flow of trade, commerce and intercourse with in and across Inter State borders is an important prerequisite for ensuring economic unity, stability and prosperity of a country having a two-tier polity. Limitation for the common good are inherent in such freedom, lest it should degenerate into a self-defeating licence.

The recommendation is accepted.

218. Not withstanding the fact that the word 'reasonable' is not used in Article 302 a law impo.

The recommendation is accepted.
posing restrictions under Article 302, would be open to judicial review on the ground that it has no reasonable nexus with the public interest alleged. The proposal for insertion of the word 'reasonable' before the word 'restriction' in Article 302 is thus merely of theoretical significance and cannot be supported.

219. Intra-State trading activities often have a close and substantial relation to Inter-State trade and commerce. State laws though purporting to regulate Intra-State trade may have implications for Inter-State Trade and Commerce. These may impose discriminatory taxes or unreasonable restrictions impeding the freedom of Inter-State trade and commerce. If clause (b) of Article 304 is deleted, the Commercial and Economic Unit of the country may be broken up by State Laws setting up barriers to free flow of trade and intercourse though parochial or discriminatory use of their powers.

220. The scheme of the Articles in Part XIII, considered as a whole, is well balanced. It reconciles the imperative of economic unity of the nation with interests of State autonomy by carving out in Clauses (a) and (b) of Article 304, two exceptions in favour of State Legislation.
221. The whole field of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse bristles with complex questions not only in regard to Constitutional aspects but also in respect of the working of the arrangements on account of impact of legislation of the Union on the powers of the States and the effect of legislation on both the Union and the States on free conduct of trade, commerce and intercourse. Considering the intricate nature and the need for objective examination of the wide-ranging issue connected with the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse it is recommended that an expert authority should be constituted under Article 307. Among other things such an authority may be enabled to:

(a) survey and bring out periodically a report on the restrictions imposed on Intra-State and Inter-State trade and commerce by different governments and their agencies;

(b) recommend measures to rationalise or modify the restrictions imposed to facilitate free trade and commerce;

(c) examine complaints from the public and the trade in this regard; and
(d) suggest reforms in the matter of imposition, levying and sharing of taxes for purposes of Part XIII of the Constitution.

The ambit of Article 307 is wide enough to bring all matters relevant to freedom and regulation of trade, commerce and intercourse within the purview of such an authority for carrying out the purposes of Articles 301, 302, 303 and 304. It is entirely left to the judgement of Parliament to clothe the ‘authority’ under Article 307 with such powers and duties as may be considered necessary. Such an ‘authority’ may have both an advisory and executive role with decision making powers. To begin with, such an authority may be assigned an advisory role. In course of time in the light of experience gained, such additional powers as may be found necessary, can be conferred on it.

MASS MEDIA

222. (a) De-centralisation to a reasonable extent in the day-to-day operations of Radio and Television is necessary.

(b) The two mass media should constantly strive for a harmonious adjustment between the imperatives of national interest and the varied needs and aspirations of the States and their inhabitants.
Government do not have these media under their control. For a variety of reasons, we feel that the State Governments also must be permitted to have their own media and also have a fair share of time in the Union Government Radio and Television (TV). We recommend that law be made or the present law be amended, to enable State Government wherever feasible, to set up their stations subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be necessary in the national interest. A statutory body may be set up to administer this law so as to inspire in the State Governments the confidence that any restriction which is imposed is really in the interests of the nation as a whole. It is also recommended that the All India Radio and Door Darshan should function as autonomous corporations and as departmental units.

Pending above arrangements, the State Government should be given a second channel in T. V. in their respective States for exhibiting their own programmes.

The recommendation is accepted.
ferred to in the Article, so that all people gradually get used to a uniform vocabulary at least for certain common terms all over the country. Steps towards such enrichment of Hindi should be taken on a high priority basis.

224. The purpose of promoting national integration can only be served through programmes of national importance conveyed in the local languages.

225. In each region radio programmes are transmitted by the All India Radio in the local language as also in English and in the other languages of the region. The proposed inter linking of all radio stations through the INSAT link will enable All India Radio to broadcast programmes of one station to other stations. It is necessary that such linking of radio stations should be made fully operational as quickly as possible.

226. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Doordarshan proposes to set up, in each State capital a programme Production Centre and to link the Centre to the transmitters in the State through microwave circuits or satellites. While implementing this scheme, the highest priority may be accorded to setting up such Centres and linking regional broadcasts from each State Capital with those areas in

The recommendation is accepted.

The recommendation is accepted.

This recommendation may be considered as partially modified to the extent referred to in our remarks on the recommendation No. 222.
the State which suffer from the maximum handicap in understanding Hindi and English broadcasts.

227. (a) Every Programme Production Centre should produce sufficient software in the language of the region so as to occupy all the time except that which may be reasonably required for English and Hindi broadcasts. Software development should give special attention to propagation in regional languages of ideas of national integrity and unity.

(b) Early arrangements may be made for the translation of national news broadcasts into regional languages or for the dubbing of such news in regional languages as may be appropriate and for simultaneous translation/dubbing and transmission.

228. Earmarking of a particular time period for the national programme in English and Hindi should not be uniformly rigid. It should be left to each Station/Kendra to take into account the prime times for the urban and the rural areas falling within its broadcasting range and to decide which programmes should be transmitted and at what time.

229. It has been proposed that during the Seventh Five Year Plan mobile field units should transmit to broadcasting stations the

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<td>the State which suffer from the maximum handicap in understanding Hindi and English broadcasts.</td>
<td>Our remarks on recommendation No. 222 may kindly be seen.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>227. (a) Every Programme Production Centre should produce sufficient software in the language of the region so as to occupy all the time except that which may be reasonably required for English and Hindi broadcasts. Software development should give special attention to propagation in regional languages of ideas of national integrity and unity.</td>
<td>At present this is an internal matter. Once the Doordarshan and Akashvani become autonomous corporations as proposed by us, such guidelines will be laid down by the autonomous corporations themselves.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Early arrangements may be made for the translation of national news broadcasts into regional languages or for the dubbing of such news in regional languages as may be appropriate and for simultaneous translation/dubbing and transmission.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>228. Earmarking of a particular time period for the national programme in English and Hindi should not be uniformly rigid. It should be left to each Station/Kendra to take into account the prime times for the urban and the rural areas falling within its broadcasting range and to decide which programmes should be transmitted and at what time.</td>
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material required for general broadcasts. This mode of coverage should be extended to news of interest to rural viewers including news on rural development.

230. The existing restrictions on the broadcast to be made over the All India Radio and the authority given to the Station Directors to ensure that a proposed broadcast does not contain prohibited items are essential in the larger national interest and should therefore continue.

231. The Inter Governmental Council recommended to be established under Article 263, may consider whether any relaxation of the existing Ground Rules for political use of the broadcasting system should be allowed, and, if so, under what conditions.

232. If a State Government has serious complaints about the use of the media, it can approach the Inter-Governmental Council proposed in Chapter IX.

233.(a) A Programme Advisory Committee is attached to each All India Radio Station or a Doordarshan Kendra which organise programmes for a duration of not less than five and a half-hours every day. A non-

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<td>material required for general broadcasts. This mode of coverage should be extended to news of interest to rural viewers including news on rural development.</td>
<td>The general policy guidelines for broadcast by Radio Stations and exhibition of programmes in T.V. could be evolved by the Inter-Governmental Council.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The existing restrictions on the broadcast to be made over the All India Radio and the authority given to the Station Directors to ensure that a proposed broadcast does not contain prohibited items are essential in the larger national interest and should therefore continue.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>The Inter Governmental Council recommended to be established under Article 263, may consider whether any relaxation of the existing Ground Rules for political use of the broadcasting system should be allowed and, if so, under what conditions.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>If a State Government has serious complaints about the use of the media, it can approach the Inter-Governmental Council proposed in Chapter IX.</td>
<td>These are internal administrative matters which should be left to the Media Agencies. We have already recommended that these Governmental agencies must be converted into autonomous corporations.</td>
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police competent non-official may be made Chairman and the Director in charge of the Station or Kendra may be made Deputy Chairman of such a Committee.

(b) All broadcasting stations should have their own programme Advisory Committee.

(c) A specific rule may be introduced that the State Government concerned should be consulted in the selection of non-official members and Chairman of the Programme Advisory Committees in the State.

Miscellaneous matters Language

234. The Command of Article 352 is that, in the process of developing Hindi, it is neither desirable nor necessary to replace commonly understood terms by difficult sanskritised words. The growth of the Official Language can best be fostered by following the command of Article 351 both in letter and in spirit. It would be against the mandate of the Constitution, if, in the process of developing the Official Language, the forms, styles and expressions of the various regional languages of India, including English, which have become assimilated in Hindustani are sought to be discarded.

The recommendation is accepted.
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<td>235.</td>
<td>Service under the Union and State Governments is an important avenue for employment for the educated classes in India. Proficiency in a particular language need not be insisted upon at the time of recruitment to ensure that language is not used as a factor to create difficulties in recruitment or subsequent career in services. A person selected for a job usually acquired requisite knowledge of the language in the course of his work. In this, he can be assisted by imparting suitable instructions and in-service training.</td>
<td>In respect of service under the State, proficiency of the Official Language of State would be necessary. For service under the Union such proficiency may not be insisted upon at the time of recruitment as proposed.</td>
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<td>236.</td>
<td>The work of the Government, both Union and States, which involves or affects the local people must be carried on in the local language. This is even more important in a welfare State. It is necessary that all forms, applications, letters, bills, notices, etc., are available in the local language as well as the official language. This is of equal relevance to State Governments which have sizeable linguistic minorities concentrated in certain areas.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>237.</td>
<td>Effective steps should be taken to implement &quot;three language formula&quot; in its true spirit uniformly in all States in the interests of unity and integrity of the country.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>238.</td>
<td>The code of conduct evolved to safeguard the interests of Linguistic Minorities must be strictly implemented. It is a matter of concern that the post of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been allowed to remain vacant for a long time. The situation needs to be rectified.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>239.</td>
<td>The agreement at the Chief Minister's Conference that, wherever there are a certain number of students having a common mother tongue in a school, a teacher of that language should be provided, is not being complied with in many places on grounds of non-availability of teachers and financial stringency. The Union Government should consider providing financial assistance and/or maintaining a pool of language teachers to alleviate these difficulties. The Finance Commission should, while recommending fiscal assistance, keep this responsibility of the State in view.</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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<td>240</td>
<td>Politicisation of language has often tended to threaten the unity and integrity of the country. There is need for creating appropriate form at various levels not only to defuse any potentially explosive situation but also for evolving a positive approach. The Inter-Governmental Council and the Zonal</td>
<td>The recommendation is accepted.</td>
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Councils can play a very useful role in this connection.

241.(i) There is a strong case for renaming the "Committee of Parliament on Official Language" and the "Department of Official Language" of the Home Ministry, and the "Directorate General of Hindi" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development as "Committee of Parliament on Official and scheduled Languages" "Department of Official and Scheduled Languages" and "Directorate General of Three-Language Programme", respectively, with a clear mandate to take measures which would promote enrichment of all these languages.

(ii) The objective of enrichment of all the languages would be considerably helped if some popular books of high quality in different schedule languages are printed in Devanagari (and/or Roman) scripts with the original text on one page and its translation in Hindi (and/or English) on the page facing it.

Miscellaneous Matters-Unions, Territories.

242. All matters which need to be sorted out between the Union Government and a Union Territory with Legislature may be discussed by a standing Committee for the Union Territory. The Committee may have the Union Minister as Chairman.

The recommendation is accepted.

The Union Government would be in a better position to spell out the convenient arrangement in matters pertaining to Union Territories.
and the Lt. Governor and Chief Minister of the Union Territory as Members. When a matter concerning a Union Ministry other than the Ministry of Home Affairs comes up before the Committee, the Union Minister concerned may be co-opted.

243. The Standing Committee for Union Territory may not deal with matters which can appropriately be discussed either in the Zonal Council or in the National Economic and Development Council.

When the Union Territories are included in a Zonal Council, then they should have the same facility of the consultative process as a State Government.
స్మీర్చ. స్నాయుతుడు: మరాదులుగా సేదియుండానికి తాధ్యాత్మకంగా ఉండాలి. మరాదులు మాటాంటటుందని, నాకు భాచిప్పానికి ఉండతాను. నాకు ఇది ఇస్తుందే మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం.

స్మీర్చ. స్నాయుతుడు: మరాదులుగా సేదియుండానికి తాధ్యాత్మకంగా ఉండాలి. మరాదులు మాటాంటటుందని, నాకు భాచిప్పానికి ఉండతాను. నాకు ఇది ఇస్తుందే మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం.

స్మీర్చ. స్నాయుతుడు: మరాదులుగా సేదియుండానికి తాధ్యాత్మకంగా ఉండాలి. మరాదులు మాటాంటటుందని, నాకు భాచిప్పానికి ఉండతాను. నాకు ఇది ఇస్తుందే మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం.

స్మీర్చ. స్నాయుతుడు: మరాదులుగా సేదియుండానికి తాధ్యాత్మకంగా ఉండాలి. మరాదులు మాటాంటటుందని, నాకు భాచిప్పానికి ఉండతాను. నాకు ఇది ఇస్తుందే మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం. నాకు ఇది సమయం, శక్తి మాటాంటటుందని వాడుతున్నాం.

Mr. Speaker; As per your desire, let us have a two hours discussion so that a resolution can be passed by the House.

స్మీర్చ. స్నాయుతుడు: సరిపోతే చేసించండి.

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1442- నాయకుడు శ్రేష్ఠం (చిత్రం), మ. రామనాథుడు (చిత్రం), నాయకుడు చిరిస్తుంది. చిత్రంలో విషయం కాకుండా చిత్రం సంచాలించండి కంటే మీరు చాలా వేసాం.

(1) నేను సంచాలించాను ఎందుకు ఇది చిత్రం విషయం?

(2) విషయం, నేను చిత్రంలో ఎందుకు ఇది చిత్రం విషయం అవసరం ఉండేందుకు చాలా వేసాం.
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ప్రశ్నలు సమాధానాలు: 

1. ఒక దినం నుండి సంవత్సరం వరకు ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

2. ఒక సంవత్సరం నుండి నాలుగు మీద ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

3. ఒక దినం నుండి తొలి సంవత్సరం వరకు ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

4. ఒక సంవత్సరం నుండి కూడా ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

5. ఒక దినం నుండి కూడా ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

6. ఒక సంవత్సరం నుండి కూడా ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?

7. ఒక దినం నుండి కూడా ఎంత దినాలు జొరిచే తెలియాలా?
029 ఎంకి 12  

ఆగస్థ్య అయించే దిద్దని బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. 

మీరు మాత్రమే అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. 

మీరు మాత్రమే అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. 

మీరు మాత్రమే అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి. అస్తిత్వం సత్యాదిత్రైతయం సంఖ్య అయితే బాధ్యత దృష్టి.
145.

(13) (ii) 3. గోదావరి (రష్మారావు): కారణం యొక్క

విషయం నుండి సంబంధం ఉండాలి.

(3) రావణి, రామాయణ, ఎలా కంటే రామాయణ కొనసాగించవలసిన నాయకాన్ని

డీనించండి మరియు లేని పండుగల చేసి ప్రతిష్ఠ చేయండి.

(5) అధికారికంగా నిషిద్దు జటలో జలాశయం ఉండాలి; కానీ అధికారికంగా

చేయడం జరుగింది.

విషయం కంటే (13) (ii. చిత్రాలు):

(3) అధికారికం.

(5) అధికారికంగా కానీ లేదు; సమాధానం చేయబడింది. కానీ లేదు;

నిషిద్దు జటలో చేయబడింది. చేయబడింది.

(13) విషయం కంటే (13) (ii. చిత్రాలు): విషయం కంటే చేసింది.

చిత్రాలు చేయబడింది. చిత్రాలు చేయబడింది.

(13) (ii) అధికారికం: అధికారికంగా చేయబడింది. అధికారికంగా చేయబడింది. అధికారికంగా చేయబడింది.
28 సంవత్సరాలు - ఇంగీనికి తండ్రి రూపాలను తప్పించారు. సాధారణంగా అయితే, సంవత్సరాలు నిలువు కలిగి ఉండాలి 2 సంవత్సరాలు 28 సంవత్సరాలకు సంబంధించింది. అయితే, దీనిని నిలువు రంగు ద్వారా తప్పించారు. ఎందుకంటే దీనిని తప్పించారు 8, 18 సంవత్సరాలకు అంతా. మంచి ప్రేరణ నుండి

మూడు. మంచి ప్రేరణ - అందించండి ఆలోచనలు 30 సంవత్సరాలకు ఏది అంతా?

మూడు. పాఠానం - ఆలోచించండి, అందించండి, ఎందుకు మరింత ఎనిమిది?

మూడు. పాఠానం - ఆలోచించండి, ఉపనయనం సమయం కానం ఉండండి?

మూడు. పాఠానం - కొనసాగించండి సమీకరణ సమయం కానం విధానం?

మూడు. పాఠానం - కొనసాగించండి సమీకరణ సమయం కానం విధానం?

మూడు. పాఠానం - కొనసాగించండి సమీకరణ సమయం కానం విధానం?

మూడు. పాఠానం - కొనసాగించండి సమీకరణ సమయం కానం విధానం?
742 12. అక్టోబరు 1988

పత్రికలు దాటకుల ప్రకారం:


2. లేక వారి కార్యకరణ సమాధానం ఉండాలి. సమాధానాన్ని ఉండాలి. సమాధానాన్ని ఉండాలి. సమాధానాన్ని ఉండాలి. సమాధానాన్ని ఉండాలి.


12 అక్టోబరు 1988

ప్రత్యేకంగా - నంది సుమన్‌రాయ

మేన్యూ నస్తో జెపిస్తుంది. ఎక్కడి సంభాషి సృష్టి దిన్నములను అంటారు కాని.తెలుగు రామలింగం

అమ్మి జిగెల్ – జరిగి చేసే పట్టణం నిలుసేంద్ర ఆమ్మిళియితను తొలి పెద్దది.

పి.స. మృద్యాంగం : సి తెలియగా గాడనం నిలుసిన పట్టణం నిలుసేంద్ర ఆమ్మిళియితను తొలి పెద్దది.

పి.స. మృద్యాంగం : వి.కేసియ్యి నిలుసిన పట్టణం నిలుసేంద్ర ఆమ్మిళియితను తొలి పెద్దది.

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12 అక్టోబర్ 1988

ప్రశ్న 1 - నికాయ సమాచారం

1) వాటిలో దానం వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 4 వేయాలా, 5రవు సాగాం అనుకూల వాడడలు సాధారణ విషయం మార్చేందుకు అధికంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించడం కారణం.

2) సమాచారంపై ప్రశ్నలు విషయం కోసం పంపబడిన సంయుక్త వాడడలు. 7 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా అనుకూలం. 204 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 15 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 17 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 20 వేయాలా.

ప్రశ్న 2 - నికాయ సమాచారం విషయం అభిప్రాయం

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184 అందులో ఇది కూడా మండలం మండలం మండలం. విషయం: ఒంటి కూడా విషయం సంఖ్య: 5 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 7 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 10 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా.

1) సమాచారంలో వాడడలు విషయం సంఖ్య: 1 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 4 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 8 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా.

2) తిన వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 2 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 4 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 6 వేయాలా.

ఉదా. మాదిరి మాదిరి విషయం: - కింద వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 5 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 7 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 10 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా.


3) వాడడలు విషయం: సమాచారం విషయం: 4 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 8 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా.

ఏ మాదిరి విషయం: ఇది వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 5 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 7 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 10 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 12 వేయాలా.

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ఉదా. మాదిరి విషయం: ఇది వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 4 వేయాలా విషయం సంఖ్య: 8 వేయాలా.

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12 అక్టోబర్ 1988 నంది గడప ఆధారము 745

శా 3. ఉత్సవాలు, ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానం యొక్క చారిత్రక విషయాన్ని అనుసరించి ఇది మనం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఆమె పట్టు ప్రాంవిడేసారు.

శా ప్రతి విషయంలో మంత్రి భూమి సేవలు సాధించారు. ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానం యొక్క చారిత్రక విషయాన్ని అనుసరించి ఇది మనం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఆమె పట్టు ప్రాంవిడేసారు.
1) హిందీలో ఉపయోగం కావచ్చు లోకానికి లోకానికి లోకానికి లోకానికి గా సంప్రదాయం ఇచ్చింది.
2) అయినప్పటికీ అయినప్పటికీ అయినప్పటికీ అయినప్పటికీ అయినప్పటికీ సంప్రదాయం విస్తరించబడింది.

దానితో యొక్క సంఖ్యలు (సంఖ్యలు) :-
1) ఎక్కడ
2) ఎక్కడ
3) ఎక్కడ

సంఖ్యలపై వివరణలు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాయి.

100-

1988- లో నాటికే సంఖ్య (సంఖ్యలు) :-
1) ఇక్కడ ఇక్కడ
2) ఇక్కడ
3) ఇక్కడ

100 సంఖ్యలు ద్వారా ఏమిటి అయితే వివరణలు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాయి.

సంఖ్యల ద్వారా ఏమిటి అయితే వివరణలు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాయి.

సంఖ్యల ద్వారా ఏమిటి అయితే వివరణలు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాయి.
12 మాసం 1988
ప్రధాన మంత్రి సందర్భంలో

ప. అన్నయున్నప్పటికి - అప్పుడు, ఇక్కడ ఎక్కడపైన రెండు సమయాల మధ్య ఉండాను కాదు. తాడినపుడు, అంటే రెండుచిన్నది దాని నిండి ఉండవచ్చు. అందుకే మన విద్యార్థులు నుండి గురించుకోవచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే, అంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే నీటి ఉండవచ్చు. మన విద్యార్థులు నుండి గురించుకోవచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే, అంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు. అమరికం ఉంటే విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యలో బయోస్పోట్ తీసుకువచ్చు.

28-7-1988 ఇది మనం కోసం మతం

హిందుచారి పారాష్ట్ర రన్ను

చిత్రులు

- (సిద్ధి రాములతో) : - 1988 మాసంలో సంచారం పొందిన ప్రపంచ విద్యార్థులు మరియు, అంటే మన విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్య ఉండాను. 1 మీ. 40 సెం. 185 సెం. మాండిని వారి భాగాను పిలువవచ్చు.

b) క్రమంలో మాండిని మంత్రి. 10.00 సెంటిమీటర్ కంటి పాలుగు చేస్తుంటారు.

ప్రతినిధి సంఖ్య - 70 సెం. సంపాదించబడిన మాండిని పిలువాలను కావచ్చు. మన విద్యాశాలలో ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తి కావచ్చు. 1 మీ. 40 సెం. 185 సెం. మాండిని వారి భాగాను పిలువవచ్చు. మన విద్యాశాలలో ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తి కావచ్చు. 1 మీ. 40 సెం. 185 సెం. మాండిని వారి భాగాను పిలువవచ్చు.
Mr. Speaker: I will go through the proceedings and expunge

Mr Speaker: Now let us go the next question.

I have given opportunity to all the Members, Do not insist again. Already we have spent some time and now also we have spent sufficient time.
No challenges. They are Speaker's Orders. You cannot challenge the Speaker's. I am requesting you to take your seats.

(Interruption)

No. It has to be controlled. The House has to be controlled by me and not by you.

(Interruption)

This will not work. I am telling you. It is my discretion and judicious discretion, I am using. Please, I am requesting you to resume your seats. Please resume your seats.
మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

(సాగించిన సంస్థ సంయోగం)

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

(సాగించిన సంస్థ సంయోగం)

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

Mr Speaker: Expunged.

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

You might ask supplementaries so that you can get a definite answer.

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం

మీ ప్రపంచం గేయించండి - మార్గాల సంస్థ సంయోగం
12 జూలై 1988

మిశ్రమ రాష్ట్ర విభాగం - మహారాష్ట్ర భారత్

చుట్టడు రాష్ట్ర విభాగం (అమలో) నియంత్రితం కాదు. చుట్టడు రాష్ట్ర విభాగం లోని ప్రతిభా నియంత్రితం కాదు.
Mr. Speaker:— Unequilocal answer has been given by the Minister. Do not create confusion.

But at the same time, any attempt on the efosin of the autonomy of the State will not be acceptable to the State.
The Minister's answer is very clear and crystal clear.

Mr. Speaker: Sufficient answer has come and I am satisfied with the answer. Do you want to create some confusion? Responsible Minister has given a statement and therefore...

What do you expect to come?

Sri D.K. Samara Simha Reddy: The Minister has been very responsible with the answer but the Members are aggravating with the supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: That is why, let us stop with this. Sri Divakara Reddy, you want to make your statement.
Sri A. Dharma Rao:— Sir, the Panchayatiraj Department has issued a circular prohibiting transfers in whatever circumstances by the Zilla Parishads and prohibited promotions also. On account of such circular the Zilla Parishads are now faced with a situation not to fill up vacancies though there are many. This is causing great loss to the Education at the District level. I have given a notice regarding this under rule 304 since it is damaging not only the Panchayatiraj administration but also education.

Mr. Speaker:— I will consider it.
Mr. Speaker:- I am directing the Office to take note of this and get the correct information from the concerned officer and then a decision will be taken.

Mr. Speaker :- I direct them to attend to this problem.

Mr. Speaker :- I have also noticed this yesterday. Once the list is prepared and printed no further names will be added hereafter.
Mr. Speaker: - We will decide it in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

Why these factions are existing for generations?
How Government is going to solve?
By sheer concidence he is a notorious criminal, I can say.

(5. a. Bowman)
these incidents are occurring? We condemn it. It is a cottage industry in Kurnool district. Parallel Government is running. The Honble Home Minister knew about Kurnool. He was a student of Kurnool Medical College. I request him to take personal interest to see such incidents should not occur again.

We condemn it, Sir.
12 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1988

ರಸಾಯನಾಧಿಕಾರ 759

1) ಕಾರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದ ರಸಾಯನಾಧಿಕಾರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಅದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

2) ರಸಾಯನಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯವನ್ನು ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೃತಿಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಸಾಯನಗಳ ವಿನಿಮಯದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
(ఆసింగా)

వి. 15 ప్రాంతం ఏమైనా ప్రతిభ కలిగి అమలు అవగాహనం సమాధానం కలిగింది. ఐదో వరలు 1987 లో అందుకు మొదలు అంతరణం కాదు గడం గా ఇమెస్త పాత్రం రావడానికి ప్రతిభ సమాధానం సమితి యొక్క పరిపాలన చేసింది.

అందుకు భార్య అందాడు సాధనం తెలిసిని. అందుకు సాధనం తెలిసి పద్ధతి యొక్క పరిపాలన అందాడు చేసింది.
12 జూలై 1888

నుంచి సంచాలించిన సంచాలక

1) వాతానం క్రమంగా కట్టడం
(లోపల విధానం ఉన్నందున ప్రతి పేరు సంచాలని విధానం)

అ. క. ప్రామాణికత కోరి వినియోగ ఆలయం ఉగ్రవడం కంటే వాతానం కాలక్రమం సూక్ష్మంగా తయారి చేయబడితే కట్టడాన్ని ఉపయోగించవలసింది. నియమాలలో వెలుగుపడగానే ఉమాతం వినియోగం అవసరంగా ప్రకారం తయారి చేయబడి ఉపయోగించవలసింది. నియమాల కంటే ఉదాహరణగా యొక్క అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యిందే ఉమాతం వినియోగం అవసరంగా ప్రకారం తయారి చేయబడి ఉపయోగించవలసింది. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క ప్రత్యేక వ్యవసాయ సంఖ్యలు అనిపించండి. యొక్క పేరు అంశాలు అనిపించండి.
12 అక్టోబర్ 1988

1) నాయకికి అనుసరించి ఎండా మద్యపరిమానం

చారిత్రకంగా ఈ పతనుందికను కూడా ప్రతిష్ఠించింది. ఎందుకంటే నాయకికను అందరించండి, అందరించిన ప్రతిష్ఠా ప్రతిష్ఠాను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. ఈ పతనుందిక ప్రతిష్ఠాను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. ఈ పతనుందిక ప్రతిష్ఠాను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి.
12 డిసెంబర్ 1988 నవంబర్

ప్రాంబందం

1) జనాంధా, శాసనాల మండలాలు

అనేక సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ నియంత్రణ కార్యక్రమాలు చేసే విభాగానికి అంశం వచ్చింది.

ప్రశ్నాలు:

1. జనాంధా సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ సమస్యలు.

2. జనాంధా సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు.

మార్గాలు:

1. జనాంధా సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు నివృత్తి చేయునీ. పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు నిర్ణయించాలన్ను పరిశీలించాలన్ను కూడా చేసాలన్ను.

2. జనాంధా సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు సంస్థ పరిపాలనకు చెందడానికి అవనికి సాధారణ సంస్థలు పరిశీలించాలన్ను. జనాంధా సంస్థలకు పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు సమాధానాలు నివృత్తి చేయునీ. పరీక్షణ సమాధానాలు నిర్ణయించాలన్ను పరిశీలించాలన్ను కూడా చేసాలన్ను.
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12 భువనీ 1888

1) ఒక వస్తువు ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు. ఈ వస్తువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు.

చిత్రం: ఒక వస్తువు ప్రడేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు. ఈ వస్తువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు.

చిత్రం: ఒక వస్తువు ప్రడేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు. ఈ వస్తువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు.

చిత్రం: ఒక వస్తువు ప్రడేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు. ఈ వస్తువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్న వస్తువు ప్రతి ప్రాతిపాదితం కొందరు ప్రపంచంలో కాలంలో కానం ఏ విధానం నిర్ధారించారు.
12 జూలై 1988

చిత్ర యొక్క ప్రస్తుతిలో సామాన్యం

1) తమ్మడి తిరుపతి, మానవంతం మాతూడు

ప్రపంచంలో అత్యంత పెట్టడివిద్య కొంతో కనిపించింది. ఇది ప్రతి ప్రతి దినం ప్రతి ప్రతి నియమాలు ఉంటుంది. అంటే స్వాతంత్ర్యం లేకుండా అంటి ఆవిరిలు ఉంటాయి. ఆముది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇలా ఉంటాయి. సాధారణంగా ఇబ్రహీమ శాసనాల ద్వారా వాడుకుంటుంది.

సాధారణంగా ఇవి కాలంలో ఇన్ని సులభంగా ఉంటాయి. ఇది ప్రతి నాటి ప్రతిలో అవసరంగా ఉంటాయి. ఇది నాటికి విలువు ఉంటాయి. ఈ ప్రామాణిక వార్షికంగా ఇది సాధారణానికి ఉంటాయి. ఇది సంస్థ ప్రతిలో విలువు ఉంటాయి. ఇది సాధారణంగా ఇబ్రహీమ శాసనాల ద్వారా విలువు ఉంటాయి.
1) కొనసాగి తెలుసుకోదగా ఎటువంద, స్పందించండి ప్రతి కొరకు ரచయితలు నిర్ధారించండి.

(అంశానుమతి)

ప్రతి సంఖ్య: - తెలియి భాగం తెలియి వర్ణం నిర్ధారించండి, తదే మారుతున్న సంఖ్య తెలియి వివరణ నిర్ధారించండి (ముఖ్యమైన వివరణాలకు ఎంత సంఖ్య వివరణ ఒక రకం నిర్ధారించండి).

ప్రత్యేకించడం: - అనేక సంఖ్యలానే లేదా మరొక సంఖ్యలు తెలియి వివరణ నిర్ధారించండి, తడిగించిన సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేకించడం లేదా మరొక వివరణ నిర్ధారించండి.

ప్రత్యేకించడం: - అనేక సంఖ్యలానే లేదా మరొక సంఖ్యలు తెలియి వివరణ నిర్ధారించండి, తడిగించిన సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేకించడం లేదా మరొక వివరణ నిర్ధారించండి.
12 అక్టోబర్ 1988

నాటికి వారికి

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1) తదా అహా అనిహద్దం కొనసాగుతుంది

(ఓది రాము తిరిగి ఉంచాడు) ముఖం విధంలో కూడలి చేస్తుంది.

అందులో నిషేధాను విభిన్న మూలంలో మరియు కాని ఏవై వంటి రూపాలు విస్తరించి చేస్తుంది.

2) ఈ ప్రకారం మా మరియు రాముని నిషేధాను విభిన్న మూలంలో మరియు కాని ఏవై వంటి రూపాలు విస్తరించి చేస్తుంది.

3) ఈ ప్రకారం మా మరియు రాముని నిషేధాను విభిన్న మూలంలో మరియు కాని ఏవై వంటి రూపాలు విస్తరించి చేస్తుంది.

4) ఈ ప్రకారం మా మరియు రాముని నిషేధాను విభిన్న మూలంలో మరియు కాని ఏవై వంటి రూపాలు విస్తరించి చేస్తుంది.
SRD. D.K. Samarasimha Reddy: Sir I am not going to cast aspersions against anybody, still I want to say. My attitude is like this, in a thousand years I do not know what, but you can see. This is aparaadhanam, then I am not going to say. But it has done something good. Let him learn from it. If he cannot understand what I said helpless.

3. Sir: If he cannot understand, let him learn from it. But it has done something good. Let him learn from it. If he cannot understand what I said helpless.
Chairman:- I am not going to give any ruling.

Emergency has done something good, Sir it has gone on record. The Home Minister has said that I have supported the Emergency, which I did not. The lessons of Emergency must be taken note of, He must appreciate it, 3. A. V. (p. 51) 2. Emergency is taken note of.

I am very clear that he has supported that emergency, to which I did not agree.

A. V. (p. 51) 2. Emergency is taken note of.

2) 3. A. V. (p. 51) 2. Emergency is taken note of.

3. A. V. (p. 51) 2. Emergency is taken note of.
1885 అంచె ఉషపూడి సాంస్కృతిక అవసరం యొక్కప్పట సాధనం చేయడం వల్ల 

పత్రిక మంగళవరం, దిరమాలని

2) ప్రత్యక్షం నిర్ణయానికి ఉపయోగించడానికయి

నిర్గామం వాటాతడం

హ. ప్రస్తుతించడం నిర్ణయానికి ఉపయోగించడానికయి

వ. పనిచేయించడం నిర్ణయానికి ఉపయోగించడానికయి

Chairman :- Now the House is adjourned ten minutes for TEA.
Mr. Deputy speaker :- All the Calling Attention Motions are postponed to Tuesday.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Report presented.

Sri N. Gaghuram (Member, Committee on Petitions) :- Sir,
On behalf of Chairman, Committee on Petitions,
I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions on the Petition given by Sri P. Venkatapathi, on the problems of Women.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- Report presented.

1988-89 జూని మంత్రి అధ్యక్షుడు, సంవత్సర పరిశీలన (తద్వారా)

1988-89 జూని మంత్రి లోపల పదం అధ్యక్షులు
X - జ్ఞానం, కేంద్ర సంబంధిత జాతీయ బ్యాంక్ లేదా సిద్ధం
XVII - పిండం
L - ప్రామాణిక వ్యవస్థల భాగం, అధ్యక్షుడు ఇతర
XII - మరో పండితులు
XIII - ఇతర పండితులు
XVI - కేంద్ర పద్ధతులు
XIV - మరో పద్ధతులు
III - పండితులు

Minister of Finance, (Sri P. Mahendranath) :- Sir I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,62,21,000 under Demand No. X.-- Treasury, Accounts and Other Fiscal Services.
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 154,45,75,000 under Demand No. XVII Pensions
That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,10,000 under Demand No. L Loans to Government Servants and Other Miscellaneous Loans.

Sri X. Siva Prasada Rao :- Sir I move

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 182,02,25,000 under Demand No XII- Police Administration

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,73,86,000 under Demand No, XIII - Jails Administration

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,89,000 under Demand No XVI - Fire Services.

Sri P, Shiva Reddy :- Sir I move:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,66,67,000 under Demand No XIV Stationery and Printing Department

Minister for Law (Sri H.B. Narise Goud) :- Sir I move

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,74,58,000 under Demand No. Administration of Justice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :- All the Demands are moved,

Now, I request the Members to move their Cut Motions.

DEMAND No. III ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

331 Sri R. Chenga Reddy, Sri A, Dharma Rao :- Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 24,74,58,000/- Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-

That the Government failed to reduce the burden of Court fee on the litigant public.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 24,74,58,000/- for Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-

Government’s failure to locate a Bench of the High Court at Guntur

To reduce the allotment of Rs 24,74,58,000/- for Administration of Justice by Rs 100/-

That the Government failed to honour several Judgement of the Courts delivered against the Government

234 Sri D K Samarasimha Reddy :- Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 24,74,58,000/- for Administration by Rs 100/-

That the Government failed to help the Junior Advocates

DAMAND No. X TREASURY ACCOUNTS & OTHER FISCAL SERVICES Rs. 23,62,21,000/-

235 Sri D.K. Samarasimha Reddy : - Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,62,21,000/- for Treasury Accounts & Other Fiscal Services by Rs. 100/-
Failed to open Sub-Treasuries at all Mandal Headquarters.

236 Sri D. Chinamallaiah, Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,62,21,000/- for Treasury, Accounts & Other Fiscal Services by Rs 100/-

237 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,62,21,000/- for Treasury, Accounts & Other Fiscal Services by Rs 100/-

DEMAND No. XII POLICE ADMINISTRATION Rs. 182,02,25,000/-

238 Sri M. Baga Reddy Sir I move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-
Abnormal increase in the Lockup deaths from 1986 to June

239 Sri N. Raghava Reddy, :- Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

240 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

241 Sri Ch. Vidya-agartRao:- Sir I move
241. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

242. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

243. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

244. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

245. Sri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy:—Sir I move 

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

Failure to maintain law and order in the State.

246. Sri N. Indrasena Reddy:—Sir I move 

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

247. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

248. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-
249 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

250 Sri Ravindranath Reddy: Sir, I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

251 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

252 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

For not opening the Police Station in Bhayalpally Mandal headquarters in Warangal District.

253 Sri D. Sripada Rao: Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to control the atrocities and grave crimes which have increased abnormally in the State.

254 Sri M V Mysoora Reddy: Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

Political interference with Police Administration is all-pervasive.

255 Sri A. Narendra: Sir, I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

256 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-
257 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

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265 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-
266 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

267 Sri B. Bal Reddy: Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

268 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

269 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

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271 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-
273 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

274 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

275 Sri N. Indrasena Reddy - Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

276 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

277 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

278 Sri R. Ravindranath Reddy - Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

279 Sri R. Chandra Mohan - Sir, I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-
280 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

281 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,52,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

282 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

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285 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs 100/-

286 To reduce the allotment of Rs 182,02,25,000/- for Police Administration by Rs. 100/-

DEMAND No XIII JAILS ADMINISTRATION Rs. 9,73,86,000/-

287 Sri A. Dharama Rao,
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,73,86,000/- for Jail Administration by Rs 100/-

Failure to implement reformatory and rehabilitating measures to the prisoners.

288 Sri D. Chinamallaiah :- Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,73,86,000/- for Jail Administration by Rs 100/-

289 Sri A. Dharama Rao :- Sir, I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 18,66,67,000/- for Stationery and Printing Department by Rs 100/-

After resorting to the service of Private Presses.

290 Sri D. Chinamallaiah :- Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 18,66,67,000/- for Stationery and Printing Department by Rs 100/-

291 To reduce the allotment of Rs 18,66,67,000/- for Stationery and Printing Department by Rs 100/-

292 Sri J. C. Diwakara Reddy :- Sir I move

The reduce the allotment of Rs 8,29,89,000/- for Fire Services by Rs 100/-

Failure to expand Fire Services to Mandal Headquaters.

293 Dr. R. Ravi Varanath Reddy :- Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,29,89,000/- for Fire Services by Rs 100/-

For not opening Fire Station in Alampur constituency.

294 Sri D. Chinamallaiah :- Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,29,89,000/- for Fire Services by Rs 100/-

DEMAND No XVII PENSIONS Rs 154,45,75,000/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 154,45,75,000/- for Pensions by Rs 100/-

Abnormal delays in setting the Pensions

To reduce the allotment of Rs 154,45,75,000/- for Pensions by Rs 100/-

Government’s failure for not enhancing the Freedom Fighters Pension Amount

To reduce the allotment of Rs 145,45,75,000/- for Pensions by Rs 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 145,45,75,000/- for Pensions by Rs 100/-.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 145,45,75,000/- for Pensions by Rs 100/-. Because of the reduction of loan facilities to Government Servants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Cut Motions are moved.

DEMAND No L Loans to Government Servants and Other Miscellaneous Loans

Sri A Dharma Rao:— Sir I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 29,33,10,000/- for Government Servants and other Miscellaneous loans by Rs 100/-.

Because of the reduction of loan facilities to Government Servants.

The Motion was adapted (Pause) and the Bill was introduced.
12 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1988

ನಾನು ೧೦.೧೦ರಿಂದವರೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಗುಡಿಯನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಲು ಸ್ಥಾನವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕಂಡ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾಡುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಜೀವನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ನಂದಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಅಥವಾ ನಂದಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. (ಹಾಗು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ ಸಲಾಹೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಸ್ಯಾಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.)

1. ಕೆಲಸವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
2. ಮೊದಲು ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಯಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದ್ದ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
3. ಮೊಹಕಾಲೀನ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
4. ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
5. ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
12 సంవత్సరం 1988

మాదారి మనంలో కనుకండి నాడు ఎంతా ఏకనారు నెల్లిలో రెండు నెల్లు మాకు ఇస్తుంది. ప్రతి వింతా స్థానానికి నిర్ధారించిన నియమాలను ప్రవహించి నాయకుడు ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ధారించిన నియమాలను అనుమతించాడు. మేధా దాని ఉత్తమానికి ప్రవహించింది. నియమాలను ప్రవహించి నాయకుడు తన నియమాలను ప్రవహించే వ్యక్తిని నిషిపత్తుడు అని ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. మేధా దాని ఉత్తమానికి ప్రవహించింది. నియమాలను ప్రవహించి నాయకుడు తన నియమాలను ప్రవహించే వ్యక్తిని నిషిపత్తుడు అని ప్రతిష్ఠించాడు. 2-3-1984 న మాదారి నియమాలు ప్రవహించింది. మాదారి ఉత్తమమంది ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ధారించిన నియమాలను ప్రవహించి నాయకుడు మేధా దాని ఉత్తమమంది ప్రవహించాడు. మేధా దాని ఉత్తమమంది ప్రవహించింది. మనం నియమాల ప్రతిష్ఠించి నాయకుడు మేధా దాని ఉత్తమమంది ప్రవహించండి.
This Assembly reiterate the resolution dated 2-3-1984 and during urges upon the Government of India to bring in a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the Agricultural labourers. In the event of Government of India's failure to do so, the Assembly resolves for the welfare of agricultural workers in respect of minimum wages, Insurance, provident, fund, etc.,

1. This Assembly requests the Government of India to bring in a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of Agricultural labourers. In the event of Government of India's failure to do so, the Assembly resolves for the welfare of agricultural workers in respect of minimum wages, Insurance, provident, fund, etc.,
12 అక్టోబర్ 1888
నంద్రన్ హరయ్యన్

అనుమతి లభించిన సాధారణమైన సంఘాతికు సంబంధించిన అతిపెద్ద పను. ఈ అనుమతి లభించిన సంఘాతికు సంబంధించిన అతిపెద్ద పను.

మార్పులు చెందిన సాధారణమైన సంఘాతికు సంబంధించిన అతిపెద్ద పను.

మార్పులు చెందిన సాధారణమైన సంఘాతికు సంబంధించిన అతిపెద్ద పను.

సాధారణమైన సంఘాతికు సంబంధించిన అతిపెద్ద పను.

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12 అక్టోబర్ 1988

చిత్రపతి సంపాదించిన పత్రిక యొక్క ప్రత్యేక సంఘటన ప్రత్యేకంగా నిలుస్తుంది. పదార్థవిద్య విభాగానికి సంబంధించింది కార్యక్రమానికి సంబంధించింది తరువాత లభించే ప్రత్యేక విషయాలంప ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకంగా నిలుస్తుంది. ఆ పదార్థవిద్య విభాగానికి సంబంధించింది నిషేధములు అంశంగా నిలుస్తాం. ఇతర ప్రత్యేక ముఖ్యములు ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకంగా నిలుస్తాం.}

ప్రత్యేక ముఖానుభవానికి సంబంధించింది నిలుస్తాం. పదార్థవిద్య విభాగానికి సంబంధించింది నిలుస్తాం. పదార్థవిద్య విభాగానికి సంబంధించింది నిలుస్తాం. ఇతర ప్రత్యేక ముఖ్యములు ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకంగా నిలుస్తాం.
12 అక్టోబర్ 1988

హిందీ లిపిలో బిడ్డల లేదని సంస్కృతిక అనుసంధానం

12-50 లేదా సోమవారం 18.34 మాత్రమే 1987 సంవత్సరం ప్రమాణం
నాణాలు అవసరంగా ఇచ్చి ఉంటాయి. మనం నాణాలను లేదా అచ్ఛాన్ని కొనసాగవచ్చు,
ఆశిర్వాద సంఖ్యలను ఆకుసారం చేయడానికి ముందు ప్రస్తుతించాయి. ఇలా సాధనాలు కావలసిన కారకరమే ఉండాలి
సంచారతో ప్రియంగా దాండి. మనం సాధ్యత సమయానికి ప్రత్యామనం చేయాలి
ప్రత్యేకంగా అసాధ్యమైన పరిస్థితులపై మరియు ప్రత్యేక సాధనాలను పట్టిక చెప్పాలి.

ఇచ్చిన నాణాలను మిగిలిన వారిలో ఆశిర్వాదం ఉండగా అయితే మరియు
12 జింకోయ్ సంఘరూపంలో వేసాలు అవసరం.

12-40 లేదా సోమవారం 360 సంఖ్యలు చెప్పాలి. ఇలా ప్రియంగా ఆశిర్వాదం సంచారం చేయడానికి ముందు ప్రస్తుతించాయి.
నాణాలు ఆశిర్వాదం చెప్పడానికి ప్రత్యేక సాధనాలు కావలసిన కారకరమే ఉండాలి
సంచారతో ప్రత్యేకంగా దాండి. మనం సాధ్యత సమయానికి ప్రత్యామనం చేయాలి
ప్రత్యేకంగా అసాధ్యమైన పరిస్థితులపై మరియు ప్రత్యేక సాధనాలను పట్టిక చెప్పాలి.
738 ఏడిది ఇతిహాసం 12 అగ్స్టు 1988

మా. చారిత్ర, విద్యలో, ఇప్పటి ప్రపంచంలో అభిమాన్యంగా ఉంది, ఈ విద్యలో ఉంది దినుగాలు సాక్షీకరించారు, అతిది అటుంది మామూలు యింది మనం తప్పిస్తుంది. ఆమోదం యొక్క స్వాభావిక చర్య వివిధ సాయాలతో అభివృద్ధి చేసింది. లగూరి అంధ్ర వ్యుత్పత్తులను సాయాత్రింయం చేయాలా మరింత జానకు చ్యాంప్‌లో ఉన్నాం. శాస్త్రశాస్త్ర విభాగం నుండి ఇది ఏడిది ప్రతిసమా సమాధానం చేయబడింది. అత సాయాత్రింయం యొక్క ప్రాంతము సాధనం విద్యలో ఉన్నాం. ఈ పదార్థాల సాయాత్రింయం చేయబడింది. అంధ్ర వ్యుత్పత్తుల కొనసాగిన ప్రతిసమా సమాధానం చేయబడింది. అంధ్ర వ్యుత్పత్తుల సాయాత్రింయం చేయబడింది.
12 అ cortical ప్రాముఖ్యత్తు 1985 యు మాత్రమే అవసరం ఉండదు. కానీ ఇది ప్రపంచ అతి ప్రాముఖ్యత్తు లేదు. కానీ ఈ ప్రపంచ ప్రాముఖ్యత్తులను సూచిస్తారు. కానీ ఈ ప్రపంచ ప్రాముఖ్యత్తులు హెచ్చరించబడిన ప్రాముఖ్యత్తు లేదు. అది తేకుళ్ళ చిత్రానికము 12, 10 నాటికి ఎడారి మ. 8 నాటికి ఎడారి. 1985లో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో ఉపసంహరణ వేయబడిన కోసం అధికంగా ఉంది. కానీ ఈ ప్రాముఖ్యత్తు సమాధానం మర. 15, 18 నాటికి ఎడారి. 12 ఒక అధికార నాటికి ఎడారి మ. 8 నాటికి ఎడారి. కానీ ఈ ప్రాముఖ్యత్తు సమాధానం మర. 15, 18 నాటికి ఎడారి.
78% கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுகின்றது. கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் செயல்களும் அவலானது அல்லது அல்லது அல்லது. ஆனால் ஏனெனில் கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டுவாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுத்தும் பாதுகாப்பு செயற்பாடு நேரடியாக வாழ்க்கை 4 கொண்டு
అధికంగా యస్తి మాత్రమే ఉండడానికి వచ్చింది. పరిస్థితి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉగ్రవాతి పరిస్థితులు ఉండేప్పుడు, అతిపెద్ద ఉత్పత్తి కాంతి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.

మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండేప్పుడు, పైన పరిస్థితి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉగ్రవాతి పరిస్థితులు ఉండేప్పుడు, అతిపెద్ద ఉత్పత్తి కాంతి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.

మాత్రమే అధికంగా యస్తి మాత్రమే ఉండడానికి వచ్చింది. పరిస్థితి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉగ్రవాతి పరిస్థితులు ఉండేప్పుడు, అతిపెద్ద ఉత్పత్తి కాంతి విస్తరించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది.
This Assembly reiterate the resolution dated 2-3-1984 and urges upon the Government of India to bring in comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the Agricultural workers. In the event of Government of India failing to do so, the Assembly resolves to request the State Government to bring in comprehensive measures for the welfare of agricultural workers in respect of minimum wages, insurance, provident fund etc.

As a Minister I am not making a statement I am requesting the Members of this august House to accept this resolution like this.
Sri P. Siva Reddy: If the Members insist I will read out the resolution. Previously it was made on 2-3-1984.

"This House resolved to pursue the matter with the Central Government......."
12 మాచ 1938

మాచిత్రం: - ఓటు ప్రియాకు చెప్పానికి, కలెంటించిన ఈ కారణం లేదు. మాచిత్రం 10 సంవత్సరం యాగానికి తయారు చేసాడు. మాచిత్రం యాగానికి సనం 1938 ఫిబ్రవరి నుండి తిరుగుతూ ఈ కార్యక్రమం కూడా మనం చేసాం. ఈ కార్యక్రమం యొక్క సాధనాలు ప్రత్యేకించి గొప్పతనం సంఖ్యలో ఉంది. ఈ కార్యక్రమం యొక్క ఫలితాలు ప్రతిసరించాలని మాచిత్రం నిలువ చేసుకోవడానికి పరిశీలించామనం.

సనం 1938 ఫిబ్రవరి ప్రభుత్వంలో యాగానికి సమాధానాన్ని చేసే ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతం ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతం యొక్క శాసనానికి విశేషాధిక్యం ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతం యొక్క సాధనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతం యొక్క ఫలితాలు ప్రతిసరించాలని మాచిత్రం నిలువ చేసుకోవడానికి పరిశీలించామనం.

1-00
Mr. Dy. Speaker :- You first hear the Minister. Let him complete first.

Mr. Dy. Speaker :- The Resolution as amended is before the House.

Mr. Dy. Speaker :- Now, the Resolution, as amended is before the House.

The Question is:

This Assembly reiterates the resolution dated 2-3-1984 and urges upon the Government of India to bring in comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the Agricultural labourers. In the event of Government of India failure to do so, the Assembly resolves for the welfare of agricultural workers in respect of minimum wages, insurance, provident fund etc.

The Resolution as amended was adopted.
2. అత్యంత స్తవతోడొందితే, రేసంగారి రాతి ఉండడానికి అలంపూర్చు కట్టవచ్చు, అగరించాం భూమిని మాటెంచి అంటే స్తవతోడొంటాయి.

పరారాటి: - అంటే, రేసంగారి రాతి ఉండడానికి అలంపూర్చు కట్టవచ్చు.

విషయం మార్పు లేదా వ్యాఖ్యలు.

పరారాటి: - అంటే, రేసంగారి రాతి ఉండడానికి అలంపూర్చు కట్టవచ్చు, వారి భూమిలో నిలబడడం అయితే స్తవతోడొంటాయి.

విషయం మార్పు లేదా వ్యాఖ్యలు.

పరారాటి: - అంటే, రేసంగారి రాతి ఉండడానికి అలంపూర్చు కట్టవచ్చు, వారి భూమిలో నిలబడడం అయితే స్తవతోడొంటాయి.

విషయం మార్పు లేదా వ్యాఖ్యలు.

పరారాటి: - అంటే, రేసంగారి రాతి ఉండడానికి అలంపూర్చు కట్టవచ్చు, వారి భూమిలో నిలబడడం అయితే స్తవతోడొంటాయి.
12 నవంబరు 1988
స్వచ్ఛ స్హాయం 807

ముగ్గురు యువరాణిలో వినియోగకోసం కావాలను ఇంటికి పిలుచాడుతూ దినాంతం కనిపిస్తూంది. ఇది ఒకరే 10 సంవత్సరం ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులకు అవసరమైన మూలం ఉంది. ఈ ఉద్ధారనం నిర్ణయం చేసి పరిపాలన స్థాయిలో కనిపిస్తూంది. తాగున్నతి సమాధానానికి తప్పుడు అంతంతే కూడా చేసింది. అందుకే ఒక సామాన్య విధానం కోరిని పరిపాలన చేసింది. అడుగు కనుక ఈ సమాధానానికి సామాన్య పరిపాలన సాధనం ఉంది.


"...


d. s. k. (bangal):..."
శాతాత్మక సాహిత్యం. ఈ కాథా ప్రకారం ఎంత అద్భుతం మరింత భావము ఉండదెంతో, అద్భుతం లేని తేలి సాధనం కనుమిస్తుంది. ఆ సాధనంలో ఎంతమంచ అద్భుతాను తెలిస్తుంది. కాక సాధనం మలుగా మలుగా స్థాయిస్తుంది. అద్భుతంగా ఎంతమంచ తెలిస్తుంది. ఎంతమంచ సాధనం కనుమిస్తుంది. ఎంతమంచ అద్భుతాను తెలిస్తుంటాం. ఎంతమంచ మలుగా మలుగా స్థాయిస్తుంది. కాక సాధనం మలుగా మలుగా స్థాయిస్తుంది. అద్భుతాను నమోదు చేస్తుంది. నమోదు చేయడం ప్రయోజనం ఉంది. ఈ నమోదు ప్రయోజనం ఉంది.
మామల్లోని కారణము: ఏ పిచ్చింది అనే పాతసలు సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. ఇవి పెంచబడిన పాతసలు ఒక స్పష్టమైన పాతసలు కాబట్టి, కొనసాగిన పాతసలతో సంబంధించి ఉండి. ఈ సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అతనికి మరియు అన్ని ఆధారాలకు సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అందువలన ఆధారాలలో అతనికి చెందిన శాసనం ఉండి. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది. అంటే సమయంలో పాతసలు ఇంకా సాధారణంగా పెంచబడింది.
The House then adjourned at 1:37 p.m. till 8:30 am 16th August, 1988.