

ELECTIONS
THROUGH THE
EYES OF POLICE
NODAL OFFICER

DR. A. RAVI SHANKAR, IPS

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Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

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Dr. A. Ravi Shankar IPS

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PART 1

1

ELECTIONS- CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

You might know that The Constitution of India is considered to be the supreme law of the country. Fundamental political codes of the political parties, power, duties, and responsibilities of the government, rights, obligations, and the directive principles of citizens, etc., are carefully inscribed in this honourable document by late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his team of 389 members. The number of the team got reduced to 299 after the partition. In fact, it is the Constitution that declares India as a sovereign socialist, secular and democratic republic that affirms justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity for its citizens. Even though The Constitution of India is our legacy, we should be thankful for countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Ireland, Australia, France, Canada, the Soviet Union, Weimar Republic, South Africa, and Japan. The constitutions of these countries inspired and influenced the people who drafted this document for our country. Indeed, the Constitution of India is the second-largest Constitution in the world, with 399 articles in 22 parts and eight schedules. Being a democratic republic, we follow the practice of conducting elections to the parliament and state legislature based on adult suffrage. This process is enshrined in article 326 of the Constitution. Earlier, the voting age was 21; however, through the sixty-first amendment on article 326 in 1988, the voting age was reduced from 21 year to 18 years.

Several laws are associated with the election procedures mentioned in part XV of The Constitution of India. Let us look at those provisions which are mentioned in articles 324 to 329. These articles cover all aspects of conducting elections, starting from the inclusion of names in the electoral roll to the formulations of laws related to the elections.

ARTICLE 324- Superintendence, Direction, and Control of Election

The Election Commission of India (EC), the sole powerful institution during an election time, has been given the authority to oversee, administer and manage elections. As per article 324, the Election Commission should encompass a Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other Election Commissioners from different states appointed by the President. Article 324 provides the President to designate Regional Commissioners before each Parliamentary, Assembly, and legislative council polls. However, the installation should only happen after consulting the Election Commission.

The Chief Election Commissioner holds his office for a tenure of six years or up to 65 years. According to the article, the term of service for the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners should be determined by the President. The procedure followed in removing the Chief Election Commissioner from his office is also explained in Article 324. Like a Supreme Court judge, the Chief Election Commissioner can only be removed through impeachment by the Parliament. The article also asserts that the removal of the Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner takes place only after the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

The article grants the President and the Governor of the respective states the authority to furnish additional staff to the Election Commission to authorise the orderly discharge of functions during the elections. Article 324 has been stressing the authority of the Election Commission of India, without the proper working of which elections might end up in great chaos. Understanding this institution will enable you to understand more about the process of election.

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA (ECI)

The Election Commission of India, the autonomous entity prescribed in the Constitution of India, is the federal authority in charge of administering all the electoral processes of India and making sure that they are free and fair. Elections are regulated according to constitutional amenities and parliamentary rulings. These comprise the Representation of the People Act of 1950, which deals with the preparation and correction of electoral rolls, and the Representation of the People Act of 1957, which deals with all the details of elections and post-election controversies. The Supreme Court of India ordered that when the approved laws are silent or make inadequate provisions to cope with a given circumstance in elections, the Election Commission has the enduring powers under the Constitution to take measures properly. It is fascinating to note that only one Chief Election officer was present from 1947 to October 1989. However, from 1989 to the first of January 1990, there were two commissioners. They were later abolished, and the election commission again reassumed the status of being a single-member body.

The Election Commission Amendment Act of 1993 gained the committee a multi-member status, and from the first of October 1993, two commissioners were appointed together in this organisation. The Majority vote decided the status and the identity of the person who takes up the commissioner's role. As mentioned earlier, it is crucial to know about the different articles associated with elections before learning the election process.

ARTICLE 325- Inclusion of Names in Electoral Roll

Article 325 claims that every constituency should have a complete electoral roll that can be used for parliamentary and assembly elections. However, it also stresses that no individual is given the right to include or exclude others from this electoral roll based on their religion, race, caste, and sex. Many cases have been registered on the anonymous deletion of names from the electoral rolls. Even though many cases are registered, none has been proved so far, and it is very important to note that the inclusion and deletion of votes rest solely on the decision and power vested with the (ECI).

ARTICLE 326- Elections to the Parliament and State Assemblies Based on Adult Suffrage

It is article 326 that talks about the practice of conducting elections to the parliament and state legislatures. It mentions the importance of adult suffrage. In short, it claims that every individual who is a citizen of India and has attained the voting age of 18 (earlier it was 21) has the right to enrol themselves as legible voters of the country.

However, there are certain exceptions where the individual might not enrol as a voter even amidst being a citizen of India and has more than 18 years of age. Non-residents, individuals with unsoundness of mind or with crime, corrupt or illegal background might not get a chance to be a legal voter in India.

ARTICLE 327 – Power of the Parliament to Formulate Laws

Article 327 acts as an anchor in formulating laws associated with the parliament and state legislature elections. The article provides power to the Parliament to prepare electoral rolls and look into issues such as the delimitation of constituencies to improve the electoral process.

ARTICLE 328- Power of the State Legislature

Article 327 empowers the state government to take up new laws associated with every matter connected to the elections to the state legislatures. In association with the federal structure of the government, the Indian Constitution assures power to every state to make provisions related to the election process. The conditions mentioned in article 327 are repeated in article 328 also.

ARTICLE 329- Prohibits Courts Interference in Electoral Matters

Article 329 prevents the supremacy of the judiciary in electoral matters. Hence, this article restricts the court from questioning the validity of laws related to the delimitation of constituencies and allotment of seats.

ELECTORAL REFORMS – CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Electoral reforms gave rise to an array of constitutional amendments. In 1975, during the emergency period, the 39th amendment of the Indian constitution was enacted. This amendment makes the election of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, and the speaker of the Lok Sabha beyond the inspection of the courts.

In 1985, by the 52nd amendment act, the Parliament created the provisions for the disqualification of members of Parliament or members of the state legislatures for immediately moving to a new party soon after the elections. Another necessary amendment worth mentioning is the 73rd and 74th amendment that ensures direct election methods to the various seats in municipalities and panchayats. Reservation for SC, ST, and women candidates are also mentioned in the 73rd amendment.

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha, widely known as the House of the People, is the lower house of the Indian Parliament. The members of Lok Sabha are elected directly through voting. A set of candidates from different political factions will conduct from each constituency, and the candidate who gets the maximum votes is declared victorious. Every adult citizen of India enrolled in the voter's list could vote in their respective constituencies. Candidates winning the election will be entitled members of the Parliament. They will uphold the duty of an MP or the Member of Parliament for five years or till the President dissolves the body on the advice of the council of ministers. The Lok Sabha meets in the Lok Sabha chamber of the Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi. The house is responsible for creating new laws and amending the already existing rules to better society. The members of the Lok Sabha, which are 545 in number, are elected every five years as the duration of the house is five years. Out of the 545 members in the Lok Sabha, 530 members are elected directly from the states, and thirteen members are elected from the Union Territories. Apart from these, two more members are added from the Anglo-Indian Community, nominated by the President.

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY

Like the elections for selecting the members of the Parliament, the elections to choose the members of the legislative assembly are done through voting. Candidates from different political parties contest for the election, and the public casts their votes. The tenure of this post is five years or till the Governor dissolves the body of the elected representatives. All the laws needed for the state's proper functioning are created and amended by the state legislative assembly. The total strength of the legislative body varies in different states, and they are mainly dependent on the size of the state and its population. Similar to the situation found in the Lok Sabha, the majority party leader takes oath as the State's Chief Minister.

ELECTORAL PROCEDURES

When the elections are announced, the candidates are asked to file their nomination papers to the Electoral Commission. After proper scrutiny, a list of candidates is published. The government is not permitted to use its powers during an election campaign, and once the election is declared, a modal code comes into being. According to this code, the government machinery partially stops, and the government could not start or restart any due projects. Election campaigning comes to a halt by 6:00 PM, two days before the polling date.

The polling is usually held between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM, and the district collector is in charge of the polling of the respective districts. To make the process easier and more effective, government officers and employees are appointed as the polling officers at the different polling stations. Earlier, ballot boxes were used for polling; however, nowadays, electronic voting machines are used, which helps in preventing election fraud. All the citizens who cast their votes will be marked with a spot of indelible ink on their left index finger. This practice of using indelible ink started in the year 1962.

Indelible Ink

CSIR, known as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, started its research into indelible ink in the 1950s when M. L. Goel began focusing on this project.

Goel started his research at the Chemical Division of the National Physical Laboratory of India. The ink used for the election purpose contains silver- nitrate making it photosensitive, and is often kept in plastic and glass bottles which are amber coloured and brown coloured, respectively. Depending upon the environment and the individual's body temperature, this ink will last from two days to months when applied.

Electronic Voting

It was in the year 1980 that M. B. Hanifa came out with the electronic voting machine. Its practical use was conducted in 1982 in a small place called North Parapur in Kerala. It was a great success, and hence, in the 1999 Assembly election of Goa, the entire polling was done with electronic voting machines. The electronic voting machines helped save time and report accurate results, and in the year 1997, BHAVERI EVM was first used. In the 2004 general election, BHAVERI EVM was widely used throughout the country. However, in 2014, a voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) was introduced in Nagaland, which becomes operational in eight constituencies during the general election of 2014. The slip generated by the VVPAT reveals the name of the voter, the name of the constituency and booth, and the name and identity of the candidate to whom the voter has cast their votes.

Hence, in case of issues with voting machines, the VVPAT is often counted to know the election results. In 2017, several news reports came out on VVPAT, where the opposition party insisted on having the VVPAT system. VVPAT system and EVMs have been widely used in every election, whether general or assembly elections in India. The voters must know how the VVPAT system works to cross-check whether their vote is cast to the right candidate. "At the point when the voter presses the button against the name of the applicant of her/his decision on the EVM unit, the **VVPAT** unit produces a paper slip, additionally called 'ballot slip'. This paper slip contains the name, serial number, and image of the candidate selected by the voter for his vote. The electronic voting machines were tested immediately before the election day, and a sample number of options from each political party nominee was entered into each device in the presence of polling agents.

When the sample trial ends, the votes are counted and matched with the entered sample votes to ensure that the machine is operating reliably and that there were no hidden votes pre-recorded in each device” [146]. Machines yielding faulty results could be replaced immediately while the trial is done so that elections will be done with utmost care. During a mock poll conducted in South Goa, the Election Commission’s office identified faulty electronic voting machines, which were soon replaced for elections.

During the general elections of 2019, the election commission officials deployed a total of 1.74 million VVPAT units and 3.96 million electronic voting machines in 1,035,918 polling stations of India. More than 270,000 paramilitary personnel and more than 2 million state police personnel supervised the seven-phased election procedure.

As per the supreme court verdict of the ninth of April 2019, the authorities had to count the VVPAT slips of five randomly selected electronic voting machines per assembly, which adds around 20,625 electronic voting machines, before certifying the final results of the election. The Election Commission officials deployed a total of 1.74 million **VVPAT** units and 3.96 million electronic voting machines in 1,035,918 polling stations across India during the 2019 elections. Approximately 270,000 paramilitaries and 2 million state police personnel provided organisational support and security at various polling booths over the seven-phased elections. In 2009 Bharatiya Janatha Party criticised the usage of EVMs, stating that when a vote is cast on one symbol, all the votes are being marked to another symbol. In 2014 the same allegation was raised by Congress (I) against BJP.

NOTA

Nota, which stands for “none of the above”, is an option introduced in 2013. Through this option, the Supreme Court of India provided the right of negative vote to the citizens. This judgement resulted from the petition put forward by the Election Commission and the People’s Union for Civil Liberties. Absentee Voting is also another term worth mentioning. General absentee voting is still not in vogue in India. However, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill of 2010 provides voting rights to non-resident Indians. Even amidst this, the physical presence of the individual is required.

GENERAL ELECTIONS- 2019

The 2019 Indian general election was held in seven phases from the eleventh of April to the nineteenth of May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. The counting was conducted on the twenty-third of May, and the results were declared on the same day.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All the members of the Parliament are elected from single-member constituencies through first-past-the-post voting. Along with the 543 elected members, the President of India nominates two representatives from the Anglo-Indian Community, making the strength of the Lok Sabha 545. Individuals, who are eligible to cast their votes, could do so in their respective constituencies.

ELECTION SCHEDULE

The general election conducted in the year 2019 was organised to be held in seven phases. The election schedule is as follows:

Phase	Date	Constituencies	State and Union Territories	
			No	Name of the State
I	Eleventh of April	91	20	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha,

				Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand, West Bengal, Andaman, and the Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep
II	Eighteenth of April	95	12	Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jammu, and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharastra, Manipur, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Puducherry
III	Twenty- third of April	116	15	Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharastra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli, Daman, and Diu.
IV	Twenty- ninth of April	71	9	Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand,

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				Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
V	Sixth of May	51	7	Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
VI	Twelfth of May	59	7	Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi
VII	Nineteenth of May	59	8	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh

State/UT	Total Constituencies	Election Dates and Number of Constituencies Phase (Ph.) Wise						
		Ph	Ph	Ph	Ph	Ph	Ph	Ph
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Progress		91	95	116 1/3	71 1/3	50 1/3	59	59
Andhra Pradesh	25	25						
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2						
Assam	14	5	5	4				
Bihar	40	4	5	5	5	5	8	8
Chhattisgarh	11	1	3	7				
Goa	2			2				
Gujarat	26			26				
Haryana	10						10	
Himachal Pradesh	4							4
Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	2	1/3	1/3	1 1/3		

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

Jharkhand	14				3	4	4	3
Karnataka	28		14	14				
Kerala	20			20				
Madhya Pradesh	29				6	7	8	8
Maharashtra	48	7	10	14	17			
Manipur	2	1	1					
Meghalaya	2	2						
Mizoram	1	1						
Nagaland	1	1						
Odisha	21	1	5	6	6			
Punjab	13							13
Rajasthan	25				13	12		
Sikkim	1	1						
Tamil Nadu	38		38					
Telangana	17	17						
Tripura	2	1	1					
Uttar Pradesh	80	8	8	10	13	14	14	13

Uttarakhand	5	5						
West-Bengal	42	2	3	5	8	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1						
Chandigarh	1							1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			1				
Daman and Diu	1			1				
Delhi	7						7	
Lakshadweep	1	1						
Puducherry	1		1					
Constituencies Contested	542	91	95	116 1/3	71 1/3	50 1/3	59	59
Total Constituencies by and end		91	186	302 1/3	373 1/3	424	483	542

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

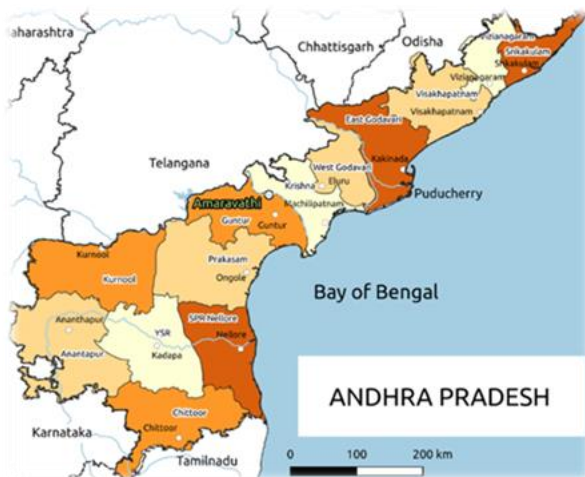
of Phase								
Percent complete by end of Phase		17	34	56	69	78	89	100

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PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Aitareya Brahmana, the Vedic sruti works attached to the Rig Veda, has mentioned a community named Andhra. As per the records, the community named Andhra, which settled in the northern portion of the country, moved to South India later. In the ancient Veda, the Satvahana dynasty was mentioned as *Andhra*, *Andhrara jateeya*, and *Andhrabhrtya*. However, even amidst this condition, none of the coins and inscriptions that were part of the Satvahana dynasty bears the name Andhra. Hence, historians claim that the ethnicity or the Andhra territory they occupy might have given the name Andhras. The state of Andhra Pradesh is found between 12°14' and 19.07° N latitude and 77° and 84°40'E longitude. The state has Telangana, Chattisgarh, and Orissa on its northern side, the Bay of Bengal on the eastern side, Tamil Nadu on the southern side, and Karnataka on the western side. Andhra Pradesh is famous for possessing the second largest coastline in India, which comes around 974 kilometres. Godavari and Krishna are the two significant rivers that run across the state. The Eastern part of the Deccan plateau and a significant part of the Eastern ghats are also part of the state. History asserts that the region that forms the state was previously known as *Andhraapatha*, *Andhradesa*, *Andhraavani*, and *Andhravishaya*. The state is also renowned for its religious heritage. The Tirumala Venkateswara Temple, situated in Tirupati accommodates more than 18.25 million pilgrims every year.

Along with this, Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga at Srisailem, Sri Kalahasteeswara Temple situated in Sri Kalahasti, Ameen Peer Dargah, situated in Kadapa, the Mahachaitya situated in Amaravathi, Kanaka Durga Temple situated in Vijayawada and Prasanthi Nilayam, situated in Puttaparthi, etc., are some of the other places of religious significance in the state. Apart from the religious institutions, Andhra Pradesh is also known for its scenic beauty visible from the beaches found in Visakhapatnam hills, the Araku Valley and Horsley Hills, and the islands of Konaseema in the Godavari River delta.



Being one among the 29 states of India, situated in the South-eastern part of India, Andhra is deemed to be the seventh-largest state in India. It covers an area of 162,970 km sq. (62,920 sq mi). Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be the tenth-most populated state in India, as per the 2011 census, with 49,386,799 residents. Visakhapatnam is the largest city in the state, and Telugu, one of India's classical languages, is the official language.

On June 2, 2014, the north-western part of Andhra Pradesh got separated to form the new state, Telangana. The separation removed Hyderabad, the previous capital of Andhra Pradesh, to the newly formed state. As per the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act of 2014, Hyderabad continued to be the acting capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for a short period, which should not exceed ten years.

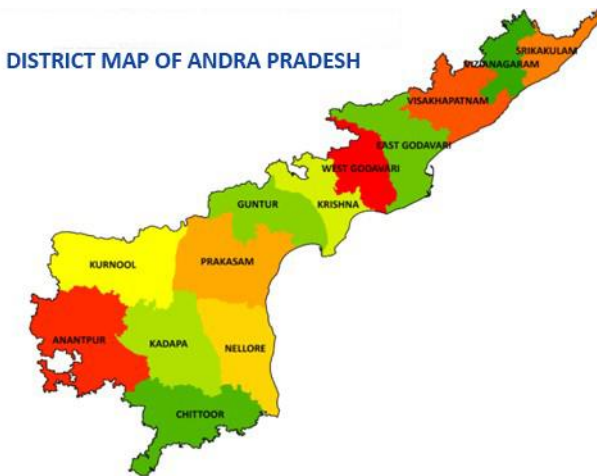
However, the new, *de facto* capital, Amaravati, came into being in 2015. It is under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA). A temporary secretariat, legislative assembly, and legislative council were established in Amaravati in 2015. The temporary High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also re-instated at Amaravati in the year 2015. Further, it has been decided that the administrative and executive capital of the state will be established in Visakhapatnam, the judicial capital or the high court in Kurnool, and the legislative capital at Amaravati. However, the discussions are still afoot regarding the judicial capital, as the President and the Supreme Court of India have not given a final nod for this action. Possessing the second-longest coastline after Gujarat, the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh covers almost 15,000 km² of territorial waters. The state comprises the two major regions; Rayalaseema, in the inland South-Western part of the state, and Coastal Andhra to the East and North-East, which borders the Bay of Bengal. The newly formed state comprises thirteen districts, of which nine are located in Coastal Andhra and four in Rayalaseema. The largest cities, which are regarded as the commercial hub of the state as of 2010, are Visakhapatnam, with a GDP of US\$43.5 billion, and Vijayawada, with a GDP of US\$ 3 billion. Andhra Pradesh is considered to be the seventh-largest state concerning the state economy in India. A total of ₹8.70 lakh crore (US\$130 billion) gross domestic product and ₹142,000 (US\$2,100) per capita GDP have been identified in the state.

Andhra Pradesh State consists of 13 Revenue districts that comprise 25 Parliamentary Constituencies and 175 Assembly Constituencies. According to the Police records, the 13 revenue districts have 18 district police units and district headquarters, converting the following revenue districts into two police units. They are,

- **Visakhapatnam district** consists of Visakhapatnam city and Visakhapatnam rural district offices.
- **East Godavari** is converted into Rajahmundry Urban and East Godavari district units.
- **Krishna** district is transformed as Vijayawada City and Krishna police units,

- **Guntur** is divided into Guntur Rural and Guntur Urban district units
- **Chittoor** is further divided into two districts headquarter units, namely, Chittoor and Thirupathi Urban.

The total population of Andhra Pradesh is **4.97** crores. Among them, there is a total of **3,93,45,717** registered voters in the state, including **1,94,62,339** male, **1,98,79,421** female and **3,957** transgenders. General Elections – 2019, for the State Assembly and Parliament were held on 11.04.2019. There was a total of **46120** polling stations in the **27812** polling station locations. The 27812 polling station locations are further divided into 18783 regular polling station locations and 9034 critical polling station locations.



Lok Sabha Elections/ Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly Elections 2019 were conducted in Phase 1, out of the seven phases declared by the Election commission of India.

Phase 1	
Date of notification	March 18 (Monday)
Last date of filing nomination	March 25 (Monday)
Scrutiny of nominations	March 26 (Tuesday)
Polling date	April 11 (Thursday)
Result	May 23 (Thursday)

The first general elections conducted in the year 1956, was conducted for the 249 constituencies represented in the 26 Districts of the state. Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly was unicameral from 1956 to 1958. With the formation of the council, it became bicameral from 1958 onwards; however, when the legislative council was abolished on June 1, 1985, it again turned into a Unicameral system. In March 2007, the state re-established elections for the council as per the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Bill of 2004 and converted into a bicameral system.

Main Political Parties

1) Telugu Desam Party (**TDP**), 2) Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (**YSRCP**), 3) Jana Sena Party (**JSP**), 4) Indian National Congress (**INC**), 5) Bharatiya Janata Party (**BJP**), and 6) Communist Party of India (Marxist) (**CPM**).

Andhra Pradesh Parliamentary & Assembly Constituency

- **Parliamentary Constituencies-25:**

Sl.No	Name of Parliamentary Constituency
1	Araku
2	Srikakulam
3	Vizianagaram
4	Visakhapatnam
5	Anakapalli
6	Kakinada
7	Amalapuram
8	Rajahmundry
9	Narasapuram
10	Eluru
11	Machilipatnam
12	Vijayawada

13	Guntur
14	Narasaraopet
15	Bapatla
16	Ongole
17	Nandyal
18	Kurnool
19	Anantapur
20	Hindupur
21	Kadapa
22	Nellore
23	Tirupati
24	Rajampet
25	Chittoor

• Assembly Constituencies- 175

District	Seat No.	Name of the Assembly constituency
Srikakulam	01	Ichchapuram
	02	Palasa
	03	Tekkali
	04	Pathapatnam
	05	Srikakulam
	06	Amadalavalasa
	07	Etcherla
	08	Narasannapeta
	09	Rajam (SC)
	10	Palakonda (ST)
Vizianagaram	11	Kurupam (ST)
	12	Parvathipuram (SC)
	13	Salur (ST)
	14	Bobbili
	15	Cheepurupalli
	16	Gajapathinagaram

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	17	Nellimarla
	18	Vizianagaram
	19	Srungavarapukota
Visakhapatnam	20	Bhimili
	21	Visakhapatnam East
	22	Visakhapatnam South
	23	Visakhapatnam North
	24	Visakhapatnam West
	25	Gajuwaka
	26	Chodavaram
	27	Madugula
	28	Araku Valley (ST)
	29	Paderu (ST)
	30	Anakapalle
	31	Pendurthi
	32	Yelamanchili
	33	Payakaraopet (SC)
	34	Narsipatnam
East Godavari	35	Tuni
	36	Prathipadu
	37	Pithapuram
	38	Kakinada Rural
	39	Peddapuram
	40	Anaparthi
	41	Kakinada City
	42	Ramachandrapuram
	43	Mummidivaram
	44	Amalapuram (SC)
	45	Razole (SC)
	46	Gannavaram (SC)
	47	Kothapeta
	48	Mandapeta
	49	Rajanagaram
	50	Rajahmundry City
	51	Rajahmundry Rural
	52	Jaggampeta
	53	Rampachodavaram (ST)

West Godavari	54	Kovvur(SC)
	55	Nidadavole
	56	Achanta
	57	Palakollu
	58	Narasapuram
	59	Bhimavaram
	60	Undi
	61	Tanuku
	62	Tadepalligudem
	63	Unguturu
	64	Denduluru
	65	Eluru
	66	Gopalapuram (SC)
	67	Polavaram (ST)
	68	Chintalapudi (SC)
Krishna	69	Tiruvuru (SC)
	70	Nuzvid
	71	Gannavaram
	72	Gudivada
	73	Kaikalur
	74	Pedana
	75	Machilipatnam
	76	Avanigadda
	77	Pamarru (SC)
	78	Penamaluru
	79	Vijayawada West
	80	Vijayawada Central
	81	Vijayawada East
	82	Mylavaram
	83	Nandigama (SC)
	84	Jaggayyapeta
Guntur	85	Pedakurapadu
	86	Tadikonda (SC)
	87	Mangalagiri
	88	Ponnuru
	89	Vemuru (SC)
	90	Repalle
	91	Tenali

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

	92	Bapatla
	93	Prathipadu (SC)
	94	Guntur West
	95	Guntur East
	96	Chilakaluripet
	97	Narasaraopet
	98	Sattenapalle
	99	Vinukonda
	100	Gurajala
	101	Macherla
Prakasam	102	Yerragondapalem (SC)
	103	Darsi
	104	Parchur
	105	Addanki
	106	Chirala
	107	Santhanuthalapadu (SC)
	108	Ongole
	109	Kandukur
	110	Kondapi (SC)
	111	Markapuram
	112	Giddalur
	113	Kanigiri
Nellore	114	Kavali
	115	Atmakur
	116	Kovur
	117	Nellore City
	118	Nellore Rural
	119	Sarvepalli
	120	Gudur (SC)
	121	Sullurpeta (SC)
	122	Venkatagiri
	123	Udayagiri
Kadapa	124	Badvel (SC)
	125	Rajampet
	126	Kadapa
	127	Kodur (SC)
	128	Rayachoti

	129	Pulivendla
	130	Kamalapuram
	131	Jammalamadugu
	132	Proddatur
	133	Mydukur
Kurnool	134	Allagadda
	135	Srisailam
	136	Nandikotkur (SC)
	137	Kurnool
	138	Panyam
	139	Nandyal
	140	Banaganapalle
	141	Dhone
	142	Pattikonda
	143	Kodumur
	144	Yemmiganur
	145	Mantralayam
	146	Adoni
	147	Alur
Anantapur	148	Rayadurg
	149	Uravakonda
	150	Guntakal
	151	Tadpatri
	152	Singanamala (SC)
	153	Anantapur Urban
	154	Kalyandurg
	155	Raptadu
	156	Madakasira (SC)
	157	Hindupur
	158	Penukonda
	159	Puttaparthi
	160	Dharmavaram
	161	Kadiri
Chittoor	162	Thambalapalle
	163	Pileru
	164	Madanapalle
	165	Punganur
	166	Chandragiri

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

	167	Tirupati
	168	Srikalahasti
	169	Satyavedu (SC)
	170	Nagari
	171	Gangadhara Nellore (SC)
	172	Chittoor
	173	Puthalapattu (SC)
	174	Palamaner
	175	Kuppam

3

STATE-SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

Left-Wing Extremism

Six districts of Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam Rural, East Godavari, West Godavari & Guntur districts are highly vulnerable to Left Wing Extremist (LWE) activities. The details about Left Wing Extremist activities are given in a separate chapter.

Factionalism

Faction problems exist in six districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Kurnool, Kadapa, Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Tirupati Urban, and Guntur. The following inputs are received from various agencies about the faction effect during General Elections, 2019.

- a. Faction crime is on the decline. However, due to political rivalry during Elections, faction crime has the potential to take an upward trend.
- b. Certain villages are still hypersensitive, and the following are the action plans decided to deal with the faction.
 - i. Surveillance on faction leaders.
 - ii. Preventive detention and binding over of probable trouble mongers.

- iii. Deposit of arms and ammunition as per election commission norms and continuous raids on places of suspected manufacture of illegal arms and country-made bombs etc.
- iv. Posting of armed pickets in the prone areas of faction.

Caste Tensions

Caste tensions prevail in seven Police Districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Guntur Rural, Guntur Urban, and Vijayawada City. To deal with this, the following action plan is prepared.

- Confidence building through village visits by senior officers.
- Stringent legal action against the violators of the law.
- Conflict resolution along with Revenue authorities.
- Formation of “Peace committees” in all areas which seem to be politically hypersensitive and sensitive.
- Posting armed pickets.

Communal Problems

Communal problems existed in five districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Kurnool, Ananthapuramu, Kadapa, Nellore & Guntur. The following is the action plan to deal with the communal problems.

- Preventive actions are to be taken up by the Police.
- Peace committee meetings.
- Watch on frontal organizations.
- Posting pickets in critical areas.

A detailed study on the specific challenges encountered during the election procedure is added in the next chapter.

As mentioned before, the major state-specific challenges that have always been creating issues before and during the elections are left-wing extremism, factionalism, caste tensions, and communal problems. Tackling them, especially during the election, has always been a challenging procedure for the police force. Hence, apart from the police force of AP, other forces are also required, and during elections such forces are also deployed.

Often, central forces and the other forces from other states are deployed to aid the police force. Having an understanding of the different forces that aid the police force during the elections should be analysed.

DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL & OTHER STATE FORCES (SAPS/IR BNS)

Name of the Force	Companies Allotted	Companies reported
CAPF (Central Armed Police Force)	90	CRPF – 21 BSF – 20 CISF – 20 ITBP – 8 SSB – 12 RPF – 9
Other State forces SAP (State Armed Police)	100 75(Other state-force) + 20 (Existing CRPF)+ 05 (APSP)	KN SAP – 9 TN SAP – 5 KL SAP – 16 OD SAP – 14 WB SAP – 15 MP SAP – 8 MH SAP – 8 AP SAP – 5

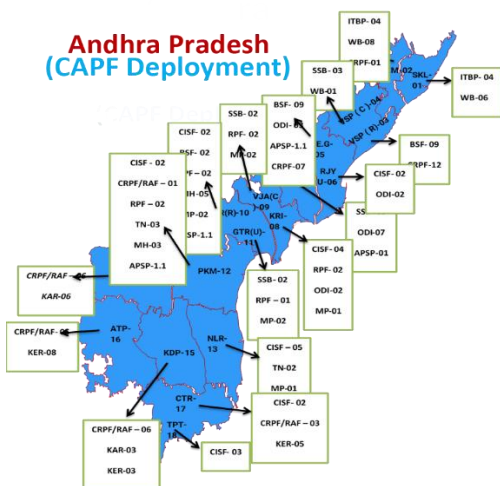
DEPLOYMENT FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

GE-2014	Police personnel (Civil+ HGs+ AR)	97963
	APSP Coys	13
	CAPF Coys	260 +20

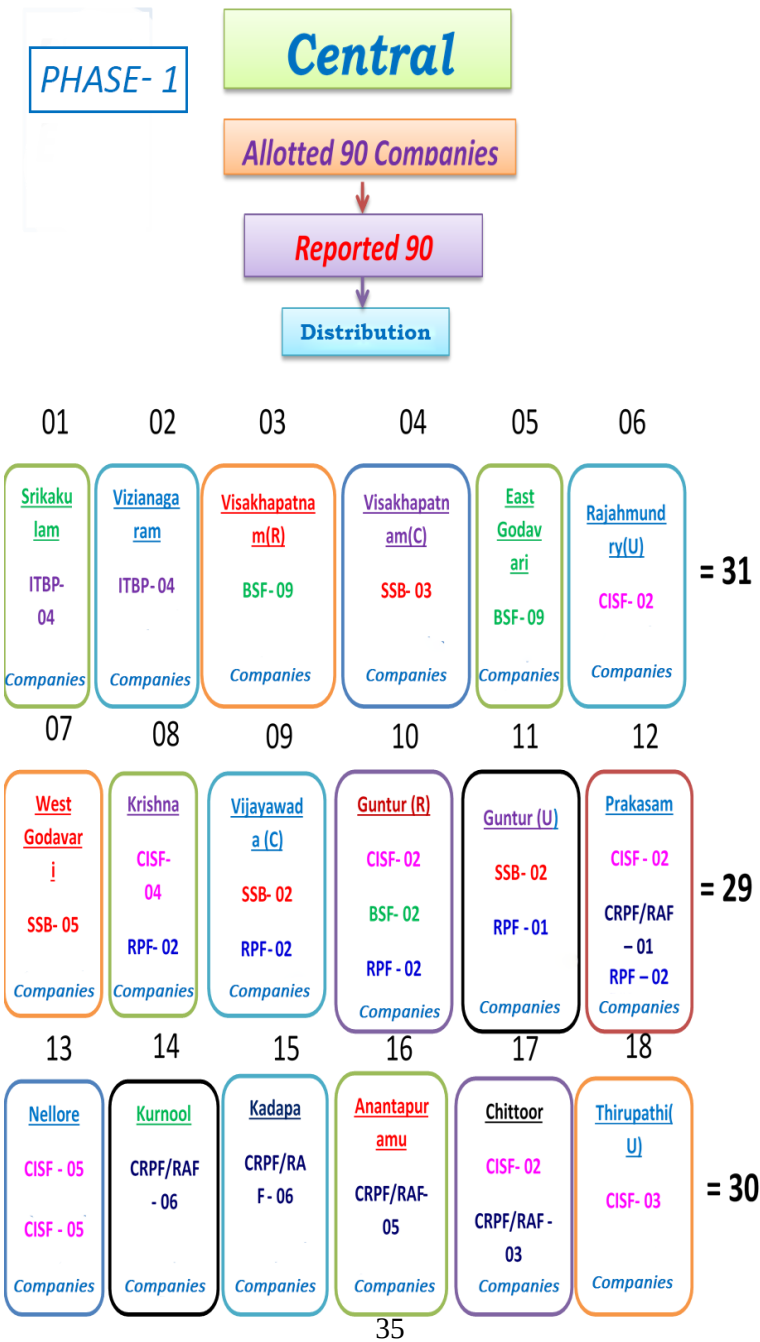
	Police Personnel (Civil+ HGs+ AR)	92614
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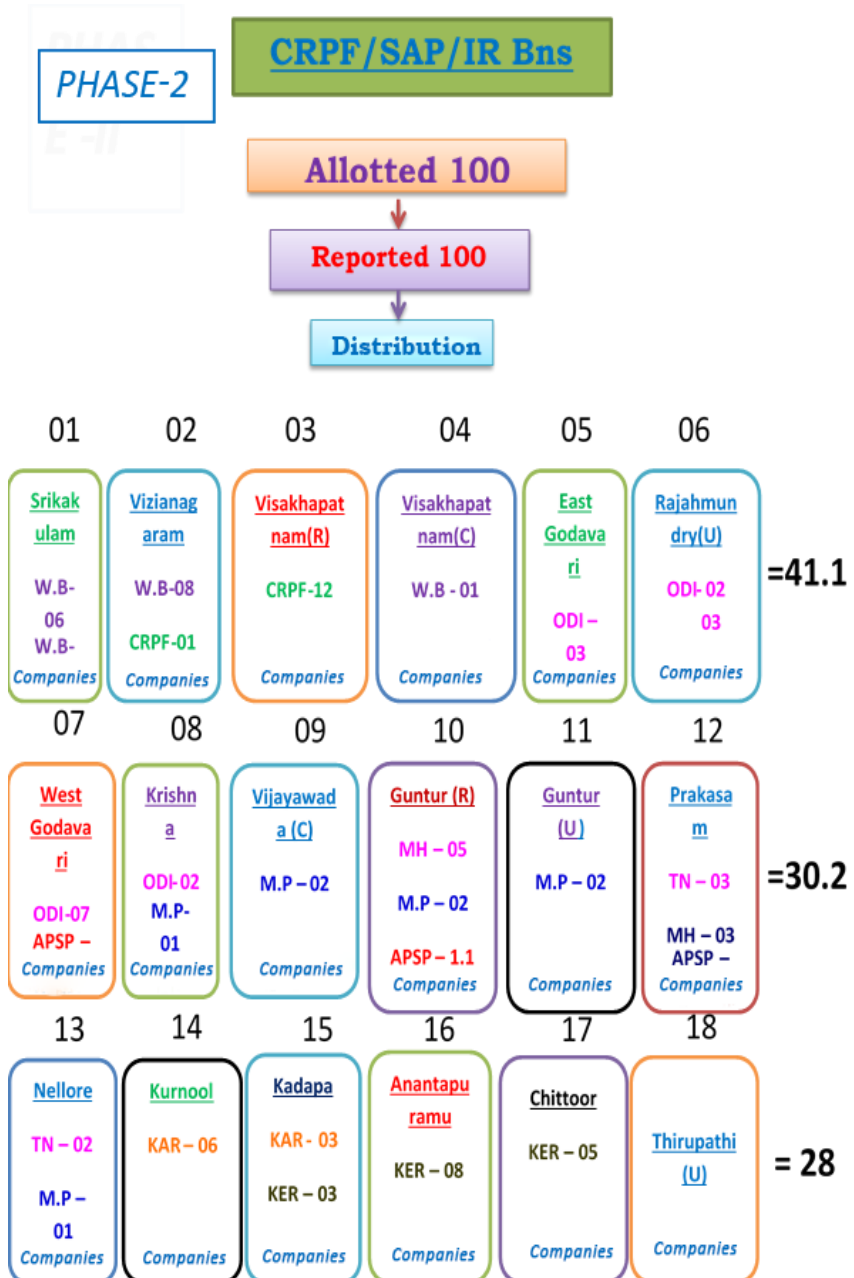
GE-2019 demand requirement	APSP Coys	47
	CAPF Coys	380
GE-2019 (Allotted)	Available Police personnel (Civil+ HGs+ AR)	57,250
	Force drawn from the other States	5236
	Force was drawn from other Units in AP	3479
	APSP Coys	55
	CAPF Coys	20

Force deficit	Police personnel (Civil+ HGs+ AR)	33064
	CAPF Coys	190



Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer





Deployment for General Elections

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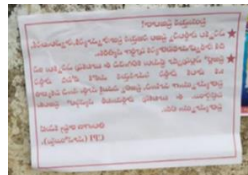
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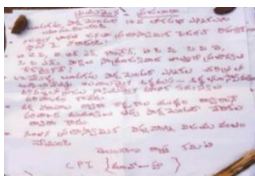
CONDUCTION OF ELECTIONS IN LEFT-WING EXTREMISM PACKETS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) in Andhra Pradesh is the greatest internal security challenge for a long time. Law and order issues, public life issues, and problems that affect the citizens' peaceful lives are all the other matters of concern that run-up to the General Elections 2019 in left-wing extremism-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh. Of the thirteen districts of Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari & Guntur are the six districts infested with Left Wing Extremism menace. Visakhapatnam is figured as the worst affected district. In these six Maoist-infested districts of the state, the Maoists are holding the ground strongly in Andhra-Odisha-Telangana-Chhattisgarh border area on either side. In all the earlier General Elections, they have implemented a very aggressive strategy in boycotting elections through widespread campaigning and brutal violence. The new General Secretary of CPI (Maoist) Nambala Kesava Rao, @ Basava Raj, is a military expert who hails from Srikakulam District. Andhra-Orissa Border State Zonal Committee consists of two divisions, namely 1) East Division, 2) Malkangiri Koraput Visakha Border Divisional Committee (MKVB-DVC), and two Central Regional Commands (CRC), i.e., 1st CRC and 3rd CRC. (it seems this sentence is moving away from the flow.)

(Kindly help me understand the sign @) Two Central Committee Members i.e., Akkiraju Haragopal @ RK is guiding AOBSZC, and Gajarla Ravi @ Uday is Secretary of AOBSZC. **(kindly define why @ is placed after the names)** A total of 150-160 Maoist cadres (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & Chhattisgarh) were found to be moving to AOBSZC. Maoist party released several press statements, posters, and pamphlets appealing to the public to boycott the forthcoming General Elections – 2019. It was also noted that the Maoists had increased their movements and activities in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, which resulted in contiguous sharing and disturbances, felt while accessing the borders with Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana. It is reliably learned that two CRC (Maoist Military component with approximately a strength of 80 cadres from Chhattisgarh) has been brought by Akiraju Haragopal & RK (CCM) from Chhattisgarh to enhance their presence. Of late, there is a manifold increase in the armed Militia network that spread across the borders of all the Left Wing Extremism affected districts to commit violent activities like murder/abduction of (a) Political functionaries, (b) polling staff, and (c) security forces. Inputs from reliable sources revealed that they procured a huge quantity of explosives and have planted improvised explosive devices en-route to the polling stations in extremist areas to attack SFs/polling staff deployed for poll duties **(it would be helpful if we could provide the full form of SF)**. They formed action teams with trained cadres to annihilate their targets. All the above activities envisage that they are desperate to disrupt the poll process. Observing the Tactical Counter Offensive Campaign (TCOC), the Maoist party was equipping itself to attack the Security Forces, Political leaders, polling staff, etc., during General elections.

Posters and Pamphlets of CPI (Maoist) against General Elections- 2019







భారత కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ (మార్క్సిస్టు)
ఆంధ్రా-ఒడిషా సరిహద్దు ప్రాంత కమిటీ

తేది : 19-3-2019

పత్రికా ప్రకటన

బూటకపు పార్లమెంటరీ, అసెంబ్లీ ఎన్నికలను బహిష్కరించండి!

ప్రజల విప్లవ రాజ్యాధికారాన్ని న్యాయపరచండి!

సామ్రాజ్యవాదానికి నీవే చేస్తున్నా.

దేశంలోని బ్రహ్మణీయ హిందూ శాసనాన్ని అమలు చేస్తున్నా. జి.జె.పి,

రాష్ట్రంలోని ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానాలు అమలు చేస్తున్నా. అణగారిన కానసాగిస్తున్నా. జి.జె.డిలు

ఎన్నికల ప్రచారానికి వస్తే తన్ని తరలించండి!

ఇతర పార్టీలను ప్రజల మోలిక నీవేస్తున్నా వాటి వైఖరిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నా నిలబడండి!!

ప్రియమైన ప్రజలారా!

2019 ఏప్రిల్, మే నెలల్లో దేశంలో లోక్ సభ, అసెంబ్లీలకు ఎన్నికలు మరొకసారి ముందుకు వచ్చాయి. ఈ ఎన్నికలు ప్రజలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించేది ఎంతమాత్రం కాదు. పార్లమెంటరీ ప్రజాస్వామ్యం అనేది పచ్చి బూటకం. సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల నడుమ కొనసాగి పోటీకి వ్యక్తీకరణగా దేశంలోని దళాల నిరంకుశ బూర్జువా, బడా భూస్వామ్య వర్గాలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించే వివిధ రాజకీయ పార్టీల మధ్య పోటీకి వ్యక్తీకరణగా జరిగి ఈ దళాలకు ఎన్నికల ప్రధాన ఉద్దేశం ఏ పాలకవర్గ మూలా అధికారంలోకి రావాలో మరో 5 ఏళ్ళపాటు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల, దేశంలోని దోపిడీ వర్గాల ప్రయోజనాలు నెరవేరుస్తూ, అతేజవీరిత ప్రజానీకంపై దుర్భాసపాలన కొనసాగించాలో తేల్చడమే. అందుకు ఇవ్వడ నిజమైన ప్రజాస్వామ్యం ఉనికిలోకి రాలేదు. ప్రపంచంలోనే అతిపెద్ద ప్రజాస్వామ్యం అని ఊడరగాడుతున్నదంతా దోపిడీ వర్గాలకు ఊడిగం చేస్తూ, ఆ వర్గాల నియంతృత్వానికి ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించే నిరంకుశ పాలనకు మేలిమనుగుగానే పార్లమెంటును చూడాలి.

బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులతో భారత దళాల నిరంకుశ బూర్జువా, బడా భూస్వామ్య వర్గాలు చేసుకున్న ఒప్పందానికి అనుగుణంగా భారతదేశంలో పార్లమెంటరీ విధానం అమలులోకి వచ్చింది. పరిపాలనా, రాజకీయాలు, న్యాయవ్యవస్థ, సైన్యం, ఆర్థిక విధానాలు, విద్య, సంస్కృతి మొదలైనవి చాలా వరకు నేటికీ వలసకాలపు చక్రంలోనే కొనసాగుతున్నాయి. ఇది మన దేశ స్వతంత్ర్య పూనులపై నిర్బంధపడలేదు. కనుకనే అవి ప్రజాస్వామ్యపరిచించబడలేదు. భారత రాజ్యాంగ రూపకల్పన సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల కనసన్నల్లో వారి మార్గదర్శకత్వంలో జరిగిందే. భారత ప్రజల ప్రతినిధుల సభ అని పిలువబడే పార్లమెంటుకు గత 67 సంవత్సరాలుగా 16 పాటలుగా ఎన్నికలు జరిగాయి. ఏలో ఒక పాలకవర్గ మూలా అధికారంలోకి వస్తున్న వుంది. కాలి దోపిడీ వీడన అణగారిన అలవలమైన అర్జవలన-అర్థభూస్వామ్య సామ్రాజ్య, ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో దాని రాజ్య స్వభావంలో ఎటువంటి మార్పుకూడా రాలేదు. వీరిత ప్రజల న్యాయమైన మోలిక సమస్యలు పరిష్కారం కాలేదు. ప్రజల సమస్యలేవైనా పక్కపాటించి, ప్రజాయుద్ధం ద్వారానే పరిష్కారం అయ్యాయేమిట, పార్లమెంటు ద్వారా కాదు. పార్లమెంటు, అసెంబ్లీలు కేవలం వాదాంబర బాతఖాని క్షుణ్ణులు, కుక్కల కొట్టటాలకు నిలయాలు మాత్రమే. పార్లమెంటులో తీసుకునే నిర్ణయాల్ని ముందే రూపొందించబడతాయి. అవి బడా పారిశ్రామికవేత్తలు, బడా భూస్వాములు, వారి వక్రం వహించే కొద్ది మంది క్యాబినెట్ మంత్రులు తీసుకునే నిర్ణయాలా మాత్రమే ఉంటాయి.

ఎన్నికలు చాలా ప్రజాస్వామిక వ్యవస్థలో నిర్వహించబడి, ప్రజల ఓటుతో ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ఎన్నుకోబడి, పార్లమెంటరీ ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడుతున్నది ప్రజలను సమ్మించడానికి దోపిడీ వర్గాలు పడదని పొట్టు పడుతున్నాయి. ఈ వ్యవస్థపై కోర్కెకున్న ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని నిలబెట్టడానికి తమ శక్తినించా దారపోసి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాయి. కాలి ఓట్లను దబ్బుతో, మద్దంతో కొనడం, కుల, మత, ప్రాంతీయ, భాషా తదితర గెండ్లిమొండ్లను వాడుకోవడం ఉంది. ఈ ఎన్నికలలో నిలబడేవాళ్ళు నేరగాళ్ళు, బందిబిట్టలు, అవినీతి రాజకీయ నాయకులు,

మతోన్మాద ఫాసిస్టు పార్టీలు, సామ్రాజ్యవాద కీలుబొమ్మలు, కుంభకోణాల రాయుళ్ళు, 3వేల మంది సిక్కులను ఊడకోతకు గురిచేసిన హంతకులు, గుజరాత్ లో 2వేల మంది ముస్లింలను బలిగొన్న నరేంద్రమోడీ, అమెరికాపాలు, దళితులను ఊడకోత కోసినవాళ్ళు, మహిళపై అత్యాచారాలకు పాల్పడినవాళ్ళు ఎన్నికల్లో గెలుస్తుంటే దీన్ని ప్రజాస్వామ్యం అని చెప్పుకోవడం సిగ్గుచేటు.

గత 67 ఏళ్ళుగా అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన అన్ని పార్టీలు ప్రజల ప్రయోజనాల కోసం రాజ్యాంగంలో పొందుపర్చిన కనీస హక్కులను కూడా అమలు పర్చలేదు. అందుకనే దేశం జాతుల బంధితంగా ఉంది. నేటికి దళితులపై అమానవీయ పద్ధతుల్లో దాడులు, అంటరానితనం కొనసాగుతుంది. మహిళలకు రక్షణ కరువుంది. అధివాసులు నిర్వాసితులుగా మారుతున్నారు. ఇక్కడ ప్రజాస్వామిక మానవ హక్కుల విప్లవోద్యమాల, జాతివిముక్తి పోరాటాలను కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాల రక్షపట్టేరుల్లో ముంచుతున్నారు. రైతుల ఆత్మహత్యలు, నిరుద్యోగం, ఆకలిపావులు, అధిక ధరలకు అంతే లేకుండా పోయింది. ధనికులు మరింత ధనికులుగా, పేదలు మరింత పేదలుగా మారి దేశ సంపద కొద్ది మంది చేతుల్లో కేంద్రీకరించబడింది. దేశ సంపద ఒక్కరి చేతిలో 73% వుండగా, 99 మంది ప్రజల చేతుల్లో 27% సంపద పంపిణీ జరుగుతుంది. ఇంతటి ఆర్థిక, అసమానతలు గల సమాజంలో ప్రజాస్వామ్యం ఎలా ఉంటుంది?

2014లో జరిగిన పార్లమెంటు ఎన్నికల్లో సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు, బడా దళారీ నిరంకుశ బూర్జువా, భూస్వామ్య వర్గాల ప్రతినిధిగా ప్రాబుడీయ హిందూ ఫాసిస్టులను నరేంద్రమోడీని అధికారంలోకి తేవడానికి ప్రజలను అనేక ఆకర్షణీయమైన బూటకపు వాగ్దానాలతో, వాగదాంబరంతో ప్రజలను మరోమారు మోసగించి, వి.జె.పి నాయకత్వంలో ఎన్.డి.ఎ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అధికారంలోకి తెచ్చారు. అధికారంలోకి రాగానే ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 2 కోట్ల ఉద్యోగాలు కల్పిస్తానని 'మేక్ ఇన్ ఇండియా' పేరుతో విదేశీ పెట్టుబడులు వస్తే దేశంలో పరిశ్రమలు పెరిగి ఉద్యోగకాకాలు ఏర్పడతాయనీ, నిరుద్యోగం మాసిపోతుందని తప్పుడు ప్రచారం చేశారు. కొత్త ఉద్యోగాల మాటేమోగానీ, నోట్ల బదిలీ, జి.ఎస్.టి, 100% ఎఫ్.డి.ఐ అనుమతుల తర్వాత అనేక చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు మూతబడ్డాయి. చిన్నవ్యాపారులు ఉపాధి కోల్పోయారు. ఉన్న ఉద్యోగాలు ఊడిపోయాయి. విదేశాలలో మూలుగుతున్న 500 బిలియన్ డాలర్ల నల్లధనాన్ని వెలికితీసి, దేశంలో ప్రతిఒక్కరి ఖాతాలో 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు వేస్తానని చేసిన వాగ్దానం బుట్టడకల్పింది. లలిత్ మోడీ, సీరమ్ మోడీ, విజయమాత్య, మెమోరేచాక్కిలు వేలకోట్ల రూపాయల ప్రజాధనాన్ని బ్యాంకుల నుండి కొట్టగొట్టి దేశం విడిచి వెళ్ళిపోవడానికి మోడీ ప్రభుత్వం సహకరించింది. అవినీతి రహిత స్వచ్ఛమైన పాలన అందిస్తానని ప్రగల్భాలు పలికాడు. ఈ 5 ఏళ్ళలో మధ్యప్రదేశ్ లో వ్యాపం కుంభకోణం, రాఫెల్ యుద్ధ విమానాల కొనుగోలులో వేల కోట్ల కుంభకోణం, నితిన్ గడ్కర్ పుత్రి కుంభకోణం, కిరద్ లిజ్జత్ 450 కోట్ల పవర్ ప్లాంట్ కుంభకోణం జరిగాయి. అమెరికా కొడుకు, జైషా ఆస్తులు వేల కోట్ల పెరిగాయి. గుజరాత్ లో టాటా నాన్ ఫాక్టర్ల స్థాపించడానికి మోడీకి 30 కోట్ల ముదుపులు అందాయి. గౌతంఅబానీకి 7 బిలియన్ డాలర్ల గనుల లీజు కుంభకోణం ... ఇలా అనేక అంతులేని కుంభకోణాల పాలన సాగింది.

బడా పారిశ్రామిక వేతలకు వేలకోట్ల రూపాయల బ్యాంకు ఋణాలను మాఫీ చేసి, కొత్తఋణాలందించింది. ఋణభారంతో అల్లాడుతూ పెద్ద ఎత్తున ఆత్మహత్యలకు పాల్పడుతున్న రైతాంగానికి ఒక్క పైసా కూడా ఋణమాఫీ చేయలేదు. ప్రజా సంక్షేమ కార్యక్రమాలపై ఖర్చు నానాటికి తగ్గిస్తూ వచ్చింది. కార్పొరేట్ సంస్థలకు లాభం చేకూర్చే ఆయుష్షాన్ భారత్, పనల్ ఫీచూ యోజనా లాంటి పథకాలు ప్రవేశపెట్టింది. దేశంలో 49 కోట్ల మంది ప్రజలు రోజుకు 20 రూపాయలు కూడా ఖర్చు చేయలేని స్థితిలో అర్ధాకలితో బతుకులు వెల్లడిస్తున్నారు. కనీస ప్రాథమిక అవసరాలు కూడా పరిష్కారం కాలేదు. కానీ అచ్చేదీన్ తీసుకువచ్చామని ప్రచారం చేసుకుంటున్నారు. దాయాలానా అని చెప్పుకునే మోడీ కార్పొరేట్లకు అచ్చేదీన్ తీసుకువచ్చాడనేది స్పష్టమైంది.

ఈ 5 ఏళ్ళలో సామ్రాజ్యవాదానికి సనాతన హిందూ బ్రాహ్మణీయ భావజాలం పూర్వదల్ సంస్కృతిని మేళవించి అమలు చేశారు. ప్రజలు ఏం తినాలి, ఏం కట్టుకోవాలి, ఏం మాట్లాడాలి, ఏం రాయాలి, ఏం ఆలోచించాలి, ఏం చేయాలి అనేది ఆదేశించారు. దళితులు, ముస్లింలు, జాతులు, మహిళలు, ప్రగతిశీల శక్తులు, అభ్యుదయ వాదులు, భౌతికవాదులు, ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులు, నిజమైన ప్రజాపక్షపాతులు, దేశభక్తులు, కరుదుగడ్డిన హిందూ ఫాసిస్టు మాతాదాదులకు గురయ్యారు. రాజ్యంగబద్ధ స్వతంత్ర్య వ్యవస్థలైన ఆర్.టి.ఐ, సి.ఐ, సి.టి.ఐ, న్యాయవ్యవస్థ, ఎన్నికల వ్యవస్థలను కట్టా చేసి, మోడీ సమస్త అధికారాలను తన గొప్పల్లో, ఆర్.ఎస్.ఎస్ గొప్పల్లో పెట్టుకున్నాడు. వివిధ జాతుల పోరాటాలపై లక్షలాది పాఠామలకరి బలగాలను మొహరించి, దుర్మార్గుమైన హత్యాకాండను కొనసాగిస్తున్నాడు. సి.ఐ.ఐ(మావోయిస్టు) నాయకత్వంలో కొనసాగుతున్న విప్లవోద్యమాన్ని సమూలంగా నిర్మూలించే లక్ష్యంతో ప్రజలపై యుద్ధాన్ని తీవ్రతరం చేసింది. ప్రజాపక్షపాతులందరినీ అర్ధసన్నకశైల్స్ చేరుతో నల్లబట్టలను ప్రయోగించి తప్పుడు కేసులు బనాయించి జైళ్ళలో నిర్బంధిస్తున్నారు. తమ 5 ఏళ్ళ పాలనలో అన్ని రంగాలలో విఫలమై ప్రజావ్యతిరేకతను ఎదుర్కొంటున్న మోడీ మరోమారు ప్రజలను మోసగించడానికి నవభారత్ నిర్మాణం చేస్తానని ప్రకటిస్తున్నాడు. దీని లక్ష్యంగా అవినీతిరహిత, కులతత్వ, మతతత్వ, ధిర్రరెస్పరహిత, అభివృద్ధి చెందిన భారతదేశాన్ని నిర్మిస్తానని ప్రకటిస్తున్నాడు. కానీ నవభారత్ అసలు లక్ష్యం సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల, దళారీ నిరంకుశ బూర్జువా, బడా భూస్వామ్య వర్గాల దోపిడీ ప్రయోజనాలకు అటంకాలు లేకుండా ఉండే భారతాన్ని నిర్మించడం. వారి అధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేయడం. ఈ వర్గాల వారి అధికారానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా జరిగే అన్ని రకాల పోరాటాలను అణచివేయడమే. అన్ని వర్గాల పీడిత సెక్షన్లపై తన బ్రహ్మాండీయ హిందూఫాసిజాన్ని అమలు చేయడమే.

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

ఒడిశాలో గత 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా అధికారంలో వున్న నవీన్ పట్నాయక్ ప్రభుత్వం సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల దళారీ నిరంకుశ బూర్జువా, బడా భూస్వామ్య వర్గాలకు సేవ చేయడంలో కేంద్రాన్ని ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలను మించిపోయాడు. ఒడిశా ప్రత్యేక ఖనిజసంపదలకు నిలయమైంది. ఈ రాష్ట్రంపై కన్ను వేసిన కార్పొరేట్ సంస్థలకు సవనీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎర్రతివాడీలు పరిచి స్వాగతిస్తుంది. అనేక ఎమ్మె.ఓ.యలను కుదుర్చుకుంది. నియమగిరి, కరింగనగర్, కాశీపూర్, మాలి, దేవమాలి, దంగదేవల, బాగదొంగార్, కొడంగిమాలి, చేరుబందలలో వేదాంత, అనురాక్ లాంటి బహుళజాతి సంస్థలకు బాక్సైట్ సంపదను అప్పసంగా అప్పజెప్పి, లక్షలాది మంది అదివాసీలను వారి భూములు, అదవులను నుండి గెంబీవేయి చూస్తున్నది. ఒడిశాలో దున్నుకోవడానికి భూమిలేక, ఇతర ఉపాధి కనువై లక్షలాది మంది ప్రజలు పొట్టచేత పట్టుకొని పక్క రాష్ట్రాలకు వలస కూలీలుగా వెలుకున్నారు. అక్కడ వారు దుర్గరమైన జీవితం గడుపుతున్నారు. అంగన్వాడీలు, స్కూల్ చీఫ్సు, పోలీస్ కానిస్టేబుళ్ళు, ఇతర చిరుదొంగులు వేతనాల పెంపు, ఉద్యోగ భద్రత కోసం సంవత్సరాలుగా పోరాడుతున్నా పరిష్కారం దొరకడం లేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం గోదావరి నదిపై నిర్మిస్తున్న పోలవరం డ్యాం మూలంగా మల్గులగిరి జిల్లా, మోటు ప్రాంతంలో అనేక గ్రామాలు ముంపుకు గురై, నిర్వాసితులుగా మారే ప్రమాదం వున్నా, సవీన్ చౌన్ అంగీకారం తెలియజేస్తున్నాడు. కె.వి.కె ప్రత్యేక ప్యాకేజీని ఎన్నడో మూలకు వదేసి, కోస్తా ప్రాంత బడా భూస్వాముల, బడా పారిశ్రామికవేత్తలకు రాష్ట్రాన్ని దోచిపెడుతున్నాడు. వీరి విధానాల మూలంగా ప్రాంతీయ అసమానతలు పెరుగుతున్నాయి. కటాక్ట్ ఏరియా ప్రజల పోరాటాలను ఒకవైపు సాయుధ బలగాలతో అణచివేస్తూనే, వారిని మళ్ళీ పెట్టడానికి 100 కోట్ల ప్యాకేజీని ప్రకటించాడు. కానీ సవీన్ మోసపూరిత చాగ్గానాలను ఆ ప్రాంత ప్రజలు నమ్మకుండా పోరుబాటలో పురోగమిస్తున్నాడు.

రాష్ట్రాన్ని కేంద్ర అర్బన్లకు బలగాలు ప్రత్యేక పోలీసు బలగాలతో మోహరించి ఉద్యమిస్తున్న ప్రజలపై కిరాయి సాయుధ బలగాలను ఊసగొలిపి, ఎన్కౌంటర్ పేరుతో ప్రజలను హత్య చేయిస్తున్నాడు. మహిళలపై సాయుధ బలగాలు జరిపే అత్యాచారాలు అద్భుతమైన లేకుండా పోయింది. కుంభిలి పాఠశాలలో చదువుకుంటున్న చళిత మైనర్ బాలికపై సాయుధ బలగాలు సామాజికంగా అత్యాచారం జరిపితే వారిని కాపాడటానికే సిద్ధపడ్డాడు. ఆ అమ్మాయి అవమానం తట్టుకోలేక అత్యహత్య చేసుకున్నా. నేటికీ ఎలాంటి విచారణ చేపట్టలేదు. శారదచిట్టపడే కుంభకోణం మొదలు వివిధ ప్రభుత్వ పథకాలలో రాజకీయ నాయకులు, ఉన్నతాధికారులు మిలాఖైయి వచ్చగా ప్రజాధనాన్ని కాజేస్తున్నా. ప్రశ్నించే నాడులే లేకుండా పోయాడు. 15 ఏళ్ళుగా పారిస్తున్న సవీన్ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజావ్యతిరేక నిరంకుశ పాలనలో అన్నివర్గాల, సెక్షన్ల ప్రజల సమస్యలు మరింత జరిమయ్యాయి. ప్రజలు కనీస ప్రాథమిక సౌకర్యాలకు కూడా నోచుకోలేకపోయారు. విదేశీ పెట్టుబడులను ఆకర్షించడానికి ఇన్ఫ్రాస్ట్రక్చర్ (రోడ్లు, విమానాశ్రయాలు, విద్యుత్ ప్రాజెక్టులు, భారీ నీటి ప్రాజెక్టులు)ను అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి కోట్లాది రూపాయల ప్రజా ధనాన్ని ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నాడు.

కేంద్రంలో అధికారంలో వుండి సామ్రాజ్యవాదానికి, బడా భూస్వామ్య వర్గానికి సేవచేస్తూ, దేశంలో బ్రహ్మాతీయ హిందూ ఫాసిజాన్ని అమలు చేసిన బి.జె.పి, రాష్ట్రంలో దోపిడీ వర్గాల అనుకూల ప్రజావ్యతిరేక విధానాలు కొనసాగించిన బి.జె.పి.ఎ ఎన్నికల ప్రదానానికి గ్రామాలకు వస్తే తన్ని తరచుండి. ఇతర పార్టీలైన కాంగ్రెస్, సి.పి.ఐ, సి.పి.ఎమ్.లు వీటి వర్గ స్వభావం, వీటి గత చరిత్ర ఆచరణ అంతా సామ్రాజ్యవాద అనుకూల ప్రజావ్యతిరేకమైనదే. ఇవి ప్రతిపక్షంలో వున్నప్పుడు ప్రజల పక్షపాతులుగా పోరా పెడుతున్నప్పుడీకీ, ఇవి దోపిడీవర్గాల అనుకూలపార్టీలే. ఈ పార్టీలు ఎన్నికల ప్రదానానికి వస్తే ప్రజల మౌలిక సమస్యలపై వీరి వైఖరిమేదో ప్రశ్నించండి.

మన దేశంలోని అర్ధవలస-అర్ధభూస్వామ్య దోపిడీ వ్యవస్థ స్థానంలో సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక రాజకీయ సమానత్వంలో కూడిన సమాజం ప్రస్తుత పార్లమెంటుల ద్వారా సాధ్యపడదు. దేశంలో సకల సంపదలు సృష్టిస్తున్న ప్రజలే దోపిడీ లేని సమాజాన్ని వర్గపోరాటం, ప్రజాయుద్ధం ద్వారా వారే స్వయంగా నిర్మించుకోవాలి. ఈ బాటకపు ఎన్నికలను బహిష్కరించి, దోపిడీ వ్యవస్థ స్థానంలో నిజమైన ప్రజాస్వామ్యం స్వాధీనంబనపై ఆధారపడిన భారత ప్రజల ప్రజాస్వామిక రిపబ్లిక్ సమాఖ్య నిర్మాణం కోసం, 'దున్నేవారికి భూమి ప్రాతిపదికన' వ్యవసాయక విప్లవమే జరుగుగా సూతన ప్రజాస్వామిక విప్లవాన్ని విజయవంతం చేసే లక్ష్యంతో కార్మిక, కర్రక, మైలి పునాదిగా కార్మికవర్గం, రైతాంగం, పెటే బూర్జువావర్గం, చేరీయ బూర్జువా వర్గాలతో కూడిన విప్లవ బక్త సంఘటన ఆధారంగా కొనసాగుతున్న దీర్ఘకాలిక ప్రజాయుద్ధంలో భాగస్వాములు కండి. గ్రామ గ్రామాన విప్లవ ప్రజా రాజ్యాధికార కమిటీలను నిర్మించుకుందాం. భారత ప్రజాస్వామిక విప్లవాన్ని పురోగమింపజేద్దాం రండి.

విప్లవాభివందనాలతో,

కార్మిద్య

గజేష్,

ఎ.బి.ఐ. ఎస్.జె.సి.

సి.పి.ఐ (మావోయిస్టు).

Meeting organised by CPI (Maoist) against General Elections- 2019 in Visakha Agency

During March-2019, Maoists appealed to the public of Galikonda, Korukonda, Peddabailu, Cut-Off, and Chintoor (is this chintoor or Chittoor) areas through pamphlets, banners, posters, and organising meetings to boycott Elections in Andhra Pradesh.



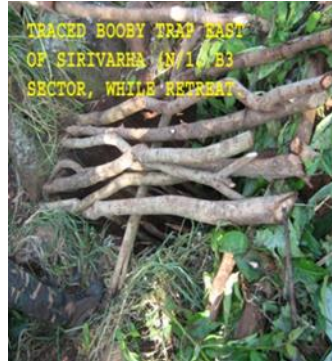
Set ablaze of Bus and track at Sarivella area, **Chintoor**, East Godavari by CPI (Maoist) on 29.01.2019 **(Is this Chintoor or Chittoor)**



IEDS Planted in **Chintoor** Area (East Godavari)- **(Is this Chintoor or Chittoor)**



Booby Traps Made of Local Materials (Visakha)



Election Offences (2009 & 2014):

- Maoist party indulged in two offences of snatching of the EVMs during 2014 and two offences of Arson and looting in 2009 Elections in Visakhapatnam District.
- Maoists snatched away ballot boxes and EVMs at Busiputu and Palakajeedi and set ablaze a commander jeep of polling staff in the 2014 Elections.
- Three Maoist Action Team members were apprehended at Hukumpeta (VSP District) during the 2014 Elections.
- A total of 26 EOFs (Exchanges of Fire) took place in AOBSC, in which 47 extremists were killed & 88 arms recovered.
- 375 Maoist cadres were arrested, and 448 surrendered.

Left-Wing Extremists offences - 2014-19:

- Maoists committed 110 offences, in which 23 civilians, including one MLA and ex. MLA of TDP & two Policemen were killed.

Maoist strategy during General Elections - 2019:

- Widespread campaign to boycott Elections through propaganda.
- Capture the polling booths and damage the Electronic Voting Machines.
- Threaten /attack/abduct/murder the polling staff & political leaders (especially TDP/BJP leaders).
- Form Action Teams to eliminate important targets.
- Damage Public and Private Properties.
- Ambush/IED attacks on Security Forces while on poll duties.
- Paralyse transport system by damaging bridges, culverts, etc.
- Threaten and assault voters.

Counter strategy by Police:

- Collect advanced intelligence about the movement of Maoists/Militia.
- Sensitise and relocate Maoist targets residing in interior areas.
- Organise Area domination/ROPs/CASOs by district guards/Greyhounds /CPMFs.
- Deploy adequate force at highly affected polling stations along with the reinforcement teams.
- Deploy counter action teams in LWE areas to neutralise action teams.
- Share inputs and organise Joint Operations with neighbouring States (Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Telangana).
- Ensure safe passage to polling staff.

- Create proper & strategic deployment of forces for clusters (group of polling station locations).
- Scan the culverts and bridges en-route the polling stations by BD Teams.
- Surprise and dynamic vehicle check at vulnerable places at different timings.
- Mount border check posts to contain illegal transportation of explosives, arms, money, liquor, etc.
- Campaign about the action teams by displaying posters containing photographs of Action teams members in public places.
- Infuse confidence in voters through Psy-Ops, using posters and pamphlets on the evil designs of the Maoists, and aid them in freely participating in the polling activities of LWE areas.
- Special focus on polling stations located on borders.
- Proper briefing and de-briefing to CPMFs and other forces deployed for poll duties.
- Request for relocation of inaccessible polling stations.

POLICE PREPAREDNESS DURING PREPOLL OF GE-2019

- The Director-General of Police of Andhra Pradesh convened an Inter-State coordination meeting in Feb 2019 at Tirupathi with all DGs of bordering States to discuss the General Election of 2019, including the LWE issues.
- The Andhra Pradesh DGP convened a joint session with officers of APSP, Greyhounds, Intelligence, SIB, and SP Visakhapatnam Rural at Visakhapatnam regarding the General Elections of 2019.
- ADG Operations and IGP SIB conducted one-day meetings at all District Headquarters. They reviewed the preparedness and counter-strategy of local Police and CPMF in the run-up to the General Elections 2019. All the preparations were thoroughly checked.
- Convened Regional level coordination meetings on LWE issues involving SPs of the bordering districts of Odisha,

Telangana, and Chhattisgarh.

Subject	Vishakhapatnam	East-Godavari	Vizianagaram	Srikakulam	West-Godavari
No. of Militia neutralised/Bindover	25	142	15	--	--
No. of parties place for operations	120	90	50	25	20
Jt. Ops with neighbouring States	04	10	01	--	--
No. of Border Check posts	05	08	06	12	03
CPMF companies deployed	09 (BSF)	09 (BSF)	04 (ITBP)	04 (ITBP)	05 (ITBP)

Annexure 1 Comparative Statement of Maoist Violence

Parameters	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No. of incidents	14	37	22	20	13	04
Murder Cases (No. of deaths)	4 (4)	5 (6)	5 (5)	4 (5)	2 (3)	--
Policemen killed	--	--	1 (PC)	1 (HG)	--	--
Civilians killed	4	6	5	5	3	--
Exchange of Fire with Police	1	12	4	3	--	01
Extremists	4	2	7	2	--	02

killed						
Attach on Police by Maoists (including landmines)	1	--	1 (land mine)	1 (land mine)	2 (land mine)	--
Arson	1	4	--	5	2	01
Extremists arrested	79	95	54	60	67	15
Extremists surrendered	93	100	58	78	101	18
Arms recovered	17	28	15	20	5	03
Property damages (Rs. in lakhs)	40	1224.40	0.5	85	30	0.65

Subject	Visakhapatnam	East Godavari	Vizianagaram	Srikakulam	West Godavari
No. of affected constituencies	02 AC & 1 PC	01 AC & 01 PC	03 AC & 1 PC	03 AC	1 AC
No. of affected Polling Stations locations	66	129	89	23	47
No. of cluster villages	116	20	28	10	08
No. of communication shadow zones	247	31	38	65	12
No. of Polling	12	03 (02 agree	06	--	--

Stations requested for relocation s		d)			
--	--	----	--	--	--

Current Scenario in Left-Wing Extremist Districts in Andhra Pradesh

Five districts in Andhra Pradesh are Maoists infested. Visakhapatnam is categorised as the worst affected among the above districts.

Maoists Violence 2014-2019: So far, 03 incidents were reported in 2019, when compared to 13 in 2018, 20 in 2017, 22 in 2016 (Refer Annexure-I). Sri Kidari Sarweswara Rao, MLA and Sri. Siveri Soma, Ex-MLA, Araku were intercepted & shot dead by Maoists at Livitiputtu (V) of Dumbriguda (M) on 23rd September 2018. 713 Polling Stations were located in Extremist affected areas.

PART 2

5

2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ANDHRA
PRADESH

The general election of Andhra Pradesh was conducted on the 11th of April, 2019. Many changes and challenges were experienced in the general election of 2019 as it was the first time the state held the elections without the support of Telangana. Even though Telangana got separated from Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the elections conducted in 2014 were done unanimously, with the help of the police and administrative services from both states. However, after the elections are over, the state got divided entirely, and half of the police and administrative forces were taken up by Telangana. Hence, when the state approached another general election, the police force faced so many unexpected challenges. Being the state nodal officer from the police department for the 2019 General election, I have gone through ups and downs from the announcement of elections till the results were out. This book is a report of my journey before, during, and after the elections were held.

6

MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

The model code of conduct (MCC) put forward by the Election Commission of India is a set of guidelines that helps in undertaking a smooth election procedure. It gives a code of conduct to the political parties and candidates regarding the mode of speeches that could be spoken, the conduct expected from the candidates and other party members before, during, and after the election, the general conduct that ought to be observed etc. This chapter will give a glimpse of the model code of conduct that the Election Commission of India is issuing.

General Conduct: The general code of conduct provides stipulated rules regarding the conduct that ought to be followed by parties and candidates. It clearly states that parties or candidates should restrict themselves from involving in activities that may intensify existing differences, create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes, communities, religions, or regions.

If the political parties criticize other parties, the tone of the criticisms should be constricted to the policies, programs, records, and work of the criticized party. Any other criticism involving the private life of the candidates or those of the party's leaders should be avoided. It is also important to make sure that any other allegations which are not connected with the public activities of the leaders should also be avoided.

Likewise, unverified and distorted allegations should also be avoided while criticizing the opposition party or candidate.

(.....)

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE GUIDANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

I. General Conduct

1. No party or candidate shall include in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic.
2. Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and Candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided.
3. There shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes. Mosques, Churches, Temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda.
4. All parties and candidates shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are "corrupt practices" and offences under the election law, such as bribing of voters, intimidation of voters, impersonation of voters, canvassing within 100 meters of polling stations, holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll, and the transport and conveyance of voters to and from polling station.
5. The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home-life shall be respected, however much the political parties or candidates may resent his political opinions or activities. Organizing demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinions or activities shall not be resorted to under any circumstances.
6. No political party or candidate shall permit its or his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall etc., without his permission for erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.
7. Political parties and candidates shall ensure that their supporters do not create obstructions in or break up meetings and processions organized by other parties. Workers or sympathisers of one political party shall not create disturbances at public meetings organized by another political party by putting questions orally or in writing or by distributing leaflets of their own party. Processions shall not be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are held by another party. Posters issued by one party shall not be removed by workers of another party.

(The detailed note on the model code of conduct is available here:
www.eci.gov.in/mcc/)

IMPORTANT ISSUES DURING ELECTIONS PETITION TO ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA BY YSRCP MEMBER OF RAJYA SABHA

On 25.03.2019, Sri. V.Vijaya Sai Reddy, of Rajya Sabha member and the National General Secretary of YSRCP, put in a representation to the Election Commission of India. He alleged that the Andhra Pradesh state government has been appointing senior police officers in responsible positions to influence the slated elections for the Parliament & Assembly during April 2019. **Sri. R. P.Thakur, I.P.S.** was appointed as the Director-General of Police without sending the panel to Union Public Service Commission and ignoring the senior officers. It was accused that he is more pliable and accommodative to the ruling party's interests and hence was given the post. The Government of Andhra Pradesh did not take any action on the directions of the Supreme Court. Further, the following issues or instances are brought to the notice of the Election Commission of India by way of his petition.

Alleged Large scale booking of criminal cases against YSRCP workers against form – 7 submissions: YSRCP has brought to the notice of the Election Commission the issue of

- (a) large-scale duplications,
- (b) corrupting the electoral rolls,
- (c) directed deletion of votes of YSRCP sympathisers

(d) besides the inclusion of bogus voters.

Once this hit the headlines, the DGP and DG of Intelligence directed the district police to target the complainants and harassed them with bind over cases (107 Cr.P.C., etc.). Until the Ninth of March, 2019, the police have registered 438 cases exclusively on Form-7 complainants and 99% of them are active YSRCP workers. The objective is to file bind-over cases on the workers of the YSRCP, harass them, discourage them from campaigning and create some sense of fear.

Sri Vijaya Sai Reddy also alleged that from 2014 to 2017, ACB sleuths targeted only non-Kamma officers and booked cases.

He has also mentioned the detailed list of accused.

2014- 09
2015- 22
2016- 46
2017- 36

Anti-Corruption Bureau Cases List

SL. No.	Name and Designation of the AO (kindly provide the full form)
	2014
1	B.Venkatamurali Krishna, MVI, Gannavaram, Krishna Dist.
2	K.Vinayak Prasad, Divisional Engineer, APEPDCL, Kadiri, Ananthapur Dist.
3	V. Sudhakar Reddy, Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Kurnool
4	R.Venkata Vara Prasad, Asst. Project Director, APMIP, Srikakulam
5	Korukonda Ramesh, Senior Environmental Engineer, Visakhapatnam
6	Shaik Mohd Jilani, Electrician, Gangamma Temple, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist
7	K.Sivasankar Prasad, Surveyor-cum-Draughtsman, Visakhapatnam
8	Y.Nagaraja Vara Prasad, Deputy Director, Guntur.
9	Tammineni Bhaskar Rao, DSP (Retd.), Visakhapatnam

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

	2015
1	Dintakuthy Sekhar, Deputy Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam
2	Cherukupalli Suryaprakash, CTO, Nellore
3	V.Rajendra Prasad, Regional Director, Rajahmundry, EG Dist
4	M.Venkata Ramakrishna, Dy. Exe. Engineer, PR Dept., Srikakulam
5	M.V.N.Venkata Rao, Dy. E.E., Bhogapuram, Vizianagaram Dist
6	J.Jithendra, Dy. Chief Electrical Officer, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
7	L.Santha Rao, Executive Engineer, GVMC, Visakhapatnam
8	Sappa Ramakrishna Das, Sub-Registrar, Dwarakanagar, Visakhapatnam
9	Potla Krishnaiah, Town Planning Tracer, Nellore
10	Sampathirao Ramesh, Motor Vehicle Inspector, Visakhapatnam
11	Lakkireddi Sridhar Reddy, Dist Panchayat Officer, Eluru W.G. Dist
12	Y.Bharatha Lakshmi, Senior Asst., Srikakulam
13	Jarapala Bala Naik, MVI, Srikakulam
14	Venkata Nagabhushan Rao, Asst. Engineer, Kakinada, EG Dist
15	Vibhuthi Suresh, Head Master, Kanaparthipadu, Nellore Dist
16	Ganta Susheela, Tahsildar, Sangam (M), Nellore Dist
17	B.Gopal Naik, Deputy Exe. Engineer, Banaganapalli, Kurnool Dist
18	D.Sankara Reddy, Deputy E.E., R&B, Yemmiganur, Kurnool Dist
19	Duppala Ravi Kumar, Asst. Exe Engineer, Visakhapatnam
20	G.Veeraiah, Div. Panchayat Officer, Guntur
21	B.Sai Kumar, Architectural Draughtsman, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
22	Nakka Ananda Kumar, Sub-Register, Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam

2016	
1	E.Ramasubba Rao, Asst. Divisional Engineer, APSPDCL, Gunadala, Krishna
2	PVV Durga Prasada Rao, Sub Register, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
3	Mamilapalli Adishesu, Asst. Commissioner, P&E, Chagallu, WG Dist
4	Ch.Venkateswara Rao, Senior Assistant, R&B, Guntur
5	Thokala Bhupathi Reddy, Dy. Exe. Officer, Kodandaramswamy Temple, TTD
6	Pilli Pothu Raju, Joint Sub Registrar, Visakhapatnam
7	K.Ravi Shankar, Addl. Asst. Engineer, APSPDCL, Guntur
8	Shaik Hussain, Inspector, Coastal Security PS, Visakhapatnam
9	B.Venkata Rao, Addl. Asst. Engineer, APSPDCL, Vijayawada, Krishna
10	Budigi Maddileti, Deputy Exe. Engineer, Madanapalli, Chittoor Dist
11	B.Basivi Reddy, Retd. DFP., Chintalapalli, Visakhapatnam Dist
12	Yasam Nanda Kishore, Sub Register, Stone Housepet, Nellore
13	Pilli Chinnodu, MVI, O/o the RTO, Vizianagaram
14	P.Venkata Seshu Babu, Executive Engineer, Nandyal, Kurnool Dist
15	Shaik Fazular Rahaman, Town Planning Officer, Visakhapatnam
16	M.Narendra Reddy, Superintendent, TTD, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist
17	V.Venkata Satyanarayana, Dy. Exe Engineer, Eluru, WG Dist
18	Reddy Venugopal Rao, Asst. Engineer of Housing, Saluru, Vizianagaram Dist
19	Audimoolam Mohan, Dy. Transport Commissioner, Kakinada, EG Dist
20	PSV Anjaneyulu, Chairman of Co-op., Dept, Puttaparthi, Anantapur Dist
21	N.Satyam, Asst. Engineer, Housing Dept., Badangi, Vizianagaram Dist

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

22	J.Rathnamaiah, Tahsildar, OD Cheruvu (M), Anantapur Dist
23	G.Durga Prasada Rao, Exe. Engineer, Rajahmundry, EG Dist
24	B.Swama Srinivas Naik, MVI, Palakollu, WG Dist
25	B.Seetharamaiah, VRO, Vemireddipalli (V), Krishna Dist
26	M.Vijayalakshmi, Project Director, Visakhapatnam
27	Seethalam Sekhar., Dy. Commissioner, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
28	Karri Bhaskar Rao, Superintending Engineer, Visakhapatnam
29	B.Thangavelu, Treasure, TTD, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist
30	Vijaya Sagar Babu, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad
31	Chinta Vidya Sagar, Executive Engineer, Vizianagaram
32	Ravu Appa Rao, Motor Vehicle Inspector, Kakinada, EG Dist
33	Kolikipudi Ramprasad, RTO, Nellore
34	Ramakoti Lingeswara Rao, Supdt. Engineer, NTPC, Ibrahimpattam, Krishna
35	N.Poornachandra Rao, RTO, Nellore
36	Koruprolu Muralikrishna, DCTO, Kavali, Nellore Dist
37	Dayam Pedda Ranga Rao, MVI, Itchapuram, Sriakakulam Dist
38	Jallepalli Venkata Rao, Deputy Collector, ITDA, Sethampeta, Srikakulam Dist
39	Girada Kranthi Kiran, Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Pandrangi, Visakhapatnam
40	Billa Sanjeevaiah, C&IG, SR, Hyderabad
41	Kora Jaya Raju, CEO, Kakinada, EG Dist
42	Uppada Swrajya Lakshmi, DM&HO, Kurnool
43	C.Venkatanarayana Reddy, CTO, Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram Dist
44	Katam Lakshmi Bhaskar, Addl. Commissioner, P&E, Vijayawada
45	Subhas Chandra Patro, Ey. Exe. Engineer, R&B, Visakhapatnam
46	Puvvada Srinivasulu, Sub Engineer, APSPDCL, Sunnapubethi, Nellore Dist

	2017
1	Gopuram Muni Venkata Narayana, Jt. Director, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
2	Devisetty Durga Prasad, DSP, PTC, Ongole, Prakasam Dist
3	Bobba Rami Reddy, Chief Executive Officer, MA&UD, Nellore
4	BTV Rama Rao, Tahsildar, Bheeminipatnam, Visakhapatnam
5	Gaddam Vijay Ganesh Babu, Sub Treasury Officer, Gannavaram Krishna Dist
6	Mummanam Rajeswar Rao, Dy. Inspector of Survey, O/o Special Officer-cum- Joint Collector, (ULC), Visakhapatnam
7	Maley Gangadharam, Engineer-in-chief (Admn.), R&B, Vijayawada, Krishna
8	B.Jagadeswar Reddy, Chief Engineer, AP Education Welfare & Infrastructure Dev. Corpn., Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
9	M.Balaprakasah, District Register, Kakinada, EG Dist
10	Boyala Venkatesam, Junior Assistant, District Police Office, Tirupati.
11	Dayam Bhaskara Rao, Senior Assistant, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
12	Ch.Naga Venkat Hyma Rao, Regional Transport Officer, O/o DTC, Sriakakulam
13	Karanam Venkata Ranga Sai Kumar, Joint Secretary, AP Secretariat, Velagapudi, Guntur Dist
14	Bayyavarapu Suresh Babu, Addl. Director of Industries, Guntur
15	Cheemalakonda Sai, Executive Officer, Krishna Dist
16	Majji Sankara Raju, Gazetted Superintendent, Srikakulam
17	Vempadapu Atchi Naidu, Superintendent, GVMC, Visakhapatnam
18	Nakka Suresh, Dy. Project Engineer, Rural Elec., Co-op. Society, Parawada & Munagapaka Stations, Visakhapatnam
19	Doddapaneni Venkaiah Naidu, Sub Register, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

20	Pamu Pandu Ranga Rao, Engineer-in-chief, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist
21	Dr. Nalli Babu Vijaya Kumar, Professor, Andhra Medical College, VSP
22	Maddela Nagaraju, Asst. Divisional Engineer (O), Allagadda, Kurnool Dist
23	Poreddi Srinivasulu Reddy, Exe. Officer, Sri Talpagiri Rangannadha Swamy Temple, Nellore
24	Ravipati Annapumaiah, Hostel Welfare Officer, Yetigattu, Eluru, EG Dist
25	Koleri Krishna Reddy, Spl. Grade Town Planning Officer, TUDA, Tirupathi, Chittoor Dist
26	Mandapathi Bala Kutumbara Rao, Asst. Secretary, AMC, Guntur
27	Srungarapu Venkata Narender, Junior Assistant, Ongole, Prakasam Dist
28	Abdul Saleem Mahammad, Dy. E.E., Bhimadole, WG Dist
29	K.Raghavendra Rao, Supdt. Engineer, R&B, Guntur Dist
30	Veeranki Ranga Rao, AE (Electrical), APEPDCL, O/o ADE, Achutapuram, Visakhapatnam Dist
31	Nangoth Swamy, District Inspector, Legal Metrology, Kurnool
32	Avineni Prasad, Municipal Commissioner, Naidupet Municipality Nellore Dist
33	K.Venkata Trinada Prasad, Asst. Dist. Fire Officer, I/c Dist Fire Officer, Konthapeta (M), EG Dist
34	Golla Venkata Raghu, Director of Town & Country Planning, Gorentla, Guntur
35	Naluri Venkata Siva Prasad, Jr. Technical Officer, Vijayawada Mpl. Corporation, Krishna Dist
36	Kovvuru Venkata Narayana, Senior Assistant, O/o CDPO, ICDS, Kadiri, West, Ananthapur Dist.

IN ANOTHER PETITION, Sri Vijaya Sai Reddy raised specific allegations against Sri **A.B.Venkateshwar Rao IPS**, the former DGP of Intelligence, and against **OSD Sri T.Yoganand**, IPS, Sri **Madhava Rao**, and **Sri Ghattamaneni Srinivas**, IPS.

He complained that they were working in favour of the ruling party with the active support of DGP Sri R.P.Thakur. Two retired police officers **Sri. T.Yoganand and Sri. Madhava Rao contracted to work as OSDs in** Andhra Pradesh Intelligence, being of the same “Kamma” community of the CM of AP, were actively engaged in the political assignments and clandestine tasks entrusted by the transferred DG intelligence and with the active support of DGP Sri. R.P.Thakur. The state Government posted **Sri. Ghattamaneni Srinivas, IPS of “Kamma” Community, as DIG of** coordination and Law and Order in the Police Head Quarters (PHQ), a post that never existed earlier and was only created to play a crucial role just before the elections. As the SP of Chief Minister’s native district Chittoor, as the Range DIG of Kurnool and in-charge of Anantapuramu range, he completed the politically arranged task of posting TDP recommended officers as Inspectors and Sub-inspectors in all the Law & Order posts (Police stations and circles) in both the ranges of Ananthapuramu and Kurnool before the notification. After this, Ghattamaneni Srinivas, IPS, acted as a link and coordinator between the CMO, Intelligence, and DGP Office, and as the nerve centre for all the political manipulations, using the police machinery of the state.

As per the concerns raised above, he requested the Election Commission of India to take necessary actions as follows:

- Immediately cease the interference and involvement of the transferred DG Intelligence Sri. A. B. Venkateswara Rao IPS, who, despite his transfer, continues to interfere and use the police machinery, with the support of the DGP Sri. R. P. Thakur, IPS.
- Order him to report at the secretariat and make himself visible to restrict himself from engaging in any nefarious activity clandestinely. Surveillance may also be ordered to be mounted to ensure the restraint of this recalcitrant officer.
- To terminate the services of the two retired officers (Sri. T.Yoganand & Sri Madhava Rao) working as OSDs in the intelligence department.
- To remove and relocate Sri. Gattameneni Srinivas from the post of DIG Coordination and L&O at the DGP Office.

- Transfer the highly partisan DGP Sri. R. P. Thakur, IPS, so that the police machinery maintains its professional standards as expected during general elections.
- To set up Control Room / Emergency Response Call Center in the CEO's office and in the DGP Office (PHQ) to attend and respond to all political parties' distress calls in a transparent and accountable manner.
- Establish similar Control Rooms/ Call Centers jointly by the Electoral Officers (Collectors) and SPs at every district.
- Deploy Election Observer/s in the DGP office (PHQ) to monitor the Election Control Room and the Police machinery during the remaining crucial few days before the polls and on the poll day.

Police Department Shamelessly Politicized: Several head Constables were recently promoted as Assistant Sub Inspectors a few days before the announcement of the Election schedule, obviously to win their confidence. This resulted in a chain of promotions from Constable to Head Constable and also from ASIs to SIs. Furthermore, the DGP organised a felicitation to the Chief Minister by the Police machinery unprecedentedly. He further alleged that the incidents that happened in the felicitation were more interesting. District police Associations Presidents came to the stage, praised DGP and Chief Minister, and loudly promised to ensure the party's victory.

Posting officers belonging to Chief Minister's community in focal posts: Just before the poll schedule was announced, 129 police personnel were promoted as CIs/DSP's/SP's, duly creating supernumerary posts. As a principle, officers holding supernumerary positions were not expected to be given focal posts.

Against this tradition, 32 officers belonging to the Chief Minister's community were given focal posts relating to Intelligence and Law & Order that significantly influence election management. The allegations of the above were verified. The election process was underway under the strict supervision of the chief election officer of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, all the police department acts were on the public gaze and domain and were watched by the press and the media.

Allegations raised against Sri A.B.VENKATESHWAR RAO, IPS, DGP, Intelligence

Sri Vijaya Sai Reddy alleged that despite his transfer, Sri. A .B. Venkateshwar Rao, IPS, has failed to report at the Police Headquarters till date (07-04-2019), and his whereabouts were not known officially. This allegation was factually incorrect. Vide G.O.Rt. No.750.GAD (SC.C). Dept. dt.29.03.2019, Sri. A. B. Venkateshwar Rao IPS was transferred and was directed to report to the Police Head Quarters. Accordingly, he reported for duty at Police Headquarters on 29.03.2019. He applied for casual leave from 02.04.2019 to 03.04.2019 and one day Optional Holiday on 04.04.2019 with permission to avail public holidays from 05.04.2019 to 07.04.2019, on personal affairs and obtained proper proceedings from the DGP.

Moreover, the new Additional DGP of Intelligence has taken over the charge, and the entire intelligence machinery was reporting to the new incumbent.

Phone Tapping

The matter related to phone tapping is sub-judice vide Writ Petition (CrI.)No. 461 of 2019 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi at New Delhi 22.02.2019.

Visit's to CM's Residence

The allegation that he was travelling to Hon'ble CM's Residence clandestinely is not correct. The petitioner had a wrong opinion that the police machinery was being actively distributing money using vehicles. In fact, Flying squads, check posts, and static surveillance teams with multilevel and inter-department functionaries were being operated in all the constituencies to oversee the seizure of illicit liquor, cash, kind, arms and explosives.

From time to time, the daily situation reports were submitted in Law & Order (LOR) reports and were forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh. 577 Static Surveillance Teams (SST), 683 Flying Squads, 343 Check Posts, and 714 MCC Teams (Model Code of Conduct) functioned across the state to monitor the election process.

One hundred and two Election Commission observers moved across the state to detect any MCC violations/ illegal activity. Further, flying squads with Multi-Member Teams of various departments such as “IT, Commercial Tax, Police, Magistrate were also functioning under the watchful eyes of the above. Hence, checking and transporting cash was not at all possible, as alleged by the petitioner. Under the watchful eyes of the observers and the Multi Departmental Mechanism, it was impossible to carry out a clandestine activity of distributing money by police as alleged. The allegations that there existed systematically inflicted severe harassment upon opposition parties, making it difficult and frustrating for other parties to proceed peacefully with their electoral engagement on the ground, was also found incorrect. The other opposition parties such as BJP, Janasena, Congress, Communist parties are not indulging in mudslinging activity on Police machinery.

Re-employment of Retired Officers: Regarding the issue of Sri **T. Yoganand and Madhava Rao**, there was precedence in the united Andhra Pradesh, where retired officers with intelligence background were taken on a contract basis like ex: 1) Sri Venkat Reddy 2) Sri Daniel and others for their skillsets/expertise. The state government via policy vide GO Ms. No. 48Finance (HR.V) Department, Govt. of AP dated 23.04.2018, decided to take specialist services on an outsourcing/contract basis. In this context, Sri Yoganand and Madhava Rao (Police Officers) were taken into the intelligence and other police officers like PVS. Ramakrishna (Intelligence Security Wing), Abraham Lincoln (ACB), UmaPathi (AP Transco), J. Satyanarayana (ISW/ Secretariat), belonging to different communities, were also taken on a contract basis over the last five years. **Madhava Rao** was taken on a contract basis about two years back to utilise his rich experience working 11 years in the intelligence department. Immediately after the bifurcation of the state, there was an acute shortage of officers in both states. Post bifurcation, the cadre strength of the two states of Telangana and A. P. were not determined. In this context, the services of the experienced retired police officers were taken on a need basis in different organisations. Caste happens to be just a coincidence. **Sri Ghattamaneni Srinivas** was posted as the DIG of Law and Order and Coordination of AP on 31.10.2018. AIG of L&O post was upgraded to DIG (L&O).

He is a highly decorated officer with rich experience in Anti-Naxal, Counter-Insurgency, and L&O. He functioned as the Superintendent of Police (SP) in Vishakhapatnam & East Godavari, the Maoist affected districts along Andhra Odisha Border (AOB). Further, he had a very successful and long tenure in the Special Intelligence Bureau/Branch (SIB), a specialised Intelligence wing dedicated to collecting intelligence reports on Naxal activities.

A. P. was facing significant challenges and threats from Maoists, which was indicated with the recent incident of the killing of Araku MLA, Sri Kidari Sarveswara Rao, and Ex -MLA, Siveri Somu. To utilise his rich experience, he had been posted as the DIG of Law and Order & Coordination.

It is further informed that there was an acute shortage of officers for more posts, particularly at Superintendent of Police and above level for field postings. As the in-charge of coordination, he also handled matters relating to public grievances and other state coordination, besides duties associated with the Law and Order issues.

As the SP of Chittoor, the Range DIG of Kurnool, and in-charge of Anantapur Range, he allegedly completed the politically arranged task of posting TDP recommended officers such as Inspectors and Sub – Inspectors in all the law and order posts before the notification. T

he postings of sub-inspectors in the districts were made by the Superintendents of Police and not by the Deputy Inspector General of Police. Again, the claim that he was involved in the transfer and postings of DSP rank and above officers was incorrect, as he was not a member of the Police Establishment Board (PEB). Out of 91 Sub-Divisions headed by DSP Rank Officers, there were 33 numbers of OCs, 35 BCs, and 13 SCs/STs. In each case, the critical postings of L&O were given to Officers with a proven track record of merit.

Along with that, the competence and integrity of officers were analysed, and special focus was given to ensuring that all sections of society are duly represented.

The allegation that the elevation of Ghattamaneni Srinivas to the Police Headquarters to politicise it was also found incorrect. IGs and ADGs were appointed as staff officers to DGP to support and assist the election procedures. DIG of L&O was not involved as it is a very junior cadre.

For every General Elections, election cells will be formed at Sub Division level, District level, Range level, and at the State level, i.e., in the office of the DGP. AIG admin assisted by eight DSPs maintains the Election Cell, with four Inspectors, five SIs, HCs/PCs 21, Ministerial Staff, i.e., four Office Superintendentands, Senior Assistants /Junior Assistants.

There will be several sections in the election cell to deal with deployment of force, to monitor Daily Situation Reports (DSR) of all districts, sections to oversee Model Code of Conduct cases, section for seizures, similarly section to receive petitions from various agencies and to report back to the concerned. It is inappropriate to say that all the petitions and representations are drafted and prepared by Sri Ghattamaneni Srinivas. AO Admin deals with the petitions and inquiries

MURDER OF Y. S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY

Sri Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy, the brother of late Sri Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy (former Chief Minister of united Andhra Pradesh) and younger paternal uncle of Sri Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy, the present Chief Minister and former opposition leader of Andhra Pradesh, unfortunately, met with a mysterious death in his house at Pulivendula, a small town in the YSR Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh (AP). It happened on the intervening night of 14-15.03.2019 and came to notice on the morning of 15.03.2019. The deceased was a popular figure throughout the length and breadth of the State of AP and outside. He has served as the MLA of Pulivendula constituency from 1989 to 1999, as the Member of Lok Sabha for Kadapa Parliamentary constituency from 1999 to 2009, and as the Member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council in 2009. He worked as the Minister for Agriculture. His gruesome and untimely death, when the election for the State of AP was notified and scheduled to be on 11.04.2019, created chaos. He was expected by many of his followers to contest during this election, which created severe problems in the state's political sphere. The facts surrounding his death were unfolded through Crime No.84/2019, registered by the Police of Pulivendula Police Station. It was based on the report given by Sri M. V. Krishna Reddy, the Personal Assistant of the deceased. The statements are thus:

IN HIS REPORT, Sri M. V. Krishna Reddy stated that on 15.03.2019, early in the morning at about 5.30 A.M., he went to the deceased's house, but the deceased did not awake by then. After reading the newspaper for half an hour, he phoned Smt Y. S. Sowbhagyamma, the deceased's wife, and informed that the deceased did not wake up and so he would wake him up, but she instructed him not to disturb the deceased as he might have come home late in the night. After half an hour, the cook Lakshmi and her son Prakash came. Then he asked Lakshmi to wake up the deceased as otherwise, he would shout at him for the delay. Lakshmi came and informed that despite her efforts in calling the deceased, there was no response. Then the watchman Rangaiah came and informed that the side door was found open. Then Krishna Reddy and Prakash went inside and saw that the door of the bedroom was also opened. In the bedroom, they found about two litres of blood pooled on the ground. However, the deceased was not found there. Then they went inside the attached bathroom, where they found the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood. When checked, there was no pulse beat. There were injuries on the forehead, back of the head, and on the palm of the deceased. Krishna Reddy then informed Prakash that the deceased was no more and informed the wife and son-in-law of the deceased by phone. He also mentioned that he was unaware of the cause of the death.

The complaint was given at 8.00 A.M. at Pulivendula Urban Police Station, and the same was registered as Cr.No.84/2019 initially under Section 174 Cr.P.C. After the inquest, the section of law in FIR was altered to Section 302 IPC. On the orders of the DGP of AP, a Special Investigation Team (for short, 'the SIT') is constituted to investigate the case as the case is sensational. On the death of Sri Y. S. Vivekananda Reddy, TDP State party General Secretary Sri Varla Ramaiah sent a letter to the Chief Electoral Officer of AP seeking his indulgence.

Sri Varla Ramaiah represented neither the YSR Congress Party nor its functionaries, including President Jaganmohan Reddy and its spokesperson Smt. Vasireddy Padma is the informants or witnesses either directly or under the circumstances. As per the news reports, Sri Jaganmohan Reddy and his mother Smt Vijaya Lakshmi came to the incident site from Hyderabad. However, they are making allegations attributing the involvement of the President and General Secretary of the TDP.

Sri Jaganmohan Reddy went to the extent of going to the Governor and demanded that he had no faith in state police and that the investigation should be handed over to the CBI. On the other hand, neither the informant nor the wife, daughter, and the deceased's son-in-law did not choose to make any allegations against the state investigating agency and did not demand a CBI investigation.

Sri Varla Ramaiah further alleged that the Sakshi news Telugu daily and the Sakshi news channel propagated that Sri Chandrababu Naidu has a criminal history and had been responsible for the murders of Sri Vangaveeti Mohana Ranga, the then MLA of Vijayawada Pingali Dasaradharam, Sri Raghavendra Rao, Sri Venkata Subbaiah, Sri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Sri Mallela Babji, etc. In all the said incidents, there were investigations, enquiries, and trials. Sri Chandrababu Naidu was neither a suspect nor an accused. Sri Jaganmohan Reddy, his party, and his media resorted to the orchestrated propaganda against their political opponents. Law and order are exclusive to the state in this federal country, and an investigation is an exclusive domain of the investigating agency. Nobody should be allowed to interfere in the investigation. The investigation is nothing but a voyage of the shroud, and it is meant to find out the rare culprits and get them punished through the court of law.

Lastly, Sri Varla Ramaiah requested the Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh to cause an enquiry and to take appropriate and robust action against Sri Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy and his followers and his media, i.e., Sakshi Telugu daily and the Sakshi news channel, for making wild allegations against political opponents and for interfering into the murder episode of Sri Y. S. Vivekananda Reddy.

On the previous night of his death, Sri Y. S. Vivekananda Reddy went to canvas, favouring the YSRC party in and around Pulivendula. He was expected to contest in the election from Kadapa District. His death caused a ripple in the political & election scenario of Andhra Pradesh in 2019.

When the matter stood thus, and the investigation was in progress, five writ petitions were filed with different allegations but with an identical prayer to entrust the investigation either to CBI or any other independent investigating agency. At present, the case is being inspected by the CBI.

ALLEGED DATA THEFT OF TDP

Sri K. Kala Venkata Rao, the President of the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh, presented a report on 06.03.2019 to the Guntur district's Police Superintendent. The report claims that being the State President of Telugu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh and presently the General Secretary, he is interested in the welfare of the people, which is now being put in jeopardy by rival political parties taking the aid and assistance of the Telangana Police which is misusing its official position to facilitate the illegal and clandestine activity of YSRCP for their political prospects. A conspiracy emerged between YSRCP Leaders and Followers and some Senior Police Officials of the Telangana Government with the object of stealing the data belonging to the Telugu Desam Party, which has been collected and accumulated over two decades. He complained that this motion was undertaken to cripple the party activities and to intimidate the cadre with the ultimate aim of furthering the political prospects of YSRCP. The conspiracy meeting for this clandestine exercise was held at Amaravati before the 23rd of February, 2019.

The Leaders of the YSRCP, some Senior Police Officials, and prominent persons from other Political Parties have met physically while some of them participated in the discussion over the phone. They hatched a plan to intimidate the Telugu Desam Party cadre and cripple the party activity in connection with the ensuing elections. The members also conspired to engineer en masse requests to delete names from the voters' lists established by several applications generated from the same IP addresses.

In pursuance of this conspiracy, the Telangana Police Officials raided M/s IT Grids (India) Pvt. Ltd. on the 23rd of February 2019 and interacted with Dakavaram Ashok, the director, and other employees.

They have also forcefully downloaded certain information and have taken away some computer systems, hard discs, etc., on the pretext of an ongoing investigation without even revealing any FIR Number or showing a Search Warrant. The Director, D. Ashok, has patiently answered all their queries and persevered the photographs of the said interaction with the police and the proof of their visit to M/s IT Grids (India) Pvt. Ltd. premises on the 23rd of February, 2019. The report is annexed to this report.

In fact, the Times of India Newspaper published a news article the next day with the heading **“Data breach by the TOP app. UIDAI, EC launch probe”**. The article says that Vijaya Sai Reddy of YSR CP raised a complaint, and the Cyberabad Police are investigating it. It was unbelievable that the Commissioner of Cyberabad was unaware of the visit of the police to the IT Grids premises on the 23rd of February 2019 and the forceful and illegal seizure of information and computer systems, hard discs, etc. It later got alleged as theft by Police Officers. Surprisingly, there is no denial or approval by the Cyberabad Police to such a glaring news article. As apprehended, the stolen data was given to the YSRCP activists. It was agreed in the conspiracy, and the YSRCP used the same. To demonstrate this, a phone call made by YSRCP to a follower of TOP named Srinunaik was recorded. However, this recording became viral on social media. As their attempts during the 23rd of February, 2019 episode did not fructify fully, in pursuance of the conspiracy, a report was engineered through one Mr. Lokeshwar Reddy, who happens to be a close relative of YS. Jagan Mohan Reddy. It was registered as Crime No.17 4/2019 in Madhapur police station at 12 .15 A. M. on the 2nd of March, 2019, alleging offences under Sections 120(8), 379, 420, 188 IPC, Section 66 (B), and 72 of Information Technology Act, 2000 on war footing basis as if it was a crucial case. Four M/s IT Grids (India) Pvt. Ltd. employees were picked up by 7.00 A.M. The mysterious element of this action was the anonymity of the person who gave the details/names of these four persons. Sri D. Ashok moved a Habeas Corpus Writ Petition based on the information- about the illegal abduction and detention of their sons and husbands by the relatives of the employees.

During the Habeas Corpus Writ Petition hearing on 3.3.2019, the factum of the FIR being registered against the management of M/s IT Grids (India) Pvt. Ltd. was brought to the knowledge of the Hon’ble Court. The self-contradicting statements on behalf of the Telangana Police which claimed that the detenus were never picked up and that Section 160 Cr.P.C. notices have only been served on them on the 2nd of March, 2019 requiring them to be present on the 3rd of March. The statement also bore the note that Section 160 Cr.P.C. notice was affixed in respect of D. Ashok as he was unavailable. Hon’ble High Court considered it self-contradictory as the police orally submitted that D. Ashok is the accused.

Having suffered severe admonishing by the Hon'ble High Court about the manner of investigation, credibility, and truthfulness, another tailor-made complaint was lodged by the complainant at the police station at S.R. Nagar under Sections 420, 419, 467, 468, 471, and 120 (B) IPC. Another YSR CP activist registered it at 7.00 P.M. on 3.3.2019, obviously to tide over the observations of the Hon'ble High Court in the order of the Habeas Corpus Writ Petition dated 3.3.2019.

In this connection, Senior Police Officials addressed a Press Conference on 4.3.2019 wherein deliberate and purposeful false information was released to the general public regarding Crime No.17 4/2019. This was based on the case lodged at Madhapur police station by one Mr. Lokeshwar Reddy, a close relative of Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. In fact, he was a permanent resident of Hyderabad and a voter of Telangana State, having no nexus with any of the issues concerning Andhra Pradesh.

It has been reliably learned from the Press and Electronic Media that the premise on which the report is lodged was itself incorrect and, the maliciousness of the Telangana Police in deliberately suppressing the actual events that preceded the purported registration of crime is indicative of a larger conspiracy involving senior police officials of Telangana, leaders, and followers of YSR CP and other political parties having considerable clout in the Telangana Government. Interestingly, the Commissioner of Police has recorded that the investigation concerning this issue began only after registering the crime.

In contrast, the media reports and the photographs indicate that the Telangana Police, at the instance of the powers, had stolen certain material from the premises of M/s IT Grid Solutions Private limited even before the registration of any Crime.

Therefore, the deliberate suppression by the Commissioner of Police during the press conference about this prelude and his statement that investigation in this regard commenced only after the 2nd of March, 2019, was a blatant lie, and it indicated the pre-conceived conspiracy. In contrast to the allegation, no theft of any data, as clarified by the Andhra Pradesh Government through the press and electronic media, took place. Even a junior most investigating officer would have begun the investigation by ascertaining whether or not theft of data as alleged in the report has taken place.

Therefore, Mr. Lokeshwar Reddy should be prosecuted under the provisions of IPC for deliberately furnishing false information to a public servant. Even otherwise, the Telangana police could not investigate this case as it lacks jurisdiction, and the FIR was registered in the territory of Andhra Pradesh. At least somebody from M/S Bluefrog Mobile Technologies Pvt Ltd, Vishkapatanam, should have examined whether it is a genuine complaint or a fair investigation.

Leaving it aside, the frenzy and zeal with which the Telangana Police reacted to this issue pointed to a conspiracy done on the 23rd of February, 2019.

It was not fully fructified; therefore, Crime No.17 4/2019 had to be registered in haste.

The observations of the High Court, while dealing with the Habeas Corpus Writ Petition, including the existence of blank signed papers in the case diary, the absence of Section 161 Cr.P.C. statement of the complainant Lokeshwar Reddy, which is the basic requirement for an investigation, and the purported search and seizure at the office premises post-registration of the crime without a search warrant is sufficient to initiate criminal action against the investigating officer in Crime No.17 4/2019 and higher police officers, who compelled him to act in such illegal manner. Another indication about the unholy nexus between the police and the political leaders of YSR CP and other political parties came into light soon after the observations of the Hon'ble High Court concerning the credibility and truthfulness of the investigation in Crime No.174/2019. Fearing a failure of their illegal attempt, a second report was immediately lodged at S. R. Nagar police station at 7.00 P.M. bearing FIR No.149/2019. It was lodged to tide over the loopholes of the investigation in the first case and the timing of the FIR in S. R. Nagar police station by another YSR CP activist, who clarified that the police and the YSR CP leaders are hand-in-glove.

To sum up *my* (K. Kala Venkata Rao) report, all the senior police officers, leaders of the YSR CP party, and certain other political leaders whose identity would be revealed after the investigation has conspired at Amaravati to take up the present activity to cause harm to the Telugu Desam Party. The modus operandi was to conduct press conferences and send threatening messages, which created fear and psychosis amongst the officers and general public of AP.

The purposeful skipping of the basic step of the investigation-finding out whether there was any data available or not; if available, whether the same has been stolen- was clear proof of the nexus between the Telangana Police and YSR CP. Hence, it was proved that the investigation was only a stage-managed affair. The modus operandi followed in which the crime was registered at midnight on the weekend, the employees who were not named in the FIR being picked up in the first hour of the morning of a weekend, and the immediate registering of the second FIR from a different Police Station also indicated a larger conspiracy.

These facts indicate that the persons concerned in this case are liable to be punished for offences u/s 120B, 418, 420, 380, 409, 167, 177, 182 IPC r/w Section 511 IPC. Based on the complaint, the **SHO (kindly help us with the full form of this Acronym)** of Thullur police station of Guntur Rural district registered the case vide Cr.No.48/2019 U/s 120 (B), 418, 420, 380, 409, 167, 177, 182 R/w 511 IPC on 07.03.2019.

Bulk CDR analysis, IP address analysis of the uploading of the data to websites, and the examination of the number of people were required during the investigation.

Moreover, the investigation had to be conducted mainly out of the state, and the allegations were against the opposition party (YSRCP), the senior police officers of Telangana state, and the prominent persons of other political parties. The **IO (kindly provide the full form)** requires a lot of technical knowledge and skills to investigate such cases and bring the case to a logical end. The district administration was engaged in the preparatory work of the General Elections-2019, and it was challenging to continue the investigation of the case till the logical end. If the investigation was delayed, there was every possibility of tampering with the evidence before it was brought on to record. Hence, on the same day, the Government constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) with the following officers.

- 1) Sri N. Bala Subramanyam, IPS, Addl. DGP (Transport-Commissioner)
- 2) Sri P. Hari Kumar, IPS, the Inspector General of Police, (Director Prohibition & Excise)
- 3) Sri PHD Rama Krishna, IPS, SP, SIB
- 4) Sri S.V.Rajasekhara Babu, IPS, the SP of Guntur Rural and five others of various Junior rank officers.

A separate SIT was constituted in Telangana state to investigate the case with the following officers.

- 1) Sri Stephen Raveendra, IPS, Inspector Genl. of Police, West Zone, (Incharge)
- 2) Ms. N. Swetha, IPS, Superintendent of Police, Kamareddy District
- 3) Ms. Rohini Priyadarshini, IPS, DCP Crimes, Cyberabad and six other junior rank officers.

M/S IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd., represented by its director D. Ashok lodged a writ petition at the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana alleging that Telangana police have no locus standi to register a case as the report was given on the midnight of March 2nd. It was followed by an immediate police raid in his office and the forceful downloading of data, which he claimed to be a conspiracy against him from the highest political level. He further stated that he was only a service provider, and he can not delete the words. As the matter is related to Andhra Pradesh voters, the case should be transferred to Andhra Pradesh. However, the Telangana government claims it affects Telangana voters, even though this claim is not mentioned in the registered FIRs. The case was argued by Siddarth Lutra, Sr. Advocate of Supreme Court on behalf of Ashok Babu, and Mahesh Jethmalani argued on behalf of the Telangana Government. It is interesting to learn that both the Governments formed Special Investigation Teams of their own.

The Telangana police alleged that the data, which should be available with Election Commission, was found in the hard disc of M/S IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd. It contains the information of voters belonging to (1) Rangareddy & (2) Hyderabad districts of Telangana, (3) Kadapa, and (4) Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Data along with colour photos are only available with Election Commission. Lokeshwar Reddy's advocate Sri S. Niranjana Reddy, argued that there is no agreement between the Andhra Pradesh Government and IT Grid company. However, Ashok, the director of the company, did not deny it. According to the press, the investigators mentioned that over 7.82 crore digital records of Aadhaar data and voter ID belonging to individuals from both the Telugu States were found in possession of IT Grids (India) Private Limited. They said, "after examining the size of the database, we found that it is similar to the original database of UIDAI."

The firm facing the data theft charges was involved in the development of TDP's Seva Mitra app. They integrated the same data in the app used by the party cadre to advance the prospects of elections. Based on the data provided by the nine-member Special Investigation Team, the regional deputy director of UIDAI in Hyderabad, Bhavani Prasad, lodged a complaint with the Madhapur police, following which the police registered a case under 37, 38-a, 38-b, 40, 42, and 44 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of financial and other subsidies, benefits and service) Act 2016.

- The case was further transferred to SIT led by the IG of West Zone, Stephen Ravindra.
- The issue will still be pending in the High Court by the time this book gets printed.

K. K. SHARMA, Rtd. IPS, ECI OBSERVER ISSUE

K. K. Sharma, the 1982 IPS officer and retired DGP of Border Security Force, was appointed as the Special Central Police Observer for West Bengal and Jharkhand by the Election Commission of India in March 2019.

He was given the duty to oversee the deployment and other security-related issues in both states. The Government of West Bengal resented the appointment of K. K. Sharma to West Bengal, and hence he was transferred to Andhra Pradesh as the Law & Order observer. Taking a cue from the chief, Mamata Banerjee, the Telugu Desam Party has sent a plea to India's Election Commission and requested the removal of K. K. Sharma as the Law-and-Order Observer.

Credentials in doubt

While giving a copy of the said letter to the media personals, TDP state general secretary Varla Ramaiah said that Mr. Sharma was appointed as a special police observer at West Bengal, "the West Bengal opposed it on the ground that Mr. Sharma had questionable credentials as he had an affiliation with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The TDP requested the ECI to withdraw Mr. Sharma and appoint another officer with no political affiliations," Mr. Varla Ramaiah said. However, K. K. Sharma continued as the Police observer for Andhra Pradesh and continued until the elections.

**AMANCHI KRISHNA MOHAN, EX-MLA ISSUE
(Allegation on the SP of Prakasam District, Sri Koya Praveen
IPS)**

Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy was the resident of Oruganti Reddy veedhi in Vetapalem village and Mandal, and he is working as a reporter of Sakshi newspaper. At the time of the incident, on 26-12-2018, he is on leave due to ill health.

There is a previous enmity between him and Sri. Amanchi Krishna Mohan, M.L.A. of Chirala since long. As a reporter, he wrote articles against the MLA of Chirala in newspapers and published a news article in Mattichethula Basa's magazine. Previously, the elder brother of the MLA of Chirala, namely Amanchi Srinivasa Rao of Swamulu, and other followers of the MLA attacked Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy intending to kill him. In this connection, a case is pending at Chirala I town PS vide Cr. No. 17/2017. Seelam Syam Babu (A-2) filed a counter case against Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy under SC & ST Act or Prevention of Atrocity's act vide Cr.No. 16/2017 of Chirala 1 Town PS. In 2016, Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy also filed a case against the MLA and others, which were registered as a case in Cr. No. 45/2016 of Chirala I Town police station.

In addition to it, some other incidents also occurred due to which there is bitter enmity between Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy and the followers of the MLA of Chirala. While so, on 26.12.2018 at about 15.00 hours, while Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy was proceeding towards Karamchedu from Chirala on his domestic work, he noticed flex boards of Amanchi Krishna Mohan, the Chirala M.L.A.

He decided to take the photos of the flex boards because he thought that the photos would be helpful to him in the future as elections were supposed to be held shortly. He thought that he could use the photos either way that supports Amanchi Krishna Mohan or against him. While Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy took photographs of the flex boards, Seelam Dileep, Seelam Abraham, and Vepuri Anand Babu, belonging to Ujilipeta, and were strong followers of the MLA, came to Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy. They questioned him as to why he is taking photos of the flex boards installed in their area. Then Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy replied that they could report the matter to Chirala I town police station if they have any objections.

Seelam Dileep grew wild, abused Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy, beat his face, and took away his bike keys. Seelam Abraham and Vepuri Anand Babu also beat Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy with hands and legs.

At that time, two unknown passers witnessed the same, admonished the accused, took Abraham's keys, and gave back the bike keys to Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy. As Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy did not have any will to quarrel with the accused, he took his keys and left the place.

The other accused who were nearby rushed to the spot. All of them including Seelam Dileep (A-1), Seelam Syambabu (A2), Seelam Abraham (A3), Vepuri Anand Babu (A-4), Seelam Isac Babu(A5), Seelam Elisha (A6), Seelam Babji@ Bachi(A-7), and others, who were waiting for an opportunity to do away Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy, wrongfully restrained him. When he reached the peanut mill on the motorcycle, there occurred a quarrel between them. Seelam Syambabu (A2) abused Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy and threatened him, saying that the MLA and others are coming there and would finish his matter there itself.

They all surrounded Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy and beat him with hands and legs indiscriminately, pushed him down, and kicked him with legs threatening to kill him. Due to the fear of the accused, Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy raised the alarm, and hence one motorcyclist stopped and observed the incident. While this diverted their attention towards the motorcyclists, Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy ran into the peanut mill.

On hearing the cries, some ladies working in the peanut mill intervened and rescued Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy from the hands of the accused and sent Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy away through the back sideway of the mill. At the peanut mill, accused A-1 and A-2 threatened Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy and took away his Samsung A6 mobile phone, Samsung Duos Cell phone, and motor keys.

Thereon he escaped from there and went to Chirala railway station, and from there, he went to the Area hospital at Chirala for treatment. Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy sustained swelling on his right leg, ankle, and foot. Based on the hospital intimation and statement of the complainant, a case was registered by ASI-306 and investigated. A prima-facie case was made out against the accused A-1 to A-7 and others u/s 143, 147, 323, 341, 307, 384 r/w 149 IPC, and to that effect, a memo has been filed in the Hon'ble AJCJ Chirala regarding the names of accused and adding the sections of the law.

Sri Amanchi Krishna Mohan, the former MLA of Chirala Assembly Constituency, who joined YSRCP after having resigned from TDP on 13.02.2019, registered a case against Sri Koya Praveen Kumar IPS., the Superintendent of Police in the Prakasam District. The MLA alleged, among other things, that the Superintendent of Police of Prakasam was instrumental in registering a vague FIR vide Cr.No., 328/2018 U/S 143, 147, 341, 323, 506 r/w 149 IPC of Chirala -1 town PS., against Dileep and 15 unknown others impliedly with an intent to frame him in the above-said case. The petitioner pleads that the actions of Sri Koya Praveen Kumar IPS were aimed to harass him for having changed the Party from TDP to YSRCP.

He further attributed that such acts are nothing but an attempt to prevent him from filing nominations and alleged that they are illegal and arbitrarily and were in contravention to the Model Code of Conduct which would defeat the spirit of fair, free elections. The case in Cr.No.328/2018 was registered on 26.12.2018 by Sri B. Ramabrahmam ASI 306 of Chirala -1 Town police station on the complaint given by Naidu Nagarjuna Reddy and investigated. During the investigation, Nayudu Nagarjuna Reddy, Vadlamudi Manikanta, Kotla Mohan, and Badugu Vimalakar disclosed the commission of the offence under Section 307 IPC. However, an alteration memo by the ASI could not be filed as the wound certificate in the above case was awaited by that time. The said ASI Sri Ramabrahmam was sent to undergo pre-promotional training as SI at Ananthapuram on 27.02.2019. Further investigation was taken up by Sri Yarlagadda Srinivasa Rao, who assumed the charge of Chirala - I town police station, post the issue of the FIR in the above case. The Inspector of Police at Chirala -1 town, Srinivasa Rao, obtained the wound certificate regarding the victim issued by the Doctor at Area Hospital in Chirala dated 2.03.2019. The report revealed injuries out of which Injuries No. 1 to 3 are grievous. As the nature of injuries caused were grievous and corroborating the evidence of witnesses, the Inspector of Police, Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao, filed an alteration memo on 02.03.2019 by adding 307 IPC before the Hon'ble Addl., Jr., Civil Judge of Chirala. The court resumed further investigation and admitted the memo without any objections. Based on the statements given by the witnesses and the confession of AS and A9, the Petitioner, Sri Amanchi Krishna Mohan, and his brother were tagged on the list of the accused.

For enquiry, it may please be noted that the FIR in question was issued during the stint of Sri Satya Yesu Babu, IPS., the former Supdt. of Police of Prakasam District and not during the incumbent Sri Koya Praveen Kumar IPS., the Superintendent of Prakasam District, as alleged by the petitioner.

Hence, the present Superintendent of Police, Sri Koya Praveen Kumar IPS., has nothing to do with FIR registration and investigation thereon as alleged by the petitioner. Further, nothing on record suggests that the present SP Sri Koya Praveen Kumar IPS of Prakasam District suggested any orders during the investigation. There is no evidence that suggested that he ever interceded on behalf of the Complainant in Cr.No., 328/2108 of Chirala -1 town to persecute the Petitioner Sri Amanchi Krishna Mohan as alleged by him.

KANDUKURU SURVEY INCIDENT:

On 23.03.2019 at 11:20 hours, one Devaki Chandra Sekhar, s/o Subbarao and Kota Rama Brahman, s/o Koteswararao, resident of Tangutur Village came to Kandukur Town to visit their relatives. On seeing the duo, YSRCP leaders, i.e., Shaik Rafi, Telaprolu Ramakrishna, Thirumalasetty Naveen, Shaik Mahaboob Basha, and Vasanthapu Malakondaiah, who are all residents of Kandukur Town, picked up a quarrel.

They assaulted the duo with hands and legs and kidnapped them in an auto to the YSRCP Party office and to Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) at Kandukur. They complained about conducting surveys on behalf of the ruling TDP.

Based on the complaints of Devaki Chandra Sekhar and Kota Rama Brahman, a case in Cr.No .. 72/2019 U/S 323, 352, 363, 506 IPC R/W 34 IPC was registered against Shaik Rafi and four others in the Kandukur Town PS on 23.03.2019. All the accused were arrested on 24.03.2019 and were sent for remand.

The allegation raised was that some people belonging to the ruling party was indulged in surveys, and YSRCP leaders caught hold of them and handed them over to the police. Instead of arresting the culprits, the police arrested and booked cases against YSRCP leader Shaik Rafi and others of YSRCP sympathisers.

Above all, the brother of the TDP candidate threatened to kill Shaik Rafi, etc. All these allegations were proved to be incorrect.

On the same day, at 12:30 hours, at the RDO office in Kandukur Town, the same accused who are followers of YSRCP and the residents of Kandukur town, i.e., Shaik Rafi, Pasupleti Venkateswarlu, Chinthalapudi Mohana Rao, Shaik Mahaboob Basha, and Telaprolu Rama Krishna, wrongfully confined Sri Pothula Prasad (Brother of Sri Pothula Ramarao, MLA). This incident happened while he was proceeding in a car to the RDO office at Kandukur. On witnessing the same, one Shaik Subhani of Kandukur Town intervened and questioned their high-handed act.. Based on the complaint of Shaik Subhani, Kadukuru Town, a case in Cr.No.73/2019 U/S U/S 341, 323, 324 IPC R/W 34 IPC was registered against the above accused in Kandukur Town police station on 23.03.2019 at 14:45 hours, and the police took up the investigation.

During the investigation, 41(A) Cr. P. C. notices were served against the accused. Shaik Rafi (YSRCP Supporter), the figure accused A-1 in Cr.No.72/2019 and Cr.No.73/2019 of Kandukur Town PS, also lodged a complaint against TDP followers Pothula Prasad and three others. The ingredients of the complaint of Shaik Rafi is “NONCOGNIZABLE” (i.e., police cannot initiate any action on their own) in nature, SHO, Kandukur Town police station forwarded the same to the Hon’ble court, obtained permission and a case in Cr.No76/2019 U/S 323, 506 IPC R/W 34 IPC, Sec. 155(2) Cr.P.Cof Kandukur Town PS was registered. It was against (A-1) Pothula Prasad, (A-2) Upputuri Srinivasulu, (A-3) Unnam Veera Swamy and (A-4) Kotakulla Kalyan @Chinna on 24.03.2019. During the investigation, 41 (A) Cr. P. C. notices were served against all the accused. The allegation that Shaik Rafi and other followers of YSRCP took the law into their hands’ with an intent to create law and order problems in Kandukur town during General elections-2019 was found untrue, and hence it was realised that false cases were foisted against them

SRI VENKATA RATNAM, SP (NC), SRIKAKULAM ISSUE:

The contents of the petition are as follows: Sri Venkata Ratnam, a Non-Cadre Officer, was **OSD (kindly provide the full form)** to Home Minister till recently and was posted as SP of Srikakulam in February.

On 18.03.2019, a large sum of cash amounting to 50 crores was reportedly picked up by a cousin of TDP candidate Mr. Kondru Murali from Narayana College, Visakhapatnam (owned by Mr. Narayana, Cabinet Minister, Govt. Of AP) in a vehicle (Hyundai Creta). The vehicle ran past the check post without stopping and was intercepted by the police and others at the next check post.

On 18.03.2019 at 13.10 hrs, one white colour, TOYOTA Corolla Car bearing No. AP30P3456 reached Pongutivalasa check post from Rajam Town.

The Static Surveillance Team checked the said vehicle (SST) headed by Kum. R. Ganga Bhavani, Dy. Tahsildar, Santhakaviti Mangal Revenue Office. The Team consists of the above said, Dy. Tahasildar, assisted by three Village Revenue Assistances (VRAs) viz. M. Neelayya, K. Papa Rao, and B. Thoudu and 01 HC 1130 S.Prasada Rao & PC 2193 G.V.Ramana. **(Please clarify this sentence as I am doubtful about the presence of some register numbers given here)**. The vehicle was thoroughly searched, and the Revenue Officials found three bundles of pamphlets-stickers (a total of 3000) in the dicky of the said car. The said stickers contained Kondru Murali Mohan, Sri Nara Chandra Babu Naidu, Sri N.T.R., Lokesh Babu, and the TDP Party symbol (Cycle). The vehicle was driven by Sasapu Rajesh, S/o Rama Rao, 35 years, Pongutivalasa, Santhakaviti Mandal, Srikakulam District. **(Sir, is it necessary to provide the complete details of the driver?)** Kum. R.Ganga Bhavani questioned the driver to produce a bill to the said stickers and served a notice to the driver on the same day. The driver requested to permit him some time, and later, the original bill was submitted to Kum. R.Ganga Bhavani garu on 25.03.2019. The incident was immediately informed to the Returning Officers of the area by Kum. R. Ganga Bhavani. The value of the stickers was estimated as Rs. 7000/-and it was included in the expenditure of Kondru Murali Mohan by informing the same to the Election Expenditure Observer in the Daily Report dated. 18.03.2019 as per the Revenue records. On 25.03.2019, on the receipt of the original bill to the above said 3000 stickers, Kum. R. Ganga Bhavani, Dy. Tahsildar, I/c SST complained to SHO, **(kindly provide the full form)** Santhakaviti, requesting to initiate action as per section 127 A of RP **(kindly provide the full-form)** Act 1950 for not publishing the name and number of the printer on the stickers by GK Printing House, Pvt. Ltd., Vizag.

SHO, Santhakaviti received the above compliant on 25.03.2019 at 23:30 hours, issued a Receipt No. 16/2019, and entered it in the Station General Dairy Serial No. 20. He also ascertained the ownership of the vehicle through the 3rd eye software. On 26.03.2019, the SHO of Santhakaviti filed a petition U/s 155 (1) Cr.P.C. before the Hon'ble Judicial First Class Magistrate of Rajam, Srikakulam District.

The petition seeked permission as the offence U/s 127 A of Representation of Peoples Act 1950 is a non-cognisable one. The petition was returned on the same day by the court with a remark that "the court has no jurisdiction to take cognisance of the offence". On the same day, the SHO of Santhakaviti resubmitted the petition seeking permission to register a case and proceed with the investigation. Further, on 01.04.2019, once again, the court returned the same with the following remarks.

- 1) This court notes that it has no fundamental jurisdiction to take cognisance of this case under the law. The reasons for not taking cognisance of this case are justified by the expressive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and RP Act 1951.
- 2) There is no expressive or implied provision in RP Act to take cognisance by the judicial First Class Magistrate and even an offence which is triable by a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try U/s. 175, 178, 179, 180, and 228 of Indian Penal Code under RP Act, the Magistrate shall try the case after forwarded by Election Commission as per Sections 146 (3) RP Act 1951.

The petitioner did not mention the registration number of the car.

Whereas, in the petition, it is mentioned that it was an HYUNDAI CRETA car. As per the report submitted by the Dy. Tahasildar Kum. R. Ganga Bhavani, it is clear that on 18.03.2019 at 1310 hrs, the vehicle bearing no. AP30P3456 (TOYOTA COROLLA) was checked by the Revenue Officials at Ponugutivalasa village. They found 3000 stickers, and immediately the proceedings were photographed, and video graphed, and the incident was informed to the Returning Officer. Kum. R. Ganga Bhavani, who later submitted the same information to the Election Expenditure Observer, estimating the cost of the stickers as Rs. 7,000/-.

On 25.03.2019, on the receipt of the bill, the same Dy. Tahsildar complained to the SHO, of Santhakaviti police station, for taking necessary action. On 26.03.2019, the SHO of Santhakaviti police station has filed a petition U/s 155 (2) Cr. P. C., requesting the Judicial First Class Magistrate of Rajam at Srikakulam District, seeking permission to register a case and to investigate. The court returned the petition with specific remarks that “there is no clarity as the complaint has to come from the Election Commission as per section 146 (3) RP Act 1951.” The complaint does not mention the car’s registration, as it was alleged that the cash was transported. The name and details of the cousin of the TDP leader were also not provided. It is alleged that the car went past the first check post and was intercepted at the next check post. However, there is no mention of the name of the said check posts. It is, therefore, tough to arrive at any logical conclusion with the information contained in the petition. Meanwhile, Mr. Venkata Ratnam, relieved from the post of SP of Srikakulam, urged the Election Commission to take stern action against the YSRCP MP Vijaya Sai Reddy if the latter’s allegations against him were proved wrong. Mr. Ratnam, who took charge two months ago as the SP of Srikulam, wrote a letter to Election Commission and filed a complaint in two town police stations in Srikakulam against Mr. Reddy. The complaint of the latter led to the transfer of Mr. Venkata Ratnam. He denied the allegation that he had ensured safe transport of Rs.50 crore from Narayana College, Visakhapatnam, to Srikakulam district. He claimed that he was busy with crime review on March 18, when the reported incident occurred. He added, “deputy Tehsildar Ganga Bhavani and her team confiscated TDP election materials worth Rs.7,000/- near Santakaviti, and it was included in the expenditure of TDP MLA candidate Kondru Morali”. He also commented, “I started my career as an S. I. and become S. P. with hard work and dedication. The false allegations hurt me and have tarnished my image. All these happened because of the false complaint”. Navdeep Singh took charge as the new SP of Srikakulam district in place of Sri Venkata Ratnam.

PROMOTION OF 3 ADGPs AS DGPs:

The allegation in the petition that the promotions of Addl.DGPs to the rank of DGPs are irregular is not correct.

In fact, an IPS Officer, who has completed 30 years of service as of January 1st, is eligible for Super Time Scale (ii), i.e., DGP. The three officers, viz., S/Sri A.B.Venkateswara Rao, IPS, K.R.M.Kishore Kumar, IPS, and Ch.D.Tirumala Rao, IPS who have become eligible to be included in the promotion panel from the cadre of Addl.DGPs to DGPs as they completed 30 years' service as of January 1st, 2019. The proposals for the promotion to the above super time scale (ii) were sent to Government in November 2018 itself along with other proposals.

The other proposals were for promotions such as from Junior Administrative Grade to Above Super Time Scale (a) and (b), i.e., much before issuance of the Model Code of Conduct for the General Elections 2019. The Screening Committee for the promotion of an officer to the grade of DGP considered and selected the above three officers as per the rules prescribed. Orders issued by the Government promoting the above officers to the rank of DGP are quite in order.

The contention of V.Vijaya Sai Reddy that the newly promoted DGPs are holding two posts by continuing to hold on the earlier posts is not correct as the newly promoted officers retained in the posts of Intelligence, Railways, and Commissioner of Police respectively in the ranks of DGP. Thus they are holding one post and not two posts. No senior officer to the above officer is left without being promoted as DGP. The promotions and number of posts of DGPs are as per the GOI instructions specified for the concerned state in item (3) of the Schedule to the IAS (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955. For so long as the approval of the Central Govt remains in force, the said ex-cadre post shall be deemed to be an addition to the number specified in item 3 of the said schedule”.

PROMOTION OF 129 POLICE PERSONNEL:

The petition that Police officers belonging to communities that are staunch supporters of the TDP is given vital roles and other officers are neglected is far from the truth. For transfers/postings and promotions, the Police Establishment Board has been constituted according to the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP (Civil) No 3010 of 1996, dated 22.09.2006 and 11.01.2017.

A GO, Ms. No. 62, dated 07.02.2017, was issued constituting the board. The board comprises the Director General of Police (HoPF) (kindly provide the full-form) and four other Senior Police Officers, who were,

- 1)Addl. General of Police (Intelligence)
- 2)Addl. General of Police (Law & Order)
- 3)Addl. General of Police (CID)
- 4)Addl. General of Police (Personnel)

The police establishment board (PEB) proposes postings/transfers, promotions duly considering the merits of each case following the Supreme Court guidelines.

The police force in Andhra Pradesh had no political affiliations, and every activity was done with strict internal vigilance, even though Special Branch kept watching such activities. Appropriate actions were taken, and suitable entries were made in performance appraisal reports. In such cases, the Police Establishment Board members took a considered/independent/informed view before posting Gazetted officers, based on their merit, competence, skills, integrity, etc., without bias towards any community. The Police Establishment Board also has members whose integrity is beyond doubt.

R.P.THAKUR IPS ISSUE

In 2014, the State Government had sent a proposal for the appointment of DGP to UPSC based on the directions of the Supreme Court in the Prakash Singh case and appointed Sri J.V.Ramudu IPS as the DGP of HoPF. Even in the Prakash Singh case, States were given liberty to enact legislation in this regard. Till such legislations are in place, the procedure indicated in the judgment should be followed.

Subsequently, the State Government has passed an ordinance, i.e., the Andhra Pradesh Police Reform Amendment Act of 2018, and appointed Sri N. Sambasiva Rao I.P.S.

After his retirement, the State Government had appointed Sri Malakondaiah I.P.S. as DGP (HoPF) on December 31st, 2017. However, on his retirement on June 30th, 2018, the state government has appointed Sri R. P. Thakur I.P.S. as DGP (HoPF) as per the new act. Therefore, it is evident from the above that Sri R. P. Thakur became DGP (HoPF) because of his seniority and eligibility and not because of any favouritism.

Therefore, it is evident from the above that Sri R. P. Thakur, I.P.S. is not the first DGP appointed, as per the new act passed by the legislation. **Sri R. P. THAKUR, IPS**, the senior-most Police Officer in the state (After Sri Ramana Murthy IPS), was appointed as DGP, HoPF. **(I think it is a repetition, is it ok if I delete this portion?)** He was appointed based on his experience in the Anti-Extremist field, Law & Order, investigation of Anti-Corruption cases, and experience in central deputation for five years in CISF, following the extant rules.

His integrity, honesty, impartial approach, and professionalism are well known in the police force and to the public of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

He is one of the most praised officers in the force and was awarded Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service, Police Medal for Gallantry, and President's Police Medal for distinguished services.

Further, in all the 18 Police units (13 Revenue districts), control rooms were formed to deal with election-related issues, and they are all functioning and attending to the issues. All the VIP movements are being monitored, and necessary security arrangements are being made. There are six Joint Police Control Rooms in Andhra Pradesh with CRPF, SSB, ITBP, CISF, RPF, and BSF to coordinate Central Paramilitary forces' movements with local police. The static surveillance teams consisting of Central Armed Paramilitary Forces(CAPF) and Local Police check and curb any nefarious activities of anti-social elements.

There was a master control room with the state of the art technology. CCTVs across the districts were monitored from the master control room. The suggestion that the phone numbers of the Election Observers should be published will be implemented by conducting a special drive to familiarise the phone numbers of the observers.

The active and functioning mechanism for grievance redressal, as mentioned above, was available in the state. Sri K. K. Sharma, the Special Police Observer of the Election Commission of India, visited the Police Headquarters and gave suitable instructions, which were followed. **(I could not connect this portion with the R. P. Thakur Incident. Is this needed here?)**

NON CADRE POSTINGS:

It is alleged that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken up certain postings of Non-cadre officers of the Police department in the cadre posts of Superintendent of Police in the Districts. They pointed to rule Eight and Nine of the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, which provides for the posting of only Indian Police Service officers to the posts of SPs in the districts, which are cadre posts. 1) Sri Koya Praveen IPS. RR (2008) 2) Sri Vikranth Patel RR (2012) and 3) Sri S.V.Rajasekhar Babu, I.P.S. (SPS) (2011) are cadre officers, and they are not illegally posted in the posts of Non-Cadre Officers. **(Kindly help with the full forms of the highlighted acronyms)**

After the bifurcation of the state on 01-06-2014, IPS officers were allotted to respective states vide order dt.05-03-2015. However, the final bifurcation of SPS Officers appointed to IPS in 2016 is still pending. In this context, it is informed that the four IPS Officers of Andhra Pradesh, in the rank of SP, are still working in Telangana State despite repeated requests for relieving them to Andhra Pradesh. Further, it is informed that the final bifurcation of officers in the rank of DSP, Addl. SP and SP (NC) are still not completed. This matter is still pending with the State Reorganisation Department. Moreover, due to the reasons mentioned above, the Select Lists for the appointment of SPS officers to IPS have not been prepared so far for 2016, 2017, and 2018. Proposals for Select List for 2016 and 2017 are pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Further, proposals have also been sent to the Government of India to review the Cadre Strength schedule for 2015 for increasing the cadre strength of IPS, which has been pending with the Govt. of India since 2015. Due to the reasons, there is a vast shortage of IPS officers in the rank of SP. Given the above, the Non-Cadre Superintendents of Police postings in the cadre posts have been made. In the neighbouring state of Telangana, (7) Non-cadre Superintendents of Police are working in the cadre posts. As stated by Sri V. Vijay Sai Reddy, no IPS officers are waiting to hold the positions of Superintendent of Police in the districts. In the context of the shortage of IPS Officers in SP rank, keeping in view the difficulties of Law & Order and forthcoming Elections, a decision was taken to post the available senior-most Non-Cadre officers to the posts mentioned in the petition.

The Administrative decision follows the provisions stipulated in the Cadre Rules and does not violate the rules above, as mentioned in the petition.

TRANSFER OF IPS OFFICERS

The decision of the Election Commission of India (ECI) to transfer three IPS officers, including the D. G. of Intelligence, has kicked up a political storm in the state. Aggrieved by the sudden action, the State government approached the High Court seeking a stay on the orders.

The court admitted the writ petition and asked the ECI to respond, and adjourned the case. The Government pointed out that neither reasons were specified for the transfer nor a preliminary enquiry conducted. Secretary (GAD) N. Nagulapalli filed the petition on behalf of the Government, stating that the Election Commission ought to have called for clarification either from the state or from the individuals concerned. The “impugned orders” were hence liable to be set aside as they were in violation of Principles of Natural Justice and nothing but the exercise of power arbitrarily. The order suffered from the vice of lack of jurisdiction, from being a “colourable exercise of power” and was based on the alien purpose of oblique motives that had nothing to do with the conduct of poll duties, said the petition. A two-judge Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court (HC) headed by Chief Justice C. Praveen Kumar first reserved judgment about transferring three IPS officers, later decided in favour of ECI. The counsel for ECI C. Prakash Reddy argued that transferring the police officers was in its purview, and the state had no power to interfere. He claimed that the State government owed an explanation for ordering the transfer of the officers, the D. G. of Intelligence, and the SPs of Kadapa and Srikulam districts, Rahul Dev Sharma and A. Venkata Ratnam, and then cancelling the shifting of Mr. Venkateswara Rao while effecting the transfer of the SPs as per the ECI orders.

Mr. Reddy also pointed out that the State government had initially submitted the officers’ list for election duty under Sec. 28-A of the Representation of People Act, 1951, purportedly contained the DG of Intelligence but then cancelled his transfer on its own in an arbitrary manner.

State Advocate General Dammalapati Srinivas commented that the state had the power to transfer officials who do not come under the ambit of Sec. 28-A. In the present instance, the DG of Intelligence did not fit the criteria for designating officers with election duties. He found fault with the ECI's transfer order, insisting that it should have consulted the state before exercising its discretion. Appearing on behalf of the YSR Congress Party, which had impleaded in the case, advocate C. V. Mohan Reddy said that the State government should reveal on what grounds it had raised an objection to the transfer of the DG of Intelligence after furnishing the list of IPS officers and mentioned that transfer should not be construed as a punishment.

ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE

Transfer of Intelligence Chief of Andhra Pradesh

Before the General Elections – 2019, the Election Commission of India transferred the Chief Electoral Officer Sri Sisodia IAS and the Collector of Srikakulam District Sri Rama Rao (who is Yerukala by caste), who took charge of the district only a few days before his transfer.

- In the 2014 Assembly Elections, YSRCP won 67 seats in the 175 member Andhra Pradesh Assembly. By the time of the Nandyala assembly By poll and the Kakinada election in August-2017, 23 MLAs of YSRCP defected to Telugu Desam Party.
- Four of them were converted as ministers in the cabinet of the TDP Government. Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy requested the Speaker of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Kodela Siva Prasad, to disqualify the defectors.
- He also met the President of India demanding strict action against them, claiming that this action was a subversion of the Constitution.
- Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao assumed the charge of the Chief of Intelligence Dept. of the government of Andhra Pradesh in 2015.
- The duty of the Intelligence chief is highly confidential and is one of the coveted posts of the government.

- After the Chief Secretary, generally, the Chief Ministers will rely on the information furnished by the Intelligence Chief over the state's ongoing development, welfare projects, and political scenario.
- Often, a minor incident can burst into an explosion. Sometimes Governments may fall if the importance of the minor incident is not recognised and the remedial measures are taken immediately.
- Over the period, the government officials were using Intelligence Department to collect information about the movements and strategies of the opposition parties. In recent times opposition parties raised hues and cries, stating that the government is tapping their telephone numbers and watching them like a big brother. The opposition party claimed that the office of the Intelligence Chief had become **CMO-2 (Kindly provide the full form)**.
- The ground-level information was different, and the correct information was not furnished to the Hon'ble CM. The anti-incumbency was not adequately identified and brought to the notice of the CM.
- After A. B. Venkateswara Rao IPS took over the charge in 2015, two important events occurred in Andhra Pradesh. One is the Nandyal by-poll, and the second one is the Kakinada Municipal Election.
 - a) In the year 2014, Bhuma Nagi Reddy was the MLA of the Nandyal Assembly constituency from YSRCP. In 2016, he defected to TDP and his daughter Bhuma Akhila Priya, the then MLA of Allagadda. Bhuma Nagi Reddy was found dead due to a massive heart attack at his home on 12-03-2017. His death necessitated the by-poll of the Nandyal assembly constituency. Bhuma Brahmananda Reddy, the son of Bhuma Nagireddy's elder brother Sekhar Reddy, was the TDP Candidate in the Nandhyala by-election, and Shilpa Mohan Reddy was the candidate from the YSRCP. The by-election for the Nandyal Assembly constituency of Kurnool district, was held on 23 August 2017.
 - b) It was widely observed as a contest between the ruling party, TDP, and the opposition party, YSRC.

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

- c) There were rumours that it was to set the tone for the 2019 polls of Andhra Pradesh.
- d) Nandyal Assembly constituency is one of the 14 assembly constituencies of the Kurnool district, and it consists of Nandyala and Gospadu mandals.
- e) YSR Congress chief Jaganmohan Reddy led the campaign for the 54-year-old candidate and veteran leader Shilpa Mohan Reddy. Whereas, Telugu Desam Party has fielded its star campaigner and MLA, Balakrishnan, and over half a dozen ministers for the party's candidate Bhuma Brahmanand Reddy who has just turned 33 in March-2017.
- f) The election campaign has witnessed the YSR party chief personally targeting TDP Chief and Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu. The ruling party has alleged Jaganmohan Reddy for using corrupt practices to win the election. Both the parties have filed over half a dozen complaints regarding each other at the election commission, asking for 'strict actions'.

g)

During the by-poll, Sri Ghattamaneni Srinivas IPS was the DIG of Kurnool Range, who supervised the by-election of Nandyala.

NANDYAL BY-ELECTIONS 2017		
Name of the Party	Candidate of the Party	Total votes secured
TDP	Bhuma Brahmananda Reddy	97,000
YSRCP	Shilpa Mohan Reddy	69,610
Majority		27,390

Kakinada Municipal Corporation Elections -2017

- Kakinada is deemed as one of the smart cities of Andhra Pradesh. The Municipal elections were held for Kakinada on 29-08-2017. Out of the 50 divisions, the election was held in 48 Divisions.

Name of the Party	TDP	YSRCP	BJP	Independents
Divisions Won	32	10	03	03

- During the elections held in August 2017, the YSRC party raised allegations against Sri Aluru Bala Venkateswara Rao IPS. They claimed that after Telugu Desam came into power and during the Nandyala by-elections and Kakinada Municipal Elections, he supplied money to the Telugu Desam candidates using his official position. In the same way, he was instrumental in the postings of SDPOs for Key Sub – Divisions from his Kamma Community, who acted against the interest of the YSRC Party.
- After the success of the Nandyala by-election and the Kakinada Municipal election that were held as a prologue to General Elections of 2019, the opposition party lead by Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy started blaming the intelligence machinery, alleging that its chief, Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao, is contacting their MLAs and is the tool behind the defections of their MLAs.
- They also asserted the failure of the intelligence department in the Godavari Puskaram stampede as there was a failure in the intelligence information collection about the massive congregation of the public during Puskarams.
- There was no information collected about Kapu reservation agitation, which led to the burning of the Ratnachal express train at Tuni.
- The government does not adequately address the issue of loan waivers. The temper of rioters went against the government, and the intelligence department did not identify it.
- Janmabhumi committees are said to be formed by the ruling party TDP. There is resentment against the said committees, and the correct opinion of the public was not informed to the Chief Minister.
- Sri Sajjala Ramakrishna Reddy, on 27-03-2019, filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

- In the petition, he raised allegation against the police for tapping/intercepting their mobile phones and snooping personal data at the behest of the Ruling Party. He further stated that when a cell phone is not in use, it will not get heated. However, it will get heated when it is not in use but is being tracked.
- This created the doubt that the phone was hacked. Quoting this observation, Sajjala Ramakrishna Reddy verified and came to know that his cell phone was being tracked and requested to take legal action against all the concerned officers and requested to keep them away from election-related duties. He further alleged that the official machinery was clandestinely listening to the conversations between YSRCP leaders and requested the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to take action against the Director-General of Police, Sri R. P. Thakur IPS, and Addl. Director-General of Police, Intelligence, Sri A. Bala Venkateswara Rao, IPS.
- He also requested the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to direct 1) Union Govt. of India 2) Secretary Ministry of Telecommunications, Govt. of India 3) Vodafone Idea Ltd., 4) Chief Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh 5) Principal Secretary 6) Home Department Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to furnish the list of YSR Congress Party members whose mobile numbers are being intercepted including him and to direct to prosecute Sri R. P. Thakur IPS, Sri A. Bala Venkateswara Rao IPS, and Sri Bhaskar Bhushan IPS under Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and other relevant laws.
- This Writ Petition is taken up by Justice Sri A. V. Sesha Sai, Justice Sri U. Durga Prasad Rao bench on 03-04-2019. Learned Advocate General Sri Dammalapati Srinivas informed the Hon'ble High Court that Sri Y. V. Subba Reddy had approached the Delhi Court on the Telephone tapping issue, and the matter is listed on 16-04-2019 in the court. The petitioner's advocate, Sri Ponnawolu Sudhakara Reddy, informed the court that on 24.12.2018, a letter, addressed by Sri Bhaskar Bhushan IPS., the Superintendent of Police of counterintelligence, was sent to Vodafone to track the cell phone of Sajjala Ramakrishna Reddy.

- On hearing this, the Hon'ble two member's judges bench ordered the government to submit the tapping details, if any was present.
- Sri Vijayasai Reddy, the M. P. of Rajya Sabha and the YSRC Party, placed a representation to the Election Commission of India. He alleged that Sri A. Bala Venkateswara Rao misused hundreds of crores of rupees in the name of e-Pragati.

He also claimed that Chief Minister Sri N. Chandra babu Naidu and Director General of Police, Sri R. P. Thakur IPS, are involved in this scam.

- Sri A. Bala Venkateswara Rao, IPS, has responded to the remarks made against him by Sri Vijayasai Reddy and declared that he intended to file a defamation suit against Vijayasai Reddy, as his family had no dealings with e-Pragathi.

The prominent and lucrative postings in various police department branches are alleged to be given to the Community officers of Hon'ble CM. The opposition party projected the following postings as community-based.

- Based on these allegations, Sri Aluru Bala Venkateswara Rao, IPS, was removed as the state intelligence chief and relieved from election-related duties on 31-03-2019 by the ECI. In its direction to the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh, the ECI said that Kumar Visvajeeth IPS should be appointed as the Intelligence chief. He should submit compliance reports by 11 AM on Sunday, i.e., 30-03-2019.
- The CM of Andhra Pradesh, and the president of Telugu Desam Party(TDP), N. Chandra Babu Naidu, said the Election Commission's (EC) decision to transfer the Director-General of Intelligence, A. B. Venkateswara Rao, had jeopardised his security. The sudden transfer has "destabilised the security system of the Chief Minister, who is at high risk- 'Z' plus category.
- In his representation to Sunil Arora, the Chief Election Commissioner, N. Chandra Babu Naidu, mentioned that he "had already suffered a horrible bomb blast attack by Naxalites and escaped from the jaws of death".

- It concerned the Maoist attack on his convoy at Alipiri in Tirupati in 2003. Naidu alleged that “the Director General (Intelligence) of police, who looks after the Chief Minister’s security and those of others issues, was asked to be replaced immediately. He also commented that this action adversely affected the morale of the state police services, subverting the safety machinery of the Chief Minister, who is at high risk “Z” plus category”.

Transfer of Chief Secretary of Government of Andhra Pradesh

- The chief secretary complied with the ECI order that came out at midnight on 26.03.2019 and transferred the intelligence ADGP and two district SP’s viz. Kadapa (Sri Rahul Dev Sharma IPS) Srikakulam (Sri. A.Venkata Ratnam S.P. (N.C.)), but he cancelled the transfer orders of the Intelligence Chief on 27-03-2019 after the CM of A.P. raised a hue and cry.
- The government contended that the post of the Intelligence Chief did not come under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India (ECI) and approached the Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, which refused to entertain the plea.
- Punetha toeing the ruling TDP line had filed a writ petition in Andhra Pradesh High Court on 27.03.2019 challenging the ECI order, thereby transferring the D. G. of Intelligence Sri. A. B. Venkateswara Rao.
- In the petition, he contended that the E.C. did not have any untrammelled powers to interfere with the administration course, i.e. not connected to polling. In the petition filed in the court, Punetha contended that the ECI could not engage in unchecked arbitrary and uncanonised use of power.
- The ECI looked into the suffers who lacked jurisdiction. They claim they exercised power based on alien purposes or oblique notice, which has nothing to do with polling duties. This is the content of the petition filed by the Political secretary **GAD** N. Srikanth, IAS, **(Sir, is GAD a position or part of a name? If it is a title or position, kindly**

provide the full form)

- The Hon'ble High Court rejected the chief secretary's petition on 29-03-2019, saying that there was no case for temporary assistance in the matter and ordered to obey the order of the ECI. The ECI pointed out that Intelligence DG was very involved in election-related duties u/s 28 A of the Representation of Peoples Act.
- Camping in Kurnool for election-related activities, the CM of Andhra Pradesh CB Naidu prepared a letter nearly seven pages to the ECI, complaining that its action was hasty, biased, and undemocratic.
- The CM also claimed that the action resulted in suffering due to the principles of natural justice. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu also questioned the appointment to the post of the Chief Election Observer. He alleged that Sri K. K. Sharma, appointed as the CEO of Andhra Pradesh, was earlier sent to West Bengal and the government of West Bengal returned him, claiming that he is aligned to BJP and RSS.
- As for Naidu's grievance regarding the appointment of KK Sharma, the E.C. told Naidu that the officer concerned had rescued himself from taking up the assignment in West Bengal.
- Chief Electoral Officer(CEO) Gopal Krishna Dwivedi rejected the government's disagreement that the intelligence head has no part to perform in the conduct of the elections. Mr. Dwivedi was also uncertain about the government's claim that the Intelligence Chief offered security to the CM, his cabinet members, and other influential party members. "How can elections be conducted without the help of the Intelligence wing? How can there be a police department without an Intelligence wing?" he asked.
- It was impossible to shift the police forces from one place to another without a proper estimation and inputs from the intelligence wing. The chief electoral officer has also pointed out that the contributions from the Intelligence Department were very crucial regarding the murder of the former M. P. Y. S. Vivekananda Reddy and the murder of Kidari Sarveswara Rao.

- The Election Commission was an independent institution. The explanations and information provided by the Chief Secretary, the Principal Secretary (Home), and the DGP of Andhra Pradesh were sent to the ECI.
- It was also noted that anyone with an objection over the decisions taken by the ECI should place the arguments before the court.
- As per the mode of conduct, all election-related departments and government machinery work directly under India's Election Commission during the elections.
- In 2019, during the model code of conduct, the chief secretary Sri Anil Chandra Punetha IAS forwarded the transfer of ADG Intelligence.
- Along with that, he also forwarded the file that deals with taking up legal measures as a counter-attack. The chief minister to whom these documents were sent has to send the file to the Election Commission of India.
- However, sending the file to the Chief Minister violates the Code of Conduct of Election.
- In addition to this, the chief secretary has allowed the sanction of three thousand crores for "Pasupu Kunkuma" and took steps to distribute the said cheques.
- The Election Commission of India removed Andhra Pradesh Chief Secretary Anil Chandra Punetha IAS from the post and appointed the next senior-most IAS officer Sri L.V. Subramanyam of 1983 Batch, in place of Anil Chandra Punetha IAS. The ECI further directed that Anil Chandra Punetha IAS should be posted to a non-election position.
- While transferring the chief secretary generally, the Election Commission of India will call for a panel of three officers of the same cadre and seniority.
- However, while transferring Punetha, the Election Commission of India has not followed this guideline and appointed Sri L.V Subramanyam, IAS, who is the next senior to Punetha.
- The newly appointed Sri L.V.Subrahmanyam IAS was cited as an accused by the CBI in Emmar Properties Case in which Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy was also a co-accused.

- On 04-01-2018, the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana quashed the case against Sri L. V. Subrahmanyam, and the CBI recorded a plea in the apex court of India.
- *Sri L.V. Subrahmanyam IAS was APIIC's vice-chairman and managing director between September 2003 and May 2005 during the regime of Sri Y. S. Raja Sekhar Reddy, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.*
- Hence, certain media branded him as a pro-Y.S. Regime. *Even though the authorities recommended that the land price be fixed at Rs 40 lakh per acre for all the 535 acres given to Emaar by the state, he ignored it.*
- *As a result, the land went into the hands of the private player at Rs 29 lakh per acre, which the CBI noted in its charge sheet.*
- *As the accused officials disagreed with the argument of the CBI, the court announced that the accused officials did not cause any loss to the government.*
- Many allegations were followed by the transfer of the chief secretary and the appointment of the new person to this position.
- The Director-General of Police, Sri R. P. Thakur IPS, also come under the Election Commission of India's scanner to transfer ADG, Intelligence, Sri A. Bala Venkateswara Rao, IPS.
- First, the Election Commission of India called the Chief Secretary, Sri Anil Chandra Punetha, IAS. After hearing him, ECI called the Director-General of Police for his explanation.
- At that time, Sri R. P. Thakur was holding the additional charge of the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB).
- Before he visited Delhi to attend/appear before the ECI, Sri R. P. Thakur was relieved from the additional charge of ACB. On Thursday (04.04.2019), he appeared before the Election Commission of India, and as the two election commissioners were not there, he was asked to attend on Friday (05.04.2019).
- Accordingly, he appeared before the Election Commission of India and submitted his explanation.
- This issue was followed by the dharna that was conducted by the CM of Andhra Pradesh.

DHARNA BY ANDHRA PRADESH CHIEF MINISTER BEFORE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF ANDHRA PRADESH

- On 10-04-2019, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, conducted ‘*dharna*’, just a few hours before the polling (11-04-2019) in the state. This attempt was to allege the partisan, unilateral, undemocratic actions of the Election Commission of India. After submitting the letter that he had addressed to the Election Commission of India, where he listed the partisan actions to the CEO, Mr. Naidu and his party men covered the CEO’s office’s stairways. They questioned the unilateral decisions taken by the ECI and commented not to be a laughing stock in front of the public. **For the first time in history, we met the CEO. (It seems the sentence does not make any sense)** He added that if they found that democracy is being ridiculed, they might react against it. The Election Commission of India’s “arbitrary” role in the transfer of the IPS and IAS officers became an alarming incident to all those who believed in the democracy and autonomy of the ECI. “A motivated complaint went from the YSRCP. **Within hours, a police officer was transferred without giving a chance to the officers. (cannot understand the meaning)**. He wrote these in the letter to the ECI and alleged that it targeted the TDP at the command of the BJP and the YSRCP. “It is a matter of deep concern that the apex institution, entrusted with the responsibilities of conducting free and fair elections, has become subservient to the dictates of the BJP government, which is protecting the YSRCP”. He also claimed that the ECI was toeing the line of the BJP- led Union Government and assisted the Political Parties supported by the BJP.
- Sri Nara Chandra Babu Naidu also asserted that a complaint by an anti-social individual, who happens to be a candidate of YSRCP, challenged SP Sri Koya Praveen of Prakasam, and by the evening, he was transferred by ECI.

- The BJP led Central Government was helping YSRCP, and ECI gave interviews to them and acted at their behest.
- YSRCP MP Sri Vijayasai Reddy, an accused in cases associated with corruption, forgery, economic offences, was putting false and baseless complaints to ECI and the ECI acted rapidly on the complaints of YSRCP, he alleged. ECI, after the transfer of the SPs, directed the state government to prepare a panel of three officers who are suitable for each post. The State government was also asked to provide their grading for the last five years and vigilance clearance by 1 PM on 27-03-2019. Sri Koya Praveen, IPS, posted as the Superintendent of Police at Prakasam District, was transferred within 51 days, i.e., one day before polling, i.e., 10-04-2019.
- This immediate action was a response to the complaint raised by the YSRCP cadre, who complained against him for being a member of the Kamma community, the community of Chief Minister Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu. Secondly, in a partisan attitude, he was booking non-bailable cases against the YSRCP cadre, wherein for the same offence, he was booking bailable cases against TDP.
- They also alleged that Koya Praveen is not booking cases against TDP Cadre. He targeted Sri Amanchi Krishna Mohan, who was the YSRCP Candidate for Chirala Assembly Constituency. He also transferred certain police officers of that constituency and posted officers close to the Ruling Party. Mentioning all these allegations, Sri Vijayasai Reddy put in a representation to the Election Commission of India. As per some media, SP Koya Praveen had uttered that he could also speak like a politician if he removes his uniform. Sri A.B. Venkateswara Rao assumed the charge of the Chief of Intelligence Dept. of Andhra Pradesh. The duty of the Intelligence chief is highly confidential and is one of the coveted posts of the government. After the Chief Secretary, the Chief Ministers generally relies on the information furnished by the Intelligence Chief over the ongoing development projects, welfare projects, political scenario, etc. of the state. Often a minor incident can burst into an explosion.

- Sometimes, governments may fall if the importance of the minor incident is not recognised and the remedial measures are not taken immediately.

Over the period, the Governments are using Intelligence Department to collect information about the movements and strategies of the opposition parties **(The same sentence is repeated earlier in the chapter)**. In recent times, opposition parties raised hues and cry, stating that government officials are tapping their telephone numbers and watching them like a big brother. **(This same sentence is repeated in the chapter)**

Surveillance of Cellphones:

The allegations of the misuse of Intelligence machinery are far from the truth and baseless.

Bickering: Concerning the allegations of collecting information on bickerings within YSRCP leaders, it is to state that the Intelligence Department collects information about external and internal party political rivalries to alert unit officers to avert any untoward incidents and to maintain Law and Order in the state. Further, it is to state that the information about the group rivalries within TDP was also obtained. This is done to collect advanced intelligence to alert field officers on possible Law and Order problems. This is a regular practice during the election time to collect such information. In 2014 also, the Department collected such information.

Ex. Intelligence Chief in Concert with DGP giving Instruction to report: As far as the allegation that Ex. Intelligence Chief is illegally instructing the whole Department to forward the reports to him was incorrect and baseless.

Phone Tapping: The contents mentioned under this head are sub-judice vide Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 461 of 2019 in the Honourable High Court of Delhi at New Delhi dated 22.02.2019. The matter about interception is governed by Section 5 and Section 419(A) of the Indian Telegraph Act and the standard operating procedures vide File No. 5-4/2011/S-II (Vol. II) of Government of India, Ministry of Telecommunications & IT, Department.

In matters related to state and National Security and public order, all the provisions of law and rules are followed scrupulously in Andhra Pradesh. No number at any stage has ever been taken under interception without following the sections mentioned above, that is, section 5 and Section 419 (A) of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Standard Operating Procedures. The Act and Standard Operating Procedures also specify procedures for review and overview of this process. Such processes of review have also been scrupulously followed.

The last such comprehensive review was held on 21.02.2019. No Violation of any sort has been found. Any disclosure in these matters would deprive the agencies from receiving critical inputs to safeguard public order and security of the State. Also, it is submitted that such disclosures are exempted under section 8(1) (a) of the Right to Information Act, 2005. It is once again submitted that all the necessary provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act relating to National Security and Public order are scrupulously followed and strictly reviewed periodically.

ISSUE REGARDING THE SOCIAL MEDIA LAB AT INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

There is indeed a Social Media Lab in Intelligence Department where ten outstanding employees are working. Bhogadi Venkata Rayudu is just one of the ten outsourcing employees. An Inspector of Intelligence is supervising all the staff work. The allegations that this social media lab is being used to propagate TDP and create posts against YSRCP were also found false and baseless. The newspaper clippings about the various heads of the organisation like that of the Law & Order, dharnas & agitations, extremists, development activities etc., are downloaded and sent to the officers for their information.

COMMUNITY ORIENTATION OF POSTINGS

Consequent to the revision of the seniority of Inspectors of Police, there is a change in seniority dates. Due to the notional dates assigned in the revision, six Inspectors had to be promoted as DSPs and 33 officers working in the supernumerary posts of DSPs became regular DSPs.

However, no promotions were taken up in the ranks of Addl. SPs and SP(NC). All the above promotions came into effect without creating any supernumerary posts. The claim that the police officers belonging to the communities that strongly supported the TDP were given vital roles whereas others were neglected was far from the truth. The police establishment board proposes postings or transfers and promotions duly after considering the merits of each officer and according to the Supreme Court guidelines. Out of the 91 Subdivisions headed by DSP Rank Officers, 33 officers belonged to other communities, 35 from backward communities, and 13 from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It informs that the officers are posted based on their professional and managerial competencies, keeping their integrity, honesty, impartiality, transparency, etc. These are the core functions of the Police Administration.

9

WRIT PETITIONS

Several writ petitions were filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravati, seeking various reliefs by various candidates and their party men. The Hon'ble High court disposed of all the petitions of Andhra Pradesh after considering the replies/Counters filed by the Police Department.

W.P.No.3841/2019: Sri.Y. S. Avinash Reddy, the Ex.M.P. of YSR Kadapa District, and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy, in charge of YSRCP Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency, filed this petition. The petitioners filed this writ petition alleging that the SDPO of Jammalamadugu (6th respondent) is not providing police protection during the petitioners' tours of the Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency and Legislative Assembly Constituency of Jammalamadugu. They also claimed that the act of the SDPO of Jammalamadugu is illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional. They prayed the Hon'ble Court to direct the (1) Election Commission of India (2) State Election Commission of Andhra Pradesh (3) Principal Secretary to Home, Andhra Pradesh (4) DGP of Andhra Pradesh Mangalagiri (5) SP of Kadapa District to provide State protection/Police protection to the petitioners' political tours of the Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency and Jammalamadugu Legislative Assembly constituency of state of Andhra Pradesh and take preventive action under Section 149 of the CRPC.

Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy contested as a candidate to the Parliament on behalf of the YSRCP from the Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency. The allegations raised by the petitioners that SDPO of Jammalamadugu Sri. K. Krishnan is hand-in-glove with Sri C. Adinarayana Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Marketing & Fisheries, was not proven true. On the other hand, Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy contested as a candidate to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the YSRCP from the Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency. The allegation that being the SDPO of Jammalamadugu, the officer did not provide high security to the tours of Sri C. Adinarayana Reddy was also proven incorrect.

Sri C. Adinarayana Reddy, who held the position of the Minister for Marketing & Fisheries, was categorised under the "Y Plus" scale of security, and according to the security scale, bundobust was provided. Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy, the YSRCP candidate from Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency, was not categorised as a protectee.

Some villages suffered from the faction activity between Sri P. Ramasubba Reddy, the TDP candidate from Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency, and Sri C. Adinarayana Reddy, the TDP candidate from Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency. Both of them were in the same political party; hence, no faction continued in the villages.

On 20.11.2018, Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy gave a representation seeking permission to visit Goriganuru village, which the SDPO of Jammalamadugu permitted. Reliable information claimed that the visit of the YSRCP leaders might end in clashes between both the TDP and YSRCP party members, resulting in the Law & Order problem. It became necessary to take precautionary measures by keeping a close watch on the activities of both the groups to avert any untoward incident and ensure the maintenance of public order. Hence, Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy were requested to postpone their visit to Goriganuru village on 21.11.2018, but they did not oblige to the request of the SDPO of Jammalamadugu.

As the petitioners Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy did not oblige, a letter was addressed to the Tahsildar, Jammalamadugu Mandal, with a request to issue an order U/s 144 Cr. P. C. in and around Goriganuru, Pedda Dandluru, Sugumanchipalli, Dharmapuram, and Devagudi villages.

They also requested to issue this from 20.11.2018 to 27.11.2018 to maintain Law & Order in the villages. Accordingly, the Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu issued an order U/s 144 Cr. P. C. On 21.11.2018, deprived of ways to prevent the petitioners from visiting Goriganuru village, the police force was deployed at the petitioners' houses to take Y. S. Avinash Reddy and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy into custody under preventive measures to ensure Law & Order.

On 21.11.2018, Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy sent another requisition to permit him to visit Goriganuru village on 23.11.2018. An advisory endorsement has been given to him not to visit Goriganuru village on 23.11.2018 due to Law & Order problem. Nevertheless, the petitioners filed a writ petition in W.P.No.42291 of 2018 before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. During the arguments, the learned counsel on behalf of the respondents stated that the petitioner herein would obey the conditions specified in the order and would not violate the same.

Accordingly, on 23.11.2018, the petitioner visited Goriganuru village, for which necessary bundobust was provided, and all necessary measures were taken to prevent untoward incidents. In anticipation of the Law & Order problem, Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy were asked to furnish their tour schedule to Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency in advance.

Further, the petitioner sought state protection while touring the villages. Petitioner Sri Y. S. Avinash Reddy, Ex.M.P. of Kadapa, was provided with the security of 1+1 PSOs (**kindly provide the full form**), while M. Sudheer Reddy was not a categorised protectee. On 10.12.2018, Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy has sent a letter stating that they will visit Sunnapurallapalli village on 14.12.2018 as one Smt. Arunamma, **MPP** (**kindly provide the full form**), challenged them to visit the village if they have guts. In reply to the letter of Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy, the **SDPO** (**kindly provide the full form**) of Jammalamadugu addressed a letter to the petitioner informing that the village Sunnapurallapalli did not have a history of faction and further advised to refrain from undertaking any provocative activity. The petitioner is advised to approach any competent authority about the challenging statement made by Smt. Arunamma, MPP as per the law. The petitioners Sri. Y. S. Avinash Reddy and Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy visited several villages, i.e., Sunnapurallapalli, Sugumanchipalli, Dharmapuram, Goriganuru, and PeddaDandluru.

These villages belonged to the Jammalamadugu Mandal, and the visit was scheduled to be on 09.03.2019 and 14.03.2019. An adequate police force was deployed during their visit to the above villages on 09.03.2019 & 14.03.2019. The allegations raised were that on 11.03.2019., the SDPO of Jammalamadugu refused to acknowledge the representation of Dr. Sudheer Reddy, and aggrieved by it, the petitioner sent a representation through courier is false and far from the truth. **The writ petition was disposed on 08-04-2019**

W.P.No.4823/2019: The writ petition was filed on 02.04.2019 by the writ petitioner in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. This writ petition was filed by Sri M. V. S. Nagi Reddy, the State General Secretary of **YSRCP** of Andhra Pradesh State, requesting the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on several issues. One of the issues was that the ruling party selectively posted favourable persons in two important posts viz. (1) Director General of Police, (2) **ADG, (is it ok if I write the full form)** Intelligence, and also (3) Supdt.s of police for various districts. **DGP, (sir, is A. B. Venkateswara Rao the DGP or ADGP? If I am not wrong, a state will only have one DGP, right? So, as you have mentioned DGP intelligence, I am not able to connect)** Intelligence, Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao was transferred on the representation made by the **YSRC** Party to the Election Commission. It was challenged by the Government by way of WP NO. 4376/2019, requesting to grant a stay on the order of the Election Commission of India (ECI). When the high court refused to grant a stay on the said orders, the DGP Intelligence was relieved and reported at Police Headquarters. Subsequently, he was given a posting in Anti Corruption Bureau as the DG, ACB. It was alleged that the Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural and, Sub-inspector of Police at Yadiki police station were continuously harassing the members of the YSR Congress Party and threatening them not to campaign and vote in favour of the YSR Congress Party. The Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural police station was transferred and bought to VR (Vacancy Reserve). Thirdly, the petitioner raised an allegation that the SP of Prakasam Sri Koya Praveen was falsely implicating members and the constituency candidates of the YSRC Party. The SP of Prakasam, Sri Koya Praveen IPS, was transferred on the orders of the Election Commission, and in his place, Sri Siddharth Kaushal, IPS, was posted.

It was further alleged that the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Nuziveedu from Krishna District had created roadblocks in the original convoy routes of the YSRC President and asked him to take an alternative route. It was also alleged that the DSP also failed to provide adequate security. The truth was that the YSRC Party obtained permission from the concerned police authority and failed to follow the approved route. The last-minute change of the route by the YSRC Party caused a disturbance in the security arrangement for the VIP. Despite this, the police officers present at the place provided sufficient security by rushing the police personnel available, and the program went on peacefully. With all this information, a counter-petition was filed in the Hon'ble Court.

The Hon'ble high court disposed of the writ petition on 10.04.2019.

W.P.No.4687/2019: Sri K. Venkatarami Reddy, the EX MLA of Dharmavaram, filed this writ petition, informing the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh that police were acting under the influence and directions of the local TDP MLA Sri Gonuguntla Suryanarayana alias Varadapuram Suri. He further alleged that, **(1)** Sri N. V. Rama Kumar, DSP SB-II of Ananthapuramu **(2)** DSP of Dharmavaram, and **(3)** DSP of Kadiri were acting at the behest of the Government. In this writ petition, he alleged that the chief electoral officer of Andhra Pradesh had not taken action against SP of Ananthapuramu, DSPs of Dharmavaram, Kadiri, **SHOs (kindly provide the full form)** of Mudigubba, Patnam, Bathalapalle, Dharmavaram Town, Tadimarri, and Potukunta police stations, even though they were acting in favour of the ruling party.

All the above Police Officials were posted after considering the guidelines of the Election Commission. Except for the petitioner, none of the public had made any such complaints/ adverse remarks against them, and there was no credence. **Hon'ble High Court disposed of this writ petition on 10.04.2019.**

W.P.No.4570/2019: Sri B. C. Janardhan Reddy, the TDP candidate from Banaganapalle Assembly Constituency, filed this petition against the YSRC Party contesting candidate Sri Katasani Rami Reddy. The petitioner alleged that he was threatened to enter Banaganapalle Town and the villages of Owk Mandal.

In this connection, he also submitted a petition to the Superintendent of Police at Kurnool District. Janardhana Reddy also commented that during the 2014 elections, the wife of the contesting candidate of the YSRC Party behaved in a high-handed way. As a recourse to the petitioners' demand, the SP of Kurnool District deployed shadow parties to the contesting candidates Katasani Rami Reddy of the YSRCP, his wife Jayamma, and B. C. Janardhan Reddy to observe their movements from time to time. The trouble mongers noted by the petitioner were bounded over in Cr.No.29/2019, 36/2019, 51/2019, 31/ 2019 u/s 110(e)(g) Cr.P.C., in Owk police station and Cr.No.43/2019, 09/2019, 26/2019 u/s 110 (e) (g) Cr.P.C. in Banaganapalli police station.

The **SDPO (full form)** of Dhone collected advance information on the followers of Katasani Rami Reddy and others with shadow parties to prevent violent/criminal activities. Flag march, route march, and awareness programs were organised in all critical and problematic villages in Banaganapalli and Owk police stations to demonstrate the strength of the police force. The police officers identified trouble mongers in their respective jurisdictions, and warnings were issued not to indulge in any elections offences. However, instructions were given to the concerned police officers to step up the surveillance over the trouble mongers mentioned above and to ensure a peaceful, free and fair poll. One special striking force under the control of SDPO, one striking force (armed:1+4) under the Inspector of Police, and route mobiles were deployed in addition to the bundobust at polling stations to maintain public peace and tranquillity. (**Rc.No.232**)

W.P.No.4801/2019: This writ petition was filed by Sri C.Adinarayana Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Co-Operation, Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, a resident of Devagudi Village in Jammalamadugu Mandal of YSR Kadapa District. The petition was a prayer to install surveillance cameras and deploy CRPF led by an IPS officer in the various polling stations of Khajipeta, Chaapadu, Mydukuru, Duvvuru, Erraguntla, and Badwel Mandals. He further requested permission to appoint polling agents outside the polling station areas but from within the same constituency of Jammalamadugu and Mydukuru of Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency.

The Hon'ble High Court disposed of this writ petition as necessary steps were taken to provide adequate police security in the polling station.

WP (PIL) 51/2019 of Kasu Mahesh Reddy: Sri Kasu Maheshwar Reddy, the YSRCP candidate of the Gurajala Assembly Constituency, filed this writ petition. In this writ petition, he requested the Hon'ble High Court to give directions to the concerned officials to install CCTV cameras inside and outside the polling booth of Gurajala Constituency, especially at polling station numbers 32 of Gurajala Village, 172, 173 of Kothapalem village 73,74,75,76 of Nadipudi village 67, 68, 69, 70 of Kesanapalli village 206, 207 of Veerapuram village 252, 253, 254, 257, 258 of Shivalayam MPP School at Piduguralla village and 246, 247, 248, 249 of Janapadu village of Gurajala Constituency of Guntur District. This request was to video graph the activities happening at the polling booths as the above polling stations were situated at hypersensitive villages. Further, he also requested not to post any police officials facing any disciplinary proceedings or cases before Hon'ble Court in key positions in the district.

Further, he specifically mentioned that the Inspector of Police of Gurajala police station misused his official capacity in the suicide case of a person for which his wife filed a WP. No. 2810/2019, and the same is pending. Further, the Inspector of Police of Gurajala police station faces disciplinary proceedings in Cr.no.48/19, dt.25.2.2019, which was the subject matter of WP No.2810/2019.

WP (PIL) 51/2019 filed by Sri Kasu Mahesh Reddy. The Hon'ble Court disposed of it with the observation and order issued by the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice, Sri C.Praveen Kumar. It is mentioned that there were no grounds to grant relief as sought for in the writ petition filed by the petitioner. It also stated that it was always open to the petitioner to represent if not already made before the appropriate authority.

Further, the installation of **CCTV** cameras inside and outside the polling station does not come under the purview of police as per the rules and regulations of the **RPI (kindly provide the full form)** Act of 1951. Nodal Police Officer of Gurajala AC (**kindly provide the full form**) categorised all the mentioned polling locations in the petition as Critical Polling Stations and provided police bandobast.

It was allotted as per the scale based on the request made by the petitioner. **Cr.No.45/2019, U/s 323, 506, 509, IPC of Gurazla Town PS of Guntur district:** The background of this case was as follows. Sri Umma Reddy Venkateswarulu, the opposition leader, sent a representation to the Hon'ble Election Commission, making a copy to the Director-General of Police of Andhra Pradesh. In the petition, he alleged that one Mr. Bhavana Rushi went to the police station for justice.

However, instead of registering an FIR, Sri Rama Rao, the Inspector of Gurazala urban police station, took money from the accused, beat the said Bhavana Rushi, abused his wife in filthy language, and abetted him to commit suicide. Based on this incident, Bhavana Rushi consumed poison in the police station and was later shifted to hospital.

Hence, Sri. Umma Reddy Venkateswarulu requested the election commission to suspend the said inspector. On a hospital intimation, on 24-02-2019, the statement of U. Rama Rao of Charlagudipadu Village was recorded.

It runs as follows. On 23-02-2019, at 7.30 PM, while his son returned home from a grocery shop, Janjanam Satish stopped his son and threatened him over a petty issue. The complainant requested him not to threaten his son but approach him if there was an issue with his son, as he suspected further troubles from Janjanam Satish and others. Knowing this, Mr. Janjanam Sathish, Bhavana Rushi, Saidaiah, Sambaiah, Janjanam Brahmeswarrao, Parvathi restrained him, threatened, and resorted to physical assault, causing bleeding, swelling, injuries on hand, etc. This was video graphed by the neighbours.

He was rescued by Manukonda Kondalu, and Manukonda Ramarao was later admitted to the community health centre at Gurazala by Mr. Sirasala Siva Govindarao. Based on the complainant's statement, a case in Cr.No.42/2019 u/S 341,324, 506 r/w 34 IPC was registered at 12:30 Hrs on the same day. The counterparty also approached the police station and lodged a complaint in which Smt Kakumanu Amaramma stated that on 23-2-2019 at 7:00 OM, there was a quarrel between Utla Ramarao and Janjanam Sathish over an issue.

She mentioned that Janjanam Sathish threatened Utla Ramarao's son. However, a lady named Kakumanu Parvathi interfered and sent them back.

Again on 24-02-2019 at about 7:00 PM, while the complainant lady was cleaning the front portion of her house, Utlā Ramarao, Utlā Chālamaiah, Utlā Gopi were found scolding one Mr. Janjanam Sathish in filthy language. Again, Kakumanu Parvathi interfered and tried to pacify the issue.

Meanwhile, Kakumanu Sambaiah also came there during the process and got kicked by Utlā Ramarao. Then the complaint lady Kakumanu Amaramma entered and questioned the highhandedness of Utlā Ramarao, who later scolded the complainant and others, and warned them about the dire consequences, and went away. Based on this complaint, a case in Cr.No.43/2019 u/s.323, 506, 509 r/w IPC was registered at 02:00 PM in Gurazala police station.

Both the parties mentioned in the issue belonged to Padmasali Community and were all found to be relatives. Initially, there was an issue between these two parties over the maintenance & conduction of yearly celebrations at BHAVANA RUSHI TEMPLE in the village. In the year 2018, there was a dispute within the community.

The community got divided into two organising groups, one led by Sirsala Siva Govindarao and another led by Kakumanu Tirupatirao & Kakumanu Sambaiah. These clashes led to the present situation, and it was believed by one group that the son of Utlā Ramarao, the complainant in Cr.No. 42/2019, had made a negative comment against a lady who belongs to the other group. This led to a situation where Utlā Gopi was questioned by Janjanam Sathish (A1 in this case) and subsequently led to a quarrel between the two groups, resulting in cases and counter cases in Gurazala town police station. After registering the case and counter cases, Smt. Kakumanu Amaramma, complainant in Cr. No. 43/2019, left the police station for their village, and Mr. Samudralu, police constable – 3861, requested the complainant to come back for further enquiry and recorded her statement. Meanwhile, the other party reached the Police Station and submitted video evidence of the incident, suggesting that Janjanam Sathish & Co. have been aggressively involved in the issue and caused injury to Utlā Ramarao.

Having known this, Smt. K. Amaramma & Co. again came down to the police station to justify their version. Both the parties have started altercation in the police station premises over the exposure of the recorded video to the extent that it supported one party rather than exposing the entire episode in the village in the morning.

During that time, the Inspector of Police interfered in the issue and warned them of the severe consequences of fighting again in the police presence. CI warned Smt. K. Amaramma (The complainant in Cr. No. 43/2019) to behave properly, or else he would take stringent action if she would not stop shouting. He further instructed the SI to bind them over for good behaviour u/s. 107 Cr.P.C.

The SI asked all of them to be ready for a bind over u/s.107 Cr. P. C. and waited outside without any further friction. On that, Sri Kakumanu Bhavan Rushi grew wild, shouting that he was not delivered justice and he knows how he could get justice. Later, when SI was ready to take both parties for a bind over u/s 107 Cr.P.C. before the Mandal executive magistrate, it was found that Sri. Kakumanu Bhavana Rushi and his wife, Smt. K. Amaramma were found missing. The SI then called them over the phone and informed them to present themselves at the police station for a bind over before the **MRO (kindly provide the full form)** immediately. After this incident, Sri Kakumanu Bhavana Rushi, who went back to his village, rushed to the police station, shouting that he consumed poison and would die in the police station as he was not delivered justice.

However, **she (are we referring to the police officer? if so, isn't it supposed to be "he"?)** referred him to **GGH (kindly provide the full form)**, Guntur, at the request of his relatives as there were no ventilator facilities if the situation turns serious. Nevertheless, the relatives of the said person shifted him to a private hospital at Piduguralla, which was managed by Dr. Burri Vengala Reddy. The same incident was widely published in media and was the basis for this petition. Sri Bhavana Rushi belongs to the Padmasali community and has two wives. The first wife is Kakamanu Amaramma, and the second wife is Kakamanu Naga Lakshmi. In this connection, the direct video graphic evidence recorded by the police after this incident proved that some of the YSRC Party leaders and their followers, numbering about 50, surrounded the ambulance and demanded to record the statement of Sri Kakumanu Bhavana Rushi against the police there itself. This evidence established the fact that the party members had no concern about the person who consumed poison and struggled for his life. This incident of road blocking was registered in another case of Cr.No. 46/2019 u/s.341,353,183, 143 r/w 149 IPC & Sec 32,34 r/w Sec 30 of Police Act 1861.

The attribution of “association to a political party” based on a shawl’s colour used by the Ganesh Committee felicitations at a place of worship during a festival may not support the accusations. **(it seems this is a separate case, kindly let me know whether I could attach this along with this writ petition)** However, based on the statement of the complainant Sri. Kakumanu Bhavana Rushi, a case in Cr.No.45/2019 u/s. 323,506, 509 was registered on the same day. The said inspector was cited as the accused, and the case was handed down to Sri. K. Dharmendra, Dy.SP, **WPS (kindly provide the full form)** of Guntur for a fair and impartial investigation. Further, Mr. Yandluri Ramarao, the Inspector of Police at Gurazala Town police station, was warned to be careful in his duties and was issued a ‘Memorandum Of Charge’ for alleged negligence in discharging his legitimate duties to extend proper courtesy on a woman complainant and giving scope for allegations against a police officer on duty. **(Is this connected to this writ petition)**

Allegations against Mr. Yandluri. The Inspector of Police at Gurazala town police station, Ramarao’s, over alleged photograph involving two other persons with ‘yellow shawls’ was published in a newspaper titled “PALNADU LO PACHA POLICE”. It was found that on 13-09-2018, on the eve of the Vinayaka Chavithi Festival, a Ganesh idol was installed by the “Muthyalamma Temple Center Ganesh Utsav Committee”. On the 3rd day of the idol installation, i.e., on 15-09-2018, the committee members organised an idol precession & Nimmajana Programme. There were many other idol Nimajjanams in Gurazala town along with one mentioned above, and police have provided bundobust to all idol precessions in Gurazala town. As a part of it, the town police have visited all the sites of idol installations, interacted with the organisers, instructed the organisers for a peaceful procession and safe Nimajjanam. During this process, Mr. Y. Ramarao, SHO of Gurazala Town PS, visited the idol installation place of Mutyalamma Temple Center. The committee members have offered coconut to the SHO to break before the Lord Ganesh idol as a cultural practice. They felicitated the SHO with a “Shawl” as a token of respect and thanks towards the duties they have taken up for the peaceful & safe procession of Ganesh idols.

It is further submitted that there were many other persons in these pictures across the party lines. (is this part of the same writ petition concerning Kakumanu Bhavana Rushi, or a different one?)

W.P.No.4719/2019: This writ petition was filed by Sri. S. Krishna Murthy, K. Yella Reddy, D. Brahmanada Reddy, S. Anantha Reddy, and G. Maheshwara Reddy, of Krishnagiri Mandal in Kurnool.

They informed the Hon'ble High Court that the DSP of Dhone, SHO of Krishnagiri, and SHO of Veldurthi were threatening them to leave Pathikonda Assembly Constituency forthwith till 11.04.2019; otherwise, the petitioner will be subjected to third-degree punishments. A counter-petition was filed in Hon'ble High Court stating that the petitioners were bound over under section 110 (e)(g) Cr.P.C. before the Mandal Executive Magistrate. They filed the writ petition with ulterior motives only to deter police from doing their duty.

The writ petition was disposed of on 10.04.2019 by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

W.P.No.4800: This writ petition was filed by Lakkireddy Venkata Krishna Reddy of Pedhamudiyam Mandal of YSR Kadapa District. He requested the Hon'ble High Court to direct the Election Commission of India to install surveillance cameras, deploy **CRPF** in polling booths of Nidujuvvi Village, Kadirivare Palle, Chirraju Palle, Dandupalli, Karchuguntapalli, Valasapalle, and Chilamkur of Jammalamadugu Constituency.

The petition also highlighted his request to appoint polling agents outside the polling station areas but from within the same constituency of Jammalamadugu and Mydukuru of the Kadapa Parliamentary Constituency.

The petitioner Sri Lakkireddy Venkatakrishna Reddy, aged 50 Years, resident of Chinnamudiyam of Peddamudiyam Mandal, is an independent candidate for Jammalamadugu Assembly Constituency. As per field enquiry made by police considering local factors and previous election cases, the polling stations were categorised into critical and normal as per the Election Commission of India (ECI). **The writ petition was disposed of on 09.04.2019 by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.**

W.P.No.4683/2019: This writ petition was filed by Sri Alla Rama Krishna Reddy, the candidate of Mangalagiri Assembly Constituency, alleging the misuse of official and police machinery in the said constituency. Further, the said Alla Rama Krishna Reddy also made allegations against Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao, the Inspector of Police at Tadepalli police station, alleging that he was working contrary to the rules framed by the Election Commission and was favouring the **TDP**.

Sri Y.Srinivasa Rao, Inspector of Police, CCS Guntur Urban, attached to Tadepalli PS of Guntur Urban, was transferred, and Sri A.V.Suresh Kumar Inspector of Police, CCS, Guntur Urban, was posted. Accordingly, he was relieved on 10.04.2019, and Sri A.V.Suresh Kumar assumed the charge of Tadepalli PS on 10.04.2019 forenoon.

The petitioner stated that Sri Nara Lokesh, a Minister and the son of the incumbent Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, was nominated as a candidate from Telugu Desam Party, the ruling party of Andhra Pradesh. As the official machinery, including the police personnel, were working hard to favour Sri Nara Lokesh, they harassed **YSRCP** leaders and cadres. They gave a few instances of alleged illegal and excessive actions:

1. On 20-03-2019 at around 9 PM, when some TDP workers were influencing the voters by offering money in Mangalagiri town, their party workers caught them, informed the Sub-Inspector, and handed them over to him. However, to the utter shock and surprise, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Circle Inspector of Police, and the SubInspector of Mangalagiri went to the house of **one MVS (is it part of the name?)** Rami Reddy of Nidamaru village took him in their Jeeps to the fields in Kanteru Village and threatened him at midnight. Upon visiting Alla R. K. Reddy at the police station and questioning their party worker's illegal arrest, the officials implicated him and others in a false case.
2. On 31.03.2019, some of their party sympathisers of Mangalagiri, who were settled in Hyderabad and came to Mangalagiri to see their ailing family member, came to their party office. While going back, they were intercepted and detained by the TDP leaders, and the Mangalagiri police came there.

As per the order of the TDP leaders, the police took them to the Mangalagiri police station and made them sit there. Later the police released the sympathisers.

3. Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao, working as the Inspector of Police, **CCS (kindly provide the full form)**, Guntur District, and who earlier worked in Guntur District, was transferred and attached to Tadepalli Police Station of Mangalagiri Assembly Constituency. It falls in the same Guntur District, which stands contrary to the guidelines of the Election Commission of India. He further submitted that, apart from the abovementioned incidents, several government officials, particularly the police officials working in Mangalagiri Assembly Constituency, were illegally threatening and harassing the YSRCP leaders and workers. For this, they purposefully stopped the vehicles of the YSRCP leaders and detained them for hours together under the guise of checking. They also threatened the party workers with threats of illegal detention, the opening of rowdy sheets, and binding over cases. The TDP leaders were brazenly misusing police and other official agencies to settle personal scores on YSRCP cadres. He finally requested to take immediate steps and ensure that the overall law and order situation was conducive for a level playing field for YSRCP during the present elections and to ensure free and fair elections.

During the Police enquiry conducted by the Additional SP of Guntur Urban, Sri S. Varadarajulu, a notice was served on 06.04.2019. The petitioner was asked to attend before him on 07.04.2019, with all the evidence made in his petition. The petitioner acknowledged the receipt of the notice but did not attend for enquiry and deputed his advocate Sri. Ponnnavolu Sudhakar Reddy who expressed the petitioner's inability to attend as he was very busy with the election campaign. He spoke to the Addl. SP over the phone and reiterated the same facts as stated in the petition and stressed upon the posting of Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao against the guidelines of the ECI. The enquiry officer detailed his report as below

- It is a subject matter of the case in Cr.No.113/2019 U / s 365, 384 r /w 34 IPC of Mangalagiri Rural PS. On 20.03.2019 evening, one Nalgampalli Papudesi Suresh of Nalgampalli presented a written complaint to the SHO of Mangalagiri Rural police station.

- According to the complaint, on 20.03.2019 morning, he sent two of his boys, viz Rakesh & Kailash, to Nidamarru village on behalf of **SWOT (kindly provide the full form)** Digital for political analysis survey, and he received a phone call that the villagers caught them. When he tried to contact them, he realised that their phones were switched off. Based on the report, the SI registered the said case. During the investigation, the abducted persons came to the police station. They stated that while they were conducting the survey, some persons grabbed their cell phones, tabs, etc., forcefully took them in a car, and confined them in the **YSRCP** office at Mangalagiri till afternoon, and later released them. On 21.03.2019, the SI & staff arrested four persons viz Kommareddy Chandra Sekhar Reddy, Shaik Baji, Marrireddy Venkata Siva Rami Reddy & Kolli Seshi Reddy of Nidumarru village, when they got this information. The police recovered properties that belonged to the case victims and later let the accused leave after serving notice u/ s 41-A Cr. PC. No ill-motive could be attributed to the police, who acted upon a written complaint.
- On 31.03.2019 afternoon, the SHO of Mangalagiri Town police station received an anonymous call which reveals that some persons were conducting surveys in Lakshmi Narasimha Colony, Mangalagiri, etc. He ordered SI Narayana and the staff to go to Lakshmi Narasimha Colony to verify. The SI and the staff rushed to Lakshmi Narasimha colony and to the area where several houses were located. They found two cars bearing Nos. TS 08 El 7959 and TS 07 GC 1779 that were stationed in front of the house. On further investigation, they found six persons with six laptops standing near the cars. Being suspicious, the SI and staff questioned them about their names and address and the reasons for their visit. They disclosed their names and address and mentioned that they occupy different positions in Ramki Group, which is under the ownership of Ayodya Rami Reddy. Later the SI realised that Ayodya Rami Reddy and the Mangalagiri assembly candidate, Alla Rama Krishna Reddy (petitioner), are brothers.

- The SHO verified the identity cards, records, and laptops and noted down the particulars that proved they all worked in the Ramki Group of companies. Satisfied with the facts and circumstances, the SHO let them go.
- The Inspector had worked as an SHO in Tenali III Town police station of Guntur Rural Dt (**kindly mentions whether Dt stands for the district or dated**) from 10.12.2014 to 25.02.2016 and was under suspension from 25.02.2016 to 26.06.2016. He was kept in the Guntur Range vacancy reserve from 27.06.2016 to 02.02.2017.

Then in the Guntur district vacancy reserve from 03.02.2017 to 07.09.2017. Later he worked as the SHO of **Arundalpct** (**is this Arundalpct or Arundalpet?**) police station of Guntur Urban police station from 08.09.2017 to 21.02.2019 and was then transferred to **CCS** (**kindly provide the full form**) on 19.02.2019, vide C.No.14/Al/GTRU/2017, (**Sir, is that Cr.No. or C.No.?**) of Superintendent of Police, Guntur Urban, dated 21.02.2019. He was attached to Tadepalli police station to look after the work of Tadepalli station. As seen from the tenure and as per the Election Commission of India guidelines for transfers and postings of the government servants directly concerned with the election-related duties, over the past four years tenure, i.e., from 31.05.2015, he was under suspension for about four months and was in vacancy reserve for about one year and two months. Deducting the suspension and vacancy reserve period, his active service in Guntur District is less than three years out of four years preceding 31.05.2019.

As per the guidelines of the Election Commission of India and instructions of the superior officers, flying squads, static surveillance teams, and Police check posts were established all over the state ever since General Elections, 2019 was announced. These services were used to check the free flow of money, liquor, etc., and ensure free and fair elections. Several bad characters were bound over u/ s 110 Cr. PC &, 107 Cr. PC to ensure peace. Except for the photocopies of two letters dated 04.04.2019 addressed to the ECI, the petitioner had not produced any oral or documentary evidence to substantiate his allegations stated above. **The writ petition was dismissed on 10.04.2019 by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.**

W.P.No.4963/2019: One Devi Reddy Siva Sankar Reddy, s/o Malla Reddy, R/o 4-10-219, Prasanthi Nagar, Pulivendula, YSR Kadapa District filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, alleging that the Circle Inspector of police at Pulivendula Rural Pulivendula Urban insisted him to be present in their police station daily without any reason or notice. He also stated that this incident was a violation of his personal liberty. The Superintendent of Police of Kadapa District filed a counter-petition claiming that Sri Devi Reddy Siva Sankar Reddy filed nomination as an independent candidate in the recent General Elections of 2019 from Pulivendula Assembly Constituency. Nevertheless, his nomination was rejected by the Returning Officer. The petitioner, Devi Reddy Siva Shankar Reddy, was a rowdy sheeter, having sheet No. 167 in Pulivendula Urban police station of Kadapa District since 22.11.2011. The sheet continues in Pulivendula Urban police station, and it was found that D. Siva Sankar Reddy was involved in 36 cases from 1996 to 2018.

On perusal of the affidavit, the Hon'ble High Court disposed of the petition favouring the police.

10

PETITIONS AGAINST SP AND ABOVE OFFICERS

Several petitions were put in by various petitioners belonging to the various cadres of the Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP). Sri. Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy sent a representation to the Election Commission of India, mentioning the following allegations.

- 1) Police officers who belonged to staunch supporting communities of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) were given vital roles. Likewise, officers who belonged to neutral communities and those thought to be the sympathisers of the opposition parties were denied important posts. He mentioned the names of the following officers, claiming that they belong to the community that favoured the TDP.

- Retired IPS officer T. Yoganand was taken as **OSD (kindly mention the full form)** in the intelligence bureau on a contract basis to oversee the illegal tapping of phone numbers of important political leaders.
- Ghattamaneni Srinivas, the DIG in charge of the Law and Order department, was tasked to fill up the vacancies available in all the critical police subdivisions, ensuring that officers belonging to certain castes were prioritised.

- S. Hari Krishna IPS, the SP of Intelligence, was tasked with the caste-based census of the serving police officers and to use the data to defeat the randomisation of personnel mandated by the election commission.
 - The retired non-cadre SP, Madhava Rao, was employed on a contract basis and nodal point for gathering political intelligence.
- 2) A meeting was conducted by the police department in which home guards/newly recruited SIs of the 2019 batch, constables promoted as Head Constables, and 566 Head Constables promoted as ASIs carried placards, thanked the Chief Minister Mr. Nara Chandra Babu Naidu, and felicitated him. Some police officials praised the CM through an extraordinary and unusual act of benevolence in the said meeting. On being happy, the CM approved the up-gradation and raised the Honorarium for the Home Guards, which was not in tune with the modal code of conduct.
 - 3) Misbehaviour experienced by Kesineni Nani (the Member of Parliament from TDP), Bonda Uma Maheswara Rao (TDP MLA), Budha Venkanna (TDP, MLC) from Balasubrahmanyam a senior IPS officer, and the then transport commissioner, was also mentioned in the petition.
 - 4) The followers of J. C. Divakar Reddy attacked a policeman and injured him, and Diwakar Reddy himself abused a police officer in public.
 - 5) On 25-10-2018, at 12:40 PM, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy was attacked with a knife at Visakhapatnam Airport. Based on this incident, the then DGP Sri R. P. Thakur IPS issued a press statement. He stated that the attack by the assailant was solely motivated by Jagan Mohan's desire to gain some public attention.
 - 6) The TDP government had appointed Sri R. P. Thakur as the DGP at the helm of the state police force following the provisions of an arbitrarily enacted state legislation. Being true to his loyalty Mr. Thakur, who was appointed as the Head of the Police Establishment Board, had manipulated the posting of police officers by giving more priority to the community that strongly supported the TDP.

- 7) The state government had collected household data through the “Praja Sadhikara” survey and created a database integrated with the Real-Time Governance Society (RTGS). The functionaries of the TDP were provided access to the database through mobile applications. TDP pseudo survey teams had gained access to the bulk data of voters, and it gave them an unfair advantage in influencing the voters.
- 8) Sri Abhishek Mohanty IPS, the Superintendent of Police at YSR in Cudappah (**sir, is this Cudappah or Kadappa?**) district, known for his integrity and duty and would not yield to political pressure, was diligently discharged from his responsibilities. He was transferred on 14.02.2019, i.e., within four months of his posting, to derive an unfair advantage in the elections. Lastly, in the petition, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy requested the ECI to remove the DGP, the Addl. DGP of Intelligence and the DSPs who were promoted out of turn.

B. Narayana Reddy, a YSR Congress Party Legal Cell member of Anantapuram district, sent a letter to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and the Election Commission of India. In the letter, he stated that the Police Officers Association of Andhra Pradesh organised a public meeting on 01.01.2019 to thank the Chief Minister, as promotions were given to the eligible persons in the police department. In the said meeting, some policemen who got a chance to express their gratitude to Mr. Chandra Babu Naidu used epithets like “Apara Bhageerathudu”(a great person who got the Ganges from heaven to earth), “Navyandhra Nirmatha” (builder of New State of Andhra Pradesh), and “Uttama Mukhyamantri” (Best CM), to praise him. Mr. R. P. Thakur, the then DGP of Andhra Pradesh, A. R. Anuradha, the Principal Secretary of Home, and other officials attended the function. In this petition, he ridiculed the act of the police. Narayana Reddy demanded action against Sri R. P. Thakur, IPS, who presided over the function in his petition. He also claimed that police officials, who are public servants, might have restrained from praising the CM, which violated the conduct rules. Kotamraju Venkatesh Sharma of Vijayawada, the YSRCP Legal Cell President, sent a representation to the Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh. According to his representation, on 25.02.19, five members carrying their tabs visited the Pakala Mandal of Chittoor.

It was claimed that they were attending to upload self-declarations to delete the votes of people supporting the YSRCP. The vigilant people of the Mandal handed over the said five persons at the Pakala police station. However, instead of arresting the accused, the police arrested those who handed over the five into custody. The Chandragiri MLA, Sri Bhaskar Reddy, was also taken into custody by the police and was kept in a vehicle throughout the night. The SP of Chittoor, Vikranth Patil IPS, whose wife was a close relative of the high-ranking leaders of the TDP, was supporting the ruling TDP. Hence, in the representation, Kotamraju Venkatesh Sharma requested the Chief Election Officer to transfer the SP of Chittoor for experiencing free and fair polls. Amanchi Krishna Mohan, the MLA of Chirala, sent a letter to the state Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh in which he mentioned that he quit TDP in January 2019 and joined YSRCP on 13.02.19. Soon after this incident, the ruling TDP transferred the SP of Prakasam District and the DSP of Chirala, intending to cause hindrance and obstruction to his election campaign. The new SP committed several atrocities, including detaining more than 2000 members of YSRCP.

Sri V.Mahboob Basha, the Head Constable of Peddamudiyam police station of YSR Cuddapah (**doubt regarding the spelling**) district, put in a representation to the Chief Election Commissioner of India against Sri Rahul Dev Sharma, IPS, the Superintendent of Police of Cuddapah. He alleged that two private criminal cases were filed against the SP for his acts while he was the OSD (**full form**) of Cuddapah in 2015. Mahboob Basha had also mentioned that injustice would be done if the SP is not transferred as he foisted false cases against him. Sri T. Nagabhushanam, the Vice-President and headquarters-in-charge of the BJP at Andhra Pradesh, sent a representation to Sri Sunil Arora, the Chief Election Commissioner of India. In the petition, he raised allegations against Sri R. P. Thakur, IPS, the then DGP of Andhra Pradesh. He mentioned that the accused DGP was handling Election related matters in a highly questionable manner. It is further alleged that the entire police machinery of Andhra Pradesh was being utilised for the money transfer of the ruling party. R. P. Thakur also had a controversial track record, and he was hand in glove with the ruling party. The attack on the then opposition leader was also mentioned in the petition. In the incidents mentioned above, he went to the press, giving misleading information in a great hurry.

Alleged encroachment of **GHMC** (kindly provide the full form) land, the posting of DGP before sending the list to the UPSC etc., were also figured in the petition. Sri M. V. S. Nagi Reddy of YSRCP addressed a representation to the Chief Election Officer of the state, alleging that the promotions of 1) Sri AB Venkateswara Rao, IPS(RR:1989) as the DGP of Intelligence in Andhra Pradesh, 2) Sri K. R. M. Kishore Kumar, IPS(RR:1989) as the DGP of Railways in Andhra Pradesh, and 3) Sri Ch. D. Tirumala Rao, IPS(RR: 1989) as the Commissioner of Police at Vijayawada issued vide G.O.Rt.No.527, dated 9.3.19 were illegal, He also stated that they were holding two posts- the newly offered and the previous one, etc. M. Vani, the advocate on behalf of Dr. Chevi Reddy Bhaskara Reddy, the MLA of Chandragiri, alleged that the SP of Chittoor, the **SB DSP** (kindly provide the full form) of Chittoor, and the DSP of Madanapalle were misusing their position to support the TDP leaders by violating the Election Code. One SI of Yerravaripalem police station was also asked to act as a pilot to facilitate the transport of money in large quantities by the TDP. However, he was transferred from the post on his refusal, and the CI of Pileru Rural abused him for his non-co-operation.

Sri Vemireddy Prabhakar Reddy, the Hon'ble Member of Rajya Sabha, addressed a letter to the Union Public Service Commission alleging that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had assigned several Non-Cadre officers of the police department to the cadre posts of the Superintendent of Police. He also stated that this action was in contravention to the IPS (Cadre) Rules of 1954. The Hon'ble MP cited that Non-Cadre SP rank officers were posted as SPs of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts and DySPs.

Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, the opposition leader, put in a representation to Chief Election Commissioner at New Delhi. He requested the immediate transfer of the Director-General of Police, the Additional Director General of Intelligence, the Deputy Inspector General of Law and Order and the OSD of Intelligence, Sri Yogananda (IPS Retd.), and several other police postings that have been effected under their direction, as they were hand in glove with the ruling TDP. He claimed that the murder of his grandfather in 1998, his father's death in a helicopter crash in 2009, his paternal uncle's murder, and the attack on him in 2018 were signs of the unholy relationship between the ruling TDP and the police officials.

Sri Ummareddy Venkateswarulu, the opposition leader in the Andhra Pradesh legislative assembly, sent a representation to the Central Police Observer of Andhra Pradesh. In the petition, he mentioned that the appointment of the DGP, Sri R. P. Thakur, IPS was biased, and the posting of Non-Cadre officers in the cadre post was illegal. The Intelligence department of Andhra Pradesh conducted surveys across the state to find out bickerings among YSRCP leaders. He also claimed that the former DG of Intelligence, A. B. Venkateswara Rao, collected these reports so that **DP (is this TDP?)** can use them to impair the YSRCP severely. Phone tapping and other specific instances were also mentioned in the petition, and he requested the observer to take action against the police authorities, including the DGP.

Sri V. Vijayasai Reddy, the National General Secretary of YSRCP and the Member of Rajya Sabha, placed a representation to the Election Commission of India alleging that there were planned and deliberate misuse of police machinery for political gains by the ruling party.

In this petition, he has mentioned several issues, including the illegal appointment of Sri R. P. Thakur, IPS, large scale booking of criminal cases against YSRCP workers against Form -7 submissions, postings of Non- Cadre officers in the cadre post, ruling party sympathisers, i.e., Koya Praveen IPS, Vikranth Patil IPS, Rajasekhar Babu IPS, to the districts, etc. It was again alleged that the SP Sri. Koya Praveen was troubling Sri Amanchi Krishna Mohan, the MLA who recently joined YSRCP from TDP.

He also mentioned that some people foisted false cases against the YSRCP cadre of Kandukuru, who caught a survey team deleting YSRCP sympathisers' votes. Other issues include the allegation against Sri Venkata Ratnam, a Non – Cadre officer alleged to have escorted a vehicle carrying Rs. 50 Crore Rupees belonging to TDP, and Vikranth Patil, the SP of Chittoor, who transferred a Sub-Inspector of Pileru Constituency who refused to pilot the cash movement personally. He also mentioned an allegation against the DG of Intelligence, Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao, who was criticised for spending more time on cash distribution and election strategies than professional duties. The illegal promotion of Addl.DGs as DGs, felicitation of CM issue, posting of officers belonging to CM's community, and other issues were mentioned along with these issues.

They include violation of APAT (Andhra Pradesh Administration Tribunal) order to relieve Sri Gorantla Madhav, the Circle Inspector, a candidate contesting for Parliamentary Elections from YSRCP, etc., were also mentioned, and the petitioner had requested for immediate action in these issues. Sri V. Vijayasai Reddy, the National General Secretary of YSRCP and the Member of Rajya Sabha, put in a representation to the Election Commission of India alleging that there was illegal surveillance/interception on the telephones of Talasila Raghuram and Sajjala Rama Krishna Reddy of YSRCP by the Andhra Pradesh Police. He requested to take immediate and stern action on the illegal phone tapping.

Sri G. V. L. Narasimha Rao and Sri Om Pathak of BJP send a representation to the Chief Election Commissioner and to the Election Commissioners of India alleging that there was a large-scale distribution of money by the TDP in Andhra Pradesh for the elections to the State Assembly and Lok Sabha. Narasimha Rao requested the Chief Election Commissioner to take necessary actions in this regard.

Sri M. V. S. Nagi Reddy of YSRCP addressed a letter to the Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh alleging that Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao, despite his transfer as DG of Intelligence, issued instructions to all the Police Personnel and officials to submit field reports and other information concerning the elections. Further, Nagi Reddy also mentioned that Venkateswara Rao was on leave for two months to focus entirely on the election campaign. Sri Vijayasai Reddy, the National General Secretary of YSRCP and the Member of Rajya Sabha sent a representation to the Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh alleging illegal, unethical practices of police officers of the Intelligence Department. He mentioned the names of Sri A. B. Venkateswara Rao IPS, OSDs Sri T. Yoganand IPS (Retd.), Sri Madhav Rao SP(NC), and Sri Y. T. R. Prasad. He further alleged that a social media lab was established in the Intelligence Headquarters that was used for the election propaganda of the TDP. It was headed by Bhogadi Venkata Rayudu, a former journalist who supervised about 40 staff members, including Intelligence and outsourcing staff. After the polling (11.04.19) in Andhra Pradesh got over, i.e., on 15.04.19, Sri Vijayasai Reddy, the National General Secretary of YSRCP, and the Member of Rajya Sabha directed a representation to the Election Commission of India.

In that petition, he mentioned the issues that happened at Puthalapattu Assembly Constituency of Chittoor District, Vemuru, Sattenapalli, Assembly Constituencies of Guntur District etc.

The following is the rejoinder by the police for the above allegations

Sri YOGANAND, IPS, Rtd. was appointed on a contract basis in the intelligence department. The claim that he ensured smooth and safe cash movement to distribute it among the voters in the different constitutions by the ruling party was denied as sufficient proof were not produced to support this claim. Sri Yoganand is a highly experienced and meritorious officer with rich experience in the intelligence department. Andhra Pradesh, being a new State, had multiple challenges, including internal security challenges. To sustain the Law and Order condition of the state through intelligence collection, officers with highly specialised skill sets were needed to get involved in this work. Being a new State, Andhra Pradesh faced peculiar situations after the state's bifurcation, where the rich experience of the officers was not available due to a shortage of officers. The allegation that Yogananda ensured smooth and safe cash movement for distribution was denied, as there was no material basis for this claim. Andhra Pradesh, a new state, was facing a peculiar situation after the bifurcation, where the rich experience was unavailable due to the shortage of officers. In this context, the services of Sri Yogananda were being used only for General Intelligence collection. (these same lines are repeated in the previous paragraph)

The claim of the ruling party that Sri Yoganand, appointed as OSD (full form), Intelligence to co-ordinate with the DIG (L&O) for ensuring smooth and safe cash movement for being distributed to every voter in different constitutions was also found incorrect. (the same meaning is implied in the previous paragraphs)

HARI KRISHNA, IPS ISSUE: It is mentioned in the petition that Sri **Hari Krishna** was tasked with the caste-based census of the serving police officers. It was informed that all serving police officers had service books, where all the service details and personal details were available. There were no secrets about the service records.

The randomisation process by the **NIC (full form)** software to aid in the force deployment was a robust exercise undertaken by the Election Commission of India, through the District Election Officer (DEO), where the police did not have any role to perform in the said process. To link up the caste with the software-based Randomisation process was an imaginary exercise. It is important to mention that Sri Hari Krishna, a competent officer, having worked as the Superintendent of Police at Rajahmundry and as the **ADC (full form)** to Governor, belongs to other backward communities (OBC). The petition did not specify the particular community concerning, on which the allegations were made. In any event, the presumption that all the individuals of a community will favour a particular political party is preposterous, and such an inference is impermissible in a democratic setup.

N. BALA SUBRAMANYAM, IPS ISSUE: It was mentioned in the petition that during the last four and a half years, there were several instances of atrocities against honest and upright officials and that they were made to suffer. However, this prerogative was found to be incorrect. This allegation was far from the truth. There was a claim that the public representatives of the TDP had a confrontation with the transport commissioner. However, the truth behind this claim was different, and it was found that the TDP leaders approached the transport commissioner only for a specific public grievance. During the discussions aimed to sort out the public grievances, there were lengthy arguments and counter-arguments. Hence, while this process was happening, the public gathered, and the media took it as a confrontation. Later on, this issue was amicably settled.

TADIPATRI & JC DIWAKAR REDDY, EX-MINISTER ISSUE: Tadipatri is a hypersensitive town with a history of faction/communal disputes. In September 2018, issues related to a particular religious sect arose in the town, and the law and order disturbances led to violence. The police machinery took all the needed measures to control law and order. Cases and counter cases were registered, and actions were initiated. The DSP in charge was placed under suspension for dereliction of duty, and actions were initiated against all erring officials.

Sri Guttha Peddanna Chowdari @ Prabhodanada Swamy (kindly mention why @ is used here), aged about 70 years, was a native of Ammuladinne Kothapalli village of Peddapappur Mandal in Ananthapuramu District. In the 1980's he established an ashramam in a hut. He named it Prabhodanada Swamy Ashramam (Sri Krishna Mandiram at Nandalapadu area of Tadipatri town, Ananthapuramu District) for propagating the concept of the Unique God (Thraithanantha Siddanantha). In 1993, he shifted the Prabhodanada Swamy Ashramam to Ananthapuramu town and maintained it up to 1999. Later it was shifted to Mahaboobnagar of Telangana State and maintained up to 2004. Later, he shifted the Ashramam to Chinna Polamada village of Tadipatri Mandal of Ananthapuramu District and continued being there. Though started on a small scale, the ashram has gained popularity lately and attracted devotees from Rayalaseema and other places. Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, the MP of Ananthapuramu, also attended some of the functions of the Ashramam. The relations between the resident villagers and the followers of Prabhodanada Swamy Ashram were normal till 2015. However, differences cropped up between Prabhodanada Swamy and Peddapodamala/ Chinnapolamada villagers, the followers of Sri J.C. Prabhakar Reddy, the MLA of Tadipatri, in the 2nd half of the year 2016. The following are some of the differences that propped up:

- Chinnapolamala, Pedapolamada Villagers complained against Prabhodanada Ashramam, claiming that they were drawing more water to the Ashramam illegally from the pipeline laid by Satya Sai Trust. Due to this atrocity, they were facing water problems in their villages. On 9.9.2016, the Sri Satya Sai Water supply project board in Ananthapurmu stopped the illegal water supply to the Ashramam.
- The Sarpanch of Chinnapolamala Gram Panchayat vide letter dated 27.06.2017, complained that the transformer of Chinnapolamala often got down due to heavy usage of power by Ashramam and caused inconvenience to the villagers. Based on the above circumstance, the issuance of new electricity connections was stopped to the Ashram. Subsequently, the Ashramam purchased three new transformers.

- Sri J. C. Prabhakar Reddy, the MLA of Tadipatri, has informed the District Panchayat Authorities that the Ashramam has taken up the construction work without getting permission from the Panchayat. Based on the information collected, the Divisional Panchayat Officer of Ananthapuramu issued orders to the Panchayat Secretary of Chinnapolamada to remove the unauthorised constructions.
- Recently Prabhodanada Swamy Ashramam has taken up renovation works and construction of additional rooms in the Ashramam. They got permission from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ananthapuramu, for the transportation of sand. However, the lorry details, including the number of the lorry, were not furnished in the order. The MLA of Tadipatri gave this information to the Revenue Authorities. They, in turn, verified and preferred a complaint that the Ashramam tampered with the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer by mentioning lorry numbers. Based on the said complaint, a case in Cr.No.193/2017 U/s 420, 468,471 r/w 34 IPC was registered in Tadipatri Rural police station.
- On the complaint of the municipal employees, a criminal case was registered against the driver of the septic tank of Ashram authorities as they were found dumping the excreta in Penna River. (Cr.No.288/2017 of Tadipatri Rural police station)
- The villagers of Peddapolamada and the security guards at the Ashramam were picking up quarrels for petty reasons.

Nearly eight cases were registered against both groups, and the following recent developments aggravated the ill feelings:

- In order to gain some political influence and counter Sri J. C. Prabhakar Reddy, the MLA of Tadipatri, Sri Yogananda Chowdari, S/o Prabhodanada Swamy joined Bharatiya Janatha Party(BJP) in the presence of Sri Manikayala Rao.

- It is learned that Prabhodanada Swamy intended to field his son Yogananda Chowdari in the 2019 elections from the Tadipatri Assembly constituency even as an independent candidate with the help of groups that were opposed to Sri J. C. Prabhakar Reddy, the then MLA of Tadipatri.
- It is also learned that when Sri Pedda Reddy, the convenor of the YSR Congress Party of Tadipatri assembly constituency, was renovating his house, Sri Prabhodanada Swamy sent manpower from his Ashramam to attend to the renovation works.
- Recently, the Kamma caste people laid a foundation stone for constructing “Kamma Bhavan” at Ravi Venkatamapalli village. Sri Prabhodanada Swamy promised to bear the entire expenditure for the construction of the above Kamma Bhavan.
- Further, some devotees obtained Aadhar Cards by showing the address proof of Sri Prabhodanada Swamy Ashram, ChinnaPolamada (V), and tried to get enrolled as voters. In this regard, the Sarpanch of Chinnapolamada village registered a complaint to the District Electoral Officer of Ananthapuramu, claiming that some bogus voters were enlisted in Chinnapolamada village. Based on the above complaint, 143 voters were deleted from the Voters list of Chinnapolamada Gram Panchayat on 20-12-2016 by the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer cum Tahsildar. In the year 2018, the Ashram people re-applied online for registering their names as voters. Again the Tahsildar conducted the enquiry and rejected their application to enrol them as voters. On the above order, the Ashram people approached the Hon’ble High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It should be noted that the case is still pending in court.

Ganesh Procession – Law and Order issue on 15.09.2018:

The “Vinayaka Chaturthi” festival of 2018 was celebrated on 13.09.2018, and on the 3rd day, i.e., on 15.09.2018, around 75 % of the idols were immersed in the Ananthapuramu district.

As the district was sensitive to law and order issues (Faction rivalries and communal tension), elaborate Bandobust arrangements were planned in the entire district. The district police forces were deployed in all the sensitive places of the district. In Peddapolamada village, villagers took the Ganesh idol procession to Penna River through the road in front of the Ashram. During 2017, the procession was taken on the same route, and the police provided Bandobust; hence, the procession was completed peacefully. However, in 2018, the villagers of PeddaPolamada installed eleven Ganesh idols at the “Vinayaka Chavithi” festival. They decided to immerse the idols on 15-09-2018—section 30 of the police act and Section 144 of Cr. P . C. were imposed in all Mandals of Tadipatri police subdivision, including Tadipatri (Rural) Mandal, as a precautionary measure. Tadipatri (Rural) police visited the village on 14-09- 2018 and advised the villagers to take the procession towards Chagallu reservoir because of the shortage of water in the Penna river. The organisers of eight idols agreed to this proposal and took the Ganesh idols towards the Chagallu reservoir of Peddapappur (M) and immersed the idols there. Whereas, the organisers of the remaining three idols, who were strong followers of the MLA of Tadipatri, insisted that they take the idols through the route located in front of the Ashram to immerse them in the Penna river. On 15-09-20-18, i.e., on the day of immersion, sufficient Bandobust viz., one Inspector, one Sub Inspector, and staff were deployed for the procession. The remaining three Ganesh idols were boarded into the tractors, and the procession was commenced towards Penna river on the route via Prabhodanada Ashramam and ChinnaPolamada village. At that point, there was a massive gathering of devotees (around 2500) who came to Ashram to attend the concluding celebrations of the Sri Krishnasthami festival. At about 4.45 PM, when the Ganesh procession was proceeding in front of the Ashramam, the villagers played the drums, blew the vigils, etc. Suddenly, the Ashram’s devotees, who were standing outside the Ashram, started attacking the villagers with sticks and iron rods. Further, they damaged and burnt the three tractors, one auto, two bikes, and two Slab polishing units. In the incident, ten persons were injured. The police officers, with their efforts, brought the situation under control. Meanwhile, **1/C SDPO (kindly provide the full form)** of Tadipatri and other officers also rushed to the spot.

The Superintendent of the Police of Ananthapuramu rushed to the spot along with available additional forces. The villagers of Peddapodamala staged dharna protesting against the above attack. The Superintendent of Police visited the village, assured the villagers of prompt police action, and pacified them. Additional forces from neighbouring Kadapa and Kurnool districts were also summoned to handle possible law and order issues. The Revenue Divisional Officer of Ananthapuramu and the Tahsildar of Tadipatri also reached the Ashram. As there was a massive gathering of devotees inside the Ashram, including women and children, Police maintained utmost restraint as any aggressive police action would have resulted in unnecessary issues. Meanwhile, the Police and Revenue officers held discussions with the devotees of the Ashram and convinced them to send away the inmates because of the prevailing situation in the area.

The Superintendent of Police spoke with Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) authorities, and special APSRTC buses were arranged to send the willing inmates back to their villages. As a result, about 1500 devotees of the Ashram vacated and were dropped at Gooty and Kondapuramu (Kadapa Dt.) to further proceed to their native places. Eleven cases were registered on the complaints of the injured people of Peddapodamala against Sri Prabhodanada and his followers. Immediately, in the early hours of 16.09.2018, police entered the Ashram, searched the Ashram premises, and seized 200 sticks, 20 iron rods, and two baskets of stones under cover of police proceedings. Ten prominent persons belonging to the Ashram, who organised attacks on the villagers, were arrested and were sent to judicial custody. The situation slowly came back to normality.

Incidents on 16.09.2018: While things stood like this, on 16.09.2018, around 9.30 AM, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, the MP of Ananthapuramu, visited Peddapodamala village to console the victims who were affected in the incident of 15.09.2018. After consoling the victims, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, MP reached the "T"-Junction located about 200m from the Ashram and insisted on going to Chinnapolamada (V) through the route in front of the Ashram where the incidents occurred on 15.09.2018. Due to security issues, prevailing situation, and imposition of Section 30 of the police act and Section 144 Cr. P. C, Sri Diwakar Reddy was requested not to proceed through the above route.

Nevertheless, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, MP, got down from the car, sat on the road, shouted at Police in an unparliamentary language, and the villagers demanded him to proceed to Chinnapolamada (v) via the ashram route and made allegations against the Police. The District Administration made repeated requests to Sri J.C. Diwakar Reddy to withdraw the dharna. They assured him of taking prompt action against the attackers. However, this approach failed, and Sri J.C. Diwakar Reddy continued his dharna. At 10.50 AM, some more villagers gathered near the place and tried to rush towards Prabhadanada Ashram by pelting stones on the Ashram. The police stopped them with great difficulty and stopped them from approaching the Ashram. Meanwhile, the supporters of Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, who reside in the neighbouring villages and Tadipatri town, continued to come near the dharna site. At about 1.50 PM, some of the followers of Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy came over there in a Bolero vehicle, which was loaded with empty cool drink glass bottles. Along with some villagers, they moved towards the Ashram and hurled the empty cool drink bottles and stones on the inmates of the Ashram. They also damaged the vehicles that belonged to the inmates of the Ashram.

It was an open area with an approach from all sides of the Tadipatri town; hence, it became difficult to control the mobs coming towards the Ashram. The presence of Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy MP near the Ashram further emboldened the attackers. Even amidst the attempt from the police to control the mob, they tried to attack the Ashram. At about 2.10 PM, nearly 200 inmates of the Ashram, armed with sticks and iron pipes, came out from the Ashram and started beating the supporters of Sri J.C. Diwakar Reddy. This agitation caused bleeding injuries and burns. Some of the vehicles were also damaged. It was assumed that seven people were seriously injured in this incident. The police used tear gas and lathi charge to disperse both the groups. In the above incident, Pakkhirappa @ Venkataramudu (kindly let us know what @ stands for) and some others sustained bleeding injuries. Immediately they were shifted to Kranthi Hospital at Ananthapuramu for better treatment. At about 5.20 PM, Sri Pakkhirappa @ Venkataramudu, who belonged to the caste Boya ChinnaPolamada (V) of Tadipatri (M), passed away while taking treatment for an internal haemorrhage.

Sixteen criminal cases were registered against Sri Prabhodanada and his followers in this regard. When the police were trying to handle the situation near the Ashram, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, the MP, along with his followers, left the Dharna site near the Ashram and reached Tadipatri Urban police station, locked the main gate of the police station, staged a dharna violating section 144 of Cr. P. C. promulgatory orders and used unparliamentarily language against the police. He commented that the police acted like “Hijaras” for allegedly failing to protect him and his followers from the attacks of followers of the Ashram. Some of his followers called them “Transgenders” and made them dance in front of the Tadipatri Urban police Station. Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy demanded to get the inmates of the Ashram vacated immediately.

In the evening, as the situation continues to be tense and the inmates of Prabhodanada Swamy Ashramam were refusing to vacate, claiming that they would not hesitate to commit “mass suicide” if the authorities tried to make any forcible eviction from the Ashram, additional forces, i.e., Octopus, APSP, Special Parties, and Civil force from Kadapa, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nellore, and Prakasham districts, were deployed at Tadipatri to handle the possible law and order situation. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) of Kurnool Range and SPs of Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kadapa, and Prakasham camped in the Tadipatri town to oversee the bundobust arrangements. The Collector and District Magistrate formed a joint Committee with (1) two Joint Collectors of Ananthapuramu (2) Revenue Divisional Officer, of Ananthapuramu and three Sub Divisional police officer, Tadipatri as members to inspect the Ashram and study the affairs of the Ashram and submit a report.

On 17.09.2018, the DIG of Kurnool Range, along with the Collector & District Magistrate of Ananthapuramu, held discussions with the Ashramam people and convinced them to vacate the inmates. However, they were allowed to keep minimum inmates to run the Ashramam. Accordingly, the Tashildhar of Tadipatri issued temporary eviction orders from Ashram. APSRTC buses were arranged, and the inmates were sent to Ananthapuramu and different places with the proper escort. While the eviction process was going on, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, the MP of Ananthapuramu, withdrew his dharna and left with his followers from Tadipatri Town police station premises.

Further, on 17.9.18, one P. Thirumalesha, aged 38 years son of Yadaiah and residing at Chinnapodamala, along with 30 members belonging to Sri Prabhodanada Ashramam, H.No.4/109, Chinnapodamala, approached the Hon'ble High Court and filed a Writ Petition of Mandamus to stop the forced eviction of the residents of the Ashram. The High Court issued interim orders "not to evict the permanent inmates of the Ashram forcibly who are having Aadhar Cards". Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court disposed of the Writ petition with a direction to continue the work of the Joint Committee formed by the Collector and District Magistrate. The DIG of Kurnool i/c (kindly let us know what it is) of Ananthapurmu Range formed a Special Investigation Team to investigate the cases reported. On 17.09.2018, a 12 member search team was formed (with one MRO (full form)+ one SI + 2 WPCs (full form)+2 Male PCs+ Videographer each) to search the Ashramam premises and seize any incriminating material. The teams thoroughly searched, and they seized 150 wooden sticks, 15 iron rods, five sickles, 200 fist-sized stones along with one iron dagger, two mobiles, 25 Aadhar cards, one Samsung Computer, CPU, one printer, three keyboards, three laptops, and CCTV hard disks. As per the Ashram inmates' request, and because of the prevailing law and order situation, one company of APSP (full form) (2nd Bn.), special parties, & civil police were deployed at the Ashramam area for the security of the Ashramam and its inmates. Disciplinary action was initiated against Sri Vijay Kumar 1/C SDPO (full form) of Tadipatri, Sri Surendranath Reddy, Inspector, and Sri Rama Krishna Reddy, the sub-inspector of police at Tadipatri(R). They were suspended for slackness in performing the duties. Six criminal cases were registered against the followers of Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy based on the complaints received from the followers of the Ashram. Two cases were registered against both groups based on the complaints lodged by the police officers. Around 98 inmates involved in the attacks on 15.09.2018 and 16.09.2018 were arrested and sent for judicial custody.

The outcome of the investigations: The investigation into the cases revealed that the ill feelings developed between Sri Prabhodanada Swamy and the villagers of Chinna Polamada and Pedda Polamada led to the issue.

In between, the villagers who are followers of Sri J. C. Prabhakar (is this Prabhakar or Diwakar?) Reddy, MLA, has attained Political dimensions. Sri Prabhodanada decided to field his candidature in the Sarpanch elections. He believed that his victory at ChinnaPolamada Panchayat would solve many problems of the Ashram. For this purpose, the Ashram authorities tried to enrol their supporters as voters in Chinnapolamada Panchayat by changing their addresses in the Aadhar cards and claimed that they are the residents of the Ashram.

Over time, differences increased between the groups, and both groups filed criminal cases against each other. The villagers also burnt a tractor carrying the septic tank of the Ashram, alleging that they are dumping the drainage in the Penna River near the ChinnaPolamada village. The followers of the Ashram were waiting for an opportunity to take revenge on the villagers.

The incident happened on the eve of Ganesh immersion, i.e., on 15.09.2018. With a preoccupied mind, Sri Prabhodanada and his followers mobilised a massive number of followers on the pretext of celebrating the concluding day of the Krishnasthami festival. Further, they gathered sticks, rods, stones and kept them in the Ashram to attack the Ganesh procession of the villagers. On 15.09.2018, when the Ganesh procession approached the Ashram, the followers of Sri Prabhodanada attacked the villagers indiscriminately, burnt and damaged the tractors, etc., on the instigation of Sri Prabhodanada. Again on 16.09.2018, the followers of Sri Prabhodanada attacked the supporters of Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy MP when they tried to come near the Ashram. Based on the CCTV footage and other evidence, ninety-eight inmates of the Ashram were arrested and sent for remand.

Press meet held by the District Police Officers Association of Ananthapuramu:

In protest against the remarks made by Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy against the police officers on 16.09.2018, the District police officers association of Ananthapuramu held a press meet on 21-09-2018. Sri J.C. Diwakar Reddy condemned the remarks of Sri Gorantla Madhav, the Inspector of Police of Kadiri (kindly confirm the spelling) urban Circle and the Secretary of District Police Officers Association of Ananthapuramu district.

He stated that he would cut the tongues of political party representatives, MPs, MLAs, etc., who make derogatory remarks against the police machinery. The press meet was covered widely by the print media and the electronic media. On the above issue, the Member of Parliament Sri Diwakar Reddy registered a complaint at the Tadipatri Urban police station against Sri Gorantla Madhav for making offensive remarks against public representatives. Necessary entries were made in the General Diary of Tadipatri urban police Station. A legal opinion was sought from the Director of Prosecutions of the Government of Andhra Pradesh concerning the contents of the complaint lodged by Sri Diwakar Reddy. In the legal opinion, the 1/C Additional Director of Prosecutions opined that a case could not be made out based on the complaint lodged by Sri Diwakar Reddy. However, it was informed that Sri Gorantla Madhav's action led to departmental action as he violated the conduct rules. Based on the opinion from the Director of Prosecution, a show-cause notice was issued to Sri Gorantla Madhav to offer his explanation. The Sub Divisional Police Officer also conducted an enquiry into the remarks made by Sri Gorantla Madhav. Sri Diwakar Reddy, MP, filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for not registering a case against Sri Gorantla Madhav, and it is pending in the Hon'ble High Court. It is to submit that on 15/09/2018, as the Ganesh immersion was scheduled in the entire district and the entire Police force was deployed at several places, an adequate force was also deployed at the Tadipatri area. While the procession was going on, the followers of Sri Prabhodanada attacked the members of the procession and damaged the vehicles. On 15.09.2018 itself, the Police visited the Ashram, evacuated some of the devotees, searched the premises of the Ashram and seized sticks, iron rods, etc., arrested ten prominent persons, and brought the situation under control. However, on the following day, i.e., on 16.09.2018, Sri J. C. Diwakar Reddy, the MP of Ananthapuramu, came to Peddapodamala village to console the victims and further tried to proceed to Chinnapodamala village through the Ashram route. He staged a dharna violating promulgation orders issued under Sec 144 CrPC and Section 30 of the Police Act when the permission was refused. The situation that happened on 16.09.2018 worsened due to the above dharna, as many people attended it.

Many of his followers gathered near the Dharna site and tried to enter the Ashram, which provoked the Ashram inmates. The commotion that followed resulted in the death of one of his followers. Further, he made several derogatory comments about the police and locked the main gate of the Tadipatri urban police station, and prevented the police from attending to their legitimate duties. The followers of J. C. Diwakar Reddy, in his presence, called the police group “Transgenders”, made them dance in front of the police station and raised objectionable slogans against the Police Department.

The Police made all efforts to maintain law & order in Tadipatri town. However, due to the attitude of the Honorable Member of Parliament and his followers on 16.09.2018, the issue got complicated. The timely intervention of the police helped in bringing the situation under control. Sri Gorantla Madhav, the Inspector of Police, conducted a press meet on behalf of the Police Officers Association. A show cause was issued to him for the comments he made during the press meet.

FELICITATION OF HON’BLE CM ISSUE:

As a background and prelude to the petition on promotion up-gradation, it is imperative to point out that Andhra Pradesh police faced a massive challenge of lack of promotion avenues across the different cadres, particularly at the constabulary level. The proposal to create more posts at the Head Constable/ ASI level was initiated in June 2018. Due to the lack of promotional avenues, Police constables were either stagnating in the same cadre for 30 years or more or, in some cases, retiring without even a single promotion. There was resentment in the police force, and there were representations to revamp the promotion system by creating additional posts. In this context, an elaborate exercise was undertaken to create promotional avenues. This exercise is purely an administrative exercise to increase the efficiency and morale of the Police Department.

The Hon’ble CM was invited as the Chief Guest during the interaction meeting with upgraded PC/HC (Sainik Sammelan). The Sainik Sammelan is instrumental in motivating the police force of the state. Different speakers in the interaction have elaborated on various aspects of the machinery.

The police personnel who addressed the gathering elaborated on the promotional avenues and how they have motivated them. The Police Officers Association of Andhra Pradesh organised a **‘Sainik Sammelan’** in Indira Gandhi Municipal Stadium, Vijayawada, on 01-01-2019 to thank Hon’ble Chief Minister Sri Chandra babu Naidu for sanctioning extra posts of HCs and ASIs. The officers thanked the CM for creating promotional avenues and removing stagnation at the police force’s lower level, which was creating disgruntlement and demoralisation in force. The then Hon’ble CM Sri Chandra babu Naidu was invited as Chief Guest for the Sainik Sammelan. Different speakers in the interaction mentioned above programs have elaborated on various aspects. The police personnel, who have spoken in the said meeting, elaborated how promotional avenues have motivated them. (the same paragraph is repeated earlier)

It is pertinent to note that every force, whether military, Central Armed Police Force (CAPF), or the Police has certain age-old traditions. To substantiate this point, even during the ceremonial parades, **‘Jai Kar’** slogans were raised in honour of the Chief Guest. Similarly, during the ‘Sainik Sammelan’, congratulatory words were said as a mark of gratitude and respect. Moreover, even on such earlier occasions, i.e., in Feb-2018, when Home guards remuneration was enhanced, the Home Guard Association organised ‘Sainik Sammelan’ and thanked the then Hon’ble CM Sri Chanda Babu Naidu. Linking the thanksgiving words said by certain members as an indicator of the partial attitude of the entire Police force was an imaginative thought, which was developed without understanding the Ethos and traditions of the force. The petitioner alleged that the actions of the then DGP in giving promotions to various cadres just before the elections were done for political purposes. He also alleged that the meeting organised as part of the upgradation was a felicitation meeting conducted to felicitate the CM and offer the force’s support to him. The petitioner also claimed that the police association members openly ensured the party’s victory. However, it was revealed that unlike the claims mentioned in the petition, the proposal for creating more posts at the Head Constable/ASI level was initiated by Sri Malakondaiah, IPS, the then DGP, in June 2018. Hence, casting aspersions on the present DGP Sri R. P. Thakur, IPS was not correct.

A specific group of General Public and YSRCP leaders complained to certain police personnel of Andhra Pradesh, alleging that they gave slogans favouring Telugu Desam Party and CM Sri Chandra Babu Naidu. The above-said incident occurred in a public meeting on 01-01- 2019, while the model code of conduct was implemented. The allegation mentioned above is not correct as the procedure adopted by Police is very special for uniformed forces. (Rc.No.22)

SP CHITTOOR – SI Y. V. PALEM ISSUE

The petitioner's allegation that the Station House Officer in Pileru Constituency was asked to report to the SP when he refused personally to pilot the cash movement was found incorrect. The sub-inspector of Yerravaripalem police station (Chandragiri Constituency) misbehaved with the circle-inspector and used abusive language against the CI in front of the police station staff. This incident happened on 18.03.2019 when the CI of Pileru Rural circle visited the police station to review the work. Hence, the SI of Yerravaripalem police station was called to the headquarters and counselled to maintain discipline, which was part of Human Resources Management. However, he was sent back on 19.03.2019 to the police station. The SDPO of Madanapalle submitted a preliminary enquiry report against the SI for violating the conduct rules, and the report was sent to the DIG of Ananthapuramu for further disciplinary action. The SP of Chittoor has performed his duty without any malafied intention.

Smt. Deepika, who was working as the Addl.SP of (ACB) at Tirupati was on maternity leave. The allegation that she belongs to the community of CM was not known as per the service records. As alleged by the petitioner, they were not working for any ruling party. They are young IPS officers who have come with zeal and energy to cater to good Police Administration without cutting across religion, region, caste, colour, gender, political party, etc. Both of them belonged to different states. All these allegations and misinformation have come due to registering criminal cases against wrongdoers in Chandragiri Assembly Constituency. The case registered against the wrongdoers is as follows.

- 1) Cr. No. 15/2019 u/s 341,323.392.506 r/w 34 of IPC of Yerravaripalem PS**

- 2) ***Cr. No. 18/2019, u/s 341,365,392,506 r/w 34 of IPC of Pakala PS.***
- 3) ***Cr. No. 19/2019 u/s 341,506 r/w 34 of IPC of Pakala PS.***
- 4) ***Cr.No. 16/2019 u/s 143, 341, 353, 188 r/w 149 of IPC Chittoor 2 Town PS.***
- 5) ***Cr. No. 17/2019 u/s 151 Cr.PC, Chittoor 2 Town PS.***

In the light of the above facts and circumstances, the SP of Chittoor has acted within the parameters of Law and Guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Election Commission. He has acted promptly to prevent any breakdown of law and order and restore people's confidence in the system. Further, the Hon'ble MLA Sri. Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy went to the open media and disparaged comments on the family members of the SP. He stated that his spouse Mrs. M. Deepika, an IPS officer of the 2014 batch, working as an Addl.SP in Anti-Corruption Bureau and presently on maternity leave was related to the top leadership of TDP Party. However, it was revealed that she was not related to anyone in TDP leadership. The allegations raised in the petition were maliciously aimed to attack the morale of the police department and its leadership.

MISUSE OF ALLEGED OFFICIAL MACHINERY

Police transfers were made based on the convenience of the administrative department. It is often overlooked by the Police Establishment Board (PEB) and is based on the candidates' skills, knowledge, and prevailing field conditions. PEB considered the overall profile of officers, keeping in view the Left-wing extremists' (LWE) activities and the field requirements in District/Commissionerates. It is important to emphasise that LWE (Left Wing Extremists) activities have escalated along the Andhra-Odisha Border and the Chhattisgarh and Telangana border. The recent killing (on 23-09-2018) of the sitting MLA of Araku, Sri Kidari Sarveswara Rao, and Ex-MLA of Araku Sri S. Soma by CPI Maoists are pointers to be considered. During the election time, generally, the Maoist activities take an upward trend.

To neutralise the impact of the Maoist activities, extensive ground dominance and tactical operations are undertaken by specialised units like Greyhounds and CAPFs.

In this context, it is also essential to consider that Vijayawada Commissionerate is an essential unit from the Election point of view, and good officers must be posted there. Sri. Navdeep Singh Grewal, IPS (2008 RR), the group Commander of Greyhounds, had completed 19 months as Group Commander. He was posted in the existing vacancy of Joint Commissioner of Vijayawada in the rank of SP. Since, Sri. Navdeep Singh Grewal, IPS, was transferred out of Grey Hounds, equally competent and strong officers needed to be posted to Greyhounds. As Sri. Abhishek Mohanty, IPS, has an impressive service track record, he was posted to Grey Hounds.

Sri. Satya Yesu Babu, IPS, another officer, was also posted to dominate the Andhra Orissa Border area during the general elections, which has always been a challenging area to the State Machinery. PEB has done the posting of officers only to ensure peaceful, fair & free poll. The state government has the tradition of posting good officers, especially the young officers in Greyhounds, Special Intelligence Branch (SIB), and the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, the President of the YSRCP, sent a representation to the Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh and called for an urgent intervention in matters related to the misuse of the official machinery by the State Government.

The contention of Sri. Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy was that the Superintendent of Police of **YSR Kadapa** District Sri. Abhishek Mohanty, IPS, was shifted within four months due to political pressure. However, Sri Abhishek Mohanty IPS was reinstated as the SP of Kadapa, whereas Sri Rahul Dev Sharma, IPS, was transferred. **(Rc.No.21)**

GORANTLA MADHAV, INSPECTOR OF POLICE, ISSUE:

It is to inform you that Sri K. Gorantla Madhav, the Inspector of Police, has submitted an application on 28.12.2018 to the DIG of Kurnool, requesting to consider his representation for voluntary retirement from service with effect from 09.01.2019. The Superintendent of Police of Ananthapuramu forwarded this application through the proper channel. His remarks were forwarded by the Deputy Inspector General of Police of Ananthapuramu to the DIG Kurnool Range, and the DIG of Kurnool Range received the same on 07.01.2019.

The DIG of Kurnool sought specific clarification from the DGP, who in Rc.No.81/E1/2019, dated 23.01.2019, asked the DIG of Kurnool to permit the applicant to retire voluntarily. It was noticed that, while he was working at different places, several complaints were received against Sri Gorantla Madhav, which led to the initiation of departmental proceedings and criminal cases against him. Two oral enquiries were initiated against Sri Gorantla Madhav by the DIG of Ananthapuramu Range for certain delinquencies. Besides these, three criminal cases vide 1) Cr.No. 148/2017 u/s 323,506,342,420 r/w 109 IPC of Ananthapuramu III Town PS, 2) Cr.No. 8/2009 u/s 341 IPC of Ananthapuramu III Town PS and 3) Cr.No. 55/2019 u/s 506 r/w 156 (3) Cr.P.C. of Tadipatri Urban PS were also pending against the Sri Gorantla Madhav.

Sl. No.	Delinquency	Minor P.R. Number and Status of the Minor P.R.
1	Exhibited gross negligence and sheer dereliction of duty and misbehaved towards one Sri P. Raghavendra Prasad, S/o Late Narayana Swamy, R/o 6 th Road, Ananthapuramu town and interfere into the civil issue by registering a false case, threatening him, and thereby violated the Rule 3 of APCS (Conduct Rules 1964)	C.No. 40/MPR/A9/2017, dt.12.05.2017 issued by the Supdt.of Police, Ananthapuramu. The charged officer has not submitted his explanation so far, despite the issue of reminders
2	Exhibited gross neglect of duty and failed to investigate and finalise the old UI cases for the years from 2002 to 2015 of Kadiri Town P.S	C.No. 147/MPR/A9/2018, dated 03.12.2018 of Supdt. of Police, Ananthapuramu. The served copy of the Memorandum of charge is not received from SDPO, Kadiri,

		by submitting his representation of voluntary retirement.
3	Exhibited gross neglect of duty and violated Rule 3 of APCS (Conduct) Rules 1964. He conducted a press meet and addressed that the police will cut the tongues of public representatives if they utter words in disrespect and disparage the Police Force.	C.No.152/MPR/A9/2018, dated 28.12.2018 of Supdt. of Police, Ananthapuramu.
4	He exhibited gross neglect of duty and flouted the instructions of superior officers in averting road accidents and his failure to implement road safety programs given by the Supdt. of Police, Ananthapuramu.	C.No.13/C2/MPR/RO/2018, dated 04.03.2018 of DIG of Police, A/R of Ananthapuramu.
5	A memo was issued to the Inspector of Police for failure to monitor the performance of SI Sri J. Hemanth Kumar, Kadiri Town PS, due to his negligent supervision of the SI. However, on receipt of Medical intimation, the SI has not registered a case immediately.	A Memo in C.No.6521/Genl/A9/2018, dated 23.04.2018, was issued. Though he was acknowledged the said memo, he has not submitted his explanation

6	He exhibited gross neglect of duty and grave misconduct with his unruly behaviour and misused his official power by beating the petitioner Sri P. Waseem Raja private person, behaved highhandedly towards him, and belittled the image of the Police in the Public.	C.No.40/C2/MPR/RO/2017, dt.11.05.2018 of DIG of Police, A/R, Ananthapuramu. The served copy of the Memorandum of charge is not received from SDPO, Kadiri.
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Even before the expiry of the three months as contemplated under Rules 43 of the Revised Pension Rules, **the applicant (is this the applicant or someone else who approached the APAT?)** approached the Hon'ble **APAT (kindly provide the full form)** on 12.03.2019 and filed **O.A.No. (kindly provide the full form)** 344/2019 seeking a declaration to declare the action of DIG of Ananthapuramu in not accepting the respondent's application dated 28.12.2018 for voluntary retirement from service with effect from 09.01.2019 as illegal. The Tribunal adjourned the matter to 20.03.2019 for filing counter and continuation of arguments. When the matter was called, a request was again made on behalf of the DIG of Ananthapuramu to file a comprehensive counter, setting out the legal and factual position of the case, at least to take up the matter on 25.03.2019 or 22.03.2019. The Hon'ble Tribunal rejected the said requests by observing that the said request had already been rejected, and not even a single minute will be granted for the filing counter. At that stage, the attention of the Hon'ble Tribunal was invited to the relevant legal position, including non-compliance of Rule 43 of the Revised Pension Rules, which reads as under: "A Government servant shall have the opinion to retire from service voluntarily after he has put in not less than twenty years of qualifying service. Provided that he gives a notice in writing of his intention to retire voluntarily of at least three months to the authorities which has the power to make a substantive appointment to the post.

Procedure for permitting voluntary retirement:— a) When a notice of Voluntarily retirement is given under this scheme, the authority competent to accept the notice shall immediately review the case to see whether departmental disciplinary or Court proceedings are pending or contemplated against the Government servant seeking voluntary retirement, which in his opinion are likely to culminate in the major penalty of dismissal or removal from service. The notice of voluntary retirement may be refused in such cases by the competent authority”.

The Hon’ble Tribunal passed orders on the same day, i.e., 20.03.2019, allowed the OA **(full form)** and set aside the order of the DIG of Anantapuramu dated 18.03.2019, with a further direction to relieve Sri Gorantla Madhav forthwith enabling him to file his nomination in the ensuing elections.

The DIG of Kurnool Range filed an affidavit in the Hon’ble High Court requesting to issue a Writ Order, or direction, more particularly one like Writ of Certiorari calling for the records on the orders of the Hon’ble Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal dated 20.03.2019 in OA No. 362/2019 and quashed the same. The High Court heard the matter on 25.03.2019 and has not granted any stay on the order of APAT. As such, the application of Sri Gorantla Madhav, Inspector of Police, to retire from service voluntarily is accepted, and he is allowed to retire from service. After that, he filed a nomination and got elected as the MP of Loksabha, and it is history.

11

ATTACK ON SRI Y. S. JAGAN MOHAN
REDDY AT VIZAG AIRPORT

The attack on the opposition leader took place in the premises of the Vizag Airport. On 25.10.2018. Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy booked an Indigo Flight departing at 01.05 PM from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad. At noon, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy and his associates, security personnel, and other party leaders arrived at the VIP lounge of Vizag Airport. Assistant Commandant of CISF, and the Inspector of Police of Airport Protocol, received him. He sat in the independent chair, just abutting to the way leading to the washroom in the VIP Lounge. One restaurant named “Fusion” is located on the Airport premises. An order was placed for coffee in the restaurant.

At around 12:24 PM, the accused, J. Srinivas, who was working in Fusion Restaurant as a server, came into the lounge with the water bottle and stayed inside the lounge by mingling with other persons standing in the VIP lounge. At 12:27 PM, the coffee was served to Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. Meanwhile, at 12:30 PM, Hema, the cashier of Fusion Food, came from the restaurant, went to the lounge, and requested the accused J. Srinivasa Rao to take her photograph with Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. At 12:33 PM, Indigo personnel sent a message through CISF personnel that the final call for boarding the flight was announced. On hearing this, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy kept the coffee cup on the teapoy and stood up.

While Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy was in conversation with his party leaders at about 12:34 PM, the accused J. Srinivas, who was standing just beside Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, took out a knife from his pocket and stabbed Jagan Mohan Reddy on his left side upper arm and inflicted an injury. On seeing this, the party workers and others took control of the accused and seized the knife from his possession.

The accused was then brought to the CISF Security room escorted by CISF and Police Personnel. He was questioned about the reasons for the attack to know further details.

After that, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy came out from the VIP lounge and proceeded towards the security check. Dr. Lalitha Swathi rendered first aid to Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy at the Airport itself, and he then changed his shirt and took the blood-stained shirt along with him.

Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy boarded the Indigo Flight to Hyderabad, which took off at 01:05 PM. However, the leader of the opposition Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy did not give any complaint at the Airport and proceeded to Hyderabad.

On knowing about the incident, the local police immediately took cognizance of the incident and reached the offence scene. Sri Dinesh Kumar, the Assistant Commandant of CISF, gave a report to Airport Police Station about the incident and handed over the seized material items from the accused to the local police. In this regard, a case in Cr. No. 648/2018 u/s 307 IPC was registered at the Airport Police Station. A Special Investigation Team(SIT) was constituted to conduct a free and fair case investigation.

Soon after the episode, the digital media started broadcasting the news about the attack on the opposition leader. Hearing the news of the incident, people started gathering on roads, and there was a growing sentiment of protests.

Some media channels started telecasting about an imaginary conspiracy in the attack incident. Rumours started spreading rampantly through social media. A total of 180 incidents were reported resulting in 295 arrests as an immediate aftermath of the incident on 25th October. In this background, urgent measures were needed to maintain public order. It needs to be mentioned that the conference of collectors or SP was held on 25.10.2018/26.10.2018, and all the SP's/CP's were in Vijayawada to attend this conference when the incident happened.

The CP (kindly provide the full form) of Visakhapatnam, Sri Mahesh Chandra Laddah, IPS, was in Vijaywada during the incident. There was a need for an immediate press briefing to convey the factual position to the public. In this context, a press briefing was held on 25.10.18, which was jointly addressed by the DGP of Andhra Pradesh and the CP of Visakhapatnam.

In this press briefing, only the facts revealed by the accused J. Srinivasa Rao, during the initial questioning, were told to the press. The idea of the press briefing was to avoid the spread of large-scale violence/disturbances, which might have taken place soon after the attack on the senior leaders, as has been witnessed many times in the past.

The complexity of the situation and the potential of a more extensive law and order problem were avoided by the appropriate intervention of the police. They took cognizance of the matter, and the urgent press briefing helped stop the spread of rumours through social media. Regarding the investigation of the attack case, it was informed that the entire investigation process was subject to judicial review, both in the trial court and High Court.

Even though the case investigation was conducted as per the provisions of law and within the courts' mandate, the aggrieved persons approached the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh with different sets of Writ Petition's (39408/2018, 359/2018, 259/2018).

The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reviewed the investigation done by the Special Investigation Team at regular intervals. It has been found that the investigation process of the untoward attack on the opposition leader by the Special Investigation Team was well within the parameters of the law.

Concerning the content in the petition, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh ordered an investigation to be carried out by the National Investigation Agency.

It was clarified that the MHA (kindly provide the full form) had issued the orders entrusting the case to the National Investigation Agency on 31.12.2018. The order of the MHA was issued during the pendency of the writ petition mentioned above in the Hon'ble High Court.

During the hearing of WP's, the same matter was brought to the notice of Hon'ble High Court.

The Hon'ble High Court observed that since MHA has entrusted the case to the National Investigation Agency, the investigation may be done by the agency as per the provisions mentioned in the NIA Act. The Hon'ble High Court concurred with the orders of the MHA and did not issue any instructions to the police to hand over the case to NIA. After the case was handed over to the National Investigation Agency by MHA, they further investigated and filed the charge sheet.

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12

PETITION AGAINST JUNIOUR OFFICERS

Kola Krishna, SDPO, Jammalamadugu Issue

Dr. M. Sudheer Reddy, in charge of YSRCP at Jammala Madugu, gave a representation that they intent to visit Sunnapurallapalli and Sugamanchipalli (V) of Jammalamadugu Mandal on 02.03.2019 at 7.30 AM. Accordingly, permission was also granted. Meanwhile, C. Sudheer Reddy, son of C. Adinarayana Reddy, the Hon'ble Minister, also indicated that they wanted to visit the same villages on the second and third of March 2019. As per both the representations, the SDPO of Jammalamadugu requested both groups to reschedule their visit to the above villages. However, since both groups denied the request, the police cancelled the permission granted to both parties. On 03.6.2018, both groups, belonging to the TDP & YSRCP, attacked each other at Pedda Dandluru village of Jammalamadugu Mandal, resulting in the following cases.

S. No.	Complaint on behalf of TDP	S. No.	Complaint on behalf of YSRCP
1	Cr.No. 276/18 U/s 147, 148, 324, 307, 506 r/w 149 IPC of Jammalamadugu PS	4	Cr.No. 277/18, U/s 342, r/w 34 IPC of Jammalamadugu U/G
2	Cr.No. 279/18, U/s	5	Cr.No. 278/18, U/s

	147, 148, 452, 354, 307, 109 r/w 149 IPC of Jammalamadugu u/g		143, r/w 149 IPC of Jammalamadugu
3		6	Cr.No. 281/18, U/s 447, 427, r/w 34 IPC, Sec. 3(1)(R)(s) SC/ST POA act of Jammalamadugu PS

Mallikarjuna, DSP, Kalyandurg Issue

Sri B. Mallikarjuna, the **DSP**, has been working as the **SDPO** of Kalyandurg since 5.6.2018. On 9.2.2018. He conducted his son Sri Raghavendra's marriage with Ms. Tejeswini, the daughter of **Pujari Srinivasulu** of **Rayadurg** Town. **Pujari Srinivasulu** is the son of **Sri Pujari Jithendrappa**, who earlier worked as Municipal Chairman of **Rayadurg**. However, after his demise, the family is no longer affiliated with any political party. There is no relation between Sri Mallikarjuna, the **SDPO** of Kalyandurg, and **Sri Kaluva Srinivasulu**, the Hon'ble Minister for I&PR and Housing though they belong to the same caste. Concerning other allegations, including taking advantage of the community and association with the Minister, **Sri B. Mallikarjuna**, the **SDPO** of Kalyandurgam, acted against **YSR** Congress Party leaders and workers. He was alleged to have directed his subordinates to work for the benefit of the sitting **MLA**, Sri. Kaluva Srinivasulu. All the allegations mentioned above are far from the truth, and no such complaint was received from that subdivision. Regarding the contents mentioned in the **Sakshi** newspaper, inquiries were conducted, and no evidence was gathered to support the above. Hence, there is no truth in the allegations levelled by **Sri Kapu Ramachandra Reddy, ex-MLA of Rayadurg**, in his representation.

SDPO Nandigama and Inspector Y.V.L.Naidu.

Nukala SambasivaRao @ Samba s/o Nukala MallikarjunaRao @ Ranga, now aged 41 years, a Vysya of Jaggaiahpet town is a rowdy sheeter of Jaggaiahpet police station. He has earned money by indulging in acts of violence and is involved in serious offences like murders, and assault against public servants.

The following cases were registered against him in Nandigama Sub-Division

1. Cr.No.71/1996 U/s 148, 302 R/w 149 IPC of Jaggaiahpet P.S.
2. Cr.No.128/1997 U/s 120 (b), 147, 302 r/w 149 IPC of Jaggaiahpet PS
3. Cr.No.54/13 U/s 302,307, 506, 120-(B), r/w 34 IPC of Chandarlapadu PS
4. Cr.No.81/1998 U/s 147, 148, 448, 307, 324 R/w 149 IPC of Jaggaiahpet P.S
5. Cr.No.129/98 U/s 7 (i), (d) PCR Act and 307 R/w 34 IPC of Jaggaiahpet P.S.
6. Cr.No.70/99 U/s 384, 452, 506 R/w 34 IPC of Jaggaiahpet P.S.
7. Cr.No.137/2000 U/s 353, 307 IPC of Jaggaiahpet PS
8. Cr No 25/06 U/s 353 R/w 34 IPC of Jaggaiahpet P.S.
9. Cr.NO.211/2009 U/s 147, 353, 336, r/w 34 IPC of Jaggaiahpet PS
10. Cr.No.23/2011 U/s 353 of Jaggaiahpet P.S.
11. Cr.No.198/2016 U/s 307, 353, 332, 427 r/w 34 IPC of Jaggaiahpet PS

One Kanaparthi Ramulamma of Jaggaiahpet, who is aged 70 years old and belonged to the scheduled caste community, met the then Director General of Police of Andhra Pradesh on 26.7.2017 and submitted a petition pointing out that the said Samba who was accused in her son Kanaparthi Babu's murder case vide Cr. No. 83/2003 of Jaggaiahpet police station was not arrested, and his name was deleted in the case.

She further alleged that the police also failed to arrest the said Samba in Cr. No. 198/16 of Jaggaiahpet police station. On this, Sri Y. V. V. L. Naidu, the then Inspector of Police at Jaggaiahpet, personally monitored the works of his staff by forming a special team headed by SI S. Priya Kumar. On 3.7.2017, the said Nukala Samba was arrested and produced before the court with the remand report.

While Samba was in the sub-jail, Sri Samineni UdayaBhanu, the YSRCP leader, met him. On the condition bail granted by the court, the said Samba was enlarged on bail on 6.7.2017. However, the said police remanded Samba again for violating the bail conditions.

Having felt disgruntled against the police, on 9.10.2017, the said Nukala Samba conducted a press meet and made allegations against the CI of Police, Sri Y. V. V. L. Naidu, and other staff, which was also published in newspapers. Once the issue reached the media, Sri T. Radhesh Murali, the then Sub-Divisional Police Officer of Nandigama, issued instructions to SI Sri S. Priya Kumar to issue a notice to Samba, dated 15.10.2017. In the notice mentioned above, Samba was asked to produce the evidence/information proving the allegations levelled at the press meet against Y. V. V. L. Naidu, the Inspector of Police of Jaggaiahpet Circle, and other police personnel. On that, on 16.10.2017 morning, **HC 1028 (kindly provide the full form)** B. Pratap and PC 1308 S. ChiranjeevaRao went to the house of Nukala SambasivaRao to deliver the notice. At that time, the said Samba behaved high handedly towards them, and attempted to kill them with a knife. In the commotion that followed, PC 1308 received a superficial injury on his neck. He also threatened the police with the knife and escaped in his car bearing No: AP 16 AZ 9333. In this connection, on the complaint of PC 1308 of **Jaggaiahpet police station, a case in Cr.No.166/17 u/s 353, 307, 323, 188 IPC** was registered on 16.10.2017. It was investigated by Sri G. Srihari Babu, the SI of Jaggaiahpet police station. The injured PC 1308 S. Chiranjeeva Rao was sent to GH Jaggaiahpet for treatment. In the meantime, on 17.10.2017, the Election Commission of Andhra Pradesh issued a notification for the election to the post of the Chairman of Jaggaiahpet Municipality. As the matter stood thus, on 20.10.2017, Nukala Asma, the wife of Samba, approached her advocate and filed a private complaint before the Hon'ble **AJFCM (kindly provide the full form)** of Jaggaiahpet against the then CI of Police. She alleged that Sri Y. V. V. L. Naidu, the then SI of Police, Sri S. Priya Kumar and PC 1308 S. Chiranjeevarao, PC 572 Sri G. Siva Naga Raju, PC 841 P. HariBabu, HC 1310 Y. V. Lakshmana Swamy, PC Rama Krishnaiah, etc., have kidnapped her husband, wrongfully confined him, beat him indiscriminately, etc.

The Hon'ble AJFCM of Jaggaiahpet made a docket order. The case was taken on file U/S 452, 346, 342, 343, 365, 323, 506 r/w 34 IPC vide CC.No.901/2017 and CF No.4785/2017 against the Police Officers CI Sri Y. V. V. L. Naidu, SI of Police, Sri S. Priya Kumar, PC S. Chiranjeevarao, PC Sri G. Siva Naga Raju, PC and P. Hari Babu of Jaggaiahpet police station.

On 22.10.2017 morning, Nukala Samba got admitted to the Government Hospital of Jaggaiahpet with the assistance of his wife. He alleged that the Jaggaiahpet Police kidnapped him and beat him indiscriminately. He made allegations to damage the image of police in Jaggaiahpet Circle. SI Sri G. Hari Babu arrested him from the Government Hospital of Jaggaiahpet at 10.50 AM on 22.10.2017 in Cr.No.166/17. The procedures were followed, and he was produced before the Hon'ble Court on 22.10.2017. On the same day, the wife of Nukala Samba held a press meet at the house of Sri Samineni UdayaBhanu, the YSRCP leader, and made allegations against the police.

Meanwhile, the respondent police filed a revision petition in the Hon'ble Court of **XVI ADJ** (**kindly produce the full form**) of Nandigama, challenging the validity of the orders passed by the Hon'ble AJFCM of Jaggaiahpet. The Hon'ble XVI ADJ, Nandigama issued orders vide Criminal Revision petition No.138/2017 dated 28.12.2017. It says, **"the Revision petition is allowed partly by setting aside the orders in C.F.No.4785/2017 in CC.No.901/2017 on the file of Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Jaggaiahpet to the extent for considering whether the mandatory sanction as required u/s 197 of Cr.P.C. is necessary or not and to pass necessary orders in proceeding with the complaint"**. Subsequently, the Hon'ble AJFCM of Jaggaiahpet passed orders against the respondent Police. The Hon'ble XVI ADJ court issued a stay 'on further proceedings' vide CrI.R.P.No.75/2018 DT: 4.12.2018, and the stay is extended from time to time.

No case was registered against Y. V. V. L. Naidu, the Inspector of Police by the police, as alleged in the petitioner's complaint. It was only a private complaint, and a sanction order was not obtained u/s 197 of Cr.P. C.

Regarding the case against Sri T. RadheshMurali and other police personnel, the Hon'ble AJFCM Court of Nandigama referred to a complaint of Chaturvedula Suresh, the son of Lakshmi Narayana, 26 yrs., Nandigama to SHO, Kanchikacherla police station for investigation u/s 156 (3) Cr.P.C.

On 14.09.2018, the SI of Kanchikacherla Police Station registered the complaint as FIR in **Cr.No.260/2018 U/s. 321, 341, 344, 347, 366, 368, 384, 506, 120(b) r/w 34 IPC and Sec' 156 (3)**

Cr.P.C of Kanchikacherla police station.

The complaint was against 1) Sri T. RadheshMurali, the then DSP of Nandigama, 2) Nutalapati NageswaraRao, the ASI 256 of Gampalagudem Police station, 3) P. V. S. S. N. Suresh, the then SI., of Police of Nandigama police station.

It was alleged in the complaint that the petitioner, Suresh and Kotha Srija, fell in love one year back and married without the knowledge of their family. Both went to Chennai, following which Nandigama Police registered a case in Cr.No. 7/18 u/s 365 IPC in which Ch. Suresh was shown as an accused on the complaint of Amaresh Chowdary, the brother of Kotha Srija. Both of them were brought to the office of DSP of Nandigama on 9.1.2018, where it was alleged that police never allowed him to talk with his wife. Later the police took his wife into their custody and confined her against her will and wish. It was also alleged that SI Suresh forcibly and illegally took the marriage certificate, passport, mobile phone, and the police beat and abused him.

The above court referred the case against the said police officer. It was investigated by the then SC/ST Cell-2 of Krishna District DSP Sri K. Hari Rajendra Babu, and consequent on his transfer, the SDPO of Nandigama took up the investigation of the case. As per the evidence of witnesses coupled with circumstantial evidence, the IO concluded that there was no mala fide intention on the respondent police in dealing with Cr.No.7/2018 u/s 365 IPC of Nandigama police station. After obtaining a legal opinion, the IO **filed a final report on 8.2.2019 referring to the case as FALSE in the court of AJFCM of Nandigama vide CF.No.775/2019**, along with served Complainant-Notice. **At present, the case is pending before the Hon'ble AJFCM Court for further orders.**

Sri Kotamraju Venkatewwara Sharma, the YSRCP Legal Cell president of Krishna district, submitted a representation to the Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh enclosing the FIRs registered against the Police Officers viz 1) Sri T. RadheshMurali, D.S.P., and 2) Sri Y. V. L. Naidu, the Inspector of Police.

He requested the CEO to suspend these officers from duties, as they have a criminal background. Based on the above facts, it was proved that the matter is sub judice. Further, the allegations raised in the petition were by a rowdy sheeter who had some political affiliation. **(Rc.No.97).**

The allegation against Sri. A. S. C. BOSE, SDPO of Nandigama

Sri Narvaneni Murali @ Miyapur Murali (**kindly mentions the meaning of @**) s/o Hanumantha Rao, 48 yrs, Kamma, is the native of Musalamadugu village of Wyra Mandal of Khammam District of Telangana State, and his wife is a native of Bandipalem of Penuganchiprolu (M). He went to Hyderabad for a livelihood about 21 Years back and stayed there up to 2004. During his stay at Hyderabad, the following cases were registered against him for interfering in land disputes in earning money. On 01.03.2004, the Jeedimetla Police of Cyberabad Commissionerate has opened a Rowdy sheet against him for his anti-social activities and involvement in the cases mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Cr. No. and Sec. of Law	Police Station	State
1	328/1999 u/s 341, 323, 504, 384 IPC	Chandnagar P.S., Hyderabad	Telangana
2	42/2002 U/s 302 IPC	Sherlingampally P.S.,	Telangana
3	231/2003 U/s 506,324 r/w 34 IPC	KPHB, P.S.	Telangana
4	496/2003 U/s 364, 302, 201 IPC	Jeedimetla P. S.	Telangana
5	621 /2003, U/s 506 IPC	Jeedimetla P. S.	Telangana
6	366/2004, U/s 25(1) of Indian Arms Act	Miyapur PS	Telangana
7	135/2009, u/s 302 IPC	Bollarum PS	Telangana
8	477 /2010, u/s 25(1) of Indian Arms Act	Bowen Pally PS	Telangana

Sri Narvaneni Murali @ Miyapur Murali shifted his family to Nandigama in 2005, and his ‘Rowdy Sheet’ was also transferred to the Nandigama police station. During his stay at Nandigama, he started a Real Estate business, and developed followers.

A rivalry has erupted between him and Chirumamilla Srinivasarao @ Bujji, Kamma of Chandapuram (V), the TDP leader. In the rivalry, the following cases were registered against Narvaneni Murali, Nandigama in the Nandigama police station.

CASE DETAILS

SL.No	Cr. No. and Sec. of law	Police Station
1	Cr.No. 01/2010, u/s 147,148,307,324,326,427 r/w 149 IPC.	Nadigama, of AP
2	Cr.No.41/2010, U/s 506 IPC & 7(1) (d) of PCR Act,	Nadigama, of AP
3	42/2010 u/s107 Cr.PC	Nadigama, of AP
4	Cr.No.280/2010 u/s 149, 420, 441, 468, 506 r/w 34 IPC & 156(3) Cr.P.C,	Nadigama, of AP
5	Cr.No.189/2011 u/s 448, 323, 506 r/w 34 IPC.	Nadigama, of AP
6	Cr.No.330/2011 u/s 302 r/w 109 IPC	Nadigama, of AP
7	Cr.No.29/2018 u/s 341,323,506,290 r/w 34 IPC & 27 of Indian Arms Act	Nadigama, of AP
8	Cr.No:31/2018:11/s: 107-Cr.P:C	Nadigama, of AP
9	Cr.No.50/2018 u/s.110 (e) Cr.P.C.	Nadigama, of AP
10	Cr.No.87 /18 u/s 341, 506 IPC.	Nadigama, of AP
11	Cr.No. 103/18 u/s 3(1) (r) (s) of SC/ST POA Act.	Nadigama, of AP

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

12	Cr.No. 1 04/2018 u/s.,506 IPC & sec. 3(1) (r) (s) of SC/ST POA Act	Nadigama, of AP
13	Cr.No.79/19 u/sl 10 (e))Cr.PC	Nadigama, of AP
14	Cr.No. 106/19 u/s 506 r/w 34 IPC & 155 (2) Cr.PC	Nadigama, of AP

The rift between Sri Narvaneni Murali @ Miyapur Murali and the said Chirumamilla Srinivasarao @ Bujji became high after the said Chirumamilla Bujji was nominated as the Chairman of Agriculture Market Yard of Nandigama in the Year 2017.

The ‘Rowdy Sheeter’ Murali threatened the Market Committee Chairman Chirumamilla Bujji openly and assaulted him, which was the subject matter of Cr. No. 29/18 U/s 341, 323, 506, 290 r/w 34 IPC. The then police officers counselled him and warned him of taking stringent action if he resorts to any unlawful activities. Actions were initiated against him (petitioner) u/s. 107 Cr.P.C., in Cr.No.31/2018, dated 18.1.2018 before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Vijayawada, and later, he was bound over to keep good behaviour u/s.110 (e) Cr. P. C. in Cr.No.50/2018 before the Mandal Executive Magistrate of Nandigama vide MC.No.15/2018. Given the life threat posed to the Market Committee Chairman Sri Chirumamilla SrinivasaRao @ Bujji by Murali, the said Chirumamilla SrinivasaRao obtained Gun License for self-protection. The government proposed building 2500 G+3 houses at Raghavapuram (Nandigama Mandal) adjacent to the hillock, and the land was leased to one Chapalamadugu Venkata Narayana for development. Narvaneni Murali interfered in the matter as he got interested, and threatened the said Chapalamadugu Venkata Narayana, a subject matter to Cr.No.87/2018 u/s 341, 506 IPC dated 26.3.20 1 80f Nandigama police station. It was evident that Narvaneni Murali was a very quarrelsome person. He had the habit of picking up quarrels with ill motive and showing his supremacy, creating panic in the minds of the public. Despite legal actions against him, he did not mend his way and continued his rowdy activities in Nandigama and surroundings, affecting the Law & Order.

As such, proposals have been submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate of Krishna, with a request to issue orders to exterminate him u/s 3 (3) (a) of Andhra Pradesh, Prevention of Anti-social and Hazardous Activities Act, 1980 to control his nefarious activity and upkeep the Law & Order.

The Collector and District Magistrate of Krishna, after examining the case, passed extermination orders vide REV-CSECOLAO(OTH) /2/2018-SA- (C 1)-KCO dated 9.8.2018 against the Petitioner exterminating him for six months from entering Krishna District. Accordingly, the order was served to the Petitioner on 11.8.2018.

When he filed an appeal, the 1st Addl., Sessions Judge's Court of Machilipatnam set aside the orders of the District collector on 20.12.2018. The Petitioner also filed a petition before the Hon'ble High Court vide WP.No.5369/2018 against police officers for orally directing him to leave Nandigama A/C.

Sri A. S. C. Bose, the DSP was working in Nandigama Sub Division since 17.1.2019. In view of elections, security action was initiated against Narvaneni Murali by booking him u/s 110 (e) Cr.PC., vide Cr.No.79 /2019 of Nandigama MEM bound him over to Nandigama on 24.2.2019 for good behaviour vide MC.No.12/2019.

Despite it, adverse reports came to light against the movements of petitioners for moving with followers to show supremacy in the upcoming elections and to create panic in the mind of the common public. Again, the Market Yard Chairman, Sri Chirumamilla Srinivasarao, lodged a report against the petitioner and three others. On that, on the court's permission, the SHO of Nandigama police station registered a case in Cr.No. 106/19 u/s 506 r/w 34 IPC & 155 (2) Cr.PC., dated 15.3.2019.

Keeping in view of his criminal history and present activities, the DSP of Nandigama called him to his office on 9.3.2019. He counselled him and warned him not to indulge in violence and anti-social activities in the coming elections. Further, it is to inform you that the petitioner's allegations against the DSP of Nandigama were not correct. There was no unruly and highhanded behaviour on the part of the Police against Narvaneni Murali. Being part and parcel of his job, the DSP called him and warned him to control his unlawful activities to ensure a peaceful phase during the General elections-2019.

Police were discharging their duties in a free and fair manner without any bias in maintaining Law & Order and for the peaceful conduct of elections. There was no partisan attitude on this aspect. Since Narvaneni Murali was a potential 'Rowdy sheeter', the present DSP and earlier police officers warned him to contain his activities. (Rc.No.140)

The allegation against the DSP of Nuzividu providing security to YSRCP Leaders during Campaign

Sri Katta Narasimha Rao, an authorised person of Sri V. V. K. Prasad, the contesting candidate from **YSRCP** for Mylavaram Assembly constituency, filed a requisition before the Returning Officer of Mylavaram seeking permission to hold a public meeting and roadshow by **Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy**, the Hon'ble Opposition Leader of **APLA**, and the President of **YSRC** Party. The roadshow and public meeting were scheduled for 3.4.2019 from 3.30 PM to 7.30 PM. Their representation mentioned that the public meeting **Dias** (Bus) would be placed at "**Three Statues Center**" facing North. He asked for route permission also for **VIPs** from Helipad to the meeting place. After careful examination of their proposed route, and because of the safety and security of the **VIPs**, the **DSP** recommended the permitted route from **LHR** School to the meeting place via **RTC** Bus station, Police Station and informed the above with recommendations which were agreed to by the organisers including Sri Talasila Raghu Ram, Sri Vasantha Venkata Krishna Prasad, Contesting candidate and others. Accordingly, Advance Security Liaison (**ASL**) was also conducted. Due to the scale of security needed for the **VIP**, an escort officer, convoy protection officer, route clearance party, area domination party, rope party, and the regular pickets were deployed by the District Police.

On 03.04.2019, at about 4.30 PM, as the **VIP** Convoy arrived at **LHR** High School Center and when the **VIP** tried to take a left turn towards the **bye-pass** road, the Convoy escort in charge, **CI** Mylavaram Sri Nageswara Rao, requested the **VIP** that it will be a deviation from the security plan and approved route. Instead, he intended to go straight towards the **RTC** Bus stand to the meeting place since security was arranged on the route and the bye-pass road was unsafe for the **VIP** to travel.

The intended road was already crowded as it is very narrow, and it was not a permitted route for the safety and security of the VIP, which may lead to stampede and lead to casualties. However, at the behest of Sri Talasila Raghuram, the **YSRCP** State Leader, the VIP, chose to go towards the bye pass road, got down the vehicle, and started walking in the said direction. Hence, the entire security was rearranged on the spot. The Police Officers, five rope parties, and escort facilitated the safety and security of the VIP and, with hectic efforts, took the VIP in convoy to the meeting place. The VIP reached the dias through the huge gathering, and during his speech, he blamed the police, claiming that the DSP Nageswara Rao tried to block the route to the meeting. Here the VIP got confused about Nageswara Rao's designation, that of the CI of Police at Mylavaram. No officer in charge of Nuzvid Sub-Division was in Nageswara Rao's name, but he mistook CI Nageswara Rao of Mylavaram as the DSP. of Nuzvid Sri B. Srinivasa Rao.

There is no concocted reason or willful obstruction caused to the VIP. Though it was hard to change the security plan at the last minute, the officers on duty strived hard and arranged a contingency plan. The rope parties provided security to the VIP to avoid the Law & Order situation in the interest of the public and facilitated the VIP with a successful programme. As per the Election Commission of India (ECI) guidelines, it is the responsibility of the organisers to follow the rules and norms regarding VIP security. In this case, the organisers, Returning Officers(RO), the **SDPO**, and local officers planned the security arrangements beforehand, and the organisers accepted the plan and gave it in writing. At the instance of certain leaders, suddenly, without informing the police, the VIP started walking towards the gathering and insisted that they go to the dias through the gathering, which was a grave security concern and a deviation from the security plan. A sufficient Police Force was provided in view of the security threat to the VIP. All the visits of **Sri Y.S.Jagan Mohan Reddy** in Krishna District was successful and very secure. The security of the VIP indicating the Entry and Exit of the VIP, and all security norms were followed, and the deployment of men was also made. Consequent to the successful meeting, the VIP exited to Helipad from the rear side of the dias, which was accepted earlier for the convoy's entry and exit. After the exit of the VIP, the people in the meeting resorted to doing mischievous activities to create Law & order issues.

The police tried to maintain calm in the interest of public safety and VIP security. One person in the crowd hurled a slipper targeting the Central Security Forces. People in the meeting tried to barge towards the dais to follow the VIP Convoy, surround him, and throw away the security barricades. The local Police and CISF force dealt with the situation by using gentle force as they also started hurling stones at the police force, which resulted in causing injuries to three CISF personnel. **There was no malafide intention on the police as alleged by the Petitioner that the use of mild force by CISF gave a grave perception of law and order.**

On this incident, a case vide Cr.No.104/2019 u/s. 353, 332, 143, r/w 149 IPC was registered at Mylavaram Police Station on 3.4.2019, and based on the video footage and other evidence, the accused were identified, arrested, and remanded in Judicial custody.

In this program, the organisers failed to follow the agreed route plan and jeopardised the VIP security. All through the VIPs program, the local police did not compromise on his security, and the incident of exercising mild force on the public took place only when the VIP left the meeting place to the Helipad. The police and security forces maintained absolute calm and peace in such a charged situation. The representation placed by Sr. M. V. S. Nagireddy, the Authorised Signatory of YSRCP, against the DSP of Nuzvidu, Sri M. V. S. Nagireddy, alleging failure in providing security to his Party leader Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, during the election campaign at Mylavaram on 03.04.2019, was proved invalid. (**Rc.No.212)**

Allegations against CI Tadipatri Rural and SI Yadiki PS

D. V. Narayana Reddy worked as the SI of Police at B. K. Samudram police station and SI of Police in the District Special Branch of Ananthapuramu from 2011 to 2014 and from October 2014 to April 2017, respectively. While working as the SI of Police at the Tadipatri Rural police station, he got promoted to the post of the Inspector of Police. He was posted at Police Training College (PTC) of Ananthapuramu, and on 24.08.2018, he was posted as the Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural Circle. Sri Narayana Reddy, the Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural Circle, is a native of Lavanuru village in Railway Kondapuramu Mandal of YSR Kadapa District.

His family is well known in the area and has good relations with all sections of the people. Further, the Tadipatri Town is situated by the border of Simhadripuram Mandal, and the public of that area have frequent communications with the residents of Tadipatri Town. Some families have settled in Tadipatri town also. On 23.07.2017, the family of **Sri D. V. Narayana Reddy** organised a function to pay tributes to the Goddess '**Peddammathalli**', and on the eve of said function, there is a custom to offer the pooja to the Goddess, after which there would be a feast. On the eve of the said feast, they invited all their relatives and leaders. In the process, they invited **Sri J. C. Prabhakar Reddy, the MLA of Tadipatri A/C, Sri Sudheer Reddy of YSRCP**, who was in charge of Jammalamadugu A/C, and others. Based on their invitation, the invitees attended the function, including Sri J.C. Prabhakar Reddy, Sri Sudheer Reddy, and others.

During that period, Narayana Reddy worked as the Law Instructor in the Police Training College (PTC) of Ananthapuramu. He worked in PTC till June 2018, and subsequently, on 24.08.2018, he was posted as the Inspector of Police of Tadipatri Rural Circle for administrative reasons. After joining as the Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural circle, some adverse news items were published in '**Sakshi**' daily newspaper dated 08.10.2018, **i.e., after a gap of one year and three months of the function** held in his native village. Before that, none made any adverse comments or any representations regarding the said matter. After joining as the Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Rural Circle, all the rumours were spread out using the old photographs taken during the function conducted in the native village.

Based on the Photo, Sri K. Pedda Reddy, the **YSRCP leader**, i/c Tadipatri Assembly Constituency, sent a representation to the **CEO** of Andhra Pradesh against Sri D. V. Narayana Reddy, the Inspector of Police of Tadipatri Rural Circle. Sri Raghava Reddy of Yadiki police station in Ananthapuramu district alleged that they favoured the Telugu Desam Party and requested to transfer them to a distant place from Tadipatri AC. During his (D.V.Narayana Reddy) tenure as the Inspector of Police of Tadipatri rural circle, several Law and Order incidents occurred, i.e., clashes between '**Probhodanada Ashram**' devotees and '**local public**' and also some other incidents. All those issues were handled effectively, and the situation was brought under control.

At present, the Tadipatri Rural Circle is bifurcated, and the Tadipatri Rural police station is established as an upgraded Police Station. The said **Narayana Reddy** is acting as Inspector of Police for Tadipatri Rural (upgraded) police station. Further, all the guidelines regarding transfers issued by the Election Commission of India were observed while posting him to the Tadipatri Rural (upgraded) police station. Hence the allegations levelled against him were incorrect.

Sri Raghava Reddy, the Sub-Inspector of Yadiki PS, is a native of Kamballi village, Simhadripuram Mandal of Kadapa district. He joined as SI of Police in Ananthapuramu district in the Year 2011. Since then, he has worked in several places, and on 07.01.2018, he was posted as SI of Police, Tadipatri Urban police station, and subsequently, on 06.02.2019, transferred to Yadiki police station. The allegations that he is working in favour of one political group are not correct. **(Rc.No.245)**

The allegation against Sri. B Adinarayana, the Inspector of Police at Narasaraopet II Town Police Station of Guntur Rural District

Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA) put in a petition to raise allegations against Sri B. Adi Narayana, the Inspector of Police at Narasaraopet-II Town police station. In the petition, he mentioned that on 25.06.2018, he preferred a complaint about the objectionable posts put on social media against him. However, the Officer did not register an FIR.

The Inspector of Police Sri B. Adinarayana obtained a legal opinion from the Assistant Public Prosecutor (APP) on the petition placed by Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA) in which the APP opined that the incident is non-cognisable. The police cannot take action against such complaint as stipulated u/s 199 Cr. P. C. (Prosecution for defamation). Copy of the Legal Opinion was served on Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA), and he also acknowledged it. Further, Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA) mentioned that the police at Narasaraopet II Town police station permitted the birthday celebration of Dr. Kodela Siva Rama Krishna. The celebrations were organised in front of his house, office and this caused a nuisance.

TDP supporters obtained permission for procession in connection with the birthday celebrations of Dr. Kodela Siva Rama Krishna. The supporters of both parties raised slogans, i.e., TDP and YSRCP, and they preferred complaints against each other, levelling specific allegations. Both the complaints were registered, and both the cases are under investigation Cr.No. 17/2019, U/S 384, 323, 506 r/w 34 IPC of Narasaraopet II Town PS and Cr.NO. 18/2019, U/S 324 r/w 34 IPC of Narasaraopet II town P.S.

Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA) further alleged that the Police of Narasaraopet II town police station permitted the rally of Telugu Desam Party under the guise of Lord Vinayaka procession in front of his house. He also claimed that the persons who came from Guntur abused his wife and, in this regard, also Sri. B. Adinarayan, Inspector of Police, has not registered any case.

Permission was accorded for the procession for the immersion of Lord Vinayaka Idol. Adequate Bandobust arrangements were also arranged to avoid untoward incidents, and the procession went off peacefully, and no such incident of abuse as alleged in the petition took place.

Sri Gopireddy Srinivasa Reddy (Ex-MLA) further alleged that B. Adi Narayana, the Inspector of Police, involved in many private cases due to his highhanded activities, was known for his partial behaviour. 70% of complainants suffered due to his adamant attitude. The voters and party activists were terrified of him as such voters cannot participate freely to cast their votes if he continues on duty in forthcoming General elections.

No private case was registered against the Inspector during his tenure at Narasaraopet II Town police station. Further, it is impossible to find fault against him, at present, for the private cases when he worked at other places.

So far, no complaint of the partial attitude of B. Adi Narayana, the Inspector of Narasaraopet II Town police station, has been received neither from the public nor from an individual during his tenure at Narasaraopet II Town police station, except the present one.

However, the said Inspector was transferred out from Narasaraopet II Town police station and was relieved on 08-04-2019 to remove the impression that he will hinder the free and fair conduct of elections. (**Rc.No.107**)

Transfer of Sri Nayakula Narayana, the Inspector of Police of Kadapa Rural Circle

Sri P. Ravindranath Reddy, the MLA of **YSRCP** from Kamalapuram Assembly Constituency, sent a representation to the **CEO** of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravathi, requesting the transfer of Sri. Nayakula Narayana, the Inspector of Police at Kadapa Rural Circle, as per the norms issued by the Election Commission of India, dated 16.1.2019.

The ECI guideline stated that **“it shall also be ensured that no DEO/RO/ ARO/Police Inspectors/Sub Inspectors or above is posted back or allowed to continue in the AC/District where he was posted during the General / Bye Elections held in the Assembly prior to 31st May 2017”**.

On the above ECI guidelines, dated 16-1-2019, the Chief Electoral Officers of Punjab and Gujarat States vide letters dated 28-1-2019 and 30-01-2019 respectively sought clarification from the ECI **“as to what will be the cut-off date before 31-5-2017 for transferring the Officers who are posted in the same Assembly/District where they were posted during the last General / Bye Elections”**. The ECI has clarified to all the Chief Secretaries and CEOs of the States that **“the crucial period for the transfer/posting relates to the General/ Bye Elections held in assembly during the period from 01- 06-2015 to 31-05-2017**. Therefore, calculating three years out of four years was not required to go beyond/before 01-06-2015. As per the latest clarification issued by the ECI on 7-2-2019, the term of General Elections/Bye Elections would be applicable for the General Elections/Bye Elections held in between the period from **01-06-2015 to 31-05-2017** only, and it did not attract to the General Elections held in the **Year 2014**.

Further, it is to inform you that Sri Nayakula Narayana, the Inspector of Police, did not work in any General/Bye Elections held between the period from **1.6.2015 to 31.5.2017** in Kadapa District. Since he will not come under the purview of **ECI guidelines** for transfer from Kadapa District to another District, there was no need to transfer him from the current posting. **(Rc.No.113)**. These were the allegations against the following police on similar lines, and the petitioner requested to transfer the following police personnel.

**Failure of Inspector of Police at Madanapalle Police Station
in Registering violation of MCC (is this model code of
conduct?) Case**

The Election Observer of Rajampeta Parliamentary Constituency reported that, during inspection along with the Expenditure Observer at Nimmanapalli Road at Madanapalli, they found 30-40 buses, which had brought in party workers from the meeting of the CM (N.ChandraBabu Naidu). Food was prepared and was already distributed, and the empty packets were found at the bus point. Further, they found that the food was prepared at about 30-40 meters away from the bus point on inquiry. The same was duly covered by FST and VST squads.

Further, the Observer of Rajampet Parliamentary Constituency pointed out that the police were unaware of such elaborate arrangement (Shamiyana was erected, and food was cooked for 5000 people). Even on subsequent public complaints, the police in charge did not go to that place to make any enquiry. Even after the inspection, the Police in-Charge Sri. P. Suresh Kumar, the Inspector of Madanapalli II Town police station, did not take any action or tried to register an FIR on the offence related to the election even 24 hours after the offence was identified.

The Telugu Desam Party(TDP) organisers at Madanapalle distributed food to the public, who attended the public meeting organised by the party, at the backside of Seven Hills School in Nimmanapalle road in Madanapalle. The above food distribution point falls under the jurisdiction of Madanapalle II Town police station. The food distribution occurred in broad daylight in the afternoon on the day of the public meeting, i.e., 02-04-2019. The Inspector of Police, Madanapalle II Town police station, miserably failed to collect advance intelligence regarding food distribution in his police station limits. He further failed to act promptly on the information received, on which the pieces of evidence were brushed off due to delayed action. Also, he failed to register the case on the offence related to the Elections on food distribution until the following day. Sri P. Suresh Kumar, the Inspector of Police at Madanapalle II Town, Madanapalle AC, was made to face a minor punishment role as he failed to collect advance intelligence regarding the food distribution and failed to promptly visit the scene to register a case against the offence relating to the Elections. (Rc.No.230)

Violation of EC rules on transfers of Inspectors in Chittoor

K. Sunil Kumar, YSR Congress party, has raised an allegation that officials working in Chittoor district during the General election of 2019 had already worked in the district during the General Elections 2014 and requested their transfer. The records of the police officers working in the Chittoor district were studied, and the following information relevant to the petition is furnished as below. It is alleged that the following officers are working for more than three years in violation of ECI rules, said Sri G. Induru Basha, Inspector of Police at Palamaner Urban police station. The said Inspector worked in CCS Chittoor during 2014, which is a non-focal post. As per the guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India, dated 16.01.19, it is to be considered that “if she/he completed three years in that district during last four years or would be completing three years on or before 31st May 2019”. Hence the above individual will not come under the purview of EC guidelines.

- Sri P.Srinivasulu Inspector of Police of Gangavaram Circle. The said Inspector during the year 2014 worked as the SI of Police at Srikalahasti I town police station, and on promotion, posted as the Inspector of Police of Gangavaram Circle. Previously, he worked in Tirupathi Urban Police District. As Thirupathi Urban and Chittoor police districts are separate entities, he will not come within the ambit of EC guidelines.
- Sri M.Maheswar, Inspector of Police at DCRB, Chittoor, was working in Chittoor District. As per the guidelines issued, it is clarified that DCRB and DTRB will not come under the purview of the Election Code, and as the said Inspector is working in DCRB, his transfer will not come under the purview of EC guidelines.

As per the guidelines issued in letter No. 437/6/INST/ECI/FUNCT/MCC /19, dated 07.02.19 by the Principal Secretary to the Election Commission of India, it was clarified that the crucial period for the transfer/posting related to the General/Bye-election held in assembly was during the period from 01.06.2015 to 31.05.2017. Therefore, calculating three years out of four years is not required to go beyond/before 01.06.2015. (**Rc.No.131**)

The allegation against Sri K.Sreedhar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tadipatri (U)

Sri K. Pedda Reddy of YSRCP, i/c Tadipatri Assembly Constituency, sent a representation to the CEO of Andhra Pradesh, requesting a transfer of Sri K.Sreedhar, the Sub-Inspector of Police of Tadipatri (U) in the Ananthapuramu District alleging that he acted at the behest of local TDP leaders.

Sri K. Sreedhar, Sub Inspector of Police at Tadipatri Urban police station, is a native of Yemmiganur Town of Kurnool District. He joined as the SI of Police in Ananthapuramu District in the Year 2011. Since then, he has worked in several places, i.e., **1) Kambalur, 2) Gudibanda, and 3) Lepakshi Police Stations**. On 06.01.2018, on administrative grounds, he was posted as the SI of Police at Tadipatri Urban police station, and since then, he was working in Tadipatri Urban police station. For 15 months, no adverse remarks/complaints /representations were received against the said SI.

The Inspector of Police was the Station House Officer for Tadipatri Urban police station. Apart from **Sreedhar**, two more Sub-Inspectors were also working in Tadipatri Urban police station. Concerning the allegation, i.e., though the cases were disposed of a long back, the said **SI** was calling them to the Police Station, and threatening them was not factual. Based on the above facts, all the allegations raised in the petition were found to be incorrect. (**Rc.No.109**)

The allegation against the SI of Thondangi Police Station

Sri B. Jagan Mohana Rao, the Sub-Inspector of Police at Thondangi Police Station, took charge of Thondangi Police station on 19-03-2018. Before that, he worked as the SI of Police at Annavaram police station *from* 15-5-2013 to 24-2-2016.

Due to the allegations, he was brought to V. R. Kakinada on 24-2-2016, and from there, the said SI was transferred to Krishna District, and again on 01-12-2016, he was brought back to V. R.-Kakinada. While the SI was in V. R. Kakinada on 29-3-2017, he was posted as the SI of Tuni Town police station. After completing his tenure at Tuni Town police station, he was posted to Thondangi police station on 19-3-2018.

Thus, it was found that the Sub-Inspector has not completed three years in the past four years, before GE-2019 in Tuni Assembly constituency. He had only completed total service of two years, ten months, and 26 days in the Peddapuram Sub-Division.

Voters awareness program “MANA VOORU and MANA POLICE” was conducted by the CI of Tuni Rural Circle along with the said SI on 27-2-2019 at Perumallapuram village and on 12-3-2019 at Danavaipeta Village. In the program, the SI of Police of Thondangi, Sri B. Jaganmohan Rao, spoke about better maintenance of Law and Order and free and fair polling (without any fear) for ensuing GE-2019. Sri Dadiseti Ramalingeswara Rao @ Raja, the MLA of Tuni, sent a representation to Andhra Pradesh Chief Election Officer, levelling allegations against Sri B. Jagan Mohana Rao, the SI of Police of Thondangi police station, East Godavari District, Kakinada, and requested to transfer him. After considering the service records, it was found that as per the norms of ECI, the allegation against the SI was incorrect as the SI has remained in Peddapuram Sub-Division for only three years out of the mandated four years before GE-2019. The allegations of nepotism and influence voters favouring the ruling TDP during the “MANA VOORU MANA POLICE” program to cast their vote were invalid. (Rc.No.135)

The allegation against HC-2172 M. Prasada Rao of Rapur Police Station in Nellore District- the former president of Nellore district Police Officers association

Sri K. S. Raju, the HC-2172 of Rapur police station of Nellore district, was believed to have sent a petition, alleging that M. Prasad Rao, the former President of Andhra Pradesh Police Officers Association, gave a press statement that the entire Police department welcomed the announcement made by Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, the President of **YSRCP** during the election campaign (i.e., the police would be given weekly off and more salaries). He alleged that the statement has led to the Model Code of Conduct(MCC) violation and requested to initiate appropriate action against him. Sri K. Srinivasulu (K.S.Raju), HC 2172, perused the petition sent to the Chief Electoral Officer(CEO) and stated that the said petition was not drafted and sent by him. He claimed that the petition was forged.

Along with that, he also stated that he was unaware of the contents of the petition and that the signature in the petition was not him. He is an Ex-State Co-option member of the Andhra Pradesh Police Officer's Association. He denied submitting the said petition to the CEO of Andhra Pradesh. He also stated that he verified the paper clipping. As a senior police person and Ex-State Cooption member, he opined that if the Ex-President Sri M.Prasada Rao welcomed the News that influences Police families, then that act violated the Model Code of Conduct (MCC).

Enquiries revealed that some unknown persons from the department drafted and submitted this anonymous petition in the name of K. S. Raju, HC 2172, against M. Prasad Rao, former President of Police Association, Nellore. The signature in the petition submitted to the CEO and the signature attested by the Petitioner in his report were different.

A serious note was taken on the paper clipping that appeared in the ***Sakshi Daily newspaper of the Nellore district edition.*** The SP of Nellore district ordered an enquiry into the said matter. Sri Maddipati Prasad Rao, former President of Nellore District Police Officers' Association, Nellore was also issued a Show Cause Notice, and his explanation of the notice is awaited. Necessary disciplinary action and criminal action under RP Act will be initiated against him, allegations published on 27-03-2019 in the Sakshi Telugu Daily News Paper of Nellore district were proved. (Rc.No.294)

The allegation against the Police of Dharmavara Assembly Constituency

Sl. No.	General Number, Name, and Native Place of the Personnel	Earlier worked place and present posting	Remarks
1	N. Sudarshan Naidu, PC-2916, Ammaladinne Village, Peddapappur Mandal	OD. Cheruvu PS (19.1.2012 to 24.4.2017)	He is enlisted in the Year 2011. On 27.4.2017, he was posted to Mudigubba Police Station on

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			administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA Dharmavaram AC and he worked in favour of TDP was incorrect. He belongs to the same caste of MLA, Dharmavaram AC.
2	Polineni Tirupathi Naidu, PC-2979, Obula Nayanipalli Village, Dharmavaram Mandal	Kadiri Rural PS from 19.1.2012 to 15.6.2017	He is enlisted in the Year 2011. On 18.6.2017, he was posted to Patnam Police Station on Administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA Dharvaram AC and he worked in favour of TDP is incorrect. He belongs to the same caste of MLA of Dharmavaram AC.

3	C.Lakshmaiah, HC-701, Kondupalli Village, Peddavadugur Mandal,	Kadiri Urban PS UPS (1.9.1999 to 16.6.2004); Peddavadugur PS, (19.6.2004 to 3.7.2008); Gooty PS (5.7.2008 to 6.6.2011); Amadagur PS (7.6.2011 to 23.1.2013); GRP Guntakal (25.1.2013 to 15.12.2016)	He is enlisted in the Year 1998, and since then, he has worked in several places and recently got promoted as Head constable. Due to Administrative reasons, he is working at Patnam Police Station. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA of Dharmavaram AC and he worked in favour of TDP is incorrect. He belongs to the same caste as the MLA of Dharmavaram AC.
4	N. Ravi Kiran, HG-512 Vanamvaripalli village, Nallacheruvu Mandal	He worked in several places in Kadiri Sub-Division and as a Home Guard is allocated to several duties in the entire Sub-Division	He is working in Patnam Police Station for two years only, and he has no relationship with the MLA, and he belongs to another

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			caste (Kamma). Further, the allegation that he acted at the behest of the TDP leaders is not correct.
5	V.Sreenivasa Naidu, HC-1045, Kalyandurgam Road, Ananthapuramu Town.	Kurndurpi PS (15.8.1993 to 16.5.1999); Uravakonda PS (21.5.1999 to 10.2.2004); Garladinne PS (13.2.2004 to 19.6.2006); Puttaparthi Rural PS (25.6.2006 to 14.4.2009); Beluguppa PS (18.4.2009 to 7.11.2013)	He is enlisted in the Year 1992, and since then, he has worked in several places. Recently he got promoted as Head Constable, and due to Administrative reasons, he is working at Bathalapalli Police Station. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA Dharmavaram AC is not correct. He belongs to the same caste of MLA, Dharmavaram AC.
6	M.Bhaskar Naidu, PC-2424, Kothacheruvu Village and Mandal	Kasapuram PS attached to Spl. Party	He is enlisted in the Year 2003. Since

		(10.2.2004 to 9.11.2009); Puttaparthi Urban PS (10.11.2009 to 11.6.2015	then, he has worked in several places as Special Party Constable. On 14.6.2015, he was posted to Dharmavaram Urban Police Station on Administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA Dharmavaram AC is incorrect, but they are of the same caste.
7	B. Nagarjuna, PC-1539, KG Palli village and Mandal	Guntakal Rural PS (4.11.2009 to 2.8.2014)	He is enlisted in the Year 2009, and on 13.8.2014, he was posted to Dharmavaram Urban Police Station on administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA of Dharmavaram AC is not correct, but they are of the

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			same caste.
8	B. Srinath naidu, PC-3221, Kothagadikunta Village , Ramagiri Mandal	Puttaparthi Rural PS (25.1.2012 to 25.7.2015)	He is enlisted in the Year 2011. On 27.7.2015, he was posted to Dharmavram Urban Police Station on Administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA Dharmavaram AC is incorrect, but they belong to the same caste.
9	R. Karunakar Naidu, PC-3182, Kothagadikunta Village, Ramagiri Mandal	Puttaparthi Rural PS (25.1.2012 to 25.7.2015)	He is enlisted in the Year 2011. On 27.7.2015, he was posted to Dharmavaram Urban Police Station on Administrative grounds. The allegation about the relationship to the MLA of Dharmavaram AC is not correct, but they belong to the same caste

Sri K. Venkatarami Reddy, Ex-MLA of **YSRCP** and the contesting candidate of Dharmavaram Assembly Constituency, sent a representation to the **CEO** of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravathi, levelling allegations against the above Police Personnel in the said Assembly constituencies of the Ananthapuramu district. He claimed that they were acting at the behest of the sitting MLA and local **TDP** leaders and requested to transfer them for conducting free and fair polling in the ensuing General Elections-2019. The Police personnel will be deputed to some other Constituency during the randomisation process to avoid allegations and for smooth functioning of the elections. Except for this petition, none of the public has preferred any allegation/complaints against the said police personnel. (**Rc.No.121**)

The allegation against Hanuman Junction Police

Sri Velagapalli Paradeep, the resident of Perikeedu Village, Bapulapadu Mandal of Hanuman Junction Police Station of Krishna district, is a YSRCP Party activist. He is a State Secretary of **YSRCP** Trade Unions and **JAC** Leader of Electrical Contract Employees Association. Whenever his party gave the call to observe protest programs against the Government Policies, he used to take the same for advantage to build up his personal image among the law-abiding citizens in an aggressive manner and causing inconvenience to the lives of the common public. To prevent him from committing cognisable offences, like the breach of law and order and annoyance to the public peace and tranquillity, the following cases were registered against him in Hanuman Junction Police Station.

Sl. No.	Case Details
1	Cr. No 110/11 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
2	Cr No 152/11 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
3	Cr No 117/12 u/s 151 Cr. P. C of Hanuman Junction PS.
4	Cr No 63/14 u/s 188 r/w 34 IPC of Hanuman Junction PS.
5	Cr No 102/15 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction

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	PS.
6	Cr No 134/15-u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS
7	Cr No 135/15 u/s 341,290,143 r/w 149 IPC of H.Junction P.S.
8	Cr No 207/15 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
9	Cr No 18/17 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
10	Cr No 86/18 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
11	Cr No 120/18 u/s 151 Cr. P. C. of Hanuman Junction PS.
12	Cr No 125/18 u/s 143,341 r/w 49 IPC of H.Junction P.S.
13	Cr.No192/18 u/s 341,353,143 r/w 149 IPC of H. Junction P.S.
14	Cr. No 297/18 u/s 341,143 r/w 149 IPC of H.Junction P.S.
15	Cr No 319/18 u/s 143,188 r/w 149 IPC of Hanuman Junction P.S.

The above criminal cases indicated the attitude of the Petitioner. Some of the cases ended in acquittal. The following cases vide Cr.Nos.**1)** 192/2018 u/s 341, 353,143 r/w 149 IPC; **2)** 297/2018 u/s 341,143 r/w 149 IPC and **3)**319/2018 u/s 143,188 r/w 149 IPC of Hanuman Junction P.S. are still pending with regard to investigation.

To maintain peace and tranquillity in the society, the SI of Police of Hanuman Junction Police station wants to keep a close watch over the movements of the Petitioner. Hence, on 08.01.2019, the SI of Police of Hanuman Junction submitted proposals to the then Sub-Divisional Police Officer Nuzvid to open Rowdy sheet. Agreeing with the facts submitted by the SI of Police of Hanuman Junction Police Station, the then Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Nuzvid, permitted him to open Rowdy Sheet against the Petitioner on 20.01.2019 vide C.No.61/Dis/SDO-N/2019. Further, in view of the ensuing General Elections to HoP and HLA-2019, the SI of Police of Hanuman Junction got him bound over before the Mandal Executive Magistrate of Bapulapadu on 18.3.2019.

Having this history on his back, he sent a representation to the CEO of Andhra Pradesh, claiming that the police were harassing him. If the allegations made by the Petitioner are true that police are harassing him, he is supposed to complain against local Police before Mandal Executive Magistrate, Bapulapadu, but he did not do so. (**Rc.No.134**)

Kavali Assembly constituency issue

On a complaint of one Parusu Malyadri on the tearing of flexes about YSRCP, a report was submitted to the Second Class Magistrate court at Kavali. After obtaining permission, a case in Cr.No 3/2019, u/ s 427 IPC, was registered, and as it is a Non-Cognisable case, the final report is being filed in the court. Further, the accused Nimmakayala Manohar of the above case was bound over U / s 107 Cr. PC vide Cr.No 44 / 19 of Kavali I-Town to prevent him from involving in election-related offences.

Pedakurapadu assembly constituency issue

It is to inform you that Sri Namburi Sambasiva Rao, the contesting candidate of Pedakurapadu AC from the YSRCP, and his PA Sri Sattiraju were enquired by the IO concerning the illegal removal of permission stickers on the vehicle. They clearly stated that they had obtained prior permission for election campaigns with vehicles from the concerned election authority and pasted permission stickers on their campaign vehicles. They were also carrying their election campaign without any hindrance. Further, they added that neither the police nor the election-related authority removed the stickers on the campaign vehicles. No such incident took place in Pedakurapadu AC.

Sri Umma Reddy Venkateswarulu, gave a representation to the Central Police observer of Andhra Pradesh with the following grievances. He alleged that Andhra Pradesh Police Machinery has been acting in favour of the ruling Telugu Desam Party and has been deliberately trying to influence the voters not to vote for the YSRCP in the upcoming elections. The above allegations were raised by Sri Umma Reddy Venkateswarulu, the opposition leader of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative council (MLC) from the YSRCP Party. (**Rc.No.157**)

GENERAL PETITIONS

KODELA SIVA PRASAD, HON'BLE SPEAKER ISSUE

On 12.04.2019 polling agent named Shaik Imam Vali and four others submitted a Xerox copy of the report. The facts of the complaint have been entered in the General Diary of Rajupalem police station, and a notice was issued to the complainant on 13.04.2019 to submit the original report for further action.

As they did not submit the original report, on 14.04.2019, a reminder notice was served to them. On 15.04.2019 night at 9.30 P.M., they submitted the original report by incorporating the contents of their receiving notices, and the same was registered as a case in **Cr. No. 69/2019 u/s. 188, 143,341,448, 506, r/w 149 IPC and 131, 132 of R.P. Act, 1951 of Rajupalem PS on 15.04.2019 at 9.30 p.m.** The report brief that Shaik Imam vali and four others, who acted as polling agents in Polling booth No.160 at Inimetla Village of Rajupalem Mandal, prepared a complaint stating that at 10 A.M., one Ganesh Venkata Rao and five others came to the polling booth, intimidated the voters into casting their vote favouring TDP. They threatened the voters that they would pass the information to Kodela Siva Prasada Rao and see their end if they do not listen to them. While saying so, they left the polling booth. At 10.40 A.M., Kodela Siva Prasad, Narra Ramesh, and 15 others entered the booth, intimidated the YSRCP agents, obstructed the voters from entering the booth, and stopped the polling for about 45 minutes.

The people who were waiting outside the booth and who knew the criminal background of Kodela Siva Prasad apprehended that they may resort to rigging. So, they requested the polling officer to send Kodela Siva Prasada Rao out of the polling booth. During that time, there was a scuffle between the followers of Kodela Siva Prasada Rao and others. One Podotha Kiran threatened the public that their party would come to power and so they will see their end. Saying so, they tried to secure deadly weapons. Meanwhile, the SDPO of Sattenapalli and his team reached the polling booth and took away Kodela Siva Prasada Rao and his followers. After their retreat, the polling re-started at 12.45 P.M. They requested action against Kodela Siva Prasada Rao and his followers.

The **SDPO** of Sattenapalli took up the investigation, collected three video clippings from Ambati Rambabu, the contesting candidate of YSRCP. The video footage inside and outside polling station No.160 was crucial evidence. A letter was addressed to the R.O. of Sattenapalli Assembly Constituency for furnishing video footage and polling officer's report regarding the incident inside the polling booth on that day. The video footage was analyzed to check the threat raised towards the voters by the henchmen of Kodela Siva Prasada Rao. The voters in the queue are to be identified and examined to elicit the truth.

As such, the allegation that no case was registered against the YSRCP party members was found incorrect.

HON'BLE MINISTER PRATHIPATI PULLARAO ISSUE

Sri Panguluri Vengala Rayudu S/o Kesavulu, 47 yrs, staying at Mala, Aadirama Apartment, D.No. 3-383, Pandaripuram, Chilakaluripet was involved in **1)** Cr.No.318/93 U/s 341, 323 r/w 34 IPC Chilakaluripet police station,(Acquitted on 09.07.94 vide CC No. 143 / 1994), **2)** Cr.No. 36/98 U/S 107 Cr.PC of Chilakaluripet police station (Acquitted on 29.10.04 vide S No. 16/04). As such, a rowdy sheet was opened against him on 21.01.1998 vide history sheet No.512.

Further, he was involved in **3)** Cr.No. 119/01 U/s 457, 380 IPC of Chilakaluripet (Acquitted vide CC No.243/01). As he did not indulge in any other illegal activities, his rowdy sheet was closed on 01.02.2011.

Later, he got involved in Cr.No. 357/2014 U/s 302 r/w 34 IPC of Chilakaluripet Town police station, in which he was arrested (A3) and sent for remand. As such, the rowdy sheet was re-opened against him, and current doings were noted from 24.03.2015. The case was acquitted on 03.11.2016 vide SC No.394/16. Based on the recommendation of the Inspector of Police of Chilakaluripet Urban police station, and the SDPO of Narasaraopet, permission was granted for the closure of the rowdy sheet on 12.12.2018

Based on the **enterprise** search in e-cops, it was noticed that he was also involved as A4 in Cr.No.65/2005 U/s 323, 506 IPC of Narasaraopet I town police station, which was acquitted on 10.09.2008 vide Rc. No. 19/2006. It was also learned that he was arrested in Cr.No.35/17 U/s 365,394 r/w 34 IPC of Parchur police station, which was PT vide CC No.15/17 on the file JFCM of Parchur. He was associated with TDP since 2014 and had supported Sri Prathipati Pulla Rao for acquiring the position of the MLA from Chilakaluripet Assembly Constituency. Since January 2016, he started associating with Smt Vidadala Rajani, the YSRCP Coordinator of the Chilakaluripet Assembly Constituency.

Though the petitioner claimed to have visited the house of Sri Prathipati Pulla Rao, the Minister for Civil Supplies, on 15.03.2019 afternoon, he was alleged to be threatened by the minister and his wife, Smt. Venkayamma, to continue in TDP. However, one witness Chuduri Loka Brahmaiah, who is alleged to be taken the petitioner to the minister Sri P. Pullarao, denied the same. There was no evidence to substantiate the claim.

As the Election Commission of India announced the schedule for General Elections -2019, and as per the guidelines of ECI, Police have started a drive to bind over flawed characters and persons likely to commit a breach of peace during the elections. As part of the drive, on 17.03.2019, Ch. Venkata Suresh, the SI of the Chilakaluripet Urban police station, called the petitioner over the phone and asked his details, intending to bind him over U/s 107 Cr. P. C. On 17.03.2019, at 06.47 P.M., Ch. Venkata Suresh, the SI of Police at Chilakaluripet Urban police station, called Sri P.Vengala Rao on his mobile bearing the number 9581682652, from his mobile No. 9177310193, and talked about 38 seconds. During the conversation, the SI informed the petitioner to come to the police station as the Inspector of Police had asked.

After few minutes, i.e., at 6.55 P.M., the petitioner called the SI and talked for 2 minutes and 58 seconds. During this time, the SI of Police secured the petitioner's address and did not speak regarding bind over U/s 107 Cr. P. C. The SI had not spoken anything about the re-opening of a closed rowdy sheet or that the superior officers were pressured to take action against the petitioner. There was no threatening to re-open the rowdy sheet against him, as alleged by the petitioner.

On 18.03.2019, Ch. Venkata Suresh, the SI of Police at Chilakaluripet Town police station, filed information before the MEM of Chilakaluripet vide Cr.No.67/2019 U/s 107Cr.PC of Chilakaluripeta Urban police station against Vengalarayudu & 35 others irrespective of their party affiliation.

The CI and SI of Chilakaluripet police station have clearly stated that there was no pressure or influence from the Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, or any other officers to record cases against the petitioner Vengala Rao or to re-open the rowdy sheet against him. The bind over case was filed against the petitioner in obedience to the Election Commission of India (ECI) guidelines, as he was an Ex-Rowdy sheeteer likely to commit a breach of peace during the elections.

When examined, the petitioner did not corroborate his statement given in the petition and stated that since then, the SI or CI or any other Police Personnel neither contacted him over the phone nor asked him to come to the Police Station. He also mentioned that he did not visit the police station.

The petitioner admitted and confirmed that no police officer threatened him that the rowdy sheet would be re-opened against him.

Sri P.Pullarao, the Minister, might have asked the petitioner to rejoin TDP. However, there is no evidence that the minister threatened the petitioner claiming that the rowdy sheet would be re-opened against him if he does not associate with TDP.

As per the petitioner, he left TDP and is now associated with YSRCP, the rival party of TDP. Sri P.Pullarao is contesting as the MLA candidate of 96-Chilakaluripet Assembly Constituency, and the petitioner filed his petition with false allegations against the minister and his wife. Further, as the SI of the Police of Chilakaluripet Town police station called him to the station, he apprehended that the rowdy sheet against him will be re-opened.

No model code of conduct was violated, and his fundamental and human rights were very well protected. Sri P.Vengala Rayudu of Chilakaluripet sent representation against Sri P. Pulla Rao, the Civil Supplies Minister of Andhra Pradesh, his wife Venkayamma, and the Superintendent of Police of Guntur Rural, alleging that they had pressurized and threatened him to shift his loyalties to Telugu Desam Party from YSRCP through the SP and other officers of Chilakalurpet. The claim that they threatened him in the name of the re-opening of the rowdy sheet was also found incorrect and baseless. (Rc.No.108)

DENDULURU MLA CHINAMANENI PRABHAKAR ISSUE

Sri Kotharu Abbayya Chowdary is a native of the Rayannapalem village of Pedavegi Mandal. He was the Convener of YSRCP Denduluru Assembly Constituency and was the contesting Candidate for Denduluru Assembly Constituency. **Sri Chintamaneni Prabhakara Rao** was the MLA (**TDP**) of the Denduluru Assembly Constituency. On 22-03-2019 morning, Sri Kotharu Abbayya Chowdary, the MLA candidate to Denduluru Assembly Constituency from **YSRCP**, started from his residence to Rayannapalem Village by ‘*rally*’ consisting of a vast number of autos and motorcycles. They were going to the Denduluru **MRO** office to file his nomination papers.

En-route, the activists of **YSRCP** joined with the said ‘*rally*’ from different villages. While passing through Denduluru, they reached near Gopannapalem Village in Denduluru Mandal on J. R. Gudem - Eluru Road. Meanwhile, the **MLA** of Denduluru, **Sri. Chinthamaneni Prabhakar** was returning from Monduru village after finishing his campaign.

The traffic was jammed due to the heavy flow of vehicles in the ‘*rally*’. As a result of the traffic jam, the vehicle of the **MLA of Denduluru Sri Chnithamaneni Prabhakar Rao** got stranded. On noticing the same, the SI of Police at Pedavegi police station, who controlled the traffic, sent away the MLA on a motorbike to avert the law and order problem. The entire ‘*rally*’ of the petitioner from Rayyannapalem was **video-graphed** by the Election Video Surveillance Team, Flying squads, and SSTs.

Two MCC cases were booked at Pedavegi Police Station vide Cr.Nos. **1)** 77/2019 U/Sec.188,341 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act and **2)** Cr.No.78/2019 U/Sec.188,341 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of .RP Act and another **four cases** were booked at Denduluru police station vide Cr.Nos. **1)** 60/2019 U/Sec.188,341 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act, **2)** 61/2019 U/Sec.188,286 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act, **3)** 62/2019 U/Sec.188,341 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act, **4)** 63/2019 U/Sec.188,44 7 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act against the activists of YSRCP, who violated the Code of Conduct rules in their nomination rally by subverting the Election Code which was under currency. Similarly, on 20-03-2019, **a case** was registered at Eluru Rural police station vide Cr.No.77/2019 U/Sec.188,341, 294 r/w 34 IPC, and Sec.32 of the Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act, and another **three cases** were booked at Denduluru police station vide Cr.Nos. **1)** 53/2019 U/Sec.188,286 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act, **2)** 54/2019 U/Sec.188,296 r/w 34 IPC and **3)** 55/2019 U/Sec.188,447 r/w 34 IPC and Sec.32 of Police Act and Sec.133 of RP Act **against the activists of TDP**, who violated the Code of Conduct rules in the nomination rally of MLA Sri Chinthamaneni Prabhakar, as the election code was also in force. Police took all the necessary steps in the district as per the guidelines of the ECI. Cases were also booked against the violators of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), and the guidelines of the ECI were implemented, ensuring GE-2019.

Sri Kotharu Abbaya Chowdari sent a representation to the returning officer of Denduluru AC against the interference of Sri Chinamaneni Prabhakar, the MLA of **TDP**, into their back to back election campaigns', causing much disturbance and requested to take necessary action in this regard. On that, Sri B. R. Ambedhkar, the Returning Officer of Denduluru AC, sent a representation to the **CEO** of Andhra Pradesh about Sri Kotharu Abbaya Chowdari. (**Rc.No.138**)

MLA of TDP V.PRABHAKAR CHOWDARY ISSUE

K. Munirathnam was a rival aspirant of the TDP MLA Ticket from Ananthapuramu, in addition to Sri. Prabhakar Chowdary

The incumbent prepared a complaint on 15.03.2019 against Sri Prabhakar Chowdary, who tried to contest as **MLA** for Anantapur A/C from Telugu Desam Party as the said Prabhakar Chowdary threatened the print and electronic media. Also, he submitted a representation to the State Election Commission of Andhra Pradesh State, and the Chief Electoral Officer had endorsed the same to Ananthapuramu vide Memo C.No.2723/Elections/ A2/2019, dated 18.03.2019. Nevertheless, Sri Yugandhar, the Inspector of Police of Anantapur I town police station, did not take any action. He did not register the case and postponed the issue by delaying the file to get benefits from Sri Prabhakar Chowdary. He further stated that Sri Ramkumar, the DSP of Special Branch, was also involved in the said issue, and hence he requested to replace the said officer who supported the contesting MLA. The petitioner has no locus standi to prefer the complaint against Sri Prabhakar Chowdary. He did not threaten the petitioner in person. As per the allegations made in the representation, Sri Prabhakar Chowdary threatened the media people. However, none came forward to present a complaint. Further, if the petitioner was not satisfied, he could have availed the remedies contemplated under Cr. P. C. The report of the Addl. SP, (OSD) of Ananthapuramu about the allegations levelled against the DSP of Spl. Branch of Ananthapuramu concerning the claim that he supported the Inspector of Police, I Town police station of Anantapur was found incorrect. The petitioner has not produced any iota of evidence supporting the allegations levelled against the Inspector of Police, I Town police station of Anantapur, and the DSP of Special Branch. Hence, based on the above circumstances, no further action is needed in the above matter. (**Rc.No.298**)

ALLEGATION AGAINST MLA YARAPATINENI

On 23.03.2019, a news item appeared stating an attempt to murder Muppana Venkateswararao, a follower of the MLA of Gurazala Sri Yarapatineni Srinivasa Rao. Mentioning this news item Kasu Mahesh Reddy of YSRCP sent a representation to the CEO, alleging that the law and order situation was terrible in the Gurazala Assembly constituency. He requested to post an IPS officer at the Gurazala Assembly constituency for the smooth conduct of elections 2019.

Nallabothula Srinivasa Rao, s/o Koti Veeraiah (A-1), Vadlamudi Siva Krishna, s/o Brahmanandam (A-2), and Gandham Purnachandra Rao, s/o Rama Murthy conspired together and hatched a plan to murder Muppuna Venkateswararao. They purchased illegal arms with ammunition and made Reece at Piduguralla, Guntur, and Gurazala. While preparing to murder the said Muppuna Venkateswararao, the de-facto complainant, i.e., Inspector of Police of Piduguralla police station, received information and checked A2 & A3 while they were in their SKODA Rapid Car No. AP 07 BT 2255, in front of Hotel Sitara, Piduguralla.

During the examination, the accused revealed that Muppuna Venkateswara Rao made them purchase one (1) acre of the disputed land and 60 cents of a vacant site without approaching roads. Due to this, they suffered financial loss.

When they questioned the same, the henchmen of Muppuna Venkateswara Rao attacked A2, and this is the subject matter in Cr.No.410/2016 u/s 307, 324 r/w 34 IPC and Sec. 3(1)(r)(s) of SC-ST Act of Piduguralla Town police station.

They further confessed that they tried to murder Muppna Venkateswara Rao. However, due to the heavy crowd and the presence of the local MLA beside him at Gurazala, they could not execute their plan at Gurazala. Police caught them and recorded their confession while returning to Guntur to attack Muppuna Venkateswara Rao at his residence at Guntur. They further confessed that they sought the help of Gandham Purnachandra Rao S/o Rama Murthy, 25 yrs, c/o Telangana, Machavaram (V) & (M), who was also cited as A-3 in this case.

Police arrested all the accused, seized the SKODA car, Passion Pro bike, and two country-made Tapanchas, six live rounds, three mobile phones, and Glamour motorcycle from their possession. Witnesses corroborate the confession of the accused A1, A2, and A3, and the case is under investigation.

Property and financial disputes are the cause of the offense. The allegations that the illegal weapons were seized from the contesting candidate and sitting MLA, Yarapathineni Srinivasa Rao's followers in Gurazala AC are incorrect, and no element of political rivalry can be found derived. Further, it is to inform that policing is good in the said constituency, and nothing can prevent people from casting their vote in a free and fair manner. (**Rc.No.124**)

ANAM RAMANARAYANA SECURITY ISSUE

Sri Anam Ramanarayana Reddy was a former Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and was contesting from 122-Venkatagiri A/C on behalf of the YSRCP. He had been provided with 1 + 1 PSO security from the District Armed Reserve, Nellore, as per the recommendations of the Security Review Committee. During the last Security Review Committee meeting held on 07-02-2019, it was recommended to withdraw the security of 1 + 1 PSO to Sri Anam Ramanarayana Reddy, the ex-minister of Nellore. Accordingly, on receiving SRC recommendations, a notice was served to Sri Anam Ramanarayana Reddy, the ex-minister, and the security of PSOs 1 + 1 provided to him was withdrawn. In view of the GE-2019, as a part of security measures, the District Police has been providing 1 PSO to all candidates who do not have any specific threat perception and contesting on behalf of major recognized political parties in SPS Nellore District. Accordingly, Sri Ramanarayana Reddy, a contesting candidate from 122-Venkatagiri A/C on behalf of YSRCP, who had no threat, was also provided one-armed PSO DAR from Nellore by deputing PC 943 Y. S. Krishna. However, the candidate refused to take him on duty and returned the PSO.

It was learned that Sri Anam Ramanarayana Reddy was only interested in the two PSOs that were earlier provided to him and wanted security with those PSOs only. (Rc.No.204)

TWO NEWS ITEMS IN ANDHRA JYOTHI

A Pregnant woman was attacked in Gajuwaka: Nimalipuri Nagamani, a housewife and a tenant of Pitta Nageswara Rao for three years paying Rs.3000/- per month, failed to pay the rent properly for six months. The house owner allowed her to stay in the house on her promise to pay the rent in arrears quickly. While so, on 20/03/2019, Naganabu asked the house owner to permit the installation of an **Air Conditioner** as it was summertime. The house owner advised the husband of Nimalipuri Nagamani that if they install the A.C., they will get more power bills. When they cannot pay even the rent, the electricity bill would be an additional burden. As a result, a quarrel took place between the house owner and Nimalipuri Nagamani's family.

On 21.03.2019, Nimalipuri Nagamani was admitted to Latha Hospital at Gajuwaka in Visakhapatnam. Based on the **MLC** intimation, her statement was recorded in which she stated that she is pregnant. They used to pay their house rent every month properly. However, they could not pay the rent for the last five months as her husband become jobless. During February, as her husband received some amount, they paid the due amount to the owner. As she was pregnant and under bed rest, they obtained permission from the owner to install AC. However, after some time, the house owner asked them not to install the AC and told them to vacate the house by 1/04/2019. On that, they agreed to vacate the house and were searching for the same.

While so, on **20/03/2019** at 9.30 P.M., her house owner Nageswara Rao visited her house under the influence of alcohol and started demanding to vacate the house immediately. Further, he necked her, her husband, and her daughter by catching hold of the tuft of her hair, beat her with his hands and threatened her with dire consequences. He did not allow them into their house and abused them with vulgar language. In addition to Nageswara Rao, his associates 1) Ananda Reddy, 2) P. P. Reddy, 3) Nookaraiu also participated in this incident and were arrested along with Nageswara Rao in the issue. Further, there was a life threat to her and her family members, and she further stated that they would sort out the issue in the presence of elders and requested to hold action on her statement. Based on the request of Nimalipuri Nagamani, the same was entered in GD Vide GD No.14 dated. 22/03/2019 of New Port police station. As she could not sort out the issue in the presence of elders, on 26/03/2019, she lodged a complaint, and a case was registered to vide Cr.No. 57/19 U/s 323,509,506 r/w 34 IPC of New Port P.S. As a counterblast to this case, Smt. Pitta Kanakamahalakshmi W/o Nageswara Rao (House owner) lodged a report stating that the Sidhu and Nimalipuri Nagamani couple living in their house did not pay the rent properly and misbehaved with them. She also claimed that they blackmailed her by saying that their brother works in the **CVR** News channel as a reporter. She further threatened that her brother would record the videos and telecast the same on the channel.

On 20/03/2019 at 7.30 P.M., Nimalipuri Nagamani and her husband 'Sidhu' came to their house and knocked on the door, and she came out and enquired about their visit.

On that, Nimalipuri Nagamani and her husband informed that they would fix the AC in their rented portion where they are living. She advised them that when they cannot pay the rent, the use of AC would increase the electricity bill, further becoming a burden to them. On that, a wordy quarrel took place. She questioned Sidhu about his words. Being provoked, he pushed her with his hands. On seeing the incident, her husband, having his dinner inside the house, tried to stop Sidhu, questioned his misbehaviour with women, and arrested him for his manhandling. Then, Nimalipuri Nagamani, wife of Sidhu, rushed there and pulled the hand of her husband. During that time, she lost balance and fell to the ground. She rose and started abusing them; they beat her and her husband, claiming that she would complain to the police station against them.

Further, she threatened them by uttering that if she did not get justice in the police station, she would call her brother, CVR Santosh, and prove her power as she knows how to tackle them. She also abused her as **“LANJALLA RA”(Prostitutes)** and left the place. Initially, they tried to resolve the issue in the presence of the elders, and as the conciliation talks were failed, she lodged the report. In this connection, a case was registered to vide Cr.No.58/19 U/s 323, 509, 506 r/w 34 IPC of New Port police station and was investigated into.

On 28/03/2019, Nimalipuri Nagamani was re-admitted at **Latha** hospital, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam, complaining of stomach pain. Some news was broadcasted in **ABN** Andhra Jyothi, where it was reported that YSRCP party activists attacked Nimalipuri Nagamani for not attending the ‘rally’ of **YSRCP**. On that, Sri T. Mohana Rao, Asst. Commissioner of Police of Harbour Sub-Division, Visakhapatnam city, and SI R. Srinivasa Rao of New port police station visited the hospital, secured Nimalipuri Nagamani, and recorded her statements. On examination, she stated that on 17/03/2019 at 2 P.M., her house owner approached her and requested to attend the ‘*rally*’ of the YSRCP and that he would provide food. Her husband refused to attend the rally as he was a ‘*Janasena*’ activist. On hearing that, her owner asked them to vacate the house. During the inquiry, it became clear that this was a dispute between the house owner and the tenant regarding paying rents and fixing AC, but not the dispute as alleged in the channel’s broadcast.

An attack against an old Woman in Chittoor: Smt Vasanthamma, aged 40 years, w/o Murthy, is a resident of Nadimpalli village, Santhipuram Mandal. She was a sympathizer of the Telugu Desam Party(TDP). On 31-3-2019, at about 7.00 P.M., in Nadimpalli panchayat, Vasanthamma attended a program arranged by TDP and returned to her house by wearing the TDP cap and **Kanduva**. Smt. Sarojamma, the house owner of the victim, and her mother, Thanamma, insisted Smt Vasanthamma remove the TDP Cap and Kanduva before entering the house. She replied that she was a sympathizer of TDP and cannot remove the TDP cap and Kanduva. Hence, they instructed Smt Vasanthamma to vacate the house. On hearing the warning, Smt Vasanthamma left the house after taking her possessions from the house. Smt. Vasanthamma voluntarily vacated the house, and the owners were not present when she vacated her house. (**Rc.No.223**).

On the above two incidents, the Andhra Pradesh Women's Commission sent a representation to the **CEO** of Andhra Pradesh, requesting to conduct an inquiry and initiate appropriate action over the news item published in the **Andhra Jyothi** Andhra Pradesh paper.

VEMURU CONSTITUENCY INCIDENT

This is the subject matter in Cr.No. 48/2019 u/s 147,148,307,427, r/w 149 IPC and Sec. 3(1)(r) (s), Sec. 3 (2) (va) of SC, ST (POA) Amendment Act (2015) of Vemuru police station.

The incident occurred on 11.04.2019 between 5.30 P.M. and 6.30 P.M., at NTR Prajavedika centre in Boothumalli village, Vemuru Mandal. The same was reported in the police station, the same day at 10.30 P.M., by the complainant Dr. Meruga Nagarjuna. On 11.04.2019, the complainant visited some of the polling stations in Vemuru A/C, and at about 5-30 p.m., he proceeded to Boothumalli Village to visit the polling station. The accused Gali Krishna Chand, s/o Narayana, 33 years, C/Kamma, Buthumalli village of Vemuru Mandal, and six others with a plan and proper execution, tried to attack Meruga Nagarjuna when he entered the village with deadly weapons and damaged the cars which were having permission as per the norms of EC. The accused further abused, humiliated the complainant by raising his caste name, insulted him publicly, and defamed his personality as he belongs to schedule caste.

Based on the complainant's report, a case mentioned above was registered, and the SDPO of Tenalli took up the investigation. During the examination, no injury was found on the complainant's body (when giving the complaint).

During the investigation, the IO visited the scene of offense in the presence of mediators and video coverage, seized the damaged car, and secured the presence of the complainant and other witnesses. He later examined them and recorded their detailed statements under the coverage of video. During the investigation, IO added Sec. 3 (2) (va) of SC, ST (POA) Amendment Act -2015 to the existing section of law in this case. During further investigation, the IO also secured the video footage from the complainant, which proved that the accused were damaging the cars of the complainant. The following accused were identified in the incident.

1. Gali Krishna Chand, *SI o.* Narayana, 33years, Kamma,
2. Gogineni Seetharamaiah, *S/o.* Venkateswara Rao, 30 yrs., Kamma
3. Ganta Sai Krishna, *S/o.* Seetha Ramaiah, 36 years, Kamma,
4. Ganta Srinivasa Rao, *S/o.* Seetha Ramaiah, 39years, Kamma,
5. Gali Venkata Chand, *S/o.* Narayana, 39years, Kamma,
6. Kanneganti Prakash @ Suresh, *SI o.* Kotaiah, 58 years, Kamma
7. Gudipudi Radhika, *W/o.* Srinivasa Rao, 34 yrs., Kamma.

The accused were arrested.

Puthalapattu Incident: At Badarlapalli Village of Puthalapattu Mandal in Chittoor District, on 11.04.2019 at about 10.00 A.M., the accused A1 K. Gunasekhar, A2 ChittiBabu, A3 DayaSekhar, A4 Purushotham Naidu, A5 Naveen, A6 Hemadri, and others of Bandarlapalli Village, wrongfully restrained the complainant M. S. Babu, aged 47 years s/o Munaswamy, 5-Venkatapuram Village, Chittoor Mandal. He was the contesting candidate of Puthalapattu A/C on behalf of the YSRCP party.

He visited Bandarlapalli Polling Station Nos. 89 & 90 on the said dates. The accused beat him with their hands and abused him by mocking his caste name as “*Yemira maala naa kodaka, ikkadiki vacchi neethulu cheppedhi, yedhainaunte vereychota chusukora maala naakodaka, edhi maatelugudesam ki sambandhinchina addaaraa*”. Saying so, they caught hold of his shirt and pushed him down.

On seeing the same, the villagers viz., Purushotham Naidu, Hemadri, Panchaksharam, Thyagarajulu, Ethish intervened and rescued him from the hands of the above said accused persons. Based on the complaint of M. S. Babu, the Contesting Candidate of Puthalapattu A/C on behalf of YSRCP Party, a case in Cr. No. 32/2019 u/s 323, 341, 506 r/w 34 IPC, Sec. 3(1)(r)(s), 3(2) (va) of SC/ST (POA) Act 2015 was registered at Puthalapattu police station.

The **SDPO** of Chittoor was appointed as the Investigation Officer to investigate the case as per the rules laid down in **SC/ST (POA) Act Rules**.

On 11.04.2019, during polling at about 08.15 A.M., the SI of Police at Puthalapattu police station received information about the quarrel between M. S. Babu, his agents at the polling station with **TDP** party agents. A huge crowd gathered near the vicinity. On receipt of information, the SI of Police at Puthalapattu police station rushed to the spot and noticed about 250 Bandarlapalli villagers and around 100 members of Harijanawada. Wada people were gathering on the highway into an unlawful assembly. The SI of Police, with striking force, scattered the villagers to avoid untoward incidents.

Nevertheless, the villagers, including the contesting candidate with his followers, tried to stage a 'dharna' on the highway. However, the CI of Police of Chittoor Rural West Circle, who visited with the force, advised them about the consequences of violating the model code of conduct and made them leave the place. Later, the contesting candidate M. S. Babu visited Puthalapattu police station and lodged a complaint against K. Gunasekhar, Chitti Babu, Daya Sekhar, Purushotham Naidu, Naveen, Hemadri, and others of Bandarlapalli Village in Puthalapattu Mandal. He stated that they obstructed his visit to the village and abused him by mocking his caste name. Accordingly, the above said persons were figured as accused A1 to A6. During the investigation, on 12.04.2019, the **SDPO** of Chittoor tried to secure the complainant M. S. Babu and learned that he was undergoing treatment at Bangalore and could not speak, as he was severely injured in the attack made by the villagers of P. Kattakindapalli on the day of polling. Further, based on the complaint of K. Ravi s/o Krishnaiah, Sheshapuram ST Colony, of Puthalapattu, a case in Cr. No. 33/2019 u/s 323, 506 IPC and Sec. 3(1) (r)(s), 3(2)(va) of SC/ST (POA) Act 2015 was registered at Puthalapattu police station *against one Purushotham Naidu of Oddepalli village, PuthalapattuMandal, and the case is under investigation.*

Further, based on the complaint of K. Rajasekhar Naidu s/o K. Venkatamuni Naidu, a case in Cr. No. 34/2019 u/s 341, 506 r/w 34 IPC was registered at Puthalapattu police station against M. S. Babu, G. Purushotham Naidu, and others, and the case is under investigation.

Alleged illegal deletion of votes in Rellivalasa and Kumli (v) of Vizianagaram District: G. Krishna Rao, who was working in Bangalore's People Policy Research Group and others, visited Kumili village of Pusapatirega Mandal of Vizianagaram district on 23.01.2019. When conducting a survey, Bujji Sreenu and others obstructed their survey, forcibly took their TABs, and wrongfully restrained them. In this connection, a case in Cr. No. 07/2019, U/s 341, 352, 384 r/w 34 IPC of Pusapatirega PS case was registered and investigated.

On 24.01.2019, Dasari Raghuram and four others visited Rellivalasa village to conduct a survey about the availability of minimum facilities such as roads, power supply, drainage, etc. Anjuri Gnaneswara Rao and others of the village obstructed the survey and forcibly took their TABs. This incident was registered as Cr.No. 08/2019 U/s 341, 352, 384 r/w 34 IPC of Pusapatirega police station.

In the above two cases, the accused approached Majji Srinivasa Rao at Srinu of YSRCP party, and through him, they met Sri Botsa Satyanarayana. He, in turn, preferred a report to the Election Commission, alleging that, by way of a Survey, they were deleting the names of the voters favouring the YSRCP in the village.

A total of sixteen (16) accused were arrested in Cr. No. 07/2019 and eight (08) accused were arrested in Cr.No.08/2019. Nine (09) TABs taken away by the accused were handed over to various police and other officers by Sri Botsa Satyanarayana. The investigation officer collected the handed-over TABs to make them as a piece of evidence. It is revealed that the TABs have a GPS to know the employee's whereabouts (surveyor) by their employer. The information fed into the TABs would be relayed only to the People's Policy Research Group(PRG). The surveyors cannot retrieve the election commission data, and the voters' list cannot be manipulated by such information. Hence, the deletion of the voters' list by the surveyor in Rellivalasa and Kumili villages was found incorrect.

Sri Botsa Satyanarayana, the senior leader of the YSRCP, sent a representation to the Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh. He alleged that there were an illegal deletion of votes in Rellivalasa village and Kumili village of Vizianagaram district in the name of a survey by unknown persons. **(Rc.No.10)**

Usage of Drones by Sakshi Media Group for Live telecast of public meeting visuals: The Editorial Director for Sakshi Media Group requested the State Chief Election Officer of Andhra Pradesh to permit them to use four drone cameras to telecast live public meeting visuals, which they intend to use for print, electronic, and digital media.

The behaviour of the mob is highly volatile and could lead to anything. During the public meeting, the safe custody, security, and access control of drones (Remotely piloted Aircraft systems) would be complicated. There was every possibility of accidents that could cause life danger to human beings. Playing mischief by the public towards drones could not be ruled out. There would be dangerous areas prohibited from the public meetings, and accessing the photos of such areas using drones cannot be ruled out.

The safety risk assessment (a) hazard identification, (b) determination of severity and likelihood of hazard on the operation, (c) mitigation measures to reduce the risk identified, and (d) verification of mitigation actions] of the RPA operations including that of launch/recovery sites, could not always be under the control of the organizers, at public meetings.

In this connection, it is to inform that the instruction about the usage of drone cameras at public meetings needs the permission of various agencies such as the Director-General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defense, and other agencies depending upon the place of public meeting. Moreover, the request was to telecast live public meetings, which would be risky and may endanger the lives of people as there would be no control over the public in such meetings.

During the election season, the usage of choppers was on the increase, and a minor bird-hit could cause havoc. When the flying drones came across such choppers, the result would be disastrous. Hence, permitting drones at public meetings would not be appropriate.

Indira Television Limited's representation did not contain information about the types of drones they would use. The license particular of the drones was also not mentioned in the representation. The peculiarity of the area they intend to use the drones, whether in the controlled space (where Air Traffic Control requires permission) or uncontrolled air space, was also not mentioned. Drones were restricted items and could not be carried in hand baggage. DGCA should issue a unique identification number for a particular RPA (Except Nano). Hence permitting drone cameras at places of public meeting was not recommended. (**Rc.No.152**)

Visit of Ganni Veeranjanyulu, the TDP Candidate of Unguturu, to Pedalingampadu Village: On 01.04.2019, at about 8 P.M., Sri Ganni Veeranjanyulu, the TDP contesting candidate of Unguturu A/C of west Godavari district, entered Pedalingampadu (v) H/o Bhimadole as a part of his Election campaign followed by his followers. After completing the canvassing, when they reached near the statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the village, some youth of Pedalingampadu (supporters of YSRCP) came across the vehicle of Sri Ganni Veeranjanyulu and questioned him as to why he did not do anything to their village as an MLA for the last five years. Some villagers who were the followers of M.L.A. tried to pull them back, resulting in a scuffle and jostling between them. Only scuffle and jostling occurred between the parties, i.e., TDP and YSRCP of the same village, and no other parties from outside the village were involved in this incident. On knowing about the incident, the Bhimadole Police rushed to the spot and pacified the matter, and controlled the situation. It was also learned that the youth of YSRCP supporters were the aggressors in the incident. They intentionally came across the vehicles of the campaign of TDP contesting candidate Sri Ganni Veeranjanyulu to cause disturbance and intrusion. A police picket was also posted in the village to ensure the maintenance of Law & Order and avert any further intrusions. The situation in the village was peaceful and under control. On this, a news item was published in Sakshi daily News Main Edition, dated 02.04.2019 under the caption "Dalithula Pai Desam Dhadi. The incident was enquired through the Inspector of Police of Bhimadole Circle, and the inquiry revealed the above facts: (**Rc.No.182**)

Representation of Sri Koon Ravi Kumar, Contesting candidate of TDP at Amadalavalasa AC, Srikakulam district, dated 15.4.2019: Potnuru Eswaramma w/o Suryanarayana, 55 Yrs, is a resident of Pullajipeta and the mother of Tirupathi Rao. As her son joined the Telugu Desam Party, Reddy Suresh and eleven others of another party bore a grudge against him. On 11.04.2019, the above persons knocked her door and asked for her son Tirupathi Rao. She did not open her doors and bolted them from inside. As their attempt failed, they threw stones at her house.

Meanwhile, somebody telephoned the police, and on the arrival of the police, they ran away. On 12-04-2019, when she, her husband, son, and daughter-in-law went to their Brinjal garden to collect the Brinjals, Reddy Suresh and others came on Motorbikes, took up sticks from the pond, and kicked her son. The son fell on his back, and they beat him with sticks. The remaining people beat her and her family members with sticks, and the by-passers rescued her. Somebody called an ambulance in which they went to the hospital.

Koon Ravi Kumar, the contesting candidate of TDP at Amadalavalasa AC, gave a report to DGP against Vandana Atchuta Rao, Konchada Appalanaidu, and 50 others of YSRCP. He alleged that on 11.04.2019 and 12.04.2019, they attacked and manhandled Tirupathi Rao and Gandhi at their houses in Pullajipeta village. The matter was reported to the SHO of Ponduru, but no FIR was filed against them. Hence he requested to take action and provide protection to them.

The fact is that on the above issue, a case was registered against all the 12 accused in Cr.No.80/2019 U/Sc.324, 323 r/w 34 IPC o: Ponduru P.S. (**Rc.No.289**)

14

ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES

Voting using electronic means, known as Electronic Voting Machine (also known as EVM), aids during the casting and counting of votes. This machine has two units, namely, the balloting control units. A cable is often used to connect both these units, and it is the presiding officer of the polling officer who is the custodian of the control unit of the EVM. However, on the other hand, the balloting unit is part of the voting compartment so that the electors could cast their votes with the help of this unit. In fact, it helps in proving your identity to the polling officer. The polling officer only needs to press the ballot button rather than issue the ballot paper so that the voters cast their right. It is worth noticing that an EVM consists of the names and symbols of the candidate, and a blue button is kept near the candidate's name. These buttons are used to cast the votes, and the voters could press them to cast the votes. The EVMs are devised and designed in collaboration with Bharat Electronics and Electronics Corporation of India, and the Election Commission of India overlooks it. A series of tests are done before confirming the EVM for each constituency. The two central govt. Undertakings, i.e., Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, and Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, are the only manufacturers from whom the Election Commission of India procures the EVMs. Polling personnel and the voters could easily use the EVMs. It is strong enough to withstand rough handling and climatic conditions.

Nobody can interfere with its programming and manipulate the result because it is a stand-alone machine without any network connectivity. The Control Unit is the main unit that stores all data and controls the functioning of EVM. The program that controls the control unit's functioning is burnt into a microchip on a "one-time programmable basis." When burnt, the microchip could not be altered, copied, or read. The EVMs have dynamic coding to enhance security data transmitted from ballot unit to control unit. The new EVMs have also got a real-time clock and date-time stamping facility that records details regarding the time and date the key is pressed. After the voting is completed and the close button is pressed, the machine does not accept any data or record any vote. By pressing the "Total" button, the control unit displays the number of votes recorded until then, which can be cross-checked with voters registered in Form 17-A. The display system of the control unit shows the total number of votes polled in a polling station and the candidate-wise votes polled in the machine when the counting staff presses the result button. Usually, it is done in the presence of counting agents and at the counting centre. The control unit can also detect any physical tampering with the connecting cable and indicate the same in the display unit.

It holds the ballot paper containing the names and symbols of candidates. When pressed, the candidate button on the ballot unit sends a signal to the control unit. This is recorded in non-volatile memory, storing the poll data indefinitely even without a battery backup. EVMs run on ordinary batteries. It does not depend on electricity. Three thousand eight hundred forty votes are the maximum number of votes that can be polled from a booth, which is less than the number of voters in a single polling booth. The total number of voters in a polling station will always be around 1400; in such cases, the capacity of EVMs is more than sufficient. It has also been noticed that a single EVMs can enter the details of 64 candidates at a time. Sixteen candidates can be added to a balloting unit, and hence if it exceeds 16, then a second unit will be linked to the first.

Similarly, suppose the total number of candidates exceeds 32, then the third ballot unit will be connected, and if all the number is more than 32, a fourth one is attached. With the fourth unit, a total of 64 candidates could be attached to the balloting unit. However, only one Control Unit is needed even for four balloting units.

EVMs cannot be used in constituencies if the number of contesting candidates goes beyond 64. The conventional voting method using the ballot box and ballot papers will have to be adopted in such a constituency.

The voter will be asked to go to the balloting unit kept in the voting compartment. A green light on the upper part of the voting machine will indicate that the machine is ready to vote. The voter must identify his candidate on the balloting unit and press the blue button near the candidate's name and symbol. Once the blue button is pressed, there will be a beep sound, and the colour of the indicator next to the candidate's symbol will turn red, which means that the vote has been cast for the candidate concerned.

Several officers will be appointed for the purpose to cover polling stations on the day of the poll. However, the officer in charge will be provided spare EVM's, which he could use any of the EVMs goes wrong. Even in such cases, the casted votes will be safely preserved in the Control unit. Hence, during counting, these votes could also be retrieved.

Voting by EVMs is simple when compared to the conventional method. Usually, in the conventional method, the voter has to cast a vote on the paper, fold it vertically first, then fold it horizontally, and then put it in the ballot box.

In EVMs, the voter has to press the blue button against the candidate, and the symbol of his choice and vote is recorded. Rural and illiterate people had no difficulty recording their votes, and they have welcomed the use of EVMs.

Election Commission makes awareness campaigns through electronic and print media by way of advertising, reading materials. The election officials hold a physical demonstration on EVMS at various places to benefit the political parties and the voters. Various NGOs were also roped in earlier by the Commission to launch an awareness campaign for the voters.

Before starting the voting, the presiding officer, with the help of the replica of the EVM, explains the process to the different voters of the booth. However, it is often done in the presence of the polling agents. Make a note that such procedures should never be done within the voting compartment. Such Dummy Ballot Papers can be printed on any colour but not in pink and white colour and not showing the names and symbols of other candidates,

If EVM fails

If any EVM is malfunctioning in any Polling Station, the EVM will be replaced with a new one. If any EVM fails to work in the middle of the polling, the polled votes up to that time will be saved in the control unit safely, voting will be continued with a new EVM machine, and later the votes polled in both the EVMs will be counted.

The microprocessors used in EVMs can be programmed only once. For easy understanding, take the case of carving that is done on rocks. We can carve on rock stones; however, it is impossible to erase them. Likewise, it is impossible to manipulate the information in EVMs. It is challenging to know the information saved in the microprocessor as there is no internet connection. If anyone tries to manipulate the information by any method, it will be detected in 1st level checking.

Voters can complain about a VVPAT slip if they found that their vote to a person chosen by them is transferred to another person.

The presiding officer will accept written complaints from the voter as per the guidelines laid down under the rule of 49MA of the ECI manual after explaining the consequences for false allegations. After that presiding officer cast a vote in the presence of the candidate / polling agent, they observe the VVPAT printed slip; if the allegation of the voter is true, the presiding officer immediately informs the returning officer. Voting will be stopped. More action will be taken on the orders of the Returning officer. Suppose the voter's allegations are proved false; in that case, the presiding officer will record the details in form 17 A. The details of the vote cast by the voter to the specific candidate, the serial number of the slip, and the details of the voters will be recorded. To confirm the same, RO will take a signature from the voter. The same information will be recorded in form 17C, which is used to record the test votes.

After scrutinizing the nominations, one will clarify the candidates on the ballot paper and their serial number. After scrutiny, the details will be entered in the ballot unit in alphabetic order. At first, the names of the candidates belonging to the National and State recognized parties, political parties recognized in other states, and independent candidates would be entered into the ballot unit in chronological order. The EVM machines will be allotted to the polling centres after verifying the EVMs in two stages.

This method is called randomization. The first step of the randomization will be conducted in the presence of the district election officer, and the second step of verification will be in the presence of returning officers of assembly constituencies, in the presence of contesting candidates and the political party representatives. There will be powerful protocols for the movements of EVMs. EVMs manufactured at different places will be sent to states at first, after that, to the concerned districts. There is no question of tampering with EVMs at the factory level. It is unknown which serial number will be allotted to which candidate, as the elections will be held in the future. The ECI has developed special software to know the location of each EVM so that it is impossible to make any alterations.

EC has made three types of EVMs so far. EVMs made up to 2006 are called model 1 EVMs. They used programmable microchips which are not having any networking or operating system in the EVMs. As per the recommendations of the technical evaluation committee, they made the second model EVMs with dynamic key coding from 2006 to 2012. The details of the key/button pressed on the ballot unit will reach the control unit in an encrypted manner in these EVMs. Due to the real-time setting, it is possible to know how the order buttons are pressed in the ballot unit. It is impossible to hack these EVMs because these EVMs are not operated through a computer system and are not connected to any network. There is no provision to receive and send radio and other electromagnetic waves and USB. EVMs are not controlled by any computers, and they cannot be hacked with any instrument. It is not true that the unique signals will reach the EVMs by pressing the buttons in sequential order. It happens because no other button works on the EVM until the information is noted in the control unit by the voter who has pressed the button, and only after its registration will the next button come into operation. The European Union, along with America, used EVMs that are being controlled with computers. Earlier, some countries have used these EVMs experimentally; if EVMs are controlled through the computer system, it is possible to alternate and hack them. For this reason, doubts were raised on the voting process, and due to the lack of acts and security measurements, the usage of EVMs are stopped. The ECI manufactured EVMs have no such difficulties.

M3 model EVMs made after 2013 have a unique feature to recognize the forcible opening of the EVM, called the Tamper Detection feature. Due to this feature, if anyone tries to open the box forcibly, EVM goes to non-functional mode. There is a self-diagnostic feature in EVMs to detect any changes at the microprocessor level. It will detect changes that occurred both in hardware and software. The self-diagnostic feature will work automatically when the EVM is switched on.

Problems in EVMs during General Elections – 2019

General Election 2019 created a historical record of continuing polling till late in the night due to the malfunctioning of the EVMs, in several polling stations across the state. The Election Commission of India allowed voters in the queue line at 6 PM to exercise their franchise. The voters who could not exercise their vote due to the defective EVMs or Hot Sun were making a beeline. Several incidents of defective EVMs were reported from the morning itself.

Even though long queues were experienced in many polling booths from the morning, the polling percentage was only within 10 in the first few hours in many constituencies.

With a delayed start, long queues were seen at 8 PM in Krishna, Anantapuramu, Kurnool, and Kadapa districts. Mr. Naidu demanded re-polling at multiple locations and extension of voting time by three hours and alleged that a total of 30% EVMs have malfunctioned. The Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi, said that the returning officers, election officers, and the District Collectors will be scrutinizing the process of the polling at all the 45,959 booths on April 12 and will make necessary recommendations to him about the deferred polls or fresh polling at the places where the breakdown of Electronic Voting Machine have caused an undue interruption in the initiation of polling. Mr. Dwivedi also mentioned that officials would collect information from the diaries of the presiding officers, reports from the sectorial officers, registers containing the details of votes polled, web-casting recordings, and reports based on video-camera footage and media, and then make an appropriate recommendation to him. He would straight away forward it to the ECI, who would then review whether the grievances mentioned are a fit case for ordering adjourned or fresh polls.

He further said there was a problem with 344 EVMs and asked for the list of EVMs that have not worked in those 30% polling stations. He stated that he has the proof of the 344 faulty EVMs. “We have 92,000 EVMs at 45,000 booths. If the above allegation is true, 27,600 EVMs should not have functioned,” he observed, pointing out that political parties make complaints, but they have to be substantiated. There were processes to be followed, adding that problems were with persons handling the EVMs at many places and not with the machine themselves.

After the elections, the chief minister and Telugu Desam Party Leader Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu met Chief Election Commissioner Sunil Arora at New Delhi. He submitted a memorandum alleging that a large number of EVMs malfunctioned during the polling on Thursday. As a reply to the memorandum of Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, the Election Commission said the Director-General (Intelligence) was transferred based on contrary information, and the Chief Secretary was eliminated as he did not fulfil its instructions. On the interruption in completing the voting, the Election Commission pointed out an upsurge of 26 lakh voters in the state. He also demanded that the polling be revoked at 618 booths where the procedure could not start even many hours after the planned time. The Election Commission said it would decide after examining the reports from the District Election Officers.

TDP Expert of EVMs is denied Audience:

The Election Commission has objected to a person booked for alleged theft of an EVM joining the TDP delegation that met its officials on Saturday. In a letter to the party’s legal team, the EC said it was intriguing that a so-called technical expert with such antecedents was a part of the delegation led by AP Chief Minister N. Chandra Babu Naidu. Recounting the sequence of events, the letter said that when the discussions came to EVMs, one delegate repeatedly raised various technical issues on their working and claimed to be an expert. During the discussion, it was decided that one delegate could talk to Deputy Election Commissioner Sudeep Jain on the EVM technology issue. However, the delegate who came was Hari Prasad, “involved in a criminal case of alleged theft of EVM in 2010.” The consequence of the case is unknown.

The EC said any other expert who did not have similar antecedents could interact with Mr. Jain and Prof. Shahani on Monday. The EC, which requested technology experts from the TDP, following allegations of the vulnerability of EVMS by TDP president and Chief Minister N. Chandra Babu Naidu, did not hold discussions with Hari Krishna because he was detained in Mumbai in 2010 in a case linked to the “Theft” of an EVM. ON MONDAY, the EC said it was prepared to hold discussions with any expert nominated by TDP other than Hari Krishna. Reacting sharply to the EC’s letter explaining why the refusal to discuss the concern of the EVM with Hari Krishna, the TDP said Hari Krishna is the first Indian to be honoured with EFF Pioneer Award in 2010 by the Electronic Frontier Foundation(USA) since its inception 27 years ago.

TDP legal cell president MP Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, in his letter to the EC, said, “to my knowledge, no charge sheet has been filled in the crime (referred to by EC) even after nine years.” In contrast, he expressed strong reservation to the EC’s approach towards Hari Prasad. Instead of concentrating on the problem, the EC is trying to evade speaking the condition. He said Hari Prasad should be invited for discussion as he is a specialist on the topic. “As a security researcher in India, Hari Krishna had revealed security flaws in India’s paperless electronic voting machines. In recognition of his pioneering contributions, Prasad was conferred with such distinction (EFF award).”

Ravindra Kumar added that the expert was invited by previous chief elections commissioners S Y Qureshi and V S Sampath, leading to the planning of VVPAT. The EC had accordingly noted the suggestions given by Prasad. On Friday, the Chief Minister and TDP national president N Chandra Babu dashed off a letter to the ECI to guide the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Andhra Pradesh to permit him to lead evaluation meetings with the officials, especially on issues requiring urgent attention such as drinking water distress. In a nine-page letter, Mr. Naidu mentioned that many priority issues affect the state’s immediate future: such as the Polavaram Project, prevailing heatwave conditions, and drinking water scarcity, which need crucial consideration of the State Government and cannot be suspended till May 23 when the poll results are declared. The ECI cannot stop reviewing any of these projects or ongoing issues and does not violate the poll code.

Since the electorate has already exercised its franchise, the poll panel has no jurisdiction to stop review meetings by the Chief Minister or briefing by the officers. The objective of the poll code is to ensure a level-playing field for all political parties. Post Elections, the citizens expect that the normal administration would resume. “It is surprising and shocking to see the CEO comments, reported in the media, that the Chief Minister does not have powers to review the departments.” Mr. Naidu said. EC gave a hearing to Naidu but allayed his apprehensions and concerns by putting forth facts and statistics.

On his allegation that around 30-40 % of EVMS in AP had malfunctioned, EC cited that the report received from the State’s Chief Electoral Officer claims that just 1.75% of the EVM ballot units, 1.73% of **EVM** control units, and 2.75% of **VVPATs** were replaced across the state’s 25 Lok Sabha Constituencies. He also mentioned that this is well within the accepted limits of **EVM/VVPAT** malfunction.

By booth-capturing, if one finds ways of taking away or damaging ballot boxes or ballot papers, this evil cannot be banned by the use of EVMs as EVMs can also be forcibly taken away or damaged by miscreants. However, suppose one looks at booth capturing as a case of wrongdoers threatening the polling employees and stamping the ballot papers on the emblem, and absconding in a matter of minutes. In that case, this can be prevented by the use of EVMs. The EVMs are programmed to record only five votes in a Balloting Unit.

Whatever be the number of offenders, they can record votes only at the rate of five per minute. In the case of ballot papers assigned to a polling station, the culprits conspire among themselves, stamp the papers, stuff them into the ballot boxes within a few minutes and run away before the Police Reinforcements reach. However, in EVMs, the miscreants can record only a maximum of 150 votes within half an hour, by which time the Police Reinforcement would have reached.

Further, the presiding officer or polling officials can always press the “close” button as soon as they see some impostors inside the polling station. It will not be possible to record any vote once the ‘close’ button is pressed, which frustrates the booth capturers’ efforts.

EVMs BREAKING CASE DETAILS						
Sl. No.	Dist/Unit	EVM Breaking	PLACE/ PS No.	NAME OF THE ACCUSED	PARTY AFFILIATION	Cr. No. & PS
1	SRIKAKULAM	1	Chavithipeta Kotabommali (M), Tekkali A/C	Sampath Rao and seven others	YSRCP-5 & TDP -3	Cr. No. 99/19 of Kotabommali PS
2	GUNTUR RURAL	1	Panakalapalem Vinukonda A/C	Vadlamudi Nageswara Rao	YSRCP	Cr.No. 159/19 of Vinukonda Town PS
3	KADAPA	1	Janlavaram Mydukur A/C	Yella Reddy	YSRCP	Cr. No. 163/19 of Mydukur (U)PS
4	ANANTHAPURAM	2	Sanapa, Rappthadu A/C	Followers of Paritala Sriram	TDP	Cr. No. 59/19 of Atmakur PS
			Gooty, Guntakal A/C	Madhusudan Gupta	JANASENA	Cr.No. 124/19 of Gooty PS
5	CHITTOOR	1	Irala, Puthalapattu A/C	M.S Babu & his followers	YSRCP	Cr. No. 27/19 of Irala PS

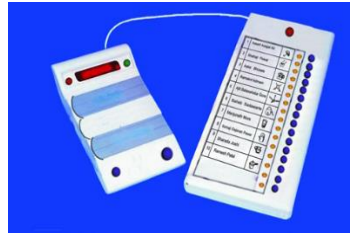
In case of vandalism, a Jana Sena Party candidate Madusudhan Gupta was arrested for allegedly damaging an EVM in the Guntakal Assembly constituency of Anantapur district. In a fit of anger, he apparently threw the EVM on the Floor because the Assembly and Parliament constituencies' name was not displayed correctly on it. A hundred per cent polling was recorded in some Naxal-affected regions of Odisha. Fifteen booths in Chitrokonada and Mathili in Malkangiri district did not see any voter turnout.

The unsolved EVM mystery

As seen in previous state Assembly elections, there were several reports of EVM malfunctioning in the country. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu has called for repolling in some regions, claiming a failure of 30 per cent of the EVMS. More such reports came from Manipur, West Bengal, and Tripura. Over 100 EVMS have been reported as a malfunctioning in Saharanpur.

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

The BJP has also alleged election rigging in Cooch Behar and Alipurduar Lok Sabha constituencies in West Bengal. The report states, “an EVM has been ransacked in Cooch Behar, and the miscreants have not been identified”.



15

MEDIA MONITORING

The Election Commission (EC) recognizes the importance of television in election coverage. The impact of television reporting is substantial because the reach of digital media is widespread. A major drawback of digital media is that this media can be misused for favouring a specific party or a candidate. However, even though such a situation is possible, the EC realizes that if used properly, television or digital media can be one of the biggest sources of information for the different voters found across the country. It can provide the broadest first-hand education for voters on political parties; their symbols, the various leaders, the different issues in the election, etc.

This is why television worldwide is the single most significant source of information to voters in terms of debates, campaigns, coverage, etc. Therefore, a model Code of Conduct must be established for television to ensure it is not misused and to ensure it is used in the best interest of democracy and the voter.

Let us analyze the do's and don'ts of election coverage provided on television.

- (a) Do not's – (1) There should not be speeches or other reports involving violence, communal hatred, caste tensions, regional issues, etc.

(2) Every candidate should be given equal importance. However, covering all the candidates might be challenging, and hence, the most important and essential candidates could be manifested from a constituency.

(b) Do's – (1) A balanced and fair reporting is needed for the following:

- Reports of campaigning and common excerpts from electioneering orations;
- Emblems, placards, flags, and other campaign material used by the different parties;
- Results of opinion polls by non – political, professional groups with established track evidence.
- Manifestos of the different parties (critical inspection of which is also lawful);
- Candidates from the different constituencies across the country, and their views and ideologies;
- The attitudes taken by the central parties on different issues, which are important and related to the elections;
- Arguments between key parties and important candidates;
- Examination of preceding voting models, victory boundaries, fluctuations, etc.

By 'balanced and fair' it is mean that amongst that chief political factions;

- No one political faction should be given comparably more coverage than others. This kind of "balance" can not be achieved in any single day or even in a single story or report, but over a reasonable period, maybe around one week or above.
- Balance also does not signify that each party must get the same importance or broadcasting time; rather, it means that parties should be given approximately the same amount of time.
- Balance again signifies that no sensible person should feel that one political party or one single candidate is being projected by excluding the others.

Procedures:

- All procedures must record a copy of their broadcast program for use if any dispute arises in the future.
- The EC shall be the final mediator in any argument.

The final interpretation of any deputed passage or story should be with the Election Commission.

In case of a disagreement with the broadcast, one authority could be nominated by the Election Commission, who could immediately decide when approached. The ECI observed that the recent phenomenon of paid news, which is assuming alarming proportions as serious electoral malpractice, causes concern in free and fair voting. Several political factions and media groups have also expressed their similar worries to the election commission. There have been discussions among the several stakeholders and the commission at different platforms, and unanimous discussions were taken to take essential steps to put a stop to such misconduct, which puts unnecessary influence on the free will of the voters, encourages the role of money power in a covert manner and disturbs the level playing arena in polls.

The exercise of paid news has to be understood as an effort to evade the requirements of Sections 77 and 123 (6) of R.P. Act 1951, which recommend describing and ceiling polling expenditures and make surpassing such prescribed limits an unethical practice in elections.

The case of 'paid news' generally manifests in the forms of news editorials /reports available about a specific candidate or a party extolling them, or similar news articles/reports demeaning the opponents, both planned at overly manipulating the voters. The same or related type of news articles/reporting (with superficial alterations) appearing in more than one newspaper periodical would measure to further justification as incidental evidence that such news pamphlet could result from the collusion of the candidate/party with the editors, publishers, financiers of the newspaper, etc. However, such collusion would generally have no transactional evidence of payment of consideration in cash or kind.

Legal provisions under Sec.127 A of the R.P. Act, 1951 make it mandatory for the publishers of an election announcement, articles, etc., to print the name and address of the publisher as well as printer, and failure to do so attracts a penalty of imprisonment up to two years and a fine of Rs. 2000/-. Section 171 H of the IPC prohibition incurring costs on interalia, poster without the authority of the contesting applicant. The commission's thorough command No. 3/9/2007 JS-II dated 16th October 2007 on this behalf may be seen (copy enclosed). The said instructions cover the declared or specified release as advertisement inserted in the newspaper and disclose the amount paid for such advertisements.

However, in the case of 'paid news'/surrogate news, such payment is seldom disclosed as the matter is camouflaged as news through serving the purpose of advertisement only. For Sec. 127 A (1) of the R.P. Act, 1951, "Election Pamphlet or poster" means any printed pamphlet, hand-bills, or other document distributed to promote or prejudice the election of a candidate or group of the candidate..".

Thus 'paid news' also comes under the class of 'other document' accountable to be incorporated in 'election pamphlet & poster' and action taken correspondingly. Hence, a clear case of news stating in the print media devoted /giving benefit to a specific applicant to the party while disregarding /causing prejudice to other candidates and parties would require investigation.

The commission directs that for the above investigation, district level committees may be constituted by the DEOs in each district as soon as the election is publicized to do a vital inspection of all newspapers, published or being in circulation in the district in order to trace political advertisement in the clutch of news coverage appearing within the election period.

The State Level Committee (to deal with applications by political parties and organizations for certification for advertisement on television channels and cable networks) will now be called State Level MCMC with the following composition.

- a) The Additional / Joint Chief Electoral Officer – Chairperson
- b) Returning Officer of any Parliamentary Constituency located in the capital of the state.
- c) One expert being an officer to be requisitioned from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- d) Officer of Indian Information Service (at the level of US/Ds) posted in the State/UT, representing Media Department of Government of India as separate from the expert at (C) above.

State Level MCMC:

The MCMC of the state should comprise of the following officials:

- a) The Chief Electoral Officer, Chairman.
- b) Any Observer appointed by the Election Commissions of India.
- c) One expert who would be opted by the Committee.

- d) Indian Information Service (IIS) officers, (at the level of US/DS) posted in the State/UT on behalf of a media Department of Government of India as distinct from the expert at (C) above.
- e) Liberated resident or broadcaster as nominated by PCI (if any)
- f) Additional/Joint CEO, who is in charge of Media (member secretary)

Suppose PCI is not providing names to be included in the Committee. In that case, the CEO may appoint either an independent senior citizen or journalist who is willing and who, in the opinion of the CEO, is eligible in terms of background and record of neutrality.

The MCMC should perform two sets of purposes:

- i) Deciding appeal from the district and Additional/Joint CEO Committees on announcement documentation as per the commission's order mentioned above, which came out on 15th April 2004.
- ii) Inspecting all cases of Paid News on plea against the assessment of District MCMC or cases that they may take up suo-motu, in which case it shall direct the concerned ROs to issue the notice to the candidates.

The following cases were referred to Media Monitoring Cell.

- 1) Subject: Sri Vijayasai Reddy, National General Secretary of YSRCP and Member of Parliament(Rajya Sabha), alleging that an audiotape purported to be the voice of Sri V.Vijayasai Reddy is broadcasted on ABN News channel, falsely attributes the voice of an unknown person as of Sri V. Vijayasai Reddy in order to unfairly prejudice the voters of the State of AP. (229)
- 2) Subject: Sri Vijayasai Reddy, National General Secretary of YSRCP and Member of Parliament(Rajya Sabha), alleging that Amoda Publications Pvt. Ltd., Director Mr. V. Radhakrishna, Mr. N. Chandra Babu Naidu, and others appearing on the panel discussion which was telecasted on the *ABN News Channel* with a fake audio recording as genuine and as having been spoken by the petitioner.

- 3) He mentions about a bid of cheating the Public/Voters by adopting corrupt practices and spreading disharmony and hatred among the communities and requested to initiate appropriate action against the respondents as per the law.

It is requested to send the petition Media Certification and Maintenance Committee (MCMC) for its opinion to take appropriate action. (287)

16

USAGE OF TECHNOLOGY

GIS/GPS

A total of 2724 vehicles were fitted with (GPS (1512 – 2W & 1212 – 4W) and are engaged in various election duties and online (erssap.com). Route Mobiles and Flying Squads were arranged which are fitted with Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information System (GIS), which resulted in the receipt of information of the exact position of vehicle so that when a distress call is received, based on the GPS/GIS the nearby route mobile will be deployed so that the problem/issue will be attended immediately. Thus any Law & Order issue will be averted.

DRONES:-

Fifty-Seven Drones were deployed across the state and were used for crowd contras and area domination. It also can be used at sensitive Polling stations as well as strategic locations.

They are also used in extremist affected areas, where the surveillance will be unmanned to locate the hideouts and whereabouts of Left Wing Extremists. Life of Polling Personnel can be saved when the location of the extremist are traced, and action can be initiated after their hideouts are traced.

Surveillance communication: to CCTVs via D.G.Command Centre.

Body Worn Cameras:-

A total of 1200 Body-Worn Cameras are available and deployed for live monitoring of field Stations from District Control Centre and D.G.Command Centre. All these Body Worn Cameras are given to the Police Personnel deployed in check Posts, Flying Squads, Static Surveillance Team, Shadow Party, Striking Force, Special Striking Force.

- 1) In Flying Squads, SST, Check posts at least one person is with BWC (Body Worn Camera. The Flying Squad and SST check posts are formed with multi-department personals having an executive magistrate. The BWC duly records that the seizure made in the presence of them will have evidentiary value. The evidence collected will stand judicial scrutiny and will be admissible as evidence. The note of conviction for the offence will increase many folds. This BWC is also used in faction areas and caste conflicts areas, due to which there is deterrence against the miscreants.

Remote Area Communication enhancement (RACE)

Objective:

- To establish connectivity from Shadow/Black Spot areas to District HQRS.
- To maintain reliable and Uninterrupted Communication.
- To provide last-mile connectivity.
- 9 Four Wheeler & 20 Two Wheelers.

FALCON (Field Alert Centre for Operational Networking):-

Four Ashok Leyland Vehicles were fitted with CC Cameras on their top. The video will be displayed in the monitors fitted inside the vehicle, where operators can view the live feed of video footage. Because CCTVs are fitted to the vehicles, they can be quickly deployable.

HAWKs (Highly Alert Wireless Kommand):

These are a mini version of FALCON.

These are four-wheeled vehicles deployed at strategic locations to handle incidents on the field—presently being opened in Kurnool Town.

CC Cameras:

Across the state, at all strategic locations, a total of 12554 CC Cameras are installed by the government and donors. Among them, 8882 CC Cameras are IP based, and their live stream is being monitored at local dist and the state level in the concerned Control Rooms, so that if at all any untoward incident is noticed, the response from the Police side is rapid as it is being monitored even at Police Headquarters Mangalagiri.

Social Media:

Groups are formed with higher **eche** (kindly confirm the spelling) law of the society such as press groups, political groups, WhatsApp groups with official, voluntary organizations, etc., for educating them to vote, collected ideas for better security, details of vulnerability collected info about Anti Social Elements. Further, whenever there are rumours, these social media groups created by the police department helped quell the rumours; these helped keep the peace.

Police also conducted several meetings with political parties, and the leaders who participated include those from the grassroots level to the top cadre. This created a friendly atmosphere between Political Leader and Police, which was used to better the Law and Order situation.

17 SEIZURES

SEIZURES (01.01.2019 TO 11.04.2019)

During the election season, soon after the schedules were announced, the following seizures were made.

Cash	128,02,09,172/-	128,02,09,172.00
Gold	101 Kgs worth of	3,53,50,000.00
Silver	330 Kgs worth of	1,38,60,000.00
Liquor	48,912 Liters worth of	2,93,47,200.00
Ganja	2250 Kgs worth of	44,00,000.00
Vehicles	468	9,36,00,000.00
Others	Sarees + Sport Kits etc.,	7,86,41,356.00
TOTAL		1,53,54,07,728.00

Seizure of Gold by Ganapavaram Police: As per the prerequisites of the Election Commission of India for the GE-2019 and in continuation of the same, on 12-03-2019 evening, the Ganapavaram police seized gold.

The Inspector of Police of Ganapavaram Circle, the Tahsildar of Unguturu, Sub, the Inspector of Police of Chebrole Police Station, together with Static Surveillance Team(SST), seized gold while conducting vehicle checking at Unguturu Toll – Plaza at about 5.30 P.M. The team stopped an Audi Car bearing the number AP 31 DT 7777. Kodidasu Satyanarayana, S/o Someswara Rao, 48 years, residing at D.No. 7-39/2, near Chinna Risikonda, which is beside Raju Veghnesa Govt. School, Visakhapatnam. Kodidasu Satyanarayana was a partner of SVBC Gold Company and was found travelling in the said car. On checking the vehicle, 300 Gold biscuits weighing 100 grams each, i.e., total weighing about 30 KGs, were found in the said car. On questioning, the person mentioned above could not submit any documents or papers for claiming the above gold biscuits. Hence, the gold was seized, and it was informed to the Income Tax Department. Later the seized material was handed over to the District Treasury in Eluru during the early hours of 13.03.2019.

The Collector and District Election Officer cum Convener of the Grievance Redressal Committee in West Godavari District of Eluru marked the proceedings in Roc No. 3-1512378/2019/H3(F), dated 18.03.2019. They issued directives regarding the standard operating procedure to release the above-seized gold as it is not being carried illegally and not intended for any election-related purpose. It was later revealed that the seized gold was transporting from Visakhapatnam Branch to Vijayawada Branch of SVBC Gold for their internal business transactions.

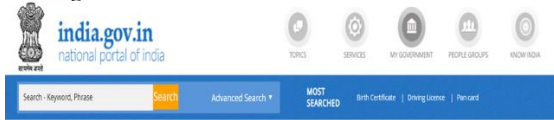
Accordingly, on 19.03.2019, the District Treasury Officer of Eluru handed over the above-seized Gold to Kodidasu Satyanarayana in the presence of the Police and obtained proper acknowledgement (Rc.No.143).

PART 3

URBAN AND LOCAL BODY ELECTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA THE PANCHAYATS

Article 40. Organization of Village Panchayats:- The State shall take steps to organize the village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.



The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992

Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 which was enacted as the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Though the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been in existence for a long time, it has been observed that these institutions have not been able to acquire the status and dignity of viable and responsive people's bodies due to a number of reasons including absence of regular elections, prolonged suppression, insufficient representation of weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women, inadequate devolution of powers and lack of financial resources.

2. Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. In the light of the experience in the last forty years and in view of the short-comings which have been observed, it is considered that there is an imperative need to enshrine in the Constitution certain basic and essential features of Panchayati Raj Institutions to impart certainty, continuity and strength to them.

3. Accordingly, it is proposed to add a new Part relating to Panchayats in the Constitution to provide for among other things, Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages; constitution of Panchayats at village and other level or levels; direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village and intermediate level, if any, and to the offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats at such levels; reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level; reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women; fixing tenure of 5 years for Panchayats and holding elections within a period of 6 months in the event of supersession of any Panchayat; disqualifications for membership of

(The complete note on the Seventy-third amendments and Panchayats will be available on [The Constitution \(Seventy-third Amendment\) Act, 1992 | National Portal of India](#))

The law relating to the conduct of elections to Rural Local Bodies (Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads, and Zilla Praja Parishads), both direct and indirect, is dispersed in various provisions contained in the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 and various sets of Rules issued thereunder. Apart from that, there are also certain orders issued by the State Election Commission under Article 243 K of the Constitution of India governing the conduct of elections to Rural Local Bodies.

AP STATE SCENARIO

Further, the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, has been amended from time to time. Following these amendments, the rules relating to direct and indirect elections have also been revised and reissued.

The provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, chapter-V, Secs.200 and 201 deal with the Constitution of State Election Commission and Powers and functions of the State Election Commissioner.

SECTION 200 OF A.P.PANCHAYAT RAJ ACT, 1994:-

This deals with rules and regulations that form the basis of the formation of the State Election Commission. Apart from that, it also talks about the different directions, guidelines, and stipulations set apart by the SEC.

State Election Commission :

- There shall be constituted a State Election Commission for the supervision, direction, and domination of the formulation of electoral rolls for, and the management of elections to, all Panchayat Raj Institutions governed by this Act.

Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018 (Section wise)

TELANGANA PANCHAYAT RAJ ACT, 2018

Note: To view the details of each section please click header of the section, this attribute makes sure that all collapsible elements under the specified parent will be closed when one of the collapsible item is shown.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

Section 1. Short title, extent, application and commencement

Section 2. Definitions

Section 3. Declaration of a village for the purposes of this Act.

Section 4. Constitution of Gram Panchayats for villages and their incorporation.

Section 5. Township.

Section 6. Gram Sabha

Section 7. Total strength of a Grampanchayat.

Section 8. Election of Ward Member

Section 9. Reservation of seats of members of Gram Panchayat.

Section 10. Division of wards

Section 11. Preparation and publication of electoral roll for a Gram Panchayat.

(The complete note on Panchayat Raj Act will be available on <https://www.shankarsriram.com/2020/04/telangana-panchayat-raj-2018.html>)

Sections 11 and 14 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act, 1994:-

Section 11:- The preparation of Electoral Rolls for and the conduct of elections to Corporation shall be beneath the supervision, direction, and domination of the State Election Commission Constituted under article 243 K of the Constitution.

Telangana Municipal Corporations Act, 1994

(Act No. 25 of 1994)

Last Updated 26th January, 2020 (a220)

The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act, 1994 received the assent of the Governor on the 12th August, 1994. The said Act in force in the combined State, as on 02.06.2014, has been adapted to the State of Telangana, under section 101 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (Central Act 6 of 2014) vide the Notification issued in G.O.Ms.No.143, Municipal Administration & Urban Development (A2) Department, dated 29.10.2015.

1. Short title, extent and commencement. - (1) This Act may be called the **Telangana** Municipal Corporations Act, 1994.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of **Telangana**, except to the local areas covered by the Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Municipal Corporations.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force with effect on and from the 4th July, 1994.

2. Definitions. - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) 'Corporation' means a Municipal Corporation deemed to have been constituted under section 3;

(b) 'election authority' means such officer or authority as may be appointed by the State Election Commission to exercise such powers and to perform such functions in connection with the conduct of elections to the Municipal Corporations;

(c) 'Finance Commission' means the Finance Commission constituted by the Governor under article 243-I of the Constitution of India;

(d) 'larger urban area' means such area as the Governor may, having regard to the population of the area, the density of the population therein, the revenue generated for local administration, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, the economic importance or such other factors as may be prescribed, specify by notification for the purposes of this Act;

(e) 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (24) and (25) of article 366 of the Constitution of India;

(The complete note on Municipal Corporation Act is available on <http://www.bareactslive.com/TEL/tel298.html>)

APPOINTMENT OF N. RAMESH KUMAR

On 30.01.2016, Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar, IAS, was appointed by Sri E. S. L. Narasimhan, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, as the SEC, for five years from the assumption of the office.)

Local Body Elections were held in the year 2013 and 2014. In 2013 Gram Panchayat elections were held in 3 phases, i.e., on 23.7.2013, 27.7.2013, and 31.7.2013.

The counting of votes took place on the same day of voting. The urban local body elections conducted on 30th March 2014 were conducted for 10 Municipal Corporations, 145 Municipalities, and Nagar Panchayats in AP. The results were declared on 02.04.2014. However, due to concern from certain political parties that the results could influence voters in the coming Assembly and Parliamentary elections, they were postponed until 02nd May 2014. The MPTC, ZPTC elections were held on April 06, 2014, for AP state amid Intermediate examinations and last phase of annual school examinations.

The results were declared on 13.05.2014. As per the above, the next Gram Panchayat elections were held in 2018, and the Municipal and MPTC ZPTC elections by May 2019.

(Is this paragraph necessary here?)

Local Body elections of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2020

Local Body elections, i.e., MPTCs and ZPTCs for 2020, were announced by the State Election Commission of Andhra Pradesh on 07.03.2020. The schedule was given from 09.03.2020 to 24.03.2020. The last date for the nominations was 11.03.2020, and the last date of withdrawal of candidature was 14.03.2020.

The conduct of the poll was scheduled to be on 21.03.2020 from seven in the morning to five in the evening, and counting was scheduled to be on 24.03.2020 from eight in the morning onwards. In the same way, on 09.03.2020, the State Election Commission gave a notification regarding the same for certain Corporations, Municipalities, and Nagar Panchayaths.

The schedule was given from 11.03.2020 to 27.03.2020. The last date for the reception of nominations was 3 PM of 13.03.2020, and the last date for the withdrawal of the candidature was 16.03.2020, at 3 PM.

The conduct of the poll was scheduled to be on 23.03.2020 from 7 AM to 5 PM, and the counting was decided to be on 27.03.2020 from 8 AM onwards. However, several incidents acted as obstacles to the smooth conduct of the election, as mentioned in the above dates.

One prominent among them was the outburst of the Corona pandemic that has created many health issues in the country.

Notification of Urban Local Body Elections

The state election commission notified the Municipal and Nagara Panchayat Elections, Municipal Corporation of Vizianagaram, Eluru and other places, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, and Vijayawada Municipal Corporation were announced, and also mentioned that it was scheduled from 11.3.2020 to 27.3.2020.

Attack on Ex-MLA Bonda Umamaheshwar Rao

Telugu Desam Party leaders, namely Bonda Umamaheswara Rao, Buddha Venkanna, and the High Court advocate Para Kishore were assaulted at Macherla on 11.03.2020 (last date for receipt of nominations of MPTC/ZPTC) morning as they were proceeding to Veldurthy Mandal where the nomination of a TDP ZPTC aspirant was rejected on 10.03.2020.

The police reported that the issue was triggered when they hit a boy on the main road while travelling in their car. On seeing the incident, the locals rushed to the spot. The YSRCP president of the town, Turaka Kishore, tried to stop the car. However, in the commotion, the windowpanes of the car broke. As the crowd became resistive, the car driver drove fastly along the Macherla-Veldurthy road. The issue became complicated when an inspector provided an escort for the TDP leaders on their journey. The DSP of Gurazala was also intervened. The advocate drove to Nagarjunasagar and seek the help of the TDP president N. Chandrababu Naidu.

He advised the leaders to complain to the nearest police station, stating that some locals have attacked them while involved in the election campaign. “A frenzied mob of about 100 persons attacked us with large sticks and hurled stones on us. They even attacked the police vehicle, and for a moment, we thought we would be killed,” said Mr. Umamaheswara Rao, the former MLA.

The Inspector-General of Police, J. Prabhakar Rao, and the SP of Guntur Rural Ch. Vijaya Rao rushed to the spot and took necessary information about the situation. After the inspection, the SP reported that the situation was brought under control. Later, Mr. Prabhakara Rao mentioned that three people, namely Turaka Kishore, Battula Nagaraju, and Malala Gopi, were taken into custody and charged for violence under Section 307.

ANDHRA PRADESH

TDP leaders' car damaged in mob attack at Macherla



STAFF REPORTER

GUNTUR, MARCH 12, 2020 01:22 IST

UPDATED: MARCH 12, 2020 10:54 IST

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(The complete news article about this incident, which came out in *The Hindu* under the title “TDP leaders’ car damaged in mob attack at Macherla” is available on <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/tdp-leaders-car-damagedin-mob-attack-at-macherla/article31044408.ece>)

Postponement of Elections

The State Election Commission of the state decided on 14.03.2020 that in the MPTC/ZPTC elections, where only a single candidate contest in the election, the result would be declared unanimous. The SEC also stated that considering the challenges posed by the Corona Virus, it was decided to extend the date of the election procedures, as a health alert was provided throughout the nation.

Stoppage of Andhra Pradesh Election Process for 6 Weeks

skannegari Andhra Pradesh Municipal Elections 2020 March 16, 2020

The State Election Commission issued Notification No. 68/SEC-B 1/2020, Dt.07.03.2020 for the conduct of ordinary elections to MPTCs and ZPTCs in the State. As per the election schedule, the list of contesting candidates was published in all MPTCs and ZPTCs, where there is a contest, on 14.03.2020 and the poll is scheduled in those constituencies on 21.03.2020. In the MPTCs and ZPTCs, where only one candidate remained in fray, the result was declared as 'unanimous' on 14.03.2020.

The State Election Commission also issued Notification Nos. 76/SEC-F1/2020-1 & 2, Dt.09.03.2020, 77/SEC-F1/2020-1 & 2, Dt.09.03.2020, 78/SEC-F1/2020-1 & 2, Dt.09.03.2020; and 79/SEC-F2/2020, Dt.09.03.2020 for conduct of ordinary elections to (12) Municipal Corporations and (75) Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats in the State. The process of scrutiny of nominations was completed on 14.03.2020 and the poll is scheduled on 23.03.2020.

(The article, related to the postponement of the elections in Andhra Pradesh, which came out under the title 'Stoppage of Andhra Pradesh Election Process for 6 Weeks', is available on <https://tganns.com/andhra-pradesh-municipal-elections-2020/stoppage-of-andhra-pradesh-election-process-for-6-weeks/2020/03/16/>)

Removal of certain officers by Andhra Pradesh State Election Commission

On 15.03.2020, the State Election Commissioner dispatched a letter to the Chief Secretary (vide letter No.212/SEC-B1/2020-2) to remove certain officers who came under the contrary warning of the Commission for their conducive disappointment in preventing the aberrations during the election process and for incidents of poll violence, which were found to be exceptionable. The following officers were ordered to be transferred.

1. District Collector, Guntur (Samuel Anand, IAS)
2. District Collector, Chittoor (Narayan Bharath Guptha, IAS)
3. Superintendent of Police, Tirupati Urban (A. Ramesh Reddy, IPS)
4. Dy. Superintendent of Police, Palamaneru (Arifullah)
5. Dy. Superintendent of Police, Srikalahasti (Nagendrudu)
6. Circle Inspector, Macherla (G. Rajeswara Rao)
7. Circle Inspector, Punganur (Gongi Reddy)
8. Circle Inspector, Rayadurgam.
9. Circle Inspector, Tadipatri Rural Circle (Tejo Murthy)

The reaction of the Hon'ble CM of Andhra Pradesh

Chief Minister Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy locked horns with the State Election Commission after the SEC extended the election process to the local body on hold for six weeks, allegedly due to the Covid-19 outbreak. He criticized the panel for announcing the judgment without consulting with the health department officials and considering the recommendations on the transfer of Collectors and Superintendents of Police. However, it was decided to defer the elections. Jagan Mohan later complained about the SEC decision to the Governor. Lashing out at the SEC, Jagan said the earlier ministry of Chandrababu Naidu appointed Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar as he belonged to the same community as that of Naidu's.

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TDP behind State Election Commission U-turn: CM Jagan Reddy

Speaking to the media later, CM Jagan emphasised the State's preparedness for the coronavirus outbreak, and cited statistics on the number of deaths it has caused.



Published: 16th March 2020 08:26 AM | Last Updated: 16th March 2020 03:04 PM



(The complete news article regarding the reaction of the CM of Andhra Pradesh, which came out in The New Indian Express, under the title “TDP behind State Election Commission U-turn: CM Jagan Reddy,” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2020/mar/16/tdp-behind-state-election-commission-u-turn-cm-jagan-reddy-2117308.html>)

Letter by CS to withdraw the order regarding the postponement of the elections:-

Andhra Pradesh Chief Secretary Nilam Sawhney sent a letter requesting the SEC to revoke the orders regarding the postponement of the local body elections. He also pleads to adhere to the schedule that was announced earlier.



(The complete article on this issue, which was published under the title ‘AP Chief Secretary urges SEC to revoke orders postponement of local body polls is available on, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/ap-cs-urges-sec-to-revoke-order/article31080795.ece>)

Supreme court order in WP No.437/2020

The government of Andhra Pradesh challenged the order of the State Election Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh in the Apex court of India with a plea that postponing the elections for the local bodies such as panchayats and municipal bodies by six weeks or any other date on the ground of the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) is not correct and requested to stay the orders of SEC. The Supreme Court of India declined to interfere with the decision of the Election Commission. The court claimed that the postponement could be associated with the unexpected outbreak of the corona pandemic in the county.

However, based on the plea of the government regarding the removal of the Model Code of Conduct as a large number of developmental activities that have been suspended due to the imposition of the Model Code of Conduct for the directions described above in the state of AP, the Apex court has directed that the Election Commission is permitted to impose the Model Code of Conduct, at least four weeks before the notified date of polling. Whenever the SEC wants to conduct the elections, it can impose MCC for four weeks until polling.

On June 10, as the top court took up the case, it refused to give a stay to the order of the High Court, striking down an ordinance promulgated by the state government that curtailed the tenure of the state election chief from five years to three years. The court issued notices and sought response from the State Election Commission (SEC) and Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar, who was later restored as state election panel chief.

The top court decided to hear the state government's plea that challenged the High Court decision of striking down the ordinance. It instructed Kumar and others to file their responses within two weeks. The court mentioned the constitutional issues involved in the case and mentioned that the case requires a hearing. The apex court commented that it was not satisfied with the motives of the state government and did not consider it an entirely innocent one. The Bench consisting of Chief Justice S. A. Bobde, Justice R. Subhash Reddy, and A. S. Bopanna informed that it would not pass any interim order and dispose of the pleas within the next two to three weeks.

Senior advocate Ramesh Dwivedi, appearing for the AP government, said that during the period, the Governor could request the appointment of an interim State Election Commissioner, as the election work of the state was put 'on hold'. However, the Bench refused to allow any new directions or orders and scheduled the matter after three weeks.

Supreme Court also directed that development activities that have been already taken should not be interrupted until the Model Code of Conduct is reimposed. Any new developmental activities by the state should be with the permission of the Election Commission.

Letter to the Home Secretary, Govt. of India, New Delhi by N. Ramesh Kumar, Election Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh

Sri Nimma Gadda Ramesh Kumar, IAS, (Rtd.), on 18.03.2020 wrote a letter to the Union Home Secretary that his expectations were completely belied after stage one of elections itself which had observed unprecedented violence and bullying by the ruling party with the effective involvement of Police Personnel as claimed by all the rival parties big and small in one voice. This was followed by an allegation in which N. Ramesh Kumar was alleged to have written a letter to the Home Secretary regarding a threat from the party members.

Threat to me and my family from YSRCP, Ramesh Kumar writes to Home Secretary

By TeluguDesi March 18, 2020





State Election Commissioner N Ramesh Kumar, who postponed the election to local bodies, fears that there is a serious threat to his life and his family from the ruling dispensation in Andhra Pradesh.

In a five page letter addressed to Home Secretary, Government of India, Ramesh Kumar said he and his family had been receiving repeated warnings and endless threats from the members of the ruling party ever since the State Election Commission as a constitutional authority took the decision to defer the elections by six weeks.

"There is an unprecedented assault on me personally and the State Election Commission since postponing the elections on 15.03.2020 by no less than the Chief Minister who had attacked me in most vitriolic and offending language casting aspersions and prejudice in his press meet on 15.03.2020," he wrote in his letter.

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(The news article on “Threat to me and my family from YSRCP, Ramesh Kumar writes to Home Secretary” is available on <https://www.telugu360.com/threat-to-me-and-my-family-from-ysrcp-ramesh-kumar-writes-to-home-secretary/>)

The State Election Commission was getting a spate of complaints almost by the hour. All the efforts to mitigate the situation by exhorting the poll Observers who were senior State IAS Officers were limited. The pleas to Collectors and SPs were pointless despite the constant appeal and urging to patch the situation. The day-to-day situation accounts from these bureaucrats were completely imprecise and whitewashed insensibilities of ground-level actualities.

AP election commissioner denies writing to Centre seeking protection

The authenticity of the letter, claiming a threat to State Election Commissioner Ramesh Kumar's life from the ruling YSRCP, is under question.



(The complete news article on ‘AP election commissioner denies writing to the centre seeking protection’ is available on <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/ap-election-commissioner-denies-writing-centre-seeking-protection-120626>)

The State Election Commission vigorously deliberated stringent measures to check the unabated violence and course correction in this context. The declaration by the Government of India that the Coronavirus was an averted disaster and the firm health advisories against communal gatherings had cast a shadow on the uncompleted election scenario. The advisories ramping up preventive measures had resulted in lockdown in neighbouring Karnataka and Telangana partially. In the case of the State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh had assessed that large movement of people across the states and the use of traditional printed ballot paper is a recipe for the public health crisis. The State Government, displeased with the choice of the State Election Commission, has chosen to with a plea to the Supreme Court, which judged the matter in WP (Civil) No.437 dated 18.03.2020. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India headed the Bench. He judged that the State Election Commission has the authority and domain to take any election-related matter and schedules. However, Supreme Court had given certain relief regarding the continuation of the Model Code of Conduct which was asked to be lifted with some important safeguards. The State Election Commission had a duty cast upon it to act against gross violations of electoral violence in the next phase and establish credibility for the democratic process to ensure a level playing field that was farthest from this goal. The State Election Commission is determined not to repeat the aberrations of Phase-I in the next two phases. Simultaneously, the State Election Commission, after obtaining reports, accessing the objective media accounts and complaints of political factions, recommended to the Government to act against nonattendance officers vide its Order dated 15.03.2020 ordering -

1. Transfer of the Collectors of Guntur and Chittoor Districts and Superintendents of Guntur Rural and Tirupati Urban Police.
2. Transfer of 2 Dy. SPs (Srikalahasti and Palamaneru).
3. Transfer of 3 Circle Inspectors of (Punganur, Rayadurgam, and Tadipatri)
4. Suspension of the Circle Inspector of Macherla for coarse disaster and complicity (incidentally Macherla Municipal election at the nomination stage itself had witnessed single valid nominations in a majority of the wards after completion of scrutiny when the process was put on hold by the Commission)

Visibly, this was not favourable to the Government at that time. These orders were yet to be given effect, as the Government went to the Supreme Court on the pertinence of the Model Code of Conduct by the State Election Commission, which was stated earlier. A case is since instigated and filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The State Election Commission, as stated above, had successfully defended its stand.

There is an extraordinary attack on me (**kindly mention who “me” is?**) and the State Election Commission regarding the delay of the election. In his press meet, the Chief Minister had criticized **me** in most venomous and affronting language, moulding slanders, and preconceptions, conducted on 15.03.2020.

I have received repeated and non-stop warnings and even my family members were not spared this trial. All this terrorization was meant to dishearten me and influence me to reenter the delayed elections for their exclusive political progress.

I am standing **my** ground firmly adhering to the Constitutional safeguards and the empowering judgments of both the Supreme Court and High Court to ensure free and fair elections at any cost.

Andhra Pradesh SEC says he apprehends threat to life for postponing local body polls, seeks central security cover

Andhra Pradesh State Election Commissioner N Ramesh Kumar on Wednesday requested the Centre to provide him central police force security cover, saying he apprehends threat to his life and that of his family members

Press Trust of India | March 18, 2020 22:55:38 IST



(The complete news article on “Andhra Pradesh SEC says he apprehends threat to life for postponing local body polls, seeks central security cover”, is available on <https://www.firstpost.com/india/andhra-pradesh-sec-says-he-apprehends-threat-to-life-for-postponing-local-body-polls-seeks-central-security-cover-8165731.html>)

Any let-up at this stage would weaken the election mechanism and dishearten the opposition parties, which will be difficult to give a measure of the fight. The risks are very extreme for the ruling party to threaten, pressure **me and bring me** around forcibly to do their command, which **I am** not prepared to do under any circumstances. **(kindly mention who 'I' and 'me' are)**

On superannuation, I was appointed as the State Election Commissioner in 2016 at the behest of the Governor by the then State Government. In this background, I am deeply disturbed and anxious for my safety and the security of family members.

Threat to me and my family from YSRCP, Ramesh Kumar writes to Home Secretary

By Telugu360 - March 18, 2020



State Election Commissioner N Ramesh Kumar, who postponed the election to local bodies, fears that there is a serious threat to his life and his family from the ruling dispensation in Andhra Pradesh.

In a five page letter addressed to Home Secretary, Government of India, Ramesh Kumar said he and his family had been receiving repeated warnings and endless threats from the members of the ruling party ever since the State Election Commission as a constitutional authority took the decision to defer the elections by six weeks.

"There is an unprecedented assault on me personally and the State Election Commission since postponing the elections on 15.03.2020 by no less than the Chief Minister who had attacked me in most vitriolic and offending language casting aspersions and prejudice

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(The complete news article on "Threat to me and my family from YSRCP, Ramesh Kumar writes to Home Secretary is available on <https://www.telugu360.com/threat-to-me-and-my-family-from-ysrcp-ramesh-kumar-writes-to-home-secretary/>)

After releasing the letter, the SEC left Vijayawada to Hyderabad by Indigo flight at 9.15 PM on 18.3.20. On receipt of the information DGP, AP requested his counterpart in Telangana to temporarily provide personal security officers to Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar at Hyderabad. Telangana police responded positively and provided one PSO at a time to him in addition to the existing 1 + 1 PSO.

On Wednesday(18.3.20), News agency ANI claimed that Ramesh Kumar had denied writing the letter in a tweet. Misperception triumphed over the authenticity of the letter that was believed to have been written by Ramesh Kumar.

Andhra election commissioner's letter on threat to life acknowledged by MHA

However, State Election Commissioner Ramesh Kumar himself is yet to confirm that he wrote the letter alleging threat to his life from the ruling YSRCP.



Insert chapter three text here. Insert chapter three text here.

(The complete news article on “Andhra election commissioner’s letter on the threat to life acknowledged by MHA” is available on <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/andhra-election-commissioner-s-letter-threat-life-acknowledged-mha-120715>)

Reply of CS of AP to the Government of India

The CS of AP replied to the letter of SEC dt.18.3.2020 addressed to the Home Secretary, Govt. of India refuting the allegations of SEC. She stated that despite having many candidates of MP/MLAs/ZPTCs contesting unanimously, it is incorrect to conclude that it has been done using intimidation and force. One might have to appreciate the current mood of the voters of Andhra Pradesh. The State of Andhra Pradesh went for Assembly and Parliamentary elections simultaneously, in which the party, now in power, did exceptionally well by winning 151 seats out of a total of 175 seats.

After coming to power, the government has implemented many welfare schemes in Health, Education, Skill development, Service delivery, etc. The public of Andhra Pradesh has very well received them. Incidentally, in the Kadapa district, the unanimous elections with 79% of MPTC members and 76% of ZPTC members align with the results in these constituencies in the recently concluded Assembly and Parliamentary Elections, 2019. Therefore, to hint that in the elections to local bodies, muscle power is being used to get the unanimous elections is factually incorrect and misleading.

The state government is also addressing the root cause of all social evils, i.e., drinking by dropping the number of wine shops and bars in a phased manner, and prohibition is one of the priorities in the State's governance. Keeping this reform agenda to the core of its governance, the State Government also brought in an Ordinance to alter the Panchayat Raj Act of Andhra Pradesh, which came out in 1994 related to banning the practice of the distribution of money and liquor for enticing the voters and to allure the vote banks. However, it was misinterpreted as a partisan and draconian measure, which is not factually correct.

As far as the rescheduling of the elections by the State Election Commission is concerned, she highlighted the point that the SEC put the election process on hold on 15/03/2020 (only a week after announcing the elections) for six weeks or till the threat of the spread of COVID-19 recedes whichever is earlier but without lifting the Model Code of Conduct. Without discussion on COVID-19 with the State Government, such a notification forced the State to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court. While the Court did not interfere with the decision of the Election Commission to postpone the elections, it ruled that the State Government should be consulted before deciding on the next date for the conduct of elections and that the imposition of the MCC would not be supportable if the elections are postponed. Thus, the transfer of Collectors and SPs etc., as recommended by SEC, could not be implemented.

After the notification of the State Election Commission on the stoppage of the election came out, there were reservations on two counts. Firstly, the State Government, which is primarily responsible for public health, was not consulted while deciding on the outbreak of COVID-19 and the postponement of elections. Secondly, that confusion had been created about the continuation of the Model Code of Conduct.

As far as the security arrangements are concerned, the responsibility of providing the same to the constitutional authority of the SEC is the State's responsibility. During the pre-poll phase, two (2) Public Security Officers and five (5) civil guards were deployed, and this was enhanced by providing four (4) Public Security Officers, one section of CRPF, and five (5) civil guards. On behalf of the State Government, she assured that as far as the question of providing security cover to the SEC is concerned, the State Government will not at all be found wanting.

In continuation of her earlier letter dt. 20.4.2020, she again wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Home, Govt. of India. She asserted that as per the data available and the comparable state of affairs vis a vis the earlier elections, her effort was to disabuse any impression sought to be created regarding the actual state of affairs in the State. However, aggrieved by the actions of the SEC, Govt. of AP is constrained to address the issue of "lack of neutrality" and "objectivity" on the part of the SEC so much so that the State is of the detailed view that the elections to local bodies may not be "free" and "fair" in the hands of the SEC.

Attention is particularly drawn to the tone, tenor, and the contents of the SEC's letter dt.18.3.2020. His tirade against the bureaucracy, police machinery and the Government of the day is unwarranted, totally unfounded, and unsubstantiated.

Herein, it is also necessary to point out that the SEC had chosen to intervene on 14th March and 15th March 2020 to the following effect:

- a) 14th March being the last date for withdrawal of nominations, the SEC vide notification dt.14.3.2020 stopped the Government from taking activities relating to the distribution of house sites, including calling of tenders, distribution of tokens, etc. The Government made a detailed rebuttal that the said program was initiated long back, and being an ongoing program, the same may be continued. It is curious to note that the SEC did not indicate his mind about the alleged violence and higher number of "unanimous" contestants in the said letter.

- b) By notification dt. 15.3.2020, citing COVID-19, without any prior consultation with the Government, as mandated under the ruling of the Supreme Court (sought to be relied upon by him), the SEC postponed the elections from the stage where it is stopped. As of 15.3.2020, the stage was that the last date for withdrawal of nominations was over, and the final list of contesting candidates was published. As on the date of issuance of the said letter, there is no reference to the violence or about the percentage of unanimous elections or the motivation of public representatives to secure such unanimity. It was categorically told that the postponement was only to stall the spread of COVID-19.
- c) In continuation of the said letter, the SEC communicated the continuance of the Model Code of Conduct. Also, it directed the transfer of two Collectors and SPs and a few officials of Guntur and Chittoor Districts. As a representative of the State, the Chief Secretary addressed a letter to SEC on 15.3.2020 seeking to ally his apprehensions on COVID-19. Besides, the State chose to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard primarily to express its reservation about not being consulted and continuation of the model code of conduct even while the elections had been postponed.
- d) In the letter dt. 18.3.2020 of the SEC, an incorrect impression was created about unprecedented violence and intimidation admittedly sourced from the opposition parties and the media. Surprisingly, issues of law and order of this nature never come up for discussion either with the CS or with the DGP. Had there been such large-scale violence, why was it not referred to on 14th or 15th March 2020? Why was it suddenly claimed that the peaceful and orderly conduct of elections was completely vitiated?

- e) Until then, the SEC talked about continuing the election process; however, it was stopped from there. There had been no mention of violence or the percentage of the unanimous election earlier. The SEC chose to target the Chief Minister, knowing very well that the percentage of the unanimous election was in alignment with the result of recently conducted Assembly and parliamentary elections, 2019. For Kadapa district, it was alleged to have “witnessed unheard-of violence even before a single ballot was cast”, but transfers had been ordered for only officers of Guntur and Chittoor Districts. Ministers, MLAs, and party cadres were accused of indulging in large-scale violence and intimidation in the same refrain. The “result” of unanimous elections was twisted out of context and violence attributed, all of which had “political overtones”.
- f) The notification of 15th March 2020 has cited only COVID-19 as a reason for the postponement of elections. After postponing the elections, to counter the criticism of the decision, the SEC sought to allude to the alleged violence. The SEC did not favour consultation with the government but took it as an issue of “individual prestige” higher than the office.
- g) In the letter dt. 18.3.2020, the SEC chose to rely on “Objective media accounts” and “complaints of political parties” while discrediting the Collectors and SPs as the Poll Observers who are senior State IAS officers. Sweeping statements have been made concerning the connivance of police personnel and about the daily reports of the Collectors and SPs being completely distorted and whitewashed, oblivious of ground realities. Such an indictment of the entire State machinery is a clear indication of “Lack of neutrality”.

- h) The SEC refers to the Ordinance issued by the Government limiting the influence of cash and liquor in the garnering of votes in the local elections “as draconian” while having initially chosen to comply with the said Ordinance in the preparation of the timelines for elections. As an SEC, obligated to ensure that there are no corrupt practices, he is “aggrieved” by the provisions of the Ordinance, which seeks to punish wrongdoers and his vague reference to “liquor being planted by ruling party goons” are indicative of a “Lack in objectivity”.

SEC being a constitutional post, it is not expected that any person holding such a post would blindly level serious allegations and express his doubts and lack of faith in the entire State machinery. A decision to postpone elections without consultation with State Government is unprecedented in the country.

The State Government has engaged a grave view of these developments, and it is apprehended that free and fair elections may not be continued under the aegis of the present SEC. In this backdrop, the State is contemplating steps to ensure that the elections are conducted in a free and fair manner and towards that end:

- a. Is exploring the option of requesting that “the remainder process of elections” be conducted under the supervision of the Central Election Commission and
- b. Is exploring the option of the reminder of the electoral process being conducted under the aegis of a “Multi-member team of officers”.

Ordinance by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

On 10.04.2020, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh promulgated Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj (2nd amendment) ordinance and issued a G.O. Ms.No.617 of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development (E&R) Department reducing the tenure of State Election Commissioner for three years and changed the eligibility criteria that a person who has held an office of the judge of High Court shall be eligible for the appointment of State Election Commissioner.

Cessation of tenure of SEC

On 11.4.2020, in pursuance of promulgation of ordinance No. 5 of 2020 Dt.10.4.2020, Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar, IAS, the retired incumbent State Election Commissioner, ceases to hold the office of the State Election Commissioner on and with effect from 10.4.2020.

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICE V.KANAGARAJ AS SEC

On 11.4.2020, in pursuance of promulgation of ordinance No. 5 of 2020 Dt.10.4.2020, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh appointed Justice V. Kanagaraj, the Retired High Court Judge, as State Election Commissioner for three years as the tenure of the incumbent State Election Commissioner Sri N. Ramesh Kumar is ceased.

The GO 619 issued by the Panchayat Raj department in the name of the Governor on April 11 has no mention of Article 243K. This is against the GO Ms.11 issued by the same department in the name of then-Governor E.S.L.Narasimhan on January 30, 2016. The old GO begins with “In exercise of powers conferred on me under Article 243K”. The officials should have realized about invoking the Article by seeing the old GO, pointing out a senior bureaucrat.

Based on this flaw, the High Court gave a ruling that Justice Kanagaraj cannot hold elections for the municipalities. The Municipal Act is clear that the SEC appointed by the Governor under Article 243K can hold elections. The HC was opining that the new SEC was appointed under the PR Act.

“The judgment set aside the appointment of Kanagaraj and vested the right to continue with Ramesh Kumar for five years. The state’s argument that the HC directed the government to reinstate Ramesh Kumar will give leverage for it not to allow him to discharge his duties till the SC decides on the matter is incorrect,” a senior High Court advocate pointed out.

State government appeal in Supreme Court

The state government advanced the Supreme Court pursuing a stay of contempt proceedings issued by the Andhra Pradesh High Court in the State Election Commissioner (SEC) case.

Amid reports that Ramesh Kumar is likely to meet the Governor on 20.07.2020, the State government argued that implementing the HC order would render the ongoing case in the apex court infructuous. The government has prima-facie been able to show the findings of the High Court that the appointment of the SEC at the discretion of the Governor is unsustainable.

Further, the State government argued that the HC, having struck down the appointment of one SEC (retired judge V Kanagaraj) on certain grounds, completely misdirected itself by directing the state to restore Ramesh Kumar through his appointment was made on similar conditions.

“It is therefore evident that the judgment of the High Court is self-contradictory and is thus ex facie unsustainable,” the government pointed out.

Supreme Court decided to hear the case finally in four weeks, and the State government argued that it is not in the fitness of things that the High Court proceeds with hearing the contempt petition.

Writ Petition No.8163/2020 and other PILs

Aggrieved by the above order one, Tandava Yogesh, Advocate of Prakasam district, filed a Writ Petition in the Hon’ble HC of Andhra Pradesh requesting to declare the variation of tenure of State Election Commissioner by way of Ordinance No. 5 of 2020 as a violation of Constitution.

Vadde Shobhanadeswara Rao, Dr. Maddipati Sailaja, K. Jitendra Babu, and few others also filed Public Interest Litigations in this issue.

Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar also filed a Writ Petition to declare Ordinance 5 of 2020, GOMs.Nos.617, 618, and 619 as illegal, arbitrary, etc.

On 29.05.2020, the Hon’ble High Court allowed WP No.8163 of 2020 and set aside Ordinance 5 of 2020, GOMs. Nos. 617, 618, and 619, and the respondent state is directed to restore the position of Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar as State Election Commissioner and allow him to continue in office until completion of tenure as notified vide G.O.MS.No.11 Dated 30.01.2016 and directed that he is entitled to all consequential benefits.

RAJYA SABHA MP PETITION AGAINST N. RAMESH KUMAR

Sri V. Vijayasai Reddy, MP (Rajya Sabha), New Delhi, has sent a petition on 14.4.20 against Sri N. Ramesh Kumar, the former AP State Election Commissioner, and others for forging and fabricating the documents against the Government.

THE HANS INDIA LATEST NEWS HYDERABAD NEWS ENTERTAINMENT CRICKET PHOTO

Home > News > State > Andhra Pradesh

Vijayasai Reddy lodges forgery case on Kanakamedala, Varla and TD Janardhan regarding Ramesh Kumar's letter to Home Secretary

Sambasiva Rao M
Hans News Service | 15 April 2020 6:38 PM IST



YSRCP Rajya Sabha member V Vijayasai Reddy

HIGHLIGHTS

The YSRCP lodged forgery case against TDP on the controversial letter purportedly written by N Ramesh Kumar, then State Election Commissioner to the Union Home Secretary.

Amaravati: The YSRCP lodged forgery case against TDP on the controversial letter purportedly written by N Ramesh Kumar, The State Election Commissioner to the Union Home Secretary. The YSRCP Rajya Sabha member V Vijayasai Reddy requested the Director-General of Police Gautham Sawang to probe into the matter, as the YSRCP suspects that the letter was forged and was a fabricated document prepared by the TDP against the State government to defame the image of Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy.

Also Read - Privilege notice lacks jurisdiction, says SEC Ramesh Kumar

(The complete article on “Vijayasai Reddy lodges forgery case on Kanakamedala, Varla and TD Janardhan regarding Ramesh Kumar’s letter to Home Secretary” is available on [Vijayasai Reddy lodges forgery case on Kanakamedala, Varla and TD Janardhan regarding Ramesh Kumar’s letter to Home Secretary \(thehansindia.com\)](https://www.thehansindia.com/Vijayasai-Reddy-lodges-forgery-case-on-Kanakamedala-Varla-and-TD-Janardhan-regarding-Ramesh-Kumar-s-letter-to-Home-Secretary))

Reply of SEC for Vijayasai Reddy allegation

N Ramesh Kumar, the former State Election Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh, responded to the accusations of V. Vijayasai Reddy, the Rajya Sabha member from YSRCP.

Ramesh Kumar reply to Vijayasai by saying he wrote the letter to Home Secretary



Sambasiva Rao M

Hans News Service | 15 April 2020 9:48 PM IST



N Ramesh Kumar

HIGHLIGHTS

N Ramesh Kumar, former AP State Election Commissioner reacted on the allegations of the YSRCP Rajya Sabha member V Vijayasai Reddy by clearing the clouds that he wrote the letter to the Union Home Secretary.

Amaravati: N Ramesh Kumar, former AP State Election Commissioner reacted on the allegations of the YSRCP Rajya Sabha member V Vijayasai Reddy by clearing the clouds that he wrote the letter to the Union Home Secretary.

(The complete news article on “Ramesh Kumar reply to Vijayasai by saying he wrote the letter to Home Secretary”, is available on <https://www.thehansindia.com/andhra-pradesh/ramesh-kumar-reply-to-vijayasai-by-saying-he-wrote-the-letter-to-home-secretary-617488>)

CID Investigation on the letter written by SEC – and its origin

Examining the letter written by the former State Election Commissioner to the (MHA), claiming danger to his life, the Supreme Court produced its judgement on the behaviour of the elections to the local body in the State. The Crime Investigation Department (CID) of Andhra Pradesh has disclosed that the ex-SEC’s computer was reformatted.

Ex-SEC’s letter alleging life threat may have come from ‘outside’, reveals CID probe

Later, Samba Murthy copied the letter onto a pen drive and then on a desktop computer. After printing out the letter, Murthy got it signed by Ramesh Kumar.



Published: 23rd April 2020 08:08 AM | Last Updated: 23rd April 2020 08:08 AM



(The complete news article on “Ex-Sec’s letter alleging life threat may have come from ‘outside’, reveals CID probe” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2020/apr/25/ex-secs-letter-alleging-life-threat-may-have-come-from-outside-reveals-cid-probe-2134965.html>)

Similarly, The Hindu has also published a news article about this conspiracy.

ANDHRA PRADESH

SEC case: ‘evidence’ points to criminal conspiracy

 P. Samuel Jonathan

GUNTUR, MAY 05, 2020 23:01 IST
UPDATED: MAY 05, 2020 23:01 IST

SHARE ARTICLE       PRINT A | A | A

‘No forensic proof that letter was typed at the instance of the former official’

The A.P. CID has reportedly found key evidence suggesting criminal conspiracy behind the letter purportedly sent by former State Election Commissioner (SEC) N. Ramesh Kumar to the Home Secretary on March 18 over postponement of local body elections.

According to sources, the forensic lab report suggests that there was no evidence that a letter was typed in a laptop at the instance of the former SEC or it was scanned in the desktop at his office. “There was no evidence of the alleged WhatsApp communication between N. Ramesh Kumar and his Assistant Secretary K. Samba Murthy,” a senior official associated with the probe said on

(The complete news article on “SEC case: ‘evidence’ points to criminal conspiracy” is available on <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/sec-case-evidence-points-to-criminal-conspiracy/article31512889.ece>)

SEC requests CID to return seized property

Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar has asked the Crime Investigation Department of Andhra Pradesh on 21.01.2021 requesting to return the seized property, i.e., a laptop, cell phone, CPU, scanner, and dispatch register. It is fascinating to note that he has filed a petition to quash investigation in the High Court. High Court has issued an interim order directing the CID not to proceed with the investigation in the FIR. On January, 22 CID additional DGP PV Sunil Kumar replied, “Properties were seized during the investigation.

State Election Commission and assistant security have filed quash petitions pending on High Court’s file. We shall appraise the High Court about the request and abide (by) the orders of the High Court.”

‘Ramesh Kumar already had the draft.’

“After the SC verdict was out, Ramesh Kumar called Murthy to his cabin... He had a draft of the letter and dictated it while Murthy typed it out on the laptop,” said the CID.

SLP(C) No.7294 of 2020 of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India

Aggrieved by this order dt. 29.05.2020 of the Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh vide WP No.8163 of 2020, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh filed a special leave petition in the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India for dismissal of the High Court order. The Hon’ble Apex Court did not finalize the case. As such, the government of Andhra Pradesh had left with no option. On 30.07.2020, restored Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar, the Retired IAS officer as State Election Commissioner, subject to the above special leave petition.

VANI MOHAN APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY TO SEC

Soon after the incident, G. Vani Mohan, the Managing Director of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporative Federation (APDDCF), was posted as the Secretary to the State Election Commission (SEC).



(The complete news article on “Vani Mohan appointed SEC Secretary” is available on <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/vani-mohan-appointed-sec-secretary/article31717859.ece>)

Contempt case by N. Ramesh Kumar for not restoring him as SEC

Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar has filed a contempt petition in the Hon’ble High Court for not executing the guidelines of the Hon’ble High Court in WP No.8163/2020, and the High Court has permitted Ramesh Kumar to approach the governor.



(The complete article on “Ramesh Kumar can approach Governor seeking his restoration as SEC, says High Court”, is available on <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Vijayawada/ramesh-kumar-can-approach-governor-seeking-his-restoration-as-sec-says-high-court/article32112672.ece>)

Ramesh Kumar’s ‘secret’ meeting with BJP leaders Sujana Chowdary, Kamineni Srinivas

Another allegation propped up against Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar, the former State Election Commissioner (SEC). The base for this allegation was the video footage of an alleged meeting between him and the Bharatiya Janata Party leaders Kamineni Srinivas and Y. Sujana Chowdhary that went viral in the media.

Ramesh Kumar in hot water over 'secret' meet with Sujana, Kamineni

In the footage dated June 13, Ramesh Kumar, former minister Kamineni and BJP RS member Sujana Chowdary are seen entering the hotel one after the other between 10.45 am and 11.50 am.



Published: 24th June 2020 08:15 AM | Last Updated: 24th June 2020 08:15 AM

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(The complete news article regarding this allegation that came out under the title on “Ramesh Kumar in hot water over ‘secret’ meet with Sujana, Kamineni” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2020/jun/24/ramesh-kumar-in-hot-water-over-secret-meet-with-sujana-kamineni-2160650.html>)

Confusion on restoring N. Ramesh Kumar as SEC

After releasing the AP High Court verdict in the Kumar case on May 29, the State Election Commission of Andhra Pradesh issued Circular No.317/SECA/2020 notifying the recommencement of charge by Ramesh Kumar SEC. However, late on 30.05.2020 night, APSEC issued another circular stating withdrawal of circular no. 317/SECA/2020, which created confusion regarding the resumption of Ramesh Kumar as the SEC.

Andhra Pradesh SEC withdraws circular Ramesh Kumar issued reinstating himself

DECCAN CHRONICLE | MD ILLYAS

Published Jun 1, 2020, 1:43 pm IST

Updated Jun 1, 2020, 2:20 pm IST



Late Saturday night, the state election commission issued a circular withdrawing the previous day's circular that reinstated Ramesh Kumar



(The complete news article on “Andhra Pradesh SEC withdraws circular Ramesh Kumar issued reinstating himself”, is available on <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/010620/andhra-pradesh-sec-withdraws-circular-ramesh-kumar-issued-reinstating.html>)

High Court orders on CID investigation

The Andhra Pradesh high court on **07.09.2020** directed Crime Investigation Department (CID) to stop its inquiry into the issue related to the letter by State Election Commissioner (SEC) Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar to the Union home ministry.

Consultation on conducting of Local body elections

On 28.10.2020 State Election Commissioner, who wanted to continue the local body elections, conducted a meeting with all political parties. Eleven political parties, including TDP, attended the meeting, six parties, including YSRCP, abstained from the meeting, and two political parties submitted their views in writing.

Wait a sec, polls impossible amid a pandemic: Government tells State Election Commissioner Nimmagadda

The government on Wednesday reportedly made it clear that the situation in the State is not conducive for holding elections to the local bodies.



Published: 29th October 2020 08:38 AM | Last Updated: 29th October 2020 08:38 AM

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Ramesh Kumar

By Express News Service

VIJAYAWADA: The government on Wednesday reportedly made it clear that the situation in the State is not conducive for holding elections to

(The complete article on the details of the meeting that came under the title “Wait a sec, polls impossible amid a pandemic: Government tells State Election Commissioner Nimmagadda”, is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/vijayawada/2020/oct/29/wait-a-sec-polls-impossible-amid-a-pandemic-government-tells-state-election-commissioner-nimmagadda-2216370.html>)

Notification by SEC Dt.17.11.2020 (Procgs. No.513/SEC-B2/2020)

The issue of elections to Gram Panchayats has been engaging the attention of the State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh. These polls are long overdue, and there are no legitimate impairments for holding the elections at present. Holding of timely elections is a Constitutional obligation mandated vide Articles 243K & 243ZA of the Constitution.

When the ongoing elections, which were adjourned for six weeks, were challenged by the State Government in the Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No.437/2020, the Supreme Court had seen it appropriate not to intrude with the order of postponement of the Commission. The Supreme Court held that:- “We direct that since the Election Commission has already decided to postpone the elections, there shall be a post decisional consultation with the State of Andhra Pradesh before the next date of notification by the Election Commission. The Model Code of Conduct for the elections shall be reimposed four weeks before the date of polling.” The State Election Commission also mentioned the conduct of Bihar state assembly elections by the Election Commission of India. The Hon’ble Supreme Court supported the conduct of local body elections, and neighbouring state Telangana will conduct GHMC elections. The Commission had felt it is appropriate to discharge the Constitutional obligation and mandate to hold consultations with the State Government and the political parties. They were duly intimated of the Commission’s intentions and invited. The Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh visited the Commission’s office on 28.10.2020 and handed over a letter that claims that this is not the opportune time to hold elections and that the government is concerned about a second wave. In response to the Commission’s communication, 22 political parties have attended the meeting on 28.10.2020 through authorized representatives in person, and two additionally have conveyed their views in writing. Six political parties did not attend and convey their views.

The consensus expressed was overwhelmingly in favour of holding elections but with adequate safeguards. Several well-meant suggestions were made, which were duly recorded regarding safeguards and other improvements. However, taking due awareness of the existing condition on the ground, the Commission has reached a well cautious view to hold elections that cannot be suspended indeterminately due to the Constitutional responsibility. This was also the averment created by the Commission before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in PIL Nos. 141 and 153 of 2019. Accordingly, the Commission had decided to hold elections to Gram Panchayats in February 2021. The actual schedule will be finalized in due consultation with State Government, and the actual notification with schedules will be duly notified only after that.

Contempt case by SEC N. Ramesh Kumar for not providing assistance and logistics

On 17.01.2020, the government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Rt.No.35 Panchayat Raj and Rural Development (E&R) Department sanctioned Rs.40 lakhs for the financial year 2019-20 for the smooth and efficient conduct of election to rural local bodies. As the monies are not sanctioned, the State Election Commissioner Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar has filed a writ petition No.19258/2020 requesting the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to give directions to the government of Andhra Pradesh represented by Principal Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, Panchayat Raj to release the funds and to cooperate and provide assistance to the SEC, to provide both financial and non-financial assistance to the SEC. The court ordered the government that on receipt of comprehensive representation with all the required cooperation, the assistance concerning financial and non-financial which are permitted under law to discharge the constitutional functions cast upon the SEC with a period of three days and the Chief Secretary to the government shall ensure that the order is complied with and submit a status report within 15 days.

Andhra HC raps SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar over contempt plea

The court asked as to why the SEC did not plead for an urgent hearing of the petition when it was filed on December 18, 2020 and had not come up for hearing



Published: 02nd February 2021 08:45 AM | Last Updated: 02nd February 2021 08:45 AM



Andhra Pradesh High Court

By Express News Service

VIJAYAWADA: The Andhra Pradesh High Court on Monday rapped State Election Commissioner Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar on the knuckles,

(The complete news article on “Andhra HC raps SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar over contempt plea” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/feb/02/andhra-hc-raps-sec-nimmagadda-ramesh-kumar-over-contempt-plea-2258314.html>)

WP 22900/2020

The state government is not felt it right to conduct Local Body Elections and filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to suspend the proceedings No.513/SEC-B2/2020, Dt.17.11.2020 issued by the State Election Commission. The petition was taken on file by the Hon'ble High Court.

On 29.12.2020, the Hon'ble High Court delivered judgment stating that the court considers it suitable to dispose of the Writ Petition, asking the petitioner-State Government to succumb an inscribed version enfolding all pertinent material in respect of its appeals and the instructions issued by the Union of India about Covid pandemic, within a phase of three days from the date of acknowledgement of a copy of this order, for reflection of the State Election Commission and for taking suitable action, after giving a chance to the officials concerned, of the State Government after submission of the said written version. Further assuming the discussion process, it is accessible for the State Election Commission to fix a place and time to permit the delegates of the State Government, not beneath the grade of Principal Secretary to the Government, to attend the consultation process.

Notification by State Election Commission (08.01.2021)

On 08.01.2021, the State Election Commission issued proceedings. In the proceedings, the SEC mentioned that the judgment in WP No.22900/2020 has become broadcasted on 05.01.2021.

Proceedings of the state Election Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

Present: Dr.N.Ramesh Kumar, IAS, (Retd) Preses. No.513 IsEC-8212020

Sub: APSEC Elections to Gram Panchayats - Reg.

Ref: APS EC Proceed Ings N o. 5 13/S EC 82 / 2020, dt.77.77.2020

S.No.	Name of the Activity	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.
1	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
2	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
3	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
4	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
5	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
6	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
7	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
8	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
9	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
10	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
11	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
12	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
13	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
14	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
15	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
16	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
17	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
18	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
19	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021
20	State Election Commission, Andhra Pradesh	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021	01/01/2021

1. Pursuant of the Hon'ble High Court's observations in WP No.22900 of 2020 filed by State Government, a letter was written to the Chief Secretary on 24.12.2020 (self) suggesting a meeting with a view to find a common ground and a way forward out of the present impasse of elections to Gram Panchayats. This was done with due deference

(The complete article on the “Proceedings of the State Election Commissioner” is available at <https://www.teacherinfo.in/2021/01/elections-to-gram-panchayats-to-ap.html>)

In a seven-page letter, the commission explained its stand to conduct elections and issued notification for Gram Panchayats, 2021 to be held in 4 phases starting from 23.01.2021 to 17.02.2021.

The State Election Commission, Vijayawada, Represented by its Secretary vs The State of Andhra Pradesh, rep., by its Principal Secretary, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department & Others



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Company & Directors' Information - RAJ CORPORATION LIMITED [Active] CIN = U74900UP2008PLC036742

Company & Directors' Information - RAJ COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED [Active] CIN = U74999PB1949PTC000918

Company & Directors' Information - G RAJ & COMPANY PVT LTD [Active] CIN = U87120AB1993PTC008140

Company & Directors' Information - R M RAJ AND CO PRIVATE LIMITED [Strike Off] CIN = U99990CG1997PTC002148

Company & Directors' Information - S R RURAL INDIA DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED [Strike Off] CIN = U83027H009PTC055849

Company & Directors' Information - RAJ & RAJ PVT. LTD. [Active] CIN = U51109AB1991PTC002055

Writ Appeal No. 24 of 2021

Decided On: 21 January 2021

At: High Court of Andhra Pradesh

By: THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE MR. ARUP KUMAR GOSWAMI & THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE C. PRAVEEN KUMAR

For the Appellant: B. Adinarayana Rao, Sr. Counsel assisted by N. Ashwani Kumar, Advocate. For the Respondents: R1, S. Sriam, Advocate General. R2, D.V. Sitarasema Murthy, Sr. Counsel assisted by K. Kiran Kumar, Advocate. R3 & R4, N. Harinath, Assistant Solicitor.

(The details of the Writ Petitions WP No. 1158/2021 is available on <https://www.lawyerservices.in/The-State-Election-Commission-Vijayawada-Represented-by-its-Secretary-Versus-The-State-of-Andhra-Pradesh-rep-by-its-Principal-Secretary-Panchayat-Raj-and-Rural-Development-Department-and-Others-2021-01-21>)

WA No.24/2021 SEC appeal against WP No.1158/2021

The State Election Commissioner Dr. Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar filed an appeal against the order in WP No.1158/2021. The Hon'ble High Court division bench on 21.01.2021 opined that it is not a case warranting suspension of the order Dt.08.01.2021, which has the effect of postponing the election process and set aside the interim order passed by the learned, single judge.

SURRENDER OF VANI MOHAN BY SEC

In a sudden move, Andhra Pradesh State Election Commissioner (SEC) Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar ordered issues regarding the surrender of the senior IAS officer Vani Mohan.

Andhra state election commission surrenders IAS officer Vani Mohan to the state

The state election commission in an order issued on Tuesday said that the services of Vani Mohan, secretary to the State Election Commission were no more required.

ETGovernment • January 13, 2021, 20:00 IST



In a sudden move the **Andhra Pradesh** state election commissioner (SEC) Nimmagadda Ramesh has issued orders surrendering senior IAS officer Vani Mohan to the state government. The SEC's decision to surrender Mohan to the government came as a surprise to many as

many state administrators wondered how the SEC would function without a secretary provided by the state government.

(The complete news article on “Andhra state election commission surrenders IAS officer Vani Mohan to the state” is available on <https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/governance/andhra-state-election-commission-surrenders-ias-officer-vani-mohan-to-the-state/80253283>)

Permission of Division Bench to conduct Elections

On 21.1.2021, the Hon'ble High Court delivered judgement in Writ Appeal No.2421/2021 considering that it is not a case warranting suspension of the Order Dt.8.1.2021, which has the consequence of delaying the election process and set aside the interim order passed by the learned Single Judge and allowed the writ appeal filed by the State Election Commission.

SLP 1520/2021

Aggrieved by the order dated 21.01.2021 in WA No.24/2021 passed by the High Court, the state government appealed in the Supreme Court. Supreme Court on 25.01.2021 asserted that there is no ground to interfere with the order in the WA and dismissed the SLP.

Notification by State Election Commission

On 23.01.2021, the State Election Commission issued proceedings stating that Gram Panchayat Elections, 2021 to be held in 4 phases starting from 25.01.2021 to 17.02.2021. The SEC issued notification for the 1st phase of the Panchayat elections and issued proceedings on 22.01.2021 removing the District Collectors of Chittoor and Guntur and SP of Tirupathi Urban and some subordinate officers from the police with immediate effect.

Andhra Election Commissioner removes 2 District Collectors, SP

Pursuant to these orders, the officers who stand removed should hand over charge immediately and relieve themselves forthwith, he added.



Published: 23rd January 2021 07:52 AM | Last Updated: 23rd January 2021 07:52 AM



Andhra Pradesh election commissioner N Ramesh Kumar (File Photo | EPS)

By Express News Service

VIJAYAWADA: State Election Commissioner Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar, who is all set to issue a notification for the first phase of panchayat elections on Saturday, issued proceedings on Friday removing

(The complete news article on “Andhra Election Commissioner removes 2 District Collectors, SP” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/jan/23/andhraelection-commissioner-removes-2-district-collectors-sp-2254013.html>)

SEC shifts Dwivedi, Girija Sankar

The State Election Commissioner N. Ramesh Kumar issued proceedings on 26.01.2021 transferring panchayat raj officials, including principal secretary Gopal Krishna Dwivedi and commissioner M Girija Sankar for failing to fulfil the assurance placed before the court on preparing 2021 electoral rolls.

In his proceedings, the State Election Commissioner said that due to the stubbornness and deliberate failure to go forward with the election agenda, the commission had no other choice but to fall back on 2019 polling rolls instead of 2021 polling rolls. As a result of the failure of panchayat raj officials, 3.62 lakh young voters who attained the age of 18 years have failed to get voting rights due to the conduct of panchayat elections, which was based on 2019 electoral rolls.

The Commissioner stated that Dwivedi and Girija Sankar are to be held accountable and responsible for the contributory failure of the department and the state in this regard.

The proceedings further said that the SEC chose it fit and appropriate to administer the censure in the case of Gopal Krishna Dwivedi and Girija Sankar. The SEC under the circumstances, is compelled to observe that the continued presence of both the officials is not only counterproductive but also deleterious on the functioning of grass root democratic institutions.

Government returns SEC censure orders, backs two officials

When SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar criticised two bureaucratic officers for conducting the elections based on the 2019 electoral rolls, the state government returned to the SEC.



(The complete news report on “Andhra Pradesh govt return SEC censure orders, backs two officials” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/jan/28/andhra-pradesh-govt-returns-sec-censureorders-backs-two-officials-2256061.html>)

SEC – transfer of Praveen Prakash

SEC N. Ramesh Kumar used his plenary powers in transferring Principal Secretary to general Administration of Poll, Sri. Praveen Prakash. The said officer was alleged to have been held responsible for being inactive during the local body elections.



(The complete news article on “SEC orders transfer of Principal Secretary Praveen Prakash”, is available on <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/sec-orders-transfer-of-principal-secretary-praveen-prakash/article33696509.ece>)

Privilege motion against SEC

Peddireddy Ramachandra Reddy, the minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Minister, and Botcha Satyanarayana, the Minister for Municipal Administration and Urban Development, sent distinct notices to the speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. In the notifications, the two ministers said that the SEC made several criticizing remarks against them, which are libellous.

Home > States > Andhra Pradesh

Peddireddy, Botcha issue notices for Privilege Motion against Nimmagadda

In the notices, the two ministers said the SEC made several castigating remarks against them, which are libellous in nature and far from truth in the letter reportedly written by him to the Governor.



Published: 31st January 2021 10:35 AM | Last Updated: 31st January 2021 10:35 AM

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Municipal Administration Minister Botcha Satyanarayana addressing a press conference. (File Photo | ...)

(The complete news article on “Peddireddy, Botcha issue notices for Privilege Motion against Nimmigadda” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/jan/31/peddireddy-botcha-issue-notices-for-privilege-motion-against-nimmagadda-2257429.html>)

Privilege Motion notices to SEC

Taking note of the warnings served by the two Cabinet ministers to move Privilege Motion against State Election Commission (SEC) Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar, and the speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Tammineni Sitaram, is learned to have indicated the issue to the Privileges Committee, which will inspect the seriousness of the charges made by the SEC against the ministers in his letter addressed to the governor and take necessary action.

Committee to look into charges against SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar

Speaker refers issue to Privileges panel after 2 ministers serve notices for Privilege Motion against Nimmagadda



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Andhra Pradesh Election Commissioner Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar. (File Photo | EPS/Prasant Madugula)

By Express News Service

VIJAYAWADA: Taking note of the notices served by two Cabinet ministers

(The complete news article on “Committee to look into charges against SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/feb/02/committee-to-look-into-charges-against-sec-2258318.html>)

SEC – posts new Collectors for Chittoor, Guntur (01.02.2021)

Two officers were later given the charge as the district collectors of Chittoor and Guntur.

SEC posts new collectors for Chittoor, Guntur

Asks state govt to issue orders relieving M Hari Narayan and P Basant Kumar from their current postings



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Candidates and their supporters take out a rally to a panchayat office near Vijayawada | Prasant M

By Express News Service

VIJAYAWADA: Observing that re-sending the names of officers for posting as collectors to Guntur and Chittoor districts without making any modification as sought by it is an indication of dismissive attitude adopted by the state government towards the Commission, State Election Commissioner (SEC) Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar on Sunday posted collectors to the two districts.

He asked the government to relieve the two officers from their present postings, and issue orders for them to assume charge as district collectors. The SEC posted 2011-batch officer M Hari Narayan and 2007-batch officer P Basant Kumar as the collectors of Chittoor and Guntur, respectively.

In a letter to Chief Secretary Aditya Nath Das, the SEC observed that the cooperation, as assured by the government before the High Court, is not

(The complete news article on “SEC posts new collectors for Chittoor and Guntur” is available on <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2021/feb/01/sec-posts-new-collectors-for-chittoor-guntur-2257868.html>)

SEC – Orders Peddi Reddy confinement

Minister Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy on Friday cautioned the election bureaucrats concerned in the panchayat balloting that they would have to **face the music** if they prefer to “blindly obey” the illegitimate commands published by the SEC to benefit the TDP chief N Chandrababu Naidu.

Don't follow SEC orders, Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy to officials

Hans News Service | 6 Feb 2021 3:10 AM IST



Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy

HIGHLIGHTS

Panchayat raj and mines minister Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy on Friday warned the election officials involved in the panchayat election that they would face the music if they "blindly follow" the unlawful dictates issued by State Election Commission (SEC) to benefit TDP chief N Chandrababu Naidu.

Tirupati: Panchayat raj and mines minister Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy on Friday warned the election officials involved in the panchayat election that they would face the music if they "blindly follow" the unlawful dictates issued by State Election Commission (SEC) to benefit TDP chief N Chandrababu Naidu. The minister while addressing the media, went to the extent of subtly threatening them that the officials obeying the "illegal orders" of SEC would be black listed. "The State Election Commissioner (Ramesh Kumar) period will be over by March 31 this year," he said indicating that no one will be spared if they tried to follow what he called illegal directions of SEC. "It seems Ramesh Kumar is expecting some favour like MLC or MP position from Naidu and issuing direction after direction under the glance of Naidu to create hurdles to the government which is striving to conduct the elections in a impartial and transparent manner and also to the contesting YSRCP candidates," Ramachandra Reddy said hitting hard at SEC for stopping the unanimous elections of sarpanches in the Chittoor district, the home turf

(The complete news article on "Don't follow SEC orders, Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy to officials", is available on <https://www.thehansindia.com/news/cities/tirupathi/dont-follow-sec-orders-peddireddi-ramachandra-reddy-to-officials-670606>)

SEC Nimmagadda Ramesh Kumar on 06.02.2021 directed Director General of Police Gautam Sawang to confine Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Minister Peddireddi Ramachandra Reddy to his residence till the end of panchayat elections (February 21). The SEC further directed the DGP to ensure that the minister does not have access to the media to prevent him from making any 'insightful utterances' that will harm the ongoing panchayat elections and the law and order situation in Chittoor district and elsewhere in the State.

The SEC took serious note of Peddireddy's warning to the Collectors and Returning Officers in the State while addressing the media in Tirupati on 05.02.2021

The ruling YSRC hit back at the SEC for acting unconstitutionally and said it would move the court against the orders.

“SEC Ramesh Kumar is acting as per the instructions of the TDP chief and Opposition Leader Chandrababu Naidu,” the ruling YSRC leaders alleged.

In his orders, Ramesh Kumar said Peddireddy's warning to the Collectors, who are also the District Election Authorities and Returning Officers was a serious breach of Rule of Law and tenets of the Constitution of India, and it was also an attempt to prevent them from ensuring free and fair elections. The SEC said the orders instructing the DGP to confine Peddireddy to his residence till February 21 were issued to hold elections in a free and fair manner and protect the District Collectors and the Returning officers of the State from the phobia of anxiety due to intimidation through the media. Ramesh Kumar said the orders are ‘reasonable restrictions’ and essentially preventive measures, taken recourse to ensure free and fair elections. The SEC, however, gave certain relaxations stating that the restrictions will not prevent the minister from accessing medical aid and other exigencies. However, during that time, he should not have access to the media or his supporters. The orders will not prevent him from discharging his duties as a minister, the SEC said.

SEC – launched e-watch (06.02.2021) for receiving petitions on election-related issues

State Election Commissioner N. Ramesh Kumar launched the e-Watch app on February third. The SEC officials said that the app services would be available to citizens from February fourth. The Andhra Pradesh High Court on 05.02.2021 directed the State Election Commission (SEC) not to use the ‘eWatch’ mobile app developed by the commission to monitor panchayat elections until February ninth. The State Election Commission (SEC) sought reports from Chittoor and Guntur districts collectors, where many undisputed elections have been reported, which was not consistent with the state trend.

The SEC directed both the collectors not to go forward with the announcement of undoubted results and put them on grasp till the commission gives permission. The SEC asked the collectors to send detailed reports, and the commission would decide after examining them. The commission stated that it intends to take action in case of any failures concerning any functionary. However, the state government lodged a petition in the High Court expressing apprehensions about the security aspects of the app as a private company developed it. On behalf of the state, the petitioners questioned the need to develop a new app while government apps were already available and expressed doubts over its security. The petitioners argued that the app should not be used until it received a security audit report. The responsibility of the security audit report of the app has been given to AP Technology Services, which needs five days to issue the certificate. It is expected to be issued by February Nine. The advocate of SEC stated that the app was developed as per the permission acquired by the State Election Commission. The High Court scheduled the subsequent hearing on the subject on February ninth. The application formulated by a private agency on demand from the SEC was meant to keep a watch on poll-related anomalies. The court posted the next hearing to February 9.

House Motion in the High Court by Hon'ble Minister Peddireddy Ramachandra Reddy

The Hon'ble Minister filed a writ petition (house motion on 06.02.2021) in the Hon'ble High Court against State Election Commissioner, alleging that the State Election Commission order is illegal. Hon'ble Justice DVSS. Somayajulu gave an order that the order confining the Hon'ble Minister to his residential premises is set aside, and the Hon'ble Minister is restrained to speaking to press/electronic media, etc., till 21.02.2021. Aggrieved by this order, the Hon'ble Minister Peddireddy Ramachandra Reddy filed an appeal, and the division bench of Hon'ble High Court consisting of Hon'ble Chief Justice and Justice C. Praveen Kumar allowed the minister to have access to media. However, he will not have access to media for issues connected to the ongoing election process until the scheduled elections are concluded. Further, the court directed the Hon'ble Minister not to make a personal attack against the SEC.

SEC orders registration of the case against minister Kodali Nani

State Election Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh, N Ramesh Kumar, on 13.02.2021 guided the Superintendent of police (rural) of Krishna district to record cases against Civil Supplies minister Kodali Venkateswara Rao, who is widely known as Nani, for criticizing the SEC. The SEC guided the SP (Rural) of Krishna district to register cases against the Minister for Civil Supplies for attacks against the State Election Commission and the Commissioner during the ongoing Gram Panchayat election process under the provisions of clauses (1) and (4) under General Conduct of Model Code of Conduct and sec. 504, 505 (1) (c) and 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and other relevant sections of law. Aggrieved by this Sri Kodali Sri Venkateswara Rao @ Nani, Hon'ble minister filed a writ petition 3658/2021 to suspend the order of the State Election Commission. The Hon'ble High Court ordered allowing access to the media for minister Nani, and he is also permitted to address meetings. However, he was restricted from making any personal attacks on the State Election Commissioner in his personal name/ capacity until the elections concluded.

Results of Grama Panchayat Elections,2021 :

The elections to Grama Panchayats were held in 4 phases. Details are as follows

Sl No	No. of Phases	Date of election	Unanimous	Gone for elections
1	Phase-1	9.2.2021	523	2722
2	Phase-2	13.2.2021	537	2786
3	Phase-3	17.2.2021	579	2639
4	Phase-4	21.2.2021	553	2743
		Total	2192	10890

The above elections are not based on Political parties. However, more than 90% of sarpanches were elected from the ruling party, i.e., YSRCP. In general, during panchayat elections, violence will be very high compared with other elections. During these Grama panchayat 2021 elections, there is no notable violence.

Results of Urban Local Body Elections, 2021:

Sl No	Date of election		Total	Elections not held	Gone for elections
1	10.3.2021	Municipal Corporations	16	4	12
2	10.3.2021	Municipalities	73	13	60
3	10.3.2021	Nagara Panchayat	31	16	15

The elections to Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Nagara Panchayats were held on 10.3.2021. from 7 AM to 5 PM. The counting was held on 14.3.2021. These elections are party-based. Except for Tadipatri Municipality, all other Municipalities, Corporations, and Nagara Panchayats were won by the ruling party, i.e., YSRCP. The government asked the state Election Commissioner to conduct MPTC/ZPTC elections also. Sri N.Ramesh Kumar, SEC kept silent and did not conduct MPTC/ZPTC elections as the Panchayat, and Municipal elections favoured the ruling party, i.e., YSRCP. The ruling party alleged that N.Ramesh Kumar is appointed during the tenure of TDP. Hence, he is not conducting the elections as the voters favour the ruling party, i.e., YSRCP. On 31.3.2021, Sri N. Ramesh Kumar demitted his office after completing his tenure of five years. He is the only State Election Commissioner who faced many controversies.

APPOINTMENT OF SMT.NILAM SAWHNEY, IAS (RETD) AS SEC :

On 28.3.2021 Govt. of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms.No.20 of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development(E&R) Dept. appointed Smt. Nilam Sawhney, IAS (Retd). Accordingly, she assumed the office of Andhra Pradesh State Election Commissioner on 1.4.2021.

She had served as Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh till December 2020. She was the first woman chief secretary in AP. Now, she will be the first woman SEC. The State government sent names of three retired IAS officers to Governor Biswa Bushan Harichandan.

The Governor appointed Ms. Sawhney as the SEC. Ms. Sawhney, a 1984 batch IAS officer from the Andhra Pradesh cadre, was supposed to superannuate on June 30, 2020, but she got an extension as the Chief Secretary.

ELECTIONS TO MPCTC/ZPTC ELECTIONS,2021 :

After assuming office on 1.4.2021 as SEC Smt. Nilam Sawhney, IAS (Retd), decided to resume the elections process to MPCTC & ZPTCs from the stage where it was stopped on 15.3.2020 and issued the election schedule on the same day stating that the elections for MPCTC & ZPTCs are to be held on 8.4.2021. from 7 AM to 5 PM and counting of votes on 10.4.2021.

Boycott of MPCTC & ZPTC Elections by TDP

TDP Pollitt Bureau meeting was held on 2.4.2021. TDP supremo N.Chandra Babu Naidu said that the TDP could not become a party to undemocratic acts and has taken a tough decision under inevitable circumstances' to protest State Election Commissioners' actions and decided to boycott the MPCTC & ZPTC elections.

Protesting Chandrababu's decision, senior leader Sri Jyothulu Nehru resigned from the TDP vice-presidents post while former union minister P.Ashok Gajapathi Raju found fault with the party Chief decision. He further stated before the report in Vizianagaram that the High Command decision is not final. We will decide on whether or not to contest the local body elections based on the local conditions.

Bandaru Satyanarayana Murthy, another senior leader, said that the party cadre was not ready to accept it. The other cadre of TDP from Rayalaseema, Guntur, Krishna, Prakasam maintained a stoic silence.

Interestingly, the TDP had already won 100 MPCTC seats in March 2020. However, it had no luck in the ZPTCs.

Varla Ramaiah petition in the High Court for implementation of four weeks Model Code of Conduct

On this, Varla Ramaiah filed a writ petition No.11043/2021 requesting the Hon'ble High Court to direct the Election Commission to impose the Model code of conduct four weeks before the notified date of polling, i.e., 8.4.2021 as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No.437/2020. After hearing both sides, the Hon'ble Justice Sri U.Durga Prasada Rao stayed all further proceedings pursuant to the notification, i.e., the conduct of MP TC & ZPTC elections, until further orders.

SEC appeal on non-conduct of poll-Writ appeal No.224/2021 :

Aggrieved by order of the Single Judge, the State Election Commission filed an appeal in the Hon'ble High Court, and it came to the division bench of Chief Justice Sri Arup Kumar Goswami and Justice C.Praveen Kumar. It was taken up through video conferencing.

After hearing both parties, the Hon'ble divisional Bench set aside the order of the learned, single judge and directed the poll to be conducted on 8.4.2021. However, the counting of votes shall not take place, and consequently, the result of elections shall also not be declared till the disposal of the writ petition. The learned, single judge fixed the writ petition for consideration on 15.4.2021, and the registry will list the writ petition as directed by the learned, single judge on that date.

Accordingly, as per the permission granted by the division bench, the elections for MP TC & ZPTC were held on 8.4.2021, and the ballot boxes reached the strong rooms awaiting counting.

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	The year 2019 No. & Percentage
1	MP TC Members	2362 out of 9696
2	ZPTC Members	126 out of 652

Cases against MPs and MLAs

Sl. No	Name of the accused	Cr.No.	Name of the Police Station	Name of the court	District	Date of filing Charge Sheet	Offence Alleged	Present Status
1	A1-Kolusu Parthasardhi	Sitting MLA Private Complaint	..	III Addl Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Vijayawada	Krishna	27.09.12	U/s 125-A r/w 33-A of R.P Act & 177 IPC.	For Defence evidence
2	A1- Ganta.Sirini vasa Rao	Sitting MLA 133/09	Anakapalli (T) PS	IV Addl.Junior Civil Judge's court, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	02.05.09	U/s 171-(E) r/w 511 IPC	For examination of accused
3	A1- Ganta.Sirini vasa Rao	Sitting MLA 117/09	Anakapalli (T) PS	IV Addl.Junior Civil Judge's court, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	30.04.09	U/s 186 IPC	For examination of accused

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

4	AlJaleel Khan	Former MLA	244/11	Governor's Pet PS	III Addl Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Vijayawada	Krishna	25.11.11	U/s 143, 147, 353, 506, 324, 149, 109, 427 IPC	For 313 examination of accused-NBW against A12 (Other than MLA) is Pending
5	A1 Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy A2-R.Prathap Kumar Reddy A3-Nallapareddy, Prasanna Kumar Reddy	Ex-MP Sitting MLA Sitting MLA	141/14	Dagadharthi PS	III Addl Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Kovvur	Sri Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore	28.10.10	U/s 143, 341, 283 r/w 34 IPC	Pending for NBWs against all to A3 (Ex-MP and Sitting MLAs) and A4 to A23 (other than MP and MLAs).

6	A1- Peddiredddy Venkata Mithun Reddy A2- Gadokota Srikanth Reddy	Sitting MP Sitting MLA	91/15	Lakkireddi palli PS	Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Lakkireddipalli.	YSR Kadapa	21.04.16	U/s 448, 427 r/w 34 Ipc	For appearance- Service of Summons of A1 (Sitting MP) and A2 (Sitting MLA), and A3 (other than MP and MLA) are pending. NBWs are Pending against A4 to A8.
7	A1- Karanam Bala Rama Krishna Murthy	Sitting MLA	131/06	Maddipad u PS	Spl.Mobile Court, Ongole	Prakasham	17.01.07	U/s 353, 186,509,506 IPC	For Examination of L.Ws. 20 to 22

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

8	A1- Karanam Bala Rama Krishna Murthy	Sitting MLA	129/06	Maddipadu PS	Spl.Mobile Court, Ongole	Prakasham	16.08.07	U/s 353, 186, 509, 506 r/w 34 IPC	For examination of LWs 19 to 22.
9	A1- Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy	Sitting MLA	57/09	Piler PS	Addl.Junior Civil Judge, Piler	Chittoor	26.12.09	u/s 4 of AP Prevention of Disfigurement in open places and prohibition of obscene and objectionable Posters and advertisements Act.1997	For appearance
10	A1- Peddireddy gan Midhun Reddy and three others	Sitting MP	42/09	Sodam PS	Addl.Junior Civil Judge, Piler	Chittoor	09.05.09	U/s 147, 341, 427, 323, 324, r/w 149	For appearance Summons of A1 (Sitting MP) A2, and A4 (other than

									MP) are not served.
11	A1-Challa Venkata Krishna Reddy	Ex MLA	792/14	Nallapadu PS	Spl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class (for Excise), Guntur	Guntur	03.04.16	U/s 448, 506 r/w 34 IPC	for fixing the trial schedule
12	Challa Venkata Krishna Reddy	Ex MLA	Nl.Act		Spl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class (for Excise), Guntur	Guntur	17.11.15	138 Nl.Act	For settlement of terms and compoundi ng
13	A1-Chirila Jaggireddy	Sitting MLA	75/15	Ravulapalem PS	Junior Civil Judge, Kothapeta	East Godavari	04.05.16	U/s 341, 427, 323, 147, 148 r/w 149 IPC & Sec 3 of PDPP Act	For furnishing copies. For furnishing death certificate of A18

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

14	A1-Chirila Jagireddy	Sitting MLA	46/17	Kothapet PS	Junior Civil Judge, Kothapeta	East Godavari	27.02.18	U/s 143, 341, 188 r/w 149 IPC Sec 32 PA-1861	For appearance, NBW is pending against A11 (other than M.L.A)
15	A1- Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy	Sitting M.L.A	126/16	M.R.Palli PS	III Addl.Junior Civil Judge, Tirupathi	Chittoor	22.09.17	U/s 147, 448, 341, 353, 506 r/w 149 IPC	For appearance, NBW against A4 (other than M.L.A) is pending. Summons of A1 (sitting M.L.A) was not received

16	A1-Y.Bala Nagi Reddy	Sitting MLA	124/09	Kosigi PS	II Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Adhoni	Kurnool	07.06.12	U/s 177(B)(19), 186, 188, 341 IPC & Sec.127, 134 (other than of R.P Act & Sec.53 APRT Act	For appearance, NBW against A6 (other than MLA) is pending. Summons of A1(Sitting MLA) and A7 are not served.
17	A1- I.agadapati. Raja Gopal	Ex MP	353/14	Machavar am PS	I Spl. Magistrate, Vijayawada	Krishna	17.07.17	126(A)(3) R.P.Act	For examination
18	A1- K.Pardha Saradhi. A3-Kodali Nani	Sitting MLA Sitting MLA	473/15	Krishnala nka PS	I Spl. Magistrate, Vijayawada	Krishna	29.09 .16	U/s 341, 188, 290 r/w 34 IPC	For appearance NBW against A2 is pending

19	A1- Kolagata Vecra Bhadra Swamy	Sitting MLA	151/14	Vizianagar am I Town PS	I Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Vizianagaram	Vizianagara m	28.08.14	U/s 188 IPC, 171 C IPC, 171 F IPC, 123(2) RP Act	For Trial
20	A1- Penumatsa Samba Siva Raju. A2- R.V.S.K.ran ga Rao. A3- Kolagata Vecra Bhadra Swamy. A4- Pushpa Srivani	Ex MLA Sitting MLA Sitting MLA	241/14	Vizianagar am I Town PS	I Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Vizianagaram	Vizianagara m	29.08.16	U/s 143, 145, 341 r/w 149 IPC	For examination

21	A1- Kondapalli Appala Naidu	Ex MLA	NI.Act		I Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Vizianagaram	Vizianagara m	21.05.15	U/s 138 7 142 N.I. Act	For furnishing copies
22	A1- Kondapalli Appala Naidu	Ex MLA	NI.Act		I Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Vizianagaram	Vizianagara m	29.12.14	138 NI Act	For Trial
23	A1- Amanchi Krishna Mohan	Ex MLA	21/16	NG.Padu PS	Excise Court Ongole	Prakasam	06.04.16	341,353,186 r/w 34 IPC	For examinatio n of accused NBWs against A3 to A5, A7, A8, A10 and A11were pending execution

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

24	A3- Y.S.Jagan Mohan Reddy	Sitting MLA	Private Compl aint		IV ACNM, Vijayawada	Krishna	07.02.17	U/s 499, 500, 501, 502 r/w 34 IPC	For appearance Summons of A3 was not served
25	A1- Amanchi Krishna Mohan	Ex MLA	45/16	Chirala I Town PS	Addl. Junior Civil Judge, Chirala	Prakasam	19.12.16	U/s 341, 324, 506 r/w 34 IPC	For appearance Summons against A1 (Sitting MLA)
26	A1- Athar Chand Basha	Ex MLA	132/14	Kadiri Town PS	Spl.Mobile Court Ananthapuram	Ananthapu ram	26.12.14	U/s 188r/w 34 IPC	For appearance NBW is pending against A2 (Other than MLA)
27	A1-Athar Chand Basha	Ex MLA	76/14	Kadiri Urban PS	Spl.Mobile Court Ananthapuram	Ananthapu ram	03.07.14	U/s 188r/w 34 IPC	For 313 Cr.P.C Examinatio n

28	A-2-B Gurnath Reddy	Sitting MLA	131/16	Garladim e PS	Excise Court Anathapuram	Anathapur am	21.12.16	U/s143,290,4 1 r/w 149 IPC	For appearence NBWs are pending against A5,A8, A11
29	A-1-B Gurnath Reddy	Sitting MLA	98/15	Anathapur am II- Town P.S.	Excise Court Anathapuram	Anathapur am	29.06.16	U/s143,290,4 1 r/w 149 IPC	For appearance, NBWs are pending against A2, A3, A7, A11, A12 to A22 and A24 (Other than MLA), A23 and A25 are not served.

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

30	A1 K Rama Krishna	Ex. MLA	98/15	Anathapur am II-Town P.S.	Excise Court Anathapuram	Anathapur am	20.05.15	U/s143,448,452,427,353 r/w 149 IPC & 7(1)(a),OF Criminal Law Amendment act.	For Examination NBW's against A1 to A10 are pending for execution
31	A1 Chevireddy Bhaskara Reddy A-3 Jakkampudi Raja Indra Vandith @ Raja	Sitting MLA	414/15	Rajahmundry III Town P.S.	III Addl.Judicial I Class Magistrate RJY	East Godavari Dist.	06.09.16	U/s 189,290,341,506 r/w 34 IPC	NBW's pending.
32	A4 Kaluva Srivasulu	Ex. MLA	20/09	Goory PS	Addl.Judicial I Class Magistrate Goory	Anathapur am	30.05.09	U/s 188,283,of IPC	Stay Pending NBW's is pending against A-6

33	A-1 K Parthasaradhi A-2 Rakshanidhi A-3 JaleelKhan A-4 Kodali Nani A-5 Uppuleti L.A Kalpana A-6 Mekapati Venkata pratap Apparao A-7 Jogi Ramesh	Sitting MLA Sitting MLA Ex. MLA Sitting MLA Ex.M L.A Sitting MLA Sitting MLA	191/18	Surraope r PS	III ACMI court Vijayawada.	Krishna	03.08.16	U/s 143,291,341,188 r/w 149 IPC	for furnishing copies NBW is pending against A4 Sitting MLA
34	A-1 K Parthasaradhi A-2 Rakshanidhi	Sitting MLA EX MLA	168/15	Surraope r PS	III ACMI court Vijayawada.	Krishna	03.08.16	U/s 143,291,341,188 r/w 149 IPC & Sec.32 of Indian Police Act.	For Apperance

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

35	A-1 K Parthasaradhi A-2 Kodali Nani	Sitting MLA	172/16	Governor pet PS	III ACNM court Vijayawada.	Krishna	16.01.17	U/s 143,290,341,1 88 r/w 34 IPC	For Appearance NBW is pending against A2 Sitting (MLA)
36	A1 Jogi Ramesh	Sitting MLA	382/17	Surarope r PS	III ACNM court Vijayawada.	Krishna	31.08.18	U/s 353,143,188,5 06,341 r/w 149 IPC	For Examination
37	A-3 Alapati Rajendra Prasad	Ex. MLA	131/10	-	Spl.Mobile court Gunturu	Gunturu	05.11.12	U/s 120- B,420,426,46 4,468,471 r/w 34 IPC	for furnishing copies.
38	A-1 Mekapati Goutham Reddy A-2 Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy	Sitting MLA Ex. MP	184/12	-	II Addl.Judicial Magistrate Nellore	Sri Poti SriRamulu Nellore	18.03.14	U/s 420,452,506 r/w 34 IPC	for appearance NBW's are pending against A-1 and A-2 Sitting MLA & MP

									A3 other than M.L.A
39	A1 Nagam Janardhan Reddy A-2 Yerraballi Dayakar Rao A-3 Ramiseti rangamayaku BC Govindappa ²	Ex. M.L.A Sitting M.L.A Ex. M.L.A Ex. M.L.A EX. M.L.A	34/07	D.Hireal PS	Judicial Magistrate of I Class Rayadurg	Ananthapuram	23.09.09	U/s 143, 188, 447, 186, 506 r/w 149 IPC	For furnishing copies.
40	A1 Yerraballi Day akar Rao	Sitting M.L.A	35/07	D.Hirehal PS	Judical Magistrate of I Class, Rayadurg	Ananthapuram	22.12.07	353 of IPC	For fixing the trial schedule
41	A1 Yerraballi Day akar Rao	Sitting M.L.A	36/07	D.Hirehal PS	Judicial Magistrate of I class, Rayadurg	Ananthapuram	22.12.07	353 of IPC	For examination of L.Ws. 2 and 3

42	A1 Rachamallu Siva Prasad Reddy	Sitting MLA	23/17	Proddutur I Town PS	I Addl Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Proddutur	YSR Kadapa	23.10.17	U/s 188 of IPC and Sec. 30 of Police Act	For Examination
43	A1 Midium Babu Rao	Ex- MP	02/17	Polavaram PS	Judicial Magistrate of I class, Jangareddygudem	West Godavari	20.10 .17	U/s 143, 341, 153 r/w 149 of IPC	For fixing trial schedule
44	A1 M. Linga Reddy	Ex MLA	NL. Act		Spl. Mobile Court Kadapa	YSR Kadapa	21.06.16	138 & 142 of NL. Act	For appearance
45	A1 Maganti Murali Mohan	Ex- MP	16/14	Dwaraka Tirumala PS	Prl. Junior Civil Judge's Court, Eluru	West Godavari	22.07.14	U/s 188 of IPC and Sec. 30 of Police Act	Summons Pending
46	A1 Mutha Gopal Krishna	Ex MLA	85/09	Kakinada I Town PS	III Addl Judicial I class Magistrate, Kakinada	East Godavari	18.05.09	U/s 171 - E of IPC	For continuatio n of the examination of P.W.1

47	A1 YS. Avinash Reddy.	Sitting M.L.A	120/15	Thonduru PS	Junior Civil Judge, Pulivendula	YSR Kadapa	31.10.16	U/s 341, 506, 188 r/w 149 of IPC	For appearance Summons pending.
48	A1 Athar Chand Basha	Ex-M.L.A	62/14	Talupula PS	Spl. Mobile Court, Ananthapuram	Ananthapuram	03.07.14	U/s 188 r/w 34 of IPC	For examination
49	A2 B. Gurnath Reddy	Sitting M.L.A	5/15	CID R.O Kurnool	Excise Court Ananthapuram	Ananthapuram	08.03.17	U/s 420, 406, 465, 468, 471 r/w 120 (B) of IPC	For appearance Summons of A6 (other than M.L.A) was not served
50	A1 Panchakarla Ramesh Babu	Ex M.L.A	107/09	Pendurthi PS	VII Addl Metropolitan Magistrate, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	07.06.18	U/s 32 of Police Act	For fixing the trial schedule
51	A1 Pochannayya Ravindranath Reddy	Sitting M.L.A	227/15	Kadapa I Town PS	I Addl Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Kadapa	YSR Kadapa	27.11.17	U/s 143, 341, 188 r/w 34 of IPC	For examination

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

52	A1 Thammenni i Seetharam	Sitting MLA	Private Compl aint	-	VII Addl Metropolitan Magistrate, Vijayawada	Krishna	07.08.15	U/s 500 and 506 of IPC	For Appearance
53	A1 Gotipati Ravi Kumar A2 Kakani Govardhan Reddy A3 Poluboina Anil Kumar Yadav	Sitting MLA Sitting MLA Sitting MLA	88/15	Medaram ta PS	Addl. Junior Civil Judge Addanki	Prakasham	02.01.16	U/s 143, 341, 188 r/w 149 of IPC	For appearance, NBW against A3 (sitting MLA), A13, A14, A24, A35, A36, A43 and A44 (Other than MLA) are pending. Summons of A48 and A51 (other than MLA) are not served.

54	A1 Gonguntla Surya Narayana A2 Nimmala Kistappa	Ex MLA Ex- MP	Private Compl aint	-	Addl. Judicial magistrate of I Class, Dharmavaram.	Ananthapu ram	10.12.13	500 of IPC	For appearance NBWs against A2 and A3 is pending
55	A1 Gopireddy Srinivas Reddy	Sitting MLA	74/18	Rompiche ra PS	II Addl. Junior Civil Judge, Narsaraopeta	Guntur	27.10.18	U/s 143, 147, 324, 506, 427 r/w 149 of IPC	For fixing the trial schedule
56	A1 Atha Chand Basha A2 Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy A3 Visweswara Reddy	Ex MLA Sitting MLA Ex MLA	76/18	Kadiri Town PS	Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Kadiri.	Ananthapu ram	22.01.18	u/s 143, 341 R/W 149 OF IPC	For appearance Summons Pending

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57	A1 - Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy	Sitting MLA	20/14	Gajulama ndhyam PS	V Addl Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Tirupathi	Chittoor	27.08.13	U/s 143, 283, 341, 506 r/w 149 of IPC	For appearance NBWs and Summons Pending
58	A1 - Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy	Sitting MLA	31/09	Renigunta PS	V Addl Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Tirupathi	Chittoor	21.06.14	4 of the AP Prevention of Disfiguremen t of open places and prohibition of obscene and objectionable posters and advertisement Act, 1997	For appearance
59	A1 K. Eeranna	Ex MLA	76/13	Madakasir a PS	Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Madakasira	Ananthapu ram	13.12.13	U/s 171-E and 188 of IPC	For fixing the trial schedule
60	A1 Samineni Udaya Bhanu	Sitting MLA	182/17	Jaggala hpet PS	Addl. Judicial I Class Magistrate, Jaggalahpet	Krishna	31.01.18	U/s 145, 341, 188 r/w 34 of IPC	For continuatio n of trial

61	A1 Rachamalla Siva Prasad	Sitting MLA	154/16	Productur I Town PS	II Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Productur	YSR Kadapa	12.03.18	U/s 188 of IPC	For examinatio n
62	A1 Chinthaman eni Prabhakar	Ex MLA	46/11	Eturu III Town PS	II Addl. Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Eluru	West Godavari	31.10.11	U/s 9 (2) by APG Act & Sec. 11 of Cruelty against Birds and Animal Act	For appearance NBW/ Pending
63	A1 Jaleel Khan	Ex MLA	216/19	II Town PS Vijayawad a	CMM Court, Vijayawada	Krishna	26.06.19	U/s 448, 323, 506, 427 r/w 34 of IPC	For Trial
64	A1 Jaleel Khan	Ex MLA	213/19	II Town PS Vijayawad a	CMM Court, Vijayawada	Krishna	26.06.19	U/s 188, 143 r/w 149 of IPC, 283 and 290 of IPC.	For Trial
65	A1 Jaleel Khan	Ex MLA	218/19	II Town PS Vijayawad a	CMM Court, Vijayawada	Krishna	26.06.19 26.06.19	U/s 188, 171(f) and 131 of R.P.Act	For Trial

Election through the Eyes of the Nodal Officer

66	A2 Bonda Uma	Ex MLA	97/19	Suryarop et PS	Add. Metropolitan Magistrate-cum-I Addl. Junior civil judge, Vijayawada	Krishna	10.03.17	U/s 188, 171(H) and 131 of R.P. Act	For Trial
67	A1 Burra Madhusudhan Yadav	Sitting MLA	170/16	Kanigiri PS	Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Kanigiri	Prakasham	27.03.15	U/s 143, 341 r/w 34 of IPC.	For appearance, NBWS against A2, A4, A5, A7 and A8 are pending
68	A9 Burra Mahusudhan Rao	Sitting MLA	124/14	Kanigiri PS	Judicial Magistrate of I Class, Kanigiri	Prakasham	05.07.19	U/s 143, 452, 365 r/w 149 of IPC	For Charges
69	A1 Perri Venkata Ramayya	Sitting MLA	265/15	Bandar Takuka PS	SPL. Mobile Court, Machilipatnam.	Krishna		U/s 143, 341, 427, 435, 353 r/w 149 of IPC	For appearance Summons Pending.
70	A1 Alla Rama Krishna		250 /17	Tadepa lli PS	Pri. Junior Civil Judge, Mangalagiri	Guntur	17.08.17	U/s 341, 353, 506, 427 r/w 34 of	For fixing trial schedule

There are 116 more rows. They are being reworked. We have attached the above tables for the author's reference.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr. A. Ravi Shankar, IPS, is the Addl. Director of Police in Andhra Pradesh. Having a Master's degree in Police Management, he has joined the force in 1994. He belonged to the 1994 IPS batch and is part of the Andhra Cadre. He has represented India in the UNODC conference on Transnational Crimes, which was held at Bangkok, Thailand in August-2014. Along with that, he has also represented India in the UNODC Expert Group Meeting on "Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes", held at Vienna in February-2012. Ravi Shankar has worked in the War Crimes Unit, Serious Crimes Unit and Investigation section, Regional Crimes Squad, Peace Keeping, KOSOVO of United Nations and has also taken up the title of Contingent Commander of UNMIK- India.