THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.

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

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Wednesday the 28th July 1971.
The House met at Half-Past-Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN THE A. B. SECTT. ASSOCIATION

161—

*25 (2601) Q.—Sri Badri Vishal Pitti (Maharaviputty) :—
Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sports activities and the
grants pertaining there to have been entrusted only to the Andhra
Pradesh N. G. O's Secretariat Association, for the last 13 years.

(b) whether the Telangana N. G. O's Union have represented
to the Government in January, 1968 against this discrimination ;
and.

(c) if so, the nature of action taken by the Government to
redress the grievance of the Telangana N. G. O's ?

The Minister for Finance deputised the Hon. Chief Minister
and answer the question (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy) :

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(a) The recurring grant that was being given to the Secretariat
Association in Kurnool is being continued in Andhra Pradesh to­
wards recreational and sports activities of all the Secretariat emplo­
yees.

(b) Yes, Sir; the Secretariat Branch of the Telangana N. G. Os* 
Union made a representation.

(c) The question of constituting a Sports Council for the
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is under consideration of the Government. Pending the formation
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(c) The question of constituting a Sports Council for the Secretariat to look after the sports activities of the Secretariat staff is under consideration of the Government. Pending the formation of the said Council, the Government have taken steps to consult
every recognised Association in the Secretariat, including the Secretariat Branch of the Telangana N. G. O's Union, in the matter of sponsoring State teams for participation in the All India Civil Services Tournaments.

EMPLOYEES OF DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK.

(a) & (b) — The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The question of providing alternative employment by Government does not arise unless they seek for such assistance.

PLANNING & CO-OPERATION (COOP. III) DEPARTMENT

Statement placed on the table of the house vide clauses (a) and (b) of starred L. A. Q. No. 1024 * 162 given notice of by Sri R. Satyanarayana Raja, M. L. A.

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<th>S' No.</th>
<th>Name of the Co-Operative Central Bank</th>
<th>No. of employees in the Bank</th>
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<td>Kurnool Coop. Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Konaseema Coop. Central Bank Ltd., Amalapuram.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Srikakulam Coop. Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam.</td>
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Oral Answers to Questions.

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<td>25. Guntur Coop. Central Bank Ltd., Tenali</td>
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**LAND MORTGAGE BANK AT VAYALPAD, CHITTOOR DISTRICT**

163—

*1441 (1456 C) Q.—Sri T.C. Rajan (Palamaner):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land Mortgage Bank at Vayalpad, Chittoor District is in arrears to the following firms, the amounts specified opposite their names towards the pumps and spare parts supplied to dryots under the Loans Scheme:

1. Ramarkrishna Corporation 7, Errabalu Chief Street, Madras Rs. 13,700.
2. Lakshmi Engineering Company, 238 Angappa Naicker Street, Madras Rs. 31,045.
3. P. Kaanayya Company 9, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras Rs. 10,000.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Land Mortgage Banks in the same district owes to the following firms the amounts mentioned opposite their names for the supplies under the same scheme:

1. Lakshmi Engineering Company, 258 Angappa Naicker Street, Madras, Rs. 6,505.50.
2. Bombay Hardware Syndicate, 12/79 Sambudas Street, Madras Rs. 12,00-00.
3. P. Kannayya Company 9, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras, Rs. 10,000-00.

(c) Since how long the said amounts of Rs. 91,250 is in arrears from the said Land Mortgage Banks; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1971. 465

(d) The steps contemplated by the Government to see that the said amounts are paid?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy.

(a) & (b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.

Sri K, Vijayabhasker Reddy :— That question pertains to ..

Sri K, Vijayabhasker Reddy :— That is a different thing.

We can give instructions. Now, the farmer has choice to choose his own electric engine or motor.

ADJUSTMENTS MADE BY SECY. CENTRAL BANK, SRIKAKULAM

164—

*22 (2528) Q.—Sri M. B. Parankusam (unkuaramu) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers of Reserve Bank of India and Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank had caught the adjustments made by the Secretary of the Central Bank, Srikakulam, in the said Bank during 1965, 1966 and 1967 and placed him under suspension; and

(b) if so, the action taken during the past two years?
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:

(a) The Officers of the Reserve Bank of India pointed out instances of book adjustments in respect of one society during the year 1965 and in respect of ten societies during 1967.

Neither the officials of Reserve Bank of India nor Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad have pointed out any book adjustments in Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam during 1966.

The officers of the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., did not point out any specific cases of book adjustments during the year 1965 and they pointed out some instances which were suggestive of book adjustments, during 1967.

(b) The records of the Bank relating to the items of book adjustments are being got examined by the Deputy Registrar of Coop. Societies, Srikakulam in order to fix up the responsibility on the officers and employees of the bank for such book adjustments action and to cause initiation of disciplinary against the concerned employees. Action is also being taken to cause recovery of loans covered by book adjustments. The District Cooperative Officer, Srikakulam has been requested to take further action expeditiously.

"Aadu amma: one of our best Collectors."
Oral Answers to Questions.

1. The Minister: — 12. medium terms loans Rs 50,000 and above? Can they not be
killed before the next Parliament?

1. The Minister: — Can the sanction be withdrawn completely?

1. The Minister: — Are there any objections in the matter of 50% of the medium
term loans Rs 18 crores.

1. The Minister: — Of the medium terms loans Rs 50,000 and above. Normally,
it is a backward area. In the process of this, some misappropriations have been
found out and action has been taken.

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received many complaints in the matter of the Board of Management.
Sri K. Vijayabaskara Reddi:— It is not available otherwise I could have given.

Sri K. Vijaya Bhasakra Reddi:— I said earlier. I definitely stated. If the Members want I will get the information.
Oral Answers to Questions 28th July, 1971. 469

Why should not action be taken? Why should enquiry by the Collector? The question relates to the book adjustments relating to 1965-66.

Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi:— I gave the information. Some misappropriations were also found. If the members want, I will get the figures. They are not available.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:— On what grounds certain officers were suspended?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi:— I am also saying that the information is not available. That is what I am saying.

Mr. Speaker:— If it is possible get the information tomorrow.

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi:— Not to-morrow, Sir. By 30th I can get it.

CHANGE OF FIRKAS TO BAPATLA CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK

165—

*73 (1094) Q.—Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao (Bapatla):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chirala Firka, Parchur Firka and Santharavur Firkas which were once in Guntur district and now part of Ongole district are situated in the area of operation of the Bapatla Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Bapatla;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of the said Mortgage Bank passed a resolution requesting the Registrar of Societies to bifurcate the Bank, so that the area in Ongole district may have a separate Bank;
(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to organise a separate Land Mortgage Bank for Chirala area;

(d) whether Sri K. Prabhakara Rao, M. L. A, brought to the notice of the Registrar that such a move will prevent the members of the Bapatla Land Mortgage Bank residing in the said areas from electing their own Directors; and

(c) if so, what is the action taken thereon?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—

(a) to (d):— Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under active consideration.

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi: The Collector is taking action. I don't know whether G.O. is issued according to the information I have. The Collector, Ongole is taking action.

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi:— The Collector is taking appropriate action.

Mr. Speaker:— He says the Collector is taking action in the matter.
CHANGA OF NAMES OF TOWNS OF GOOTY AND KALYANADURG

166—

*668 (1856) — Q.—Sri S. Vemayya (Sarvepalli):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government now to change names of towns Gooti as Gutti and Kalyanadurg as Kalyanadurgam; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Thimma Reddy)

Clause No (a) No Sir.

Clause No. (b): Does not arise.
Will the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

Questions

(a) the extent of banjar land for which localisation has been done under Nagarjunasagar Project in Konakki village, Narsaraopet tahuk, Guntur district;

(b) whether it is a fact the previous Revenue Divisional Officer who is at present personal Assistant to the District Collector has recommended the issue of patta for the said land in favour of four or five members of a single family having properties in contravention of the rules;

(c) whether people of other villages had been recommended over-looking the landless poor of the same village;

(d) whether the Government will look into the said injustice and distribute it to the landless poor; and

(e) the duties of the banjar land distribution committees and the extent to which they are found useful?

The Minister for revenue his P. Thimma Reddy

(a) No banjar lands have been localised in Konakki village under Nagarjunasagar project.

(b) to (d) In view of the answer to clause (a) above, these do not arise.

(e) The Village Assignment Committee is to advise on the assignment of available Government waste lands in the village to eligible persons. The Village Assignment Committee of Konakki village is reported to be functioning properly.

for DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

(The above answer has been approved by Minister for Revenue)

To

The Legislature (Assembly) Secretariat (25 copies)

Copy to the Private Secretary to Minister (Revenue)

(with Note for Supplemetaries).

Shri P. Thimma Reddi:— The question before us is about this village. In this village the available land is distributed to 663 people and the Village Committee is also involved in this distribution.

Temporary grants to land less persons are available. As to the assignment of land less persons, it has to be decided on the merits of the cases. The Working Committee has to examine the working difficulties. If it is a land to be assigned straightaway, it will be certainly assigned. If big survey is divided into blocks, it cannot be assigned. I shall be happy if the working difficulties are brought to the notice.

Mr. speaker:— They are putting the straight question. The question is that Government formed certain village Committees with the local M.L.A. The concerned Revenue Officers are not consulting the members of those Committees and they have been
Oral Answers to Questions. 228th July, 1971. 475

themselves assigning or not assigning, — We don’t know. If you want the Committees to function, they should be made effective. Otherwise, scrap them for ever. The Revenue officers, without consulting them, are doing these things.

Mr. Speaker: — Then for what these Committees are constituted?

Hon. Speaker: — The members constitute the committees. For this, the members are consulted. The eligibility of a member to attend these committees is decided. The issue of a form is also decided. The consult is sometimes difficult.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi: — When anybody occupying or cultivating that land, that perhaps will be considered by the Village Committee.

(Many interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: — When are you going to collect the information and give?

Shri P Thimma Reddi: — I shall be able to submit the information by 4th August.

Mr. Speaker: — I will call it again on 4th August.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao: — Information on what?

Mr. Speaker: — It is as to how many meetings are held, the members attended and any other information you want.

Sri Pragada Kotaliah: — But, we are seeing that the Committees are not functioning. He must come forward with a statement how the Committees are functioning. About the information they say "we have written to the Collectors and Tahsildars regarding the
extent of the lands." We want all the particulars. Whether an opportunity will be given to put supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker:— Nothing will be done. I am going to give an opportunity to the members after he himself has satisfied that Committees are now functioning effectively. Let us see what explanation they are giving.

Mr. C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):— Will you give an opportunity to put supplementaries then?

Mr. Speaker:— I told the House that this will be called again on 4th August and members will be given opportunity to put questions. As this list is already prepared, it will be taken as a Short Notice Question or something like that. It will be taken up again on 4th August.

**EMBEZLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN MUNIAMPULA VILLAGE**

168—

*1435 (1453-B) Q.— Sarvasri N. Raghava Reddi, K. Eswara Reddy, (Pattikonda) and Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far on the representation submitted to the Tahsilder of Ramannapeta Nalgonda district during the months of January and February, 1970, stating that the Karnams of Muniampula, Lakshmapuram and other villages of Ramannapeta taluk, Nalgonda district, have collected the land revenue from the ryots and embezzled the same without remitting it to the Government.

(b) the amount misappropriated by the said Karnams; and

(c) the action taken so far against the said village Karnams?
Oral Answers to Questions. 28th July, 1971. 477

Sri P. Thimma Reddy. Clauses (a) to (c) :

The complaints against the village Officers of Munipampula, Laxmapur and Chada villages have been enquired into by the Tahsildar, Ramannapet and the result of the enquiry is reported as follows :

MUNIPAMPULA :- The Gumasta Patwari, Sri. N. Sreehari, is found to have temporarily misappropriated an amount of Rs. 673.26p. This has been got recovered by the Tahsildar and credited to Government on 2-2-70. The Gumasta Patwari has been debarred from service for a period of 5 years,

LAXMAPUR :- The complainants were not able to prove the guilt of the Village Officers and so the action against Village Officers has been dropped.

CHADA VILLAGE :- The complainants failed to produce the land revenue receipts issued to the ryots and could not adduce evidence, that the patwari misappropriated Government amount. All the signatories in the complaint petitions except Sri. Konna Reddy admitted in the course of enquiry that they have affixed the signatures on the petition thinking that it was intended to obtain loan for motors from Co-operative Bank. The main complainant Sri Kona Reddy stated during the enquiry on 20-3-71 that he has no complaint against the patwari as it is not possible for him to collect the land revenue receipts to establish the complaints lodged by him.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— We have before us the Record of Rights Bill.

Mr. Speaker:— The village officer is an agent of the Government. He makes collection.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Will you arrange not to pay a second time?

Mr. Speaker:— He is not bound to pay a second time.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— What difficulty is there if instructions are issued?

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Sri A. Madhava Rao:— What difficulty is there if instructions are issued?
(a) whether house taxes are being levied on the basis of Capital Value of the houses in the municipalities at present; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision to amend the same?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchu-rama Naidu)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.
Municipalities after that came into force constitute capital tax.

**Query 1:** Municipalities after that came into force constitute capital tax.

**Query 2:** What is the capital value and rent value? Why is it not a partial attitude of the Government?

**Query 3:** Why should there be a partial attitude of the Government in respect of certain municipalities? Why they have not given a policy in respect of all the municipalities?
Oral Answers to Questions, 28th July, 1971

Mr. Speaker: He says that after the writ petitions in the High Court are decided, they will consider.

Sri A. Madha Rao: Let us know the decision of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It is already told that after the decision of the High Court, the Government can take action.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Will the Government give a direction that they are not going to collect on the capital value.

The Chief Minister stated that the Government is not going to implement that section. That is all. In places like Kakinada, they have stopped assessing on capital value. What is the if the Minister says that in certain places, we are still collecting on capital value?

Sri A. Madhava Rao: Why High Court decision, Sir. It may be a procedural difficulty. What is the decision of the Minister?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I want to know whether there is any conflict between the Minister and other.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the tax should be levied on the rental value is still under the consideration of the Government and they will take a final decision according to the Minister.

Sri N. Raghavareddy: The point is why is Mangalagiri being discriminated?
Mr. Speaker:— According to the Minister, under the Act certain new municipalities which have come into existence, if I understood the Minister correctly, Emmiganoor and Mangalagiri do not come under its purview. According to the Act, the Municipalities are entitled to fix tax on the capital value—I am only repeating the answer given by the Minister. He says according to the Act on the capital value it has been fixed.

Mr. Speaker:— Don't the provisions of the Municipalities Act apply to all the Municipalities?

Mr. Speaker:— I will get the position examined.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:— It is a clear case of discrimination

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:— The provisions of the Act applies to every other municipality in the State. In 83 cases they have granted stay. Have they gone to the High Court? Why have they eliminated Mangalagiri and Emmiganoor and other places because they are Weaver centres?

Mr. Speaker:— The provisions of the Act applies to every other municipality in the State. In 83 cases they have granted stay. Have they gone to the High Court? Why have they eliminated Mangalagiri and Emmiganoor and other places because they are Weaver centres?

Mr. Speaker:— I will get the position examined.
Of Oral Answers to Questions, 28th July, 1971

170—

* 1013 (2892) Q.— Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao, Sultan Salabuddin Owaisi (charminar) and Smt. V. Mankamma, (Secundrabad contonment) Will the Hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are any hospitals in the twin cities exclusively for women, if so, whether lady doctors are exclusively posted in such hospitals;

(b) if not, the number of Lady Doctors and Male Doctors working in such hospitals at present and the reasons for appointing male doctors in such hospitals;

(c) whether the Government will consider opening of separate counters for old cases and for new cases to avoid inordinate delay for obtaining out-patient tickets in particular in the Government Maternity Hospital, near Napa pool, Hyderabad;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)

(a) Yes, Sir,

(1) Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad.

(2) Niloufer Hospital for Women & Children, Hyderabad

Both Male and Lady Doctors are working in both the hospitals.
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The Government Maternity Hospital is an upgraded Institution for the Post-Graduate Training for both male and female doctors who qualify as Specialists and they are posted as Assistant Professors for gaining 4 years teaching experience, before they qualify for Professor's chair. The one male doctor is working in the above capacity. Niloufer Hospital is intended for Women & Children. Only Lady Doctors are posted in maternity wing.

Both male and female doctors work in Paediatrics wing.

Patients who attend the Niloufer Hospital and who desire to be examined by Lady Doctors only are given the option to get such a treatment from Lady Doctors at the Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad. The male doctors in Niloufer Hospital attend to treatment of children only.

In both Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad and in Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad there are 2 Urban Family Planning Clinics and these are intended for advice to both males and females and therefore male doctors are working.

(c), (b) & (e) : For want of accommodation in the existing block opening of separate counters for old and new cases could not be considered.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AT TIRUPATHI

* 1.05 (2731) Q.— Sri A. Madhava Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam proposed in 1965 or so to start an Ayurvedic College at Tirupathi; if so, why it has not been decided till now;

(b) whether the Government proposed to advice the T. T. D. to start an Ayurvedic College in Tirupathi; and

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there was an Ayurvedic Course conducted in the Oriental college at Tirupathi some 25 years back and also there is no fullfledged Ayurvedic College in Rayalaseema Region at present?


a) Yes Sir. The proposal of starting the College with Devasthanam funds was dropped on 31-12-1970.

b) Yes Sir. The Government had requested the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam authorities in a special manner in July, 1970 to come forward generously for starting an Ayurvedic College and hospital either at Tirupathi or at any other place in Rayalaseema.

area with Devasthanam’s funds as the Government are not in a position to do so due to financial stringency. But they did not agree to the proposal.

c) No Sir.
b) Yes Sir.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— In Telengana there is one Ayurvedic College; in Circars there is one Ayurvedic College; in Rayalaseema there is no Ayurvedic College. Is the Government aware that Ayurveda comprises part of Vedas and Sri Venkateswara University is entitled to have an Ayurvedic College. When you are prepared to spend so much money on other things, why not on an Ayurvedic College at Tirupathi. You can at least persuade Rayalaseema Development Board...

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— Yes, there are two Ayurvedic Colleges in the State and unfortunately there is none at Tirupathi. Unfortunately the T.T. Devasthanam turned down our request and our financial position does not permit to start it ourselves. Anyway we shall request the Rayalaseema Development Board to pursue the matter.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— We are trying to acquire a building for the Hyderabad Hospital, but so far we have not got a proper building. As soon as we get one, we shall shift the Hospital.

Sri G. Sivaiah:— It is allright to advise the T.T. Devasthanam Board to start a college. Basically, the Government should take active part or bring some pressure on the T.T. Devasthanam Board to start this College. Will the Government consider forcing the T.T. Devasthanam Board to start the college?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— I do not think we can force them.

Sri Sivaiah:— The T.T. Devasthanam have a lot of funds. Lack of funds for them is not a fact because the income of the Devasthanam is increasing day by day. Therefore, will the Government take up the matter with all seriousness and persuade the Devasthanam to start the College. The Rayalaseema Development...
Board does not come into the picture; it is meant for the Development of the region and they do not have money.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: In all earnestness we approached the Devasthanam, but they turned down our request. I shall be highly obliged if the Member uses his good offices with the Board.

Sri K. Muniswamy:— Will the Government try to transfer one of the existing two Colleges to Rayalaseema?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— I do not think it will be that easy.

OPERATIONS FOR BEGETTING CHILDREN

Q.—Sri R. Mahendrak:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme before the State Government to conduct operations for begetting children and if so, whether this has been implemented;

(b) if so, where; and the number of cases taken up for operation;

(c) what is the result thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government gave any grant towards this scheme?
Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—
a) No, Sir.
b) Does not rise.
c) Does not rise.
d) Does not rise.

Sri R. Mahananda:— We heard through the Press that such a thing happened in Vizag, that some operations were referred to that Unit and some were successful in begetting children.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— After the Vasectomy operation, where the patient wanted recanalisation, that had been done, and they had done about 3J cases so far.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Will the Government undertake experiments to produce test-tube babies in order to avoid unnecessary complication and worry to human beings in the matter of begetting children?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali:— As it is, our problem is in limiting the number of children.

REPORT OF THE HASHIM ALI KHAN COMMITTEE

173—

* 1020 (2919) Q.— Sri R. Mahananda:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received the report of the Hashim Ali Khan Committee appointed by the State Government to enquire into the working Hospitals in the State;

(b) whether the Government will place a copy of the same on the table;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the suggestions and recommendations made in that report; and

(d) if so, the annual additional expenditure expected to be incurred in this regard?

Sri Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—

(a) Yes sir,

(b) a copy is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The Government have accepted those recommendations of the Committee which do not involve financial commitment to the Government.

(d) The additional expenditure expected will be arrived at after the detail proposals are received from Subordinate Officers by the Director of Medical & Health Services.
STATEMENT TO BE PLACED IN THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
WITH REFERENCE TO CLAUSE (b) OF LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY QUESTION No. 2979 (STARRED 1733 PUT BY
SRI R. MAHANANDA, M. L. A.,
REPORT ON IMPROVEMENT OF
HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION
BY
HASHIM ALI KHAN COMMITTEE
1969.

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PREFACE.

In G. O. No. 1120, dated 6-3-1969, a Committee was formed
to study the working of the two major hospitals, viz., Osmania
General Hospital and King George Hospital and to submit proposals
to improve the working of the hospitals.

The members of the Committee visited Osmania General
Hospital a number of times and King George Hospital once. Number
of meetings were held both at Hyderabad and Vizag. The subjects
were discussed in detail and conclusions were drawn after matu:
deliberations. Dr. I. Bhooshan Rao's Director of Medical Services, presence in the Committee was very advantageous, for he was the only one among us who had visited a number of hospitals both within and outside the State. His varied experience and mature views were very helpful in drawing conclusions. Dr. T. S. Moorthy, M. L. A., due to his other pre-occupations could not attend all the meetings, but at great personal inconvenience, accompanied us to Vizag and inspected every department of King George Hospital in great detail. His laconic and penetrating observations brought to light a number of aspects of the working of the hospital.

Sri Sirajuddin, I. P., (Retired) joined us a little later, but made up for the time lag by evincing very keen and genuine interest in the working of the Committee. His observations on the day-to-day working of the hospital were valuable. Dr. Ramesh Pai's contribution in the numerous Sessions of the Committee was invaluable. Every facet of hospital administration is at his fingers' tip. His medical vocabulary and terminology is fascinating. The two co-opted members Sri I. Ramaswamy, Dy. Secretary, and Dr. S. M. H. Jaffry worked the hardest and prepared the drafts for the report, without their assistance, I am doubtful whether the report could have been completed.

Working with the members of the Committee has been a rich and pleasurable experience. Their motivation and interest to cooperate in this venture had been notable. It is hoped that they will be amply rewarded in the realisation that their contributions to this report have spelled out clearly what, more often than not, has heretofore been left unstated and obscure.

HASHIM ALI KHAN
Chairman.

INTRODUCTION.

The Osmania General Hospital was originally planned as a 300 bed hospital and for a correspondingly modest out-patient service in 1925. The population of the city of Hyderabad stood at about 3 to 4 lakhs. During the decades that followed, the population has

NOTE: — *Dr. R. Pai was included in the Committee as he was trained in Hospital Administration at NIHE New Delhi.
increased to 12 to 15 lakhs, and the hospital shelters more than a thousand in-patients and attends to thrice or four times that number in the out-patient department.

To meet this enormous demand on its services, specialities were added. Separate units were pressed into service. Additional accommodation was provided and the number of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Surgeons was multiplied. The staff at the lower level was increased and the yearly expenditure of the hospital stands at Rs. 56 lakhs per year.

But when an institution has to cater to services beyond its capacity, it faulters occasionally breaks down and the standard of service is reduced to the minimum. Effective supervision is lost. The staff at the lower level take advantage of the situation. Services for which they are responsible, viz., patient care, dietary services, sanitation and laundry is reduced to sub-standards. Mal-practices shoot up, pilferage of Food, drugs, and linen is resorted to, Pettiest service is rendered on payment. Indolent, sick patient is the sufferer.

The Class IV servants are a regular meance supported by their Unions, they threaten strikes and foil all efforts to improve services. It appears as if the institutions are in the throes of existential living where the energies are consumed in the very process of existing from day-to-day. The State of tightening a bolt here and shoring up there is not there.

This being so, the helpless patient was constantly before the members of the Committee when they have drafted this report for the consideration of the Government.

The report is divided into ten parts with three appendixes excluding the preface, introduction and the conclusion. Part one deals with the administrative set-up, which is proposed for the teaching hospitals of the State. It is time that hospital administrative services is initiated and organised in the State. In the U.S.A. and other developed countries, eighty percent of the hospitals are run by the Hospital Administrators. Hospitals are the most complex organisations because of the intensive personnel and. critical nature of the work. The Superintendent of a teaching hospital has three-fold responsibilities. He has to attend to clinical duties, secondly, he is a teacher for under-graduates and post-graduates in the College and thirdly, he is the Administrator of the Hospital.
them away from Trade Union activities have not met with success. The need of the hour is to have a whole-time officer for a teaching institution who could devote his undivided attention to the efficient administration of the hospital unfettered with other professional work.

Various suggestions to tone up the hospital administration were considered by the Committee. One of the suggestions was that there should be a whole-time Dean for the administration of both the Medical College and the attached Teaching Hospital. Such a Dean should obviously be a medical man but he should devote himself completely to the administration of the College of the Hospital, but should not have anything to do either with the actual medical care of the patient or the teaching of medical students. Only very senior Civil Surgeons could be considered for this post and it will be very difficult to secure the services of senior and efficient officers who would be willing to completely cut themselves away from their professional duties and take up the purely administrative duties of a Dean. In view of the Practical difficulty, the Committee had to drop this suggestion.

The next important suggestion considered was that of appointing a whole-time administrator, who need not necessarily be a medical man, to assist the Superintendent of the hospital in the administration of the Hospital. Such a practice is in vogue both in U.K. and in U.S.A. where persons including non-medical men who take up a comprehensive course in hospital administration are appointed as whole-time Hospital Administrators. The Committee feels that the appointment of a whole-time Hospital Administrator to each of the teaching medical institutions in the State will go a long way in streamlining the administration of these institutions. The Superintendents of these institution who are thus relieved of the heavy burden of administrative duties will hereafter be able to pay their undivided attention to their professional work and consequently improve the standards of medical care and education in these institutions.

Duties of the Hospital Administrator:

The Hospital Administrator should be incharge of the entire administration of the hospital is directly responsible to the Superintendent of the hospital. He should have administrative and disciplinary control over all the para-medical, ministerial and Class IV employees in the hospital. He should be the appointing
authority in respect of the above staff, with the ancillary disci-
plinary powers and the Superintendent of the Hospital should be
the appellate authority. He should be assisted by the following
officers and staff in discharging his duties effectively:

**GAZETTED:**

1. One Asst Administrator in the scale of pay of
   Rs. 400-800 p m.

2. One Asst. Accounts Officer in the scale of pay
   of Rs. 300-600 p m.

3. One Nursing Superintendent Grade I.

**NON-GAZETTED:**

Four sections each with one Superintendent,
2 U. D. Assistants, 4 L. D. Assistants for
dealing with (1) Establishment (2) Stores (3)
Kitchen and (4) Miscellaneous and one Acc­
counts Section with 1 Accountant, 2 U. D. Cs.,
1 U. D. Cashier and 4 L. D. Cs.

The existing posts of Lay Secretaries Grade I and II in teach-
ing medical institutions may be abolished in view of the creation of
the posts of an Assistant Hospital Administrator and an Assistant
Accounts Officer. At present there are two Resident Medical
Officers, one in the cadre of a Civil Surgeon and the other in the rank
of Assistant Surgeon. Most of the administrative functions of the
Civil Surgeon R. M. O. will hereafter be looked after by the Hospi­
tal Administrator and his Assistant and hence this post may be
down-graded to that of a Civil Asst. Surgeon. There will then be
two Assistant Surgeon R. M. O.s. who will assist the Superintendent
of the Hospital in medical care of the patients. Only Assistant
Surgeons of ten years standing should be posted as R. M. O. of the
Teaching Hospitals

**Qualifications and method of recruitment of the post of**
**Hospital Administrator**

Having regard to the nature of duties to be performed by the
Hospital Administrator, it is essential that the post should be a
class 1 Post in the scale of Rs. 700-1100 with special pay of Rs 250/-
p. m. A really competent officer should be appointed to this post,
who is specially trained in hospital administration. It would be an
ideal choice if we could secure the services of a medical man quali­
fied in hospital administration, who should completely give up his
professional work and devote himself purely for hospital admini­
stration. In the existing set up it will be difficult to secure the
services of such officers. It would, therefore, be desirable to resort to direct recruitment. Both medical and non-medical men should be eligible for direct recruitment. The qualifications for which may be as follows:

(a) For Medical Men:
1. Basic Medical Degree.
2. Five Years administrative experience in running a hospital.
3. Degree or diploma in hospital administration from a recognised institution.
4. Not above 40 years of age.

(b) For Non-medical Men:
1. Post-Graduate Degree in Arts or Science.
2. Degree or Diploma in Social Sciences or Business Administration or Public Admin.
3. Degree or Diploma in hospital administration from a recognised institution.
4. Not above 30 years of age.

If qualified candidates are not available for selection as Hospital Administrators, suitable candidates be selected and sent for training either in India or Abroad.

Securing the services of hospital administrators through direct recruitment and getting them trained will, naturally, take time. Till such time, as suitable trained persons become available, we would suggest that to begin with only the posts of hospital administrators for Osmania General Hospital and K. G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam, should be filled up by senior I.A.S. Officers.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS.

1. Punctuality:

It has been noticed that the Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons and the other staff of the Hospital are not punctual in attending to their work. They not only come late to the hospital, but do not spend six hours in the hospital as required under the rules. If they have to attend to urgent summons, it would be
necessary for them to sign the attendance registers of the hospital and to leave the hospital only with the permission of the Superintendent.

II. Uniform staffing pattern in the teaching hospitals.

The staffing pattern in the teaching hospital is not uniform and does not correspond to the bed strength. It is recommended that a model staffing pattern may be worked out and prescribed for each teaching hospital according to bed strength.

III. Appointing of highly qualified Doctors on contract basis:

Highly qualified Doctors when they return to their country, they are offered Civil Assistant Surgeons post. This is too small a post for them. Therefore these Doctors do not accept it. There is no alternative for them but to get frustrated and return to U. K. or U. S. A. The appointment of these Doctors as specialists in the Medical Colleges, will go a long way to maintain and improve medical education. The brain drain atleast in this limited field will be arrested considerably. If the performance is good the contract may be renewed and if poor it may me terminated. There is no provision in the existing rules to appoint Doctors on contract basis. A provision will have to be made to accommodate them in the interest of teaching hospitals.

IV. Training of the para-medical staff:

There is no provision or in-service training of Laboratory Assistants and other technicians. A training centre will have to be started to train the para-medical staff. The training will be very useful and conducive to increase the working efficiency of the hospital.

V. Pay Clinics:

The Pay Clinics were established in a flush and hurry. They have not become as popular as it was expected. A review of the working of these Pay Clinics is absolutely necessary so that these may be more acceptable to the public.

VI. Long-term care:

There is no chronic disease hospital in the State, with the result that chronically ill patients occupy the beds for years in the
leading Hospitals. Critically ill-patients, who have a chance to recover have to be denied admissions. The precious space in the hospital must be retrieved. A chronic disease hospital appears to be a necessity. This will take time to establish. In the meanwhile, a Home for the Aged for atleast (50) chronically ill-patients can be started at an early date to relieve the hospitals of the pressure of chronic patients.

VII. Postings of Asst. Surgeons and Civil Surgeons.

It was a cardinal principle of administration to avoid posting officers in their native districts. This principle is more valid now than in the past. Pressures and influences are endemic to democracy. This being so it is very difficult for the local Doctors to resist it when once they bowed down to these it is not possible for them to work without fear or favour. It is therefore strongly recommended that Asst. Surgeons and Civil Surgeons should not be posted to their native districts.

VIII. Standardisation of visiting hours.

To maintain discipline and efficiency in the hospitals, it is absolutely necessary that the visiting hours should be standardised. Not more than two visitors should be allowed to visit a patient during a day. Strict adherence is absolutely necessary in the interest of efficient working of the hospital.

IX. Stopping usage of mixtures in Pharmacy.

The use of mixtures is out-dated in view of the advances that have been made in pharmacy. It is not only un-hygienic, but is susceptible to misuse, taking advantage of the ignorance of the patient. Therefore, in the teaching hospital it is recommended that the use of mixtures may be put a stop to.

X. Hospital Workshop.

Necessity for a workshop in a hospital of (500) to (1,000) beds is being felt. This has been partly met by the appointment of a Carpenter, painter, Electrician, Wireman: Plumber and a Mechanic. The addition of a mason to this team is necessary. A Junior Engineer will have to be appointed for the Hospital work-shop; to supervise these technicians.
XI. Uniform and Badges to Hospital staff.

The number of hospitals' Attendants of various categories is so large that it is not possible to distinguish them from their faces and features. It is absolutely necessary that all categories of staff of the hospital should be provided with suitable uniforms. It is hoped that if the Hospital staff appear in uniform and in badges it will put stop to a member of malpractices in the hospital.

XII. Amenities.

Human felicity is produced not so much by great piece of fortune, that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur everyday. It is more true in a hospital than anywhere else. The two major hospitals of the State, the Osmania General Hospital and King George Hospital are lacking in a number of small amenities. The provision of these amenities is absolutely necessary. It is recommended that urgent action may be taken to provide these. The list of the amenities is furnished in Appendix (II).

COMMITTEES

In a democratic set up, working through committee is a time honoured verity. It develops personal relationship and expedite decisions. The following committees are recommend for the teaching hospitals in the State.

I. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This Committee will comprise of the following:

1. Superintendent of the hospital (Chairman).
2. Hospital Administrator R. M. O. (Member)
3. Three senior Professors (Members).

The Committee will attend to the following items of work.

I. All Administrative matters of the Medical Staff.

II. Admittedly the discipline of Physician by their peers is unpleasant, but it has to be done if the patient welfare is to be protected.

III. Review of the working of Drugs Committee.

II. MEDICAL RECORD COMMITTEE:

This Committee inspects and evaluates the quality of medical records and sees to it that they are maintained at the required
standard and these are written and completed promptly within a set time limit, after the discharge of a patient.

III. MEDICAL AUDIT COMMITTEE

Effective audit using modern and scientific methods for evaluating the quality of patient care is the main function of this Committee. The following items will be attended by this Committee.

(a) The medical staff of the hospital must have an adequate statistical picture of its practice in order to select critical areas of care for definite valuation.

(b) A limited selection of cases is audited by the staff during any one period. This should not be more than 10% of the medical records.

(c) Valid criteria is established to permit intelligent evaluation and the return of the significant findings to the staff.

(d) Comparison of audit between hospitals will also be very useful.

(e) The purpose of medical audit is to educate hospital staff in the improvement of the patient care. It is not punitive intent.

IV. DRUGS COMMITTEE.

The Drugs Committee will determine the drugs to be added or eliminated to the formulary. They should frame the rules governing the use of new research, or investigational drugs. It is their duty to control the indiscriminative use of brand names instead of the generic names of the drugs. If the recommended brand of drug is not available, they should see that an equivalent of the brand is available in the Hospital. The prescriber can be contacted to discuss with him to encourage him, to help and co-ordinate in the prescription of drugs that are available on the rate contract. It is desirable that the Committee issues a Drug News letter to all the Staff Members and can emphasise on additions, deletion of drugs. The working of this Committee will be reviewed by the Executive Committee.

V. HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

Environmental sanitation is the biggest causality in our hospitals today. Special emphasis will have to be paid to this
aspect, so that the patients may be treated in a clean hygienic atmosphere. Surprise sanitary rounds must be taken up by the members of this Committee including the Administrator. The Superintendent, according to his necessity may convene staff meetings with the Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons. The Post-Graduate students and House Surgeons will also have to be met by him to guide them in their work.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT:

The out-patient department has become a most valuable addition to hospital service, particularly in the larger institutions located in thickly populated centres. If the out-patient service is efficient, it relieves the burden on the in-patient department of the hospital. The out-patient department requires an organisation with definite procedure and efficient management. The patient is studied and given treatment in the out-patient department up to the time that hospitalisation becomes necessary. He is then cared for in the in-patient department until he can be referred back to the out-patient department, where his treatment is carried out to a conclusion. The result is, that the length of hospitalisation is shortened and occupancy of hospital beds is lessened.

The demand on the services of the out-patient department of both the Osmania General Hospital and King George Hospital is very heavy. These two out-patient departments have to cater to the care of the sick, which number between 2,500 to 3,000 daily. The accommodation is inadequate and number of Doctors to attend to the very large number of out-patients, is too few. The man, woman or child does not get the service they need. The people suffer or die due to negligence or poor judgement. The attention paid by the Medical Officer in the Out-patient Department due to great rush of patients is casual and cursory. He has hardly any elbow space to work, the dispensary is crowded and the injection room is under the same stress.

The out-patient department has to be reorganised, accommodation provided and the number of medical Officers increased and Diagnostic services provided.
Where accommodation is concerned, detailed recommendations have been made to shift the out-patient Department of the Osmania General Hospital to the old Medical College Buildings. Where King George Hospital is concerned, there is no alternative but to construct a new block for the out-patient services, of course utilising the existing block also. The detailed requirements of the new out-patient block at Vizag may be called for from the Director of Medical Services. In both the Hospitals two Medical Officers and one Lady Medical Officer attend to the out-patients. This is absolutely inadequate. According to the recommendations of the I.M.C., the doctor patient ratio is fixed at 1:100. According to the ratio, 30 doctors will have to be appointed in the out-patient departments of both these hospitals. This may be too high to make a beginning. Therefore, it is suggested that at least 10 posts of medical officers may be sanctioned for each of the two hospitals.

Diagnostic facilities at the out-patient Department.

Diagnostic facilities should be provided in the out-patient department also. In small institutions it may be unnecessary to have this facility both for in-patient and out-patient departments. In larger institutions the volume of work done may justify separate space and additional personnel. The ambulatory patients, if cured and satisfied in out-patient, do not seek hospitalisation. This must be encouraged and achieved.

The out-patient departments in the teaching hospitals run the general and specialist clinics both in the morning and in the evenings. The average daily attendance is round about 3000 out of which about 1000 are new cases and 2000 are old cases. In the Osmania General Hospital the general out-patient clinics both male and female are located in the main hospital building the paediatric clinic and the skin and V. D. Clinics are located at a short distance from the main building. There is no separate paediatric in-patient ward in the Osmania Hospital as there is a separate children's Hospital known as Niloufer Hospital. The paediatric out-patient clinic is being run in the Osmania General Hospital purely for the convenience of the residents of the old city for whom it would be inconvenient to go to the Niloufer Hospital which is at a distance for out-patient services.

The main difficulty in regard to the rendering of satisfactory service in the out-patient Department of the Osmania General Hospital is the lack of sufficient accommodation for running the various.
The out-patient clinics and for accommodating the large number of out-patients numbering nearly 3,000 daily. To relieve this congestion and to enable sufficient space being provided for the Doctors as well as the patient, it is suggested that buildings previously occupied by the Osmania Medical College which are not fully utilized at present should be utilized with suitable alterations and additions. For running certain branches of out-patient departments, it is suggested that the entire surgical O. P., and the casualty and emergency services may be shifted to these buildings and the existing out-patient building used exclusively as the Medical out-patient wing.

In order to improve the standard of Medical Care in out-patient services in the Osmania General Hospital, the following suggestions are made.

i. The out-patient Department works between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. The initial registration of the patients is at present attended to by one Compounder and one Malaria Surveillance worker. The long queue of nearly 1000 new patients cannot be managed by these two individuals and consequently the patients are made to stand in the queue for nearly 2 to 3 hours as the accommodation available there is not sufficient to provide sitting accommodation to the patients. After this initial registration the male patients are sorted out by one Assistant Surgeon and 2 Hours Surgeons and women patients are attended to by a Woman Assistant Surgeon.

At this stage even a preliminary examination of the patient is not being made as there is no separate room for examination of the patient and the number of patients to be attended to is also very large to enable any satisfactory medical examination being made. The patients are merely referred to the respective consultants viz., Medical or Surgical. Consequently even minor ailments which could be dispensed with and treated at the level of Assistant Surgeon are being referred to the consultants who will hardly find any time within two hours at their disposal to pay individual attention to all the cases referred to. It is therefore essential to remedy this defect. The aim should be to reduce the waiting time of the patients at the time of initial registration and also to reduce the number of patients to be attended by the consultants within the limited time of two hours available for them, so that the consultants could pay proper attention to the cases referred to. It is suggested that the staff at the registration level should be strengthened. The Compounder and the other worker who are now attending to this work...
are doing so at the detriment of their regular duties of dispensing medicines in the Pharmacy and of taking blood smears of all the fever cases respectively. The work of registration involves only clerical duties and no technical skill is required and the work is also limited to the period 7 to 11 A.M. Employing whole time additional clerks.

For this purpose would not be justified as it would be expensive. It is, therefore, suggested that a system of employing workers on daily wage basis may be introduced with considerable advantage. The Superintendent of the Hospital should be empowered to appoint these persons from contingencies. Their daily wages may be fixed at Rs. 3/- This will give part-time employment opportunities to educated youth who would like to supplement their income. It is suggested that six such casual workers may be appointed in the Osmania General Hospital for dealing with the registration of out-patients.

There are 4 General Surgical Units and 7 Medical Units in the Osmania General Hospital. At present only one consultant unit in each of the Medical Surgical Department is working in the out-patient daily. It is suggested that daily two medical and two surgical units should work in the out-patient department. This will reduce the patient waiting time.

There are two Orthopaedic Consultants in Osmania General Hospital, who run outpatients Clinics twice a week. Consequently there is none to attend to the large number of fracture cases that are received in the Hospital daily in outpatient department. It is essential that the fracture clinic should function in the Hospital daily in the out-patient Department. It is accordingly suggested that a fracture clinic should be opened in the Surgical O.P. Anaesthetist and Physiotherapist will have to be attached to this Unit. The unit should be provided with X-Ray Plant-100 Ma from out of the existing machines available in the Hospital. One Radiographer has to be provided to run the X-Ray plant and he should work under the supervision of the Radiologist.

There is no post of Physiotherapist, therefore, a post will have to be created to rehabilitate fracture cases.

Emergency Service:
In order to provide round the clock emergency services in the Hospital there should be adequate qualified staff in this unit; who could render emergency services before the consultants attend on the patients. At present 3 Casualty medical officers (Civil Assistant Surgeons) are working in the Hospital on 8 Hours shift duty each. There is no leave reserve and these Doctors have to frequently attend to court duties, also. Consequently, it is being found difficult to run this Department without adequate qualified staff round the clock. It is, therefore, recommended that this unit should be strengthened by one senior Assistant Surgeon who should be in overall charge of the casualty Department and supervise the work of other staff in this Department. Preferably a candidate with M.S. qualification should be posted for this work.

Injectins and Surgical Dressings:

Daily about 800 injections are being given in the outpatient department of the Osmania-General Hospital. This work is being attended by 2 Staff Nurses for the Male patients and 2 Staff Nurses for the Female patients in the out-patient Department. It was found that there was no proper supervision of the work of these two staff nurses and also there was heavy rush in these small rooms where these injections are given. Likewise the arrangements for surgical dressing were also found to be not quite satisfactory wherein the entire work is being attended to by nursing Orderlies without any proper supervision. It is suggested that one Assistant Surgeon for outpatient emergency service each should be in over-all charge of the injections and surgical dressings.

Laboratory service:

Except between the hours of 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. no Laboratory Services are being provided in the Osmania General Hospital and consequently the Laboratory Services required after 5 P.M. posted to the next day with considerable inconvenience to the concerned. It is essential that a big hospital like this should have laboratory facilities available all the (24) hours of the day. This should be provided by appointing three more junior Analysts and 6 Laboratory Assistants.

NOTE: Summary sheet for out-patient (Appendix III)
THE IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam are the two teaching institutions in the State having a bed strength of more than 1000. On the surgical side, besides general surgery, there are the specialities like Neurosurgery, Orthopaedic Surgery and Thoracic Surgery in both the Hospitals. In King George Hospital there is the speciality of Paediatric surgery also. At Hyderabad, this speciality is attached to the Niloufer Childrens' Hospital instead of to the Osmania General Hospital. On the Medical side, in addition to general medicine, we have the specialities of Cardiology and Neurology in the Osmania General Hospital while these specialities do not exist in the King George Hospital. There is a need for establishing these specialities in a premier institution like the King George Hospital.

These two specialities that is Cardiology and Neurology exist in the Osmania General Hospital, but the services of the specialist in these units are not being adequately utilised. These specialists do not even have admission days of their own. The Cardiology unit in the out-patient Department, works between 1 to 3 P.M. daily. The general physicians are attending to all cases including those which should be referred to the Cardiologist or the Neurologist. The Neurologist is attending to all general cases also. In view of this encroachment on the part of the General Physicians into the spheres of the Neurologist and the Cardiologist, these two special units are not developing to the extent desired. In order, therefore, to facilitate full use being made of the services of the specialists the following suggestions are made:—:

i) There should be daily outpatient duties for these specialists from 12 noon to 2 P.M.

ii) The general physician/general surgeon should not admit cases pertaining to the specialists. In case of an emergency when a general physical/general surgeon admits a case relating to a specialist, it should be transferred to the unit of the specialist within 24 hours irrespective of the fact whether a bed is available or not in the specialists, Unit. The specialist should treat the patient in the ward in which he has been admitted and later shift him to the ward where a bed becomes available.

iii) As far as possible the medical and surgical specialists should work as one unit and their wards should be located close to—
Report on Improvement of Hospital Administration by Hashim Ali Khan Committee 1969. (The In-Patient Department)

each other. For example the Neurology beds and Neurosurgical beds should be located close to each other. Similar arrangements should be made in the case of beds pertaining to the Cardiologist and the Cardiac Surgeon.

It is observed that the existence of more than one unit each in the Medical and Surgical side, there is a certain amount of misunderstanding regarding the designation of the heads of those units. For instance the senior most Professor on the Medical side is designated as the Professor of Medicine and the next senior in that institution is designated as Professor of Therapeutics. Similarly on the surgical side, the senior most professor is designated as Professor of Surgery and the next senior in that Institution is designated as Professor of Surgery and the next senior in that Institution is designated as Professor of Operative Surgery. This practice is giving rise to unnecessary bickering among colleagues of equal standing working in different institutions. To avoid this, it is suggested that the senior most Professor in an institution should be designated as the Professor of Medicine/Professor of Surgery and the others should be merely designated as Additional Professors of Medicine/Surgery.

CREATION OF INTENSIVE CARE UNITS:

Certain cases like Cerebro Vasculare accidents and Coronary Occlusions and Poisoning etc., require round the clock medical care and attention during the first 72 hours after admission. If these cases are admitted into different wards, round the clock attention cannot be paid for want of sufficient medical and nursing personnel. This is particularly so in cases of persons who are admitted with a heart attack. In order to take adequate and prompt care of those patients, it is suggested that an ‘Intensive Care’ Unit should be established in each teaching hospitals with a maximum of 12 beds. This Unit should be located fully equipped with all the necessary equipment and adequately stocked with life saving drugs, Oxygen Cylinders, facilities for immediate blood transfusion etc. The unit should be staffed in all by 3 Anesthetists six staff Nurses 3 Ward Boys and 3 Sweepers (on shift system of 8 hours).

In the Osmania General Hospital, this Unit can conveniently be located in the present room occupied by the Superintendent of the Hospital and the rooms adjacent to it now occupied by this office, when his office is shifted to the ground floor of the new Building.
NURSING SERVICE

Nursing services are so essential and strategic that one could say that a hospital is as good as its nursing services. Nurses are the largest group of employees in a hospital and they provide round the clock watch over the patients and they are the eyes and ears of the physician. The efficiency of the nursing services in our teaching hospitals is greatly affected by the gross inadequacy of the nursing staff. According to the norms laid down by the Nursing Council of India and also the World Health Organisation, there should be one Nurse for every 3 to 5 patients. Even if we take the ratio as 1: 4, we should have 250 staff nurses for a 1000 beded hospital. The present strength of the nursing staff in the Osmania General Hospital is only 129 and the shortage is nearly 50%. Out of this strength, nearly 40 are on duty in the operation theatres, out-patient clinics, Radiology Department, Casualties, etc. and the remaining staff is hardly sufficient to render bed-side care to the patients on a eight hour shift with off days for doing night duty.

Another important factor which is contributing to the inefficiency of Nursing services in a big hospital is the presence of married nurses in large numbers of the nursing staff of the hospitals. Since there is no leave reserve of nurses, the frequent absence of a large number of the already inadequate nursing staff on maternity leave, is adversely affecting the standards of nursing care in these hospitals. A married nurse with a number of children to care, may not have the peace of mind to render efficient nursing service to the patient. While it may not be possible to totally ban the employment of married women in the nursing service in view of constitutional and other legal difficulties, some attempts need to be made to restrict the number of married nurses on the staff of a big hospital. Even at present, nurses are prohibited from marrying during their period of training. Since it is not proposed to completely debar married nurses from taking up employment under the Government but only to restrict their number, such a restriction will amount to a reasonable restriction and there may not therefore by any legal objection for such a course being adopted.

The third factor contributing to the low standards of nursing care is the burdening of the already inadequate nursing staff with a lot of scriptory work and using them in messenger service.

In order to remedy the above defects, the Committee makes the following recommendations.
1. Supervisory staff to be strengthened by addition of two more Nursing Superintendents, Grade III.

2. The Nursing staff of each of the teaching institutions should be increased so as to provide at least one nurse for every 4 beds.

3. It should be made a condition of services while recruiting nurses in future that a nurse will remain unmarried for the first five years of her service. It is hoped that at least for five years it will be possible for the nurse to pay undivided attention to her work. In Ceylon it is learnt that this condition is stipulated in the service rules.

A system of employment of part-time nurses may be introduced for the benefit of married nurses. The Nursing Superintendent should so arrange their hours of duty that they work for six hours daily. They should be employed on a contract basis on a fixed remuneration for a period of three years renewable at the end of every three years up to the age of 55. The contract should be terminable at three months notice. Such part-time nurses should not be liable for transfer.

4. In order to relieve the nursing staff of a lot of scriptory work and to enable them to pay adequate attention to-side nursing, clerical assistance may be provided for a group of wards. Appointment of 9 Ward Clerks is absolutely necessary. Diploma holders in social service will be useful for ward duties.

**Dietary Services**

The purpose of Food Service Department in a hospital is the preparation of nutritionally adequate, and attractive meal. This is a goal for away from us at the moment. Our problem is the preparation of subsistence meal and to serve it without pilferage. Supervision of dietary services is poor. This needs strengthening. No relationship exists between the nursing and dietary service. The cooks or kamaties accompany the food and distribute it in the wards. The R. M. O. (II) is supposed to be in charge of the kitchen, assisted by the Steward. Large number of Cooks, kamaties and other categories of class IV service have rendered them ineffective. The patient is at the mercy of unscrupulous employees of the hospital.

The hospital food is so unpopular with the patients that whoever can afford to make arrangements prefers to be on self diet. At any given time, one-third patients are on self diet.
There is no doubt that the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per patient for diet charges is inadequate. A complete over-hauling of the kitchen service is absolutely necessary. The supervision has to be tightened up and utensils will have to be replaced. In the King George Hospital, the food was being transported in open vessels. To improved the dietary services, the following steps are suggested.

1. The Dietitian cannot feign that he is busy with calculating the Caloric value of the food for 40 to 50 patients. There cannot be much variation in the calculations. Selected cycle meals can be adopted with advantage. The dietician should be placed in full charge of the kitchen and dietary services of the hospital.

2. Three Assistant Dietitians should be employed for assisting the Dietitian in supervising the work in the kitchen and the distribution of food to the patients in the ward. They should accompany the food trolleys to the wards and ensure that the food is delivered to the Head Nurse in charge of the ward.

3) The Steward should not have anything to do with the kitchen and the distribution of food to the patients. He should be in charge of the supervision of the work of Class IV employees only.

4) The rate of diet charges be increased to Rs. 2/- per patient for ordinary diet and Rs. 3-50 for special diets.

5) At least 10% of the diet should be special diets.

6) Covered trolleys should be provided for transporting food from the kitchen to the patient.

7) Food should be served in covered stainless steel plates.

8) All cooking should be done on gas as is being done in King Hospital. The possibility to enter into a rate contract with Indian Oil Co. for supplying gas should be explored.

9) The number of cooks employed both in the Osmania General Hospital and in the King George Hospital is on the high side. The yardstick of 5 cooks for 450 patients should be adopted.

STORES

The linen store is now maintained by one of the Nursing Superintendents with some clerical attendance. It is observed that the patients' bed sheets are not changed frequently as they should be with the result that they are very dirty. The main reason for this
As the fear of pilferage usually by the Grade IV staff. Responsibility for the loss of linen cannot be easily fixed under the present system. It is therefore suggested that a Central Linen Store should be established from which linen should be issued daily to the wards. There should be one Linen Supervisor (U. D. C.) assisted by three Assistant Supervisors (L. D. Cs.) for running the Linen Stores. They should work under the Nursing Superintendent who will be in over all charges of the Linen Stores. Except for a limited quantity of Linen for emergencies, Linen should not be stocked in the wards. All requirements should be obtained on daily indent from the General Linen Stores. The linen store will be responsible for getting the used linen cleaned in the Steam Laundry which is being commissioned in the Osmania General Hospital very soon. In the King George Hospital Visakhapatnam, the Steam Laundry is already functioning with the above arrangements, it would be possible for daily charge of linen in the Wards. After the commissioning of the steam laundry in the Osmania General Hospital, the question of reducing the number of Dhobies in the Hospital should be considered. It was observed that in the King George Hospital, even after the commission of the steam laundry, the number of dhobies had not been reduced. This should be looked into.

Coir mattresses in the Wards should be replaced by foam mattresses in a phased manner. Hospital blankets should not be red in colour. They should preferably be light blue or light green. Use of Khadi for hospital linen should be given up as Khadi is not useful for this purpose.

Medical & Surgical Stores:

Attention is drawn to the following items:

(1) Accommodation:

a. More spacious accommodation will have to be found where all the medical surgical and general stores with their sub-stores can be located in one place for better supervision, more efficient handling and storage.

b. More spacious accommodation may have to be found for the dispensary with the following divisions.

i. Pharmacists cubicle-cum-store room;

ii. Counter for preparation of stock mixtures;

iii. Dispensing Counter for liquid medicines and ointments.

iv. Dispensing counter for tablets and capsules.
(II) A Pharmacist Grade I exclusively for the medical store and sub-store supervision and co-ordination of work has to be appointed.

(III) A Pharmacist Grade II should be posted exclusively for the Dispensary.

(IV) Printing and supply to the hospital of tickets for prescription and issue of tablets for prescription and issue of tablets and capsules.

(V) Maintenance of daily register of issues to out-patients patient-wise and tablet or capsule-wise.

(VI) Introduction and maintenance of bin card system in the hospital stores - sufficient number of bin cards to be got printed and supplied to the hospital.

(VII) Appointment of a L. D. Typist in the Stores under the control of the Lay Secretary and Treasurer Gr. II.

(VIII) More empty oxygen cylinders of required capacities to be purchased and holding of at least a week's or ten days' requirements of oxygen gas on hand.

Bin card system should be introduced in the Osmania General Hospital, as has been done in the K. G. Hospital. The stock of emergency drugs should be adequate so as to avoid purchases in the open market.

Bed-side lockers, cots etc:

It was observed that the maintenance of the ward furniture, especially cots and bed-side lockers was very poor. Spray painting of steel furniture should be resorted to as frequently as possible.

APPENDIX — I (A)

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL:

1. The senior-most member of the medical staff will be the Superintendent of the Hospital. He will be the overall authority. He will be assisted by the Hospital Administrator and the Chairmen of various committees.

2. The Medical Superintendent will be the Chief person to determine the policies of the institution and will see that the proper professional standards are maintained in the care of the sick. He
will co-ordinate professional standards with administrative, financial and patients' needs. He will be on the selection board for the selection of a qualified administrator, and of the medical nursing, technical and other hospital personnel. He will be considered as appointing authority for nursing and other technical or para-medical staff.

2. He will supervise the control of the hospital funds and will issue timely and necessary instructions to the Administrator.

4. He will supervise the clinical and scientific work of the hospital and now and then will advise on the professional problems.

5. He will appoint various committees from the members of the medical staff to supervise the various aspects of the hospital organisation and will regularly appraise himself of the working of the various departments.

6. He should be empowered to purchase items to the monetary limit of Rs. 20,000/- subject to the provision of article No. 123, A. P. Financial Code. Apparatus, instruments, machinery, table fans, furniture (wooden or steel), electric goods, wall clocks, cooking utensils, photographies and X-Ray material and any article that reasonably adds to the amenities and comfort of the patient, subject to the eligibility of funds.

7. His monetary powers for the purchase of stationery items from market may be enhanced to Rs. 2,000/- per annum.

8. Books, Periodicals, may be purchased to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- per year.

9. He should be empowered to immediately order for the repairs of furniture, equipment, electric goods, and other necessities of the patient to a tune of Rs. 10,000/- per year per item, subject to availability of funds.

10. He will be the appellate authority for the decision of administrator.

APPENDIX — I (B)

THE POWERS OF AN ADMINISTRATOR.

An Administrator is a person to whom the Medical Superintendent delegates authority to administer the affairs of the Hospital.
The Administrator, has to administer a complex type of organisation, which provides highly specialised medical surgical services, function as an educational institution and operates research facilities and conduct a very beneficial programme for the community; thus he has to co-ordinate diverse activities and cope with its many problems.

The main aim and object of the administrator should be to bring highest degree of protection and service to the sick. If there is any lacking of facilities, it is his duty to provide it, otherwise it is a breach of faith. He must formulate all policies and orient them towards patient care.

His duties in brief are:

1. He assists medical superintendent in his responsibility on managing the hospital.
2. Directs and improves work methods and programme.
3. Co-ordinates and integrates total hospital programme.
4. Periodically reviews and evaluates the various procedure and introduces methods to achieve objects.
5. Prepares budget, controls expenditure and formulates newer methods to improve the hospital.
6. Prepares periodic reports on various phases of administration. Discusses with Medical Superintendent and even place it in the staff meeting.
7. Meets the Departmental Heads to co-ordinate their activities and formulates programme to solve the difficulties and problems.
8. Controls the purchases and supplies of drug, lines equipment and other necessities of the hospital. His financial limit is fixed at Rs. 10,000/- on each occasion.
9. He is the appointing authority of Class IVth para-medical workers, laboratory technicians and Non-gazetted staff. He can take action against omission. The appointment will be effected on merit rather than political or other consideration.
10. Supervises the staff, of all types — Class IVth - III Nursing and other para-medical staff and develop the services in the interests of the patient care.
11) Recommends Rules governing conduct of Class IVth Class IIIrd and Nursing staff while on duty. Fixes the working hours and exercise authority to maintain punctuality and discipline in the Hospital staff.

12) Co-ordinates activities of Hospital staff to prevent overlapping or duplication of work. Fixes areas of responsibilities and supervise the work.

13) Supervises the efficient operation and continuous supplies of articles and regulates the necessities of the hospital in a manner that there is no break in supplies.

14) Directs Dietician to work out budget for meals and ensure good and health reliable meals to the sick patients.

15) Keeps liaison with P. W. D. authorities and supervise the maintenance of the building and grounds and housekeeping duties of assigned staff.

16) Controls the sanitation of the Hospital.

17) Tones up the general administration service including office, patient care service, ambulance service, outpatient care of the sick and all other aspects of the hospital in the best interest of the patient, so as to provide maximum comfort to them.

18) Develops good relation with other hospitals.

19) He must appreciate that hospital provides an essential service, which must be available every day round the clock. Therefore, he should be available always on call and organise the staff for round the clock service.

20) At times, whenever he is challenged in his decision by professional staff, he should deal the situation tactfully and has to act as an arbitrator among the conflicting interest of specialised department. He has to be a problem solver, persuader and on some occasions as a traditional boss.

21) Periodically he should compile and transmit news, articles to the press, regarding the hospital activities and its functions.
APPENDIX—II

AMENITIES

1) Increase in the number of fans in general wards—proposals for providing 44 fans has already been submitted and the matter is pending in your office. This proposal was originated in 1965 and is not finalised.

2) Arrangement for hot water in cold weather 20 numbers of Geysers are required.

3) Water coolers for drinking water in summer season—12 Nos. of Water coolers are required.

4) Ward spitoons—30 Nos are required.

5) Garbage carts—4 Nos are required.

6) Incinerator for disposal of refuse—one required.

7) Diningroom for Ambulatory patients—This will be available when the patients for the present Dormitee is that used as paying rooms are transferred to payidg room ward block.

8) Wooden furniture like stools, benches etc., proposals for the sanction of certain articles of furniture have already been sent to your office for approval.

9) Cardiac beaches, back rests and mobile food trays for convulscent patients are required—100 each ward.

10) More wheel-chairs and trolleys for outpatint and transport of patients are also required.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY

No..............................

Name..........................Date first visit...........................

Age..........................Sex..............................Occupation..........................

Diagnosis (working).............................................................

Diagnosis (final).............................................................

Points of importance in the history........................................

RECORDS OF VISITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Progress Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Summary sheet for use in out-patient dept. (8½ x 11 inc.)

OPERATIONS FOR BEGETING CHILDREN.

1014—

* Q. No (2937) Starred.

Will the Hon'ble Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

a) whether there is any scheme before the State Government to conduct operations for begetting Children and if so whether this has been implemented;

b) if so, where and the cases taken up for operation;

c) what is the result thereof; and

d) whether the Central Government gave any grant towards this scheme?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—

a) No, Sir.
b) Does not arise.
c) Does not arise.
d) Does not arise.

REPORT OF THE HASHIM ALI KHAN COMMITTEE

* Q. No. 2979.

Sri R. Mahananda, M.L.A.,:— Will the Hon'ble Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government received the report of the Hashim Ali Khan Committee appointed by the State Government to enquire into the working of the Hospitals in the State;

(b) Whether the Government will place a copy of the same on the table:

(c) Whether Government have accepted the suggestions and recommendations made in that report; and

(d) if, so, the annual additional expenditure expected to be incurred in this regard?
Report on Improvement of Hospital Administration by Hashim Ali Khan Committee 1969. (Committee)

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—

(a) Yes Sir,
(b) a copy is placed on the table of the House.
(c) The Government have accepted those recommendations of the Committee which do not involve financial commitment to the Government.
(d) The additional expenditure expected will be arrived at after the detail proposals are received from Subordinate Officers by the Director of Medical & Health Services.

AMOUNT COLLECTED THROUGH RAFFLES
174—

*1462 (1664 E) Q.— Sarvasri N. Ramachandra Reddy, (Dornakal) P. Narasainag Rao (Huzurabad) & T. Purushothama Rao (Wardhanpet):— Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether Raffles have been conducted in the State, and if so, the amounts collected and the various purposes for which they are utilised;
(b) the agency through which the tickets are sold; and
(c) the agency in other States?

The Minister for Handlooms and Sugar-factories Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao deputised for the Minister for Home and answered the questions.

(a) Yes, Sir. Statement placed on the table of the house.
(b) Officials and Private organisations.
(c) No agency for sale of tickets in other States.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS COLLECTED AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY UTILISED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>Purposes for which utilised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A. P. Welfare Fund</td>
<td>Rs. 32,64,046-55P. from 1961 to 31-3-70</td>
<td>The Welfare Schemes financed include Health, Medical Educational, and Recreational Projects. The main items are the construction of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Bal-Bhavans, Ambulances for the Hospitals, Blood Banks, Establishment of Rehabilitation Centres for the Mentally and Physically handicapped children, construction of low cost housing colonies for the cyclone victims, electrification of Harijanwads, and other Welfare Schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Indian Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten lakhs only) from 1-10-70 to 31-12-70</td>
<td>The proceeds of the raffle to be conducted by the said organisation are utilised for the repairs and improvements to the Red Cross buildings and to help the poorer sections of the people in general and victims of natural calamities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the Institution</td>
<td>Amounts</td>
<td>Purposes for which utilised</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. South Central Railway Women’s Organisation | Rs. 1,50,000/- From 1-10-70 to 15 11-70 | (a) to promote, encourage and co-ordinate the work for the Welfare and Well-being of Railway employees and their families.  
(b) to foster a spirit of friendship, unity and understanding among Railway employees and their families.  
(c) to provide for assistance in deserving cases to the families of the railway employees in matters health, education and certain compelling social obligations;  
(d) to render assistance towards National Causes and to afford relief in the event of National calamities independently or in conjunction with other non-railway social Welfare Organisations.  
(e) to promote and supplement the aims and objects of the Railway Ministers Welfare and Relief Fund.  
(f) to promote artistic and cultural activities among members with a view to encouraging talent among railway employees and their families; and  
(g) to sponsor and undertake any other activities which in the opinion of the Management Council of the R.W.C.O. will be in furtherance of the overall aims and objectives of the Society. |
Report on Improvement of Hospital Administration by Hashim Ali Khan Committee 1969. (Committee)
A. P., Welfare Fund Raffle

A. P. WELFARE FUND RAFFLE

175—.

* 84 (1457) Q.— Smt. J. Bashwari Bai, and Sri Venkatasubbiah :— Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to take over the conduct of Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund Raffle themselves; and
(b) if so, when?

Sri A. Bhaghavantha Rao :—

(a): No Madam.
(b) Does not arise.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— We are not asking about your Hari Prasad. We are asking for information.

Mr. Speaker :— He says he has not got the information at present regarding the commission amount.

Sri N. Ramachandara Reddy :— Is it not a fact that about Rs. 12 lacks commission has been acquired by the Kannada Natya Ranga, Rs. 5 lacks by Viswabharathi Social and Cultural League and Rs. 3 lacks by Andhra Pradesh Natya Sangh.
Report on Improvement of Hospital Administration by Hashim Ali Khan Committee 1969. (Committee)
A. P. Welfare Fund Raffle

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:— Have the Government appointed any I.A.S. officer to go into the working of the A.P. Welfare Raffle Fund as assured by the Home Minister during the last session? Secondly, has the old Committee of the Welfare Fund been dissolved and if so who are the new members and also office-bearers?

Sri N. Ramadhandra Reddy:— At the same time, Mr. Thaku-Hariprasad has made 11 charges against the Government and he has the audacity to ask the Government to admit these charges. We are only concerned with the question here before us; the question is the agency through which tickets are sold and the agency in other States. Number of irregularities might have been committed as far as the raffle Fund is concerned, but that question cannot be gone into in detail during question hour by putting a question.

Mr. Speaker:— Whatever he has stated in Court, we are not concerned. He might have said hundred things and it is not for the Government to meet all those things and inform the House as to what they are doing. We are only concerned with the question here before us; the question is the agency through which tickets are sold and the agency in other States. Number of irregularities might have been committed so far as this raffle Fund is concerned, but that question cannot be gone into in detail during question hour by putting a question.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— When we have given a call-attention motion that has been disallowed, I consider this to be a very serious matter. On the one hand the Government want to shield the culprits here in this House. On the other, if we want to give a call-attention for getting information, that is not allowed,
Mr. Speaker:— I am not aware of the call-attention motion in respect of which you have given notice.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— The office should be rather careful, Sir. Here an effort is made to shield the criminals.

Mr. Speaker:— There is no question of shielding anybody. The question is one of getting information. You put certain question; I will call upon the Government to furnish information.

Mr. Speaker:— Now the information you want is the agency through which the tickets were sold. He has given the information. Now you want the amount of commission that was paid to different agencies. You went detailed information. If you want detailed information, I will call upon the Minister to collect information and furnished it to the House.

Sri T. Purushothan Rao:— I was referring to a news item in Hindustan Times saying that this would prove to be the biggest scandals of Andhra Pradesh affecting the fortunes of two State Ministers and at least one Minister of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker:— Whatever appeared in the press we are not concerned with it. Please put a question,

There is no relevancy. It is purely factual information.
Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao:— The matter is before the Court. Whether they are involved or not is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker:— That answer does not arise in this question. Please put a separate question, I will call upon the Minister to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker:— you send it.
Mr. Shaker:— He told you that they are not the agents.

Mr. Speaker:— It is only in their work. He said that he does not have the figures, at present.

Mr. Speaker:— If you have not heard it, I am sorry. There is no point. He has read the answer as to who are appointed in the State and outside the State.

Mr. Speaker:— We will consider about it.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. R. 8 VARIETY OF PADDY
PURCHASED IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

176—
*1027 (832) Q.—Sri T. C. Rajan:—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:
(a) the quality of I. R. 8 variety of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India in Chittoor District this year i.e., 1970. and
(b) the rate at which that paddy was purchased?
A:
(a) The Food Corporation of India did not purchase I. R. 8 paddy in Chittoor district during the year 1970.
(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

MEAT FACTORY AT HYDERABAD

177—
*565 (412) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to start a Meat Factory at Hyderabad; and
(b) is so, the details of the same?
A:—
(a) No. Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

**LOANS TO THE FAMILY DEPENDING ON HANDICRAFTS**

178—

*554 (1297) Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Small Scale Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government have requested the State Bank to advance long term loans to the families depending on handicrafts in the State; without the security of third parties; and
(b) if so, where any persons belonging to these professions have been advanced the loans?
A:—
(a) No. Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

**A. P. HOUSEING BOARD**

179—

*118 (1614) Q.—Sri G. Sivaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to State:
(a) the year in which the A. P. Housing Board was constituted;
(b) What are aims of the Housing board?
(c) what is the total sum spent in the State and also within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad on building of houses from its inception till the end of the year 1969-70; and
(d) whether houses were built or under construction in any other than the Hyderabad Municipal limits; if so, the places and the amount spent in each of such places?
A:—
(a) 1960.
(b) The aim of the Housing Board is to construct houses for Low Income, Middle Income and for Economically Weaker Sections of the Community and sell such houses to the general public on hire purchase basis.
(c) Rs. 396.966 lakhs spent in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
(d) The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 44,70,000/- for construction of houses in the Districts at the following places:

1. Warangal - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
2. Nizamabad - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
3. Medak - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
4. Cuddapah - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
5. Visakhapatnam - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
6. Srikakulam - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
7. Ongole - Rs. 5.00 lakhs
8. Jogipet - Rs. 5.20 lakhs
9. Siddipet - Rs. 4.50 lakhs

Construction at Siddipet and Jogipet have been commenced and they are in full swing. Except Warangal and Nizamabad tenders have been called for in other places. Land is being acquired in Warangal and Nizamabad.

EXPENDITURE OF A.P. HOUSING BOARD

180—

*134-Sri R. Mahananda: Will the hon. Minister for Housing & Accommodation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the programme of expenditure by the A. P. Housing Board for the year 1971-72 in our State;
(b) how much amount is allotted to various Districts for construction of Houses in 1971-72;
(c) whether a statement showing the names of places where the houses are proposed to be constructed, the allotment made for the purpose and the number of houses proposed to be constructed at each place will be placed on the Table of the House;
(d) what is the basis for this distribution of allotment to various Districts; and
(e) whether there is any representation from the M. L. A. Darsi recently to the Chairman of the Board, for reconsideration of allotment among various districts?

A:—

(a) The Board proposes to spend Rs. 633.264 lakhs during 1971-72 subject to availability of funds
(b) Rs. 75.00 lakhs
(c) A statement is laid on the table of the house.
(d) At the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for each District, keeping in view the availability of finances.
(e) Yes, Sir.
Statement placed on the table of the House vide clause (c) of L. A. Q. No. 134 (Starred) 180

ANNUAL PROGRAMME FOR 1971-72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the locality i.e. corporation Municipality Panchayat or Revenue village where the scheme is executed</th>
<th>Particulars of the schemes</th>
<th>Estimated cost in lakhs</th>
<th>How the scheme is to be financed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brahmapuri (Kukutapalli)</td>
<td>Brahmapuri and Land Development Scheme Development of 500 acres (460 plots out of which 675 are for higher income, 1925 for middle income and 2000 for Low Income Group Housing scheme)</td>
<td>98.675 lakhs</td>
<td>From Fund</td>
<td>Revolving</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mukaramjahi Road, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Mukaramjahi Road, Multistoreyed Building Scheme (construction of Ground, First &amp; Second Floors of ten storeyed)</td>
<td>165.886 lakhs</td>
<td>From Fund</td>
<td>revolving loan or Open market loan</td>
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<td>buildings for Commercial and office accommodation having about 810,000 Sft. and four residential accommodation having a total floor area of 212,000 sf and development of apportionment land.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Santoshnagar (Extension)</td>
<td>Santoshnagar integrated 70,143 Housing Scheme (Development of 30 acres and construction of 332 independent houses (129 for middle income and 193 for low income couple or a market centre consisting one restaurant, 26 shops and 36 stalls).</td>
<td>70.140 lakhs</td>
<td>From Fund revolving or Housing Board fund or loan from LIC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Saidabad, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Saidabad Integrated Housing Scheme (Development of 10.25 acres and construction of 138 independent houses (64 for middle Income &amp; 74 for Low Income group and 50 shops.</td>
<td>33.614 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sanjeevareddy nagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Sanjeevareddy nagar Housing scheme (Development of 3.05 acres and construction of 25 independent middle income group houses)</td>
<td>11.102 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>a)</td>
<td>Twin cities</td>
<td>Construction of 150 L. I. G. Houses in various localities of the twin cities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.00 lakhs</td>
<td>From fund</td>
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<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>b) Construction of 150 houses at Kanchanbagh and other Localities for the weaker Section of Community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00 lakhs</td>
<td>Govt. loan Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Potti Sreeramu, Mulugu Nagar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>P. S. Nagar Housing Scheme (Development of 7.8 acres and construction of 77 independent middle income group houses)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,842 lakhs</td>
<td>Fund fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Nizamabad Low Income Group Housing scheme (Construction of about 40 independent houses of Low Income Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>LIC Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Warangal Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Construction of about 40 independent houses for Low Income Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>Ongole Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Construction of about 40 independent houses for Low Income Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Scheme Description</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Cuddapah Low Income Group Housing Scheme (construction of about 40 independent houses for Low Income Group)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Visakapatnam</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam Low Income Group Housing scheme (construction of about 40 independent houses for Low Income Group)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>Srikakulam Low Income Group Housing Scheme (construction of about 40 independent houses for Low Income Group)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>Vijayawada Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses) and development of land required</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>14. Nellore</td>
<td>Nellore Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Tirupathi</td>
<td>Tirupathi Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Kurnool</td>
<td>Kurnool Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>Housing Board Funds or LIC Loan</td>
<td></td>
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<td>17. Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
<td>Housing Board Funds or LIC Loan</td>
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<td>18. Nalgonda</td>
<td>Nalgonda Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
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<td>19. Khammam</td>
<td>Khammam Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
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<td>20. Karimnagar</td>
<td>Karimnagar Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Adilabad</td>
<td>Adilabad Housing scheme (construction of 30 independent houses and development of required land)</td>
<td>5.00 lakhs</td>
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<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Maredpally Hyderabad</td>
<td>Maredpally Integrated Housing Scheme (construction of 63 independent houses at Maredpally and development of required land)</td>
<td>10.00 lakhs</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Construction of Community Halls, Markets shop etc., in different localities of twin cities</td>
<td>1000 lakhs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Hyderabad and other cities</td>
<td>Acquisition of land for development in Hyderabad in other places.</td>
<td>100.00 lakhs</td>
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</table>

**Total:**

Rs. 633.264 lakhs
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION & ANSWER

Supersession of land Mortgage Bank, Pargi. S. N. Q. No' 2480 = X.

Sri M. Manik Rao: Will the hon. Minister for M.I. & F.C. be pleased to state,
(a) whether it is a fact that the Land Mortgage Bank of Pargi has been superseded and if so, on what date;
(b) when will the elections of the Board of Directors and Managing Committee be held;
(c) why the notification of the elections to the Board of Directors and Managing Committee has not been made so far although the scheduled period within which the elections are to be conducted has expired?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy:
(a) Yes, Sir. On 7-11-1969.
(b) and (c): —The Special Officer who has appointed consequent on supersession of the Land Mortgage Bank, Pargi has been improving the affairs of the Bank and there has been substantial progress in the loaning operations of the Bank and the collection of member overdues. There are heavy overdues yet to be collected and the collection work would suffer if elections were to be conducted now. The elections, therefore, would be conducted during the extended period of the Special Officer after reviewing the overdues position and also the working of the Bank.

Sri M. Manik Rao: Since how many days the Special Officer is there? As per the law six months after supersession, election must be conducted. But in Hyderabad district, especially I mentioned this Pargi, in all taluks no elections has been conducted so far. Is this the Government policy? I am charging this Government because particularly on political basis they are not conducting the election.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy: I said that the special Officer is there from 7-11-1969. During the period Sir the collections of the loaning policy and the bank has very much improved. As on to-day for 1968-69 the overdues position was 38%; 1969-70-27%, and 1970-71-9.8%. Even the payment Sir, you will see for 1968-69—Rs. 1,52,000; for 1969 -70—Rs. 2 lakhs; and for 1970-71—Rs. 5,10,000. During this extended period of the Special Officer elections would be conducted.

Sri M. Manik Rao: Since how many years he has been there Mr. T.V.N. Chari.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy: I do not have the information.

Sri M. Manik Rao: Has the government received any complaints on the Special Officer regarding the distribution of loans?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy: No.

Sri M. Manik Rao: He is collecting 10 to 15% on each loan. Have you received any complaint against the officer?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy: According to the information I have, there is no complaint and if there is anything I will look into it.
ANNOUNCEMENT
re: CHANGE IN PARTY POSITION

Mr. Speaker: I am to announce to the house that Sri M. Baga Reddy has joined the Telengana Praja Samithi. Discussion with regard to the famous issue pertaining to administration.

Mr. Speaker: The Adjournment Motion given notice of by Sri R. Mahananda regarding the discussions now going on at Delhi with regard to the various issues pertaining to the administration and the future of the State is disallowed, as the matter given notice of does not have any specific matter but refers in general to the talks going on at Delhi between the leaders regarding the settlement of the Telengana problem.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet received. I will look into it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not yet been put up for my orders. To-day or to-morrow they might put up. I will consider.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I gave an Adjournment Motion on the issue of the death of two N.G.Os. The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker presiding converted it into the Call Attention. An Adjournment Motion is given because of its urgency and two people were killed by the Government in a deliberate manner. That does not find place. The other call attention motion concerning N.G.Os. has come. This is the type of treatment we are getting on certain things because we do not give some presence and it is a very unhappy state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker: It is too late, you are realising. What I am feeling is your Adjournment Motion was considered as a matter of public importance. It was admitted under Rule 73.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: Shout it not get the priority over other Call Attention Matters? That is what has happened? The position is that he is apposed who keeps silent.

Mr. Speaker: Once a matter is admitted under Rule 73 according to the convenience of the Member as well as the Minister, the date will be fixed. The Member and the Minister will be informed of the date and on that date it will be called. We have realised the urgency of the matter. As early as possible the date will be given.

Mr. C V.K. Rao: Why should other things concerning almost on the same subject have the priority? I am asking a very simple thing. I gave a notice of Adjournment Motion which is very important and which should be dealt in the same sitting while the others concerning the same subject were given the priority under Rule 73. That is what I am unable to understand.
Mr. Speaker: The N. G. Os. problem is a matter concerning the Chief Minister and the death of two persons in firing concerns with the Home Minister. That is the reason one might have gone for the other thing. There is no question of giving priority. With regard to the same thing to be answered by the same Minister.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: I sought it to be an adjournment Motion because I felt it was a very urgent matter. There is no provision under the rules that an adjournment motion can be converted into a call attention. But anyway we obey the Speaker and when it is done more or less on the same subject. When the N. G. Os. issue comes then the death of N.G.Os. also crops up. That gets the priority over an adjournment motion which has been converted into a call attention. That is my point of view. It matters very little whether it is the Chief Minister or the Home Minister or any Minister. It is our officer that has got to take care of this. There is no point of shelving the responsibility of the Members and the Government.

Mr. Speaker: So far as you are concerned, you are only concerned with your own problems.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: Definitely. It is a public matter. Public matter which focussed me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Kindly hear me, Mr. Rao. There are nearly about 288 Members in this House and all of them.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: Let there be 288 Members or more, but here is a point which I am focussing through you and do justice to me.

Mr. Speaker: Well, the Chair felt that it is one which does not come under Adjournment Motion. The Chair allowed it under Rule 73. That is the end of the matter. Kindly sit down.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I am taking it. I protest and am walking out, if this is the way things are done.

Mr. Speaker:— Very good, You do it.

(Sri C. V. K. Rao then staged a walk-out).
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—It is not only Nalgonda district but the entire State is faced with this.

Mr. Speaker: Practically throughout the State there have been no rains and drought conditions have prevailed throughout the State. It is not by an Adjournment motion that you can do justice to this problem. I will certainly consider under some provision of the rules to allot more time for discussing drought conditions in the State in consultation with the Leaders of the Parties.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—That is true, Sir. At the same time Sri Rajeswara Rao has made a request and in the meanwhile figures may be collected from the Collectors so that we may have a rough discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—Before we fix a date, I will first decide as to what should be done in consultation with the Leaders of the House and the Party leaders.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Not only collect the figures, Sir, but relief works also should immediately be taken up.

Mr. Speaker:—That you see, it not in my hands.

Mr. Speaker:—When everything is done why discuss at all? What I suggest is that when I consult the leaders of the Opposition and the Leader of the House, you can certainly come forward with your suggestions as to what should be done.

Mr. Speaker:—That cannot be done in the House. I will speak to the Leader of the House and also send word to you in my Chambers. All of you can meet and decide.
Mr. Speaker.—I will find out what has been done and inform you.

Mr. Speaker:—I am getting nearly 150-200 notices everyday and if every Member asks me what have you done with regard to my notice, it is not possible for me or for any other Presiding Officer to tell you as to what has been done. It is not as though I can remember everything. It is just not possible. If you give a notice, the order passed by the Presiding Officer will be communicated in due course. You need not be anxious about it. I will consider about. Please sit down.
28th July, 1971

Business of the House

The House agreed to adjourn. The Chairman then adjourned the House, the same to meet on the 29th July, 1971, at 2 P.M.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
RE: NON PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO N.G.O.S.

28th July, 1971

Re: Non-Payment of Salaries to N.G.O.S.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

Re: Non-Payment of Salaries to N.G.O.S.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
Re: Non-Payment of Salaries to N.G.O.S.

28th July, 1971

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Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
Re: Non-Payment of Salaries to N.G.O.S.

3. किसी तरह का साधन या इलाज भरोसा के लिए वर्तमान में एक अन्य उपकरण के लिए इलाजी रूप से सामग्री अनुशासन नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए मूल्य देखने के लिए अनुशासन दिया जा सकता है। इसके लिए स्वतंत्र एक अनुशासन दिया जा सकता है। इसमें अंतर्निह्यक मार्ग, विनियम अनुशासन के लिए इलाजी रूप से सामग्री अनुशासन किया जा सकता है।
Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy:— Sir, certain Associations of the Government employees and others constituted into what they called as Joint Council of Employees' Unions and Associations of Andhra Pradesh and presented a memorandum on 12-2-1971 containing certain demands including the payment of interim relief to all categories of employees in the State and house rent allowances and city allowances at Central rates for all types of employees including workcharged and contingent staff for all cities and towns, irrespective of population. The employees of certain Unions and Associations of Telengana formed themselves into a Joint Council of Action of Telengana Employees Union and Associations and in their representation dated 29-2-1971 put forth similar demands along with certain others. Both these Councils of employees in their letters dated 20-3-1971 and 29-1-1971 respectively gave notice of an indefinite strike to commence from 12-4-1971 if the Government declined to concede their demands.

On 5th April, I met the representatives of the above bodies and explained to them that the Government of India granted interim relief to their employees pending the report of the Central Pay Commission. The Pay Commission in its Interim Report has made it quite clear that this interim relief should not be treated as dearness allowance or dearness pay and that so far as Andhra Pradesh was concerned the question of granting any interim relief did not arise inasmuch as there was nothing pending consideration and that liberal pay scales have been allowed to the employees only recently. I further suggested that the above demands viz., house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance etc., will be favourably considered. I advised the representatives of the NGOs to ponder over these facts and abstain from participating in the strike and wait for better times to pursue their demands. The NGOs and other employees however went on strike from 12-4-1971. On 20th April the Chief Minister appealed to the striking employees to return to duty while making it clear to them that would receive no pay and allowance for the period they had been on strike and that the period of strike would not be allowed to be converted into leave of any kind. The Chief Minister assured them that if they resumed duty on or before 23-4-1971 the other consequences of unauthorised absence such as break in service would not be enforced. Not only did the employees fail to return to duty but the Associations reiterated their resolve to continue the strike. It was not until the third week of May that the representatives of employees showed an inclination to meet the Government and discuss
their demands. There were discussions with the employees' representatives on 24th May, 1971. During all these discussions, it was made clear that the strike period would not be treated as on duty nor would it be treated as leave of any kind; consequently no pay nor salary of any kind would be admissible.

Sir, in spite of all these things, the Government is actively considering what should be done about this demand of payment of salaries.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Sir, I wish many happy returns to the Chief Minister and at the same time I request him to announce payment of salary for the strike period on this day.

Mr. Speaker:— Has the Chief Minister got any announcement to make? Please consider sympathetically about it.
Calling Attention to matters urgent Public Importance re: Scarcity of Drinking Water and Drought Condition in Kalahasti Taluk.

You know I am a very soft-hearted person. The Government is also a kind-hearted institution. The entire Assembly and therefore I submitted just now, Sir whatever will be done will naturally be done when my friend makes the Budget speech in a couple of days.

RE : SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER AND DROUGHT CONDITION IN KALAHASTI TALUK

Sri P. Thimma Reddy, At the instnence of the Collector, Chittoor the Sub-Collector of Chandragiri visited the villages in Pallam and Kalahasthi West Firkas where acute drinking water scarcity was reported and has stated that there is scarcity of drinking water in several villages in Pallam Firkas and in a few villages in Kalahasti West Firkas. The Sub-Collector instructed the BDO to go ahead with the deepening of drinking water wells in the conventional way in all the cases where it is feasible. However, he observed that deepening has to be taken with the help of deep-well drilling machines.
as there is hard rock in these wells. The District Manager, Agro-Industries, will inspect the wells in advance to know whether the wells can be deepened with the help of deep-well drilling machines. There is no need to supply fodder from outside these firkas as fodder is available in other firkas of the taluk. Openmarket prices of foodgrains are lower than Food Corporation rates. As many as 20 minorirrigation and 3 road works have already been taken up under Rayalaseema Development Scheme in about 2 firkas. Labourers are not willing to work as the wages are considered to be too meagre and as such there is no need for starting any drought relief works. As such the question of grant of dry remission does not arise at this stage. Regarding crop remissions will be granted under the normal rules. The Tahsildar has been asked not to resort to coercive processes in regard to the collection of land revenue and loans. The Collector has instructed the zilla Parishad authorities to utilise rural water supply schemes grants available with the zilla Parishad or with the Samithies for deepening of drinking water wells in these villages in this taluk where acute drinking water scarcity is felt.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: We will certainly consider further
Sir.

RE: NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO THE
TEACHERS OF GUNTUR DISTRICT

Sri P. Thimma Reddy (Signed): We will certainly consider further.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Non-Payment of salaries to the teachers of Guntur Dt.,

THE MINISTER FOR PANCHAYAT RAJ. (Sri Thota Ramaswamy) —

Sir, I beg to make the following statement:

There has been some delay in the payment of salaries to the teachers working in the zilla parishad schools in Guntur. The delay seems to have been mainly in the preparation of pay bills which had to be revised keeping in view the instructions issued by the Government about the treatment of their strike period. The revised pay bills were received by the Zilla Parishad in the first week of July and sent to the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts. From the information obtained on phone, it is learnt that the scrutiny of the pay bills is almost completed. To avoid further delay, telegraphic instructions have been issued to the District Educational Officer, Guntur, that he should see that issue of authorization certificate by the Local Fund Accounts and the issue of cheques is completed on 27-7-1971. His compliance report is awaited, Sir.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Closure of teachers training school NaiduPET, and failure to provide alternate employment to teachers of that school.

RE: CLOSURE OF TEACHERS, TRAINING SCHOOL NAIDUPEET, AND FAILURE TO PROVIDE ALTERNATE EMPLOYMENT TO TEACHERS OF THAT SCHOOL

Sri A. Bhagawantha Rao (ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION) Taking into consideration the large number of trained persons unemployed, say, about 16,000 by the end of 1970-71 and in view of the bleak employment potential for the next two or three years, it was considered that there should be no need to train secondary grade persons for another 2 years, pending examination of the 4th Plan outlay on schemes. In G. O Misc No. 1827 Education dated 3-10-1970, among others, the following orders have been issued.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Closures of teachers, training school, Naidupet, and failure to provide alternate employment to teachers of that school.

1) 35 training schools (25 Government and 10 Aided) shall be kept in abeyance during the year 70-71.

2) Out of the 25 training schools which have secondary sections, 4 training schools (2 Government training schools in Andhra and 2 Government training schools in Telengana) shall be kept in abeyance by shifting the sections to other schools in the district.

3) Aided training schools shall absorb staff rendered surplus as a result of the closure of the training schools in other training institutions belonging to them and if this is not possible they may hand over such surplus staff to the zilla parishad to avoid retrenchment of the staff.

If absorption of the staff of aided training schools in Z. P. is not possible such managements may be permitted to open upper primary schools and attach them to the model primary schools if they have, so that the trained graduates and special teachers may be absorbed.

4. Wherever there are model primary schools attached to the Government training schools they may be handed over to paychayat samithis. In Government Memo No. 3169/12/70 Education dated 20.10.1970 the Government also ratified the action of the D. P. I. in having issued instructions to the D. E. Os. for absorption of the staff rendered surplus on account of the closure of training schools during 1970-71 in Government schools first and when it is not possible in Z.P. schools. As the backlog of trained unemployed personnel in the State still remains to a very great extent unchanged and as the employment opportunities continue to be bleak, the D. P. I. has considered it necessary to stop admission into training schools during the year 1971-72 and in his proceedings No. 493/N1/71 dated 15-2-1971, the D. E. Os. have been informed that there will be no admission in Secondary Grade training schools in the State during this year also, namely, 1971-72. The D. E. Os. have been requested to adjust the staff of the Government training schools first in Government schools where there is need, and wherever it is not possible, in Z. P. schools. They have been requested to inform the managements of private training schools of the above fact and to adjust the staff from the training schools in other schools under their management.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:
re: Pollution of drinking Water in Anakapalli

Now coming to Mr. Muniswamy's motion, this is one of the training schools which is affected during this year due to discontinuing admissions in training schools. No such complaint or representation stating that the teachers have been thrown out of employment has been received by Government. However, instructions have been issued to D. E. O., to see that the orders and instructions on the subject are implemented by the Management of the Training Schools at Nayudupet, Sulurpet Taluk, Nellore Dt.

RE: POLLUTION OF DRINKING WATER IN ANAKAPALLI

Shri Badiyala Bittiri: Abhayam Mahedaya. Anakapalli Batar Sivakasi Scheme 1966 me 99 laks ki laagat bad utrthi gahi. Bhanaa ek shak ka karaawana aur ek binastari h hinn sabhni me bhal ki muunisapallyo ya dijikrest eyeb aneisar ki tarfa ne nistiis bejha gaya. Karyaawano Balo ne 1960 me pani 50 hal parhae nath in pani n chhodne ke liye libhkar dila gaya. Hinn sabhni me jila parvad ko kadam utana ka abhikar hai magar ab tak koii kadam nahi utaya gaya. 1960 me ek karaawae me jisin me rjisthra kovamnestu soothee bhano h. Ek kasala dhuua jisn aangsahar bhanaa pani anulisihis ke liye sensthaa jinihoreh inestyrudh nagpaur ko bejha gaya. Hinn prakar janta de swasth ke saath bhaawad kinya ja raha hain. Sarwara ki tarfa se bhal koii kadam nahi uthta gaya. Bhanaa tak meetihi iitela hai yaha kaha gaya ki diisest abak klhoreen vyada baani jisate panih kharab nahi hooga. Dunhdiy sahaal yaha pedia hata hain ki finta tarfa se vaaham deh swasth ke saath bade bamele
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Pollution of drinking Water in Anakapalli

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari: With reference to the hon'ble Member’s notice, it may be pointed out that the project of supplying protected water to the Anakapalli Municipality (first stage) was undertaken in the year 1960-61 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lakhs, which was completed in March 1962 and handed over to the Municipality in September 1962. The second phase of the work was taken up in the year 1963 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.66 lakhs and was completed in the year 1965. The site for head works i.e., infiltration well and the gallery was in the river Sharada as it was most economical and suitable and further the authorities of the co-operative sugar factory had also given an undertaking that they would not allow the effluents from the factory into the river. It is expected that their report would be made available shortly.

Subsequently it was noticed that the effluents were coming into the river from lagoons which were constructed by the sugar factory on their own land near the flood bank. The Public Health Engineering Department and the Municipality have since been taking precautionary measures to minimise to the extent possible the harmful effects on account of the pollution, by giving extra dosage of chlorine.

The co-operative Sugar Factory authorities have also addressed the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, to suggest remedial measures. The officers have also recently inspected the site and it is expected that their report would be made available shortly. Meanwhile, the District Collector had arranged a meeting with the concerned authorities, i.e., Municipality, the co-operative Sugar factory and a solution has been worked out to let out the effluent through pipes from the factory to the downstream side of the Head works, to avoid pollution. This would be a permanent solution. The estimated expenditure in this regard is Rs. 1.72 lakhs and it has been agreed to share the expenditure in
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance:

re: Lati charge at Chirala.

the ratio of 50:50 by the co-operative sugar factory authorities and the Municipality. The Public Health Engineering Department would undertake this work.

The work will be taken up by the Engineering Department.

Mr. Speaker:— Please see that it is expedited

Sri Mohd. Ibhahim Ali Ansari:— We will try to take it up as early as possible.

RE: LATI CHARGE AT CHIRALA
Calling Attention to metter of urgent Public Importance

re: Latoi charge at Chirala.

28th July, 1971

Attention is drawn to the urgent Public Importance re: Latoi charge at Chirala.

It is requested that:

1. Action be taken to prevent any further occurrences.
2. A full report be submitted on the incident.
3. The necessary measures be taken to ensure safety.

Date: 28th July, 1971

[Signature]

[Name]
Calling Attention to
matters of urgent
Public Importance
re: Lathi Charge at
Chirala.

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Attention to matters of urgent Public Importance re: Lathi Charge at Chirala.

The meeting of the public is hereby called to order.

The Chairperson, after welcoming the members, proceeded to the reading of the agenda.

The first item on the agenda was the report on the Lathi charge at Chirala. The Chairperson stated that the report was prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose.

The committee's report was read out and discussed by the members. The report stated that the Lathi charge was carried out in a violent manner and that the police used excessive force against the peaceful demonstrators.

The members expressed their concern and demanded immediate action to prevent such incidents in the future. They also demanded that the police be held accountable for their actions.

The Chairperson assured the members that appropriate actions would be taken to address the concerns raised.

The meeting was adjourned.

Shri Badri Vishal Pitri: Achay Mahoday. Vara sashti sahhar ki vivedhara sansa hari he, ish cirap se ek bislama pahs karya hai ki aadharth rajgopal ravan sahur ke saath krenya hua hai. Us ke jaanch to hongi he lekin uss vacan tak jo khapaster dha ke liye, vivedhara hai us ke foorn saqer he to karna chahiye.
Calling Attention to
metteers of urgent
Public Importance
re: Latti Charge at
Chirala.

Sri A. Bhagwanath Rao (ON BEHALF OF MINISTER FOR HOME): Sir, differences arose between the Rickshaw-Pullers Association and Rickshaw-Pullers in Chirala on the demands of increase in the daily hire charges from Rs. 2-20 per day. The Rickshaw-Driver refused to pay more than Rs. 2-20 per day to the owners. The Rickshaw-Driver went on strike for a period of one month from 16-5-1971 to 15-6-1971 under the leadership of Sri N. Rajagopal Rao belonging to the Swatantra Party. During this period, the Sub-Collector, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ongole, and the Collector and the Superintendent of Police, Ongole, tried to settle the dispute, but both the parties were uncompromising in their attitude. Even a token increase of 5 P was not agreed to by the Rickshaw drivers. Ultimately, the Rickshaw owners wanted to ply the vehicles by giving them to drivers willing to take the rickshaws from the places concerned outside the hold of the Rickshaw-Driver Association. When 200 rickshaws were taken out on 5-6-1971, about 50 rickshaw-drivers under the leadership of their President, Sri N. Rajagopal Rao, obstructed them and attempted to damage them. They also attacked the rickshaw-drivers by pelting stones and arious situation was created. Immediately, the Inspector of Police, Chirala, with one section of armed reserve police rushed to the place and prevented untoward incidents by taking Sri Rajagopal Rao and 46 persons into custody. Subsequently, they were released. A case in crime number 91/71 under Sections 147, 357 and 341 IPC was registered in Chirala police station and the case is being charged. The allegations that the lathi-charge was made on striking rickshaw-drivers and Sri N. Rajagopal Rao on 5-6-1971 is incorrect.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public Importance: re: Latti Charge at Chirala.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:— The statement is far from true.

Mr. Speaker:— What is it you want to be done now.

Mr. Speaker:— Enquiry by whom?
Business of the House

28th July, 1971

Mr. Speaker :— Business of the House. Now, Mr. Madhavarao, you seem to have raised a point of order regarding delegation of powers of the Speaker to the Deputy Speaker. What is exactly your difficulty?

Sri A. Madhavarao :— What I raised was that the Deputy Speaker can occupy the chair in the absence of the Speaker or alternatively when the office is vacant. The Constitution makes mention only of these two contingencies. I asked whether in pursuance of the delegation he is acting as Speaker; he said it is so. Therefore I said that inasmuch as the relevant Article of the Constitution is clear, the rule relating to delegation would be ultra vires.

Mr. Speaker :— There is absolutely no controversy. When the office is vacant, the Deputy Speaker discharges the functions of the Speaker. When the Speaker is absent, the Deputy Speaker or anybody in the panel of Chairmen — he occupies the chair and conducts the business of the House. When the Speaker is absent, outside the House, under Art. 353 he delegates his powers to the Deputy Speaker for the conduct of the business inside the House, i.e., with regard to approval of the agenda, with regard to admissibility of urgent matters, etc. etc. What is the difficulty now?

Sri A. Madhavarao :— The only point is — when the Constitution makes mention in regard to the circumstances under which the Deputy Speaker could conduct the business and occupy the Chair, can anything be done against such a Constitutional provision?
Mr Speaker:— Whatever the Deputy Speaker has said against the provisions of the Constitution, that is not correct.

Sri A. Madhavarao:— To put it in one word—the office of Speaker cannot be delegated. When the Deputy Speaker said on the floor of the House that he was acting in pursuance of the delegation of powers, my contention was that the office of Speaker cannot be delegated.

Mr. Speaker:— He has not delegated powers to occupy the chair; there you are mistaken. Inside the House, the Deputy Speaker or in his absence any member of the panel of Chairmen occupies the chair and conducts the proceedings of the House. There is no question of delegation of power.

Sri A. Madhavarao:— That is exactly my point. The Deputy Speaker himself said that in pursuance of the delegation he has been occupying the chair.

Mr. Speaker:— I suppose it is clear now.

Sri A. Madhavarao:— Let me make myself also clear. Can the office of Speaker be delegated or not. The point is—by virtue of delegation of powers neither the Deputy Speaker nor any member of the panel of Chairmen occupies the chair. By virtue of the Constitutional provision they occupy the chair.

Mr. Speaker:— So it is not by virtue of delegation. The question of delegation of powers of the Speaker arises only with regard to passing orders outside the House by the Deputy Speaker and not by any Member.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Because you were not there; the only short sentence of mine is this.

Mr. Speaker:— You are trying to make out, simply because the Deputy Speaker said something in contravention of the Constitution. All right. There is an end of it.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Whether the office of the Speaker can be delegated or not is the point here.

Mr. Speaker:— The office of the Speaker is created under the Constitution. There is no question of delegating the office.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— That is exactly my point. Under these circumstances has the Speaker delegated any powers or all powers to the Deputy Speaker. If it is not so the question does not arise. He almost acted as a Speaker. Is it not the position Sir?
Mr. Speaker:— Where is the doubt about it?

Sir A. Madhava Rao:— The question arises because of the Speaker delegating powers to the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Speaker:— The Speaker has delegated powers not for conducting the business inside the House, but for conducting the business outside the House in connection with the business to be transacted inside the House. As I told you...........

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— There is no provision.

Mr. Speaker:— When the Speaker is absent, who has to approve the Agenda?

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— The Deputy Speaker.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— That is what I am saying. There is no question of delegation.

Mr. Speaker:— With regard to work outside the House, unless he is delegated powers, he has no powers to do. Therefore, I do not agree. The Constitution is very clear.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— What is the provision under which the delegation is made under the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker:— Art. 352. This is with regard to the delegation of powers outside the House. It is also clear in Art. 181. There is no provision in the Constitution with regard to the delegation of powers outside the House.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Because the Speaker is absent,

Mr. Speaker:— Kindly go through the wording of the Constitution. During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting at the Assembly,—that is, when the Assembly is in Session.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— 'Sitting' means not the leave vacancy

Mr. Speaker:— That is, when the Assembly is going on. That is in the leave vacancy when the Assembly is going on.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— The question now is that when the leave vacancy is there the Deputy Speaker is automatically entitled to exercise the powers.

Mr. Speaker:— Not all the powers for conducting the business inside the House.
Sri A. Madhava Rao:— Even otherwise. Now there are.......

Mr. Speaker:— Please do not try to confuse the matters so far as the conduct of business inside the House is concerned, the Constitution makes it very clear with regard to the conduct of business outside the House, the Speaker has got to delegate the powers to the Deputy Speaker, under Rule 53 of the Assembly Rules.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:— It cannot be any delegation of powers. The question therefore, is now under the Constitution they have not made any distinction between the words 'outside' and 'inside'. I was simply mentioning. I am not saying anything against the Ruling given by the Speaker. But so far as I am concerned, in this the Constitution does not say any performance of the Deputy Speaker outside or inside. Whenever the Speaker is absent, whenever the Assembly is there, automatically he is entitled to assume all the powers of the Speaker. That is why............

Mr. Speaker:— Under the Rules you admit that the Speaker has not certain powers outside the House with regard to the approval of the Agenda, with regard to admitting all urgent matters etc.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: All these things, in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker can do.

Mr. Speaker: No. When the Speaker's office is vacant, he can do it but not when the Speaker is absent.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: So far as the vacancy and absence are concerned, he is..........

Mr. Speaker: The Office of Speaker is vacant either due to the afflux of time or by resignation. Whatever it may be vacancy is different from absence.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: So far as I am concerned and the Constitution is concerned, all the powers exercised by the Deputy Speaker without the delegation of powers as such is in contravention of the Constitution. Of course there is the Ruling.

Mr. Speaker: My Ruling is based under the Rules. The Speaker exercises certain powers under the rules, that is, the powers which he exercises under the rules a part from what is there for the conduct of the business inside the House. He delegates to the Deputy Speaker.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: Art. 280 is controlled by Art. 108.
Mr. Speaker: Art. 353 is very clear. The Speaker may by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker all or any of his powers under the rules. The powers under the rules he delegates.

Sri K. Ramanadham (Mudinapalli): I wanted to make it clear that it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution to draw a difference between the time when the Assembly is in sitting and otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: They make a distinction between the sitting and the vacancy. There is absolutely no ambiguity about it.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE


Amendment to clause 3 (2) of Rule 7 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules 1961.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu: Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to lay on the Table as required under Sub-Section 2 of section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960, a copy of the Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 284, General Administration (Services. D) Department, dated 30-3-1970 making certain amendment to clause (iii) of sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings.

G. O. Ms. No. 1383 Revenue dated 7-12-1970.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy, Minister for Revenue: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-Section (2) of Section II of the Andhra Pradesh Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act, 1963, a copy of the Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1383, Revenue, dated 7-12-1970 published at page 1431 of part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.
Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971.


Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao, Minister for Handlooms: Sir, on behalf of the Home Minister I beg to lay on the Table copies of the Notification issued in G.O Ms. No. 802, Home (General-B) Department, dated 19-6-1971 containing the Rules framed under the Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Sugar Cane crop Land Revenue Assessment (Repeal) Bill, 1971.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Sugar Cane Crop Land Revenue Assessment (Repeal) Bill, 1971".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Sugar Cane Crop Land Revenue Assessment (Repeal) Bill, 1971.

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: I must find out Sir. We are anxious to complete this. I am expecting the copies by the evening.

Mr. Speaker: Then in that case, we will take it up for consideration tomorrow. You undertake to get them printed by this evening. It will be taken up tomorrow.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1971

Sri Krishna Murthy :— పొట్టుబెడ ప్రశ్నత్రం ముగించండి. ఆదాయ కొరకు కేంద్ర నియోగిత పద్ధతి నియంత్రణ ప్రశ్నత్రం తెలిపింది. ఆదాయ కొరకు కేంద్ర నియోగిత పద్ధతి నియంత్రణ ప్రశ్నత్రం తెలిపింది.
Government Bills. 28th July, 1971

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bills, 1971

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bills, 1971
Government Bills.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bills.
1971 (Passed.)

(1) రాజసభ సమావేశం : అంతర్భాగం, అందానాధికయం సిద్ధమైన రోజు

d. రాగ్రామ తెమంయతకు సిద్ధమైన రోజు ఉండదు. పరిస్థితి అనేక రోజుల పట్టికను పట్టుపు అది అంతర్భాగం, అవి ఇది యాంధాన నాణ్యం దింది చేసుకోవాలి. ఆ

(2) రాగ్రామాల సమావేశం : అంతర్భాగం సిద్ధమైన రోజు ఉండదు.
Government Bills
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ముద్రితం, రాష్ట్రంలో రాజధాని. ధనానం తొలగితానికి లభిస్తుంది అనేది వారితో. సంచాలక 10 లక్షలు రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయడానికి. యాదాద్రి వాతావరణం ఉండి నాయకుడు మరో తగిన సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది. అందుకే యొక్కను వ్యాపార పరిస్థితి లో ఒక మరియు విధానసభ లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ విభాగం లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది. అందుకే యొక్కను వ్యాపార పరిస్థితి లో ఒక మరియు విధానసభ లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ విభాగం లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది. అందుకే యొక్కను వ్యాపార పరిస్థితి లో ఒక మరియు విధానసభ లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ విభాగం లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది. అందుకే యొక్కను వ్యాపార పరిస్థితి లో ఒక మరియు విధానసభ లో సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ విభాగం లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది. అందుకే యొక్కను వ్యాపార పరిస్థితి లో ఒక మరియు విధానసభ లో సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ విభాగం లోని సంచాలకుడి లేదా విధానసభ కేంద్రం మాత్రమానికి రూ. 5 లక్షలు తయారు చేయాలనే యొక్కను లభిస్తుంది.
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5 2. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed)

5 3. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed)

5 4. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed)

5 5. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed)
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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— According to this Bill all alienations after 5-6-71 are null and void. Prior to that they are valid.

What would be his position. He should have got then and there. Any advocate can give advice on that. What is the position?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— According to this Bill all alienations after 5-6-71 are null and void. Prior to that they are valid.

What would be his position. He should have got then and there.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971

Any advocate can give advice that it could be purchased.

No. I am telling you. According to this Bill all alienations after 5-6-71 are null and void. Prior to that they are valid.

Purchasing after 5-6-71 is prohibited.

Prior to 5-6-71 it was valid.

This Bill is applicable from 5-6-71 onwards.

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of this Bill?

2. How does this Bill affect property alienations?

3. What are the implications of this Bill on existing property transactions?

4. Is there any grace period for existing transactions?

5. What are the consequences of non-compliance with this Bill?

6. How will the government ensure enforcement of this Bill?

7. Are there any exemptions for certain categories of property?

8. What is the role of the judiciary in enforcing this Bill?

Answer:

1. The purpose of this Bill is to control the concentration of agricultural land and ensure equitable distribution.

2. This Bill affects all alienations of agricultural land after 5-6-71, making them null and void. Prior to that, they are valid.

3. Existing property transactions prior to 5-6-71 are unaffected by this Bill.

4. There is no grace period for existing transactions.

5. Non-compliance with this Bill can lead to legal action and penalties.

6. The government will ensure enforcement through regulatory mechanisms and legal action.

7. There are no exemptions for certain categories of property.

8. The judiciary will enforce this Bill by interpreting and applying its provisions in relevant cases.
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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendments) Bill, 1971 (Passed.)

Mr. Speaker:— There are two amendments of Sri Vavila Gopalakrishnayya. The first one is in the name of Sri Vavila Gopalakrishnayya and Sri C. V. K. Rao. I will put it to vote.

The question is;

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee." The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— I will now put the main motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holding (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

clause 2

3. K. Brahmananda Reddy:— There is no prohibition. What I am submitting is, the type of the orchard, the type of sugar cane farm and other things, will be taken into consideration, as such of those as cannot be used for the type of legitimate public activity certainly will be considered.
Mr. Speaker:— The question is:
"In the proviso to clause 2 for the words 'or disposed of' substitute the words 'for distributing to the landless poor cost free.'"

The amendment was negatived.

Sri N. Raghava Reddi:— Sir, I move:

"Add the following proviso in clause 2:

'Provided that where any tenant is in possession of such land, he tenant will be given first option to purchase the same at the rate specified under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.'"

Mr. Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"Add the following proviso in clause 2:

'Provided that where any tenant is in possession of such land, the tenant will be given first option to purchase the same at the rate specified under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.'"

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

Sri N. Raghava Reddi:— Sir, I move:

"Add the following proviso to clause 4:"
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Ceiling on Agricultural
Holdings (Second
Amendment) Bill
1971 (Passed.)

"Provided that if such alience for value happens to be a
person having less than a family holdings, his rights under such
contract will not be affected and the holding of such alienor shall
be computed unaffected by such alienation."

Mr. Speaker:— Amendment moved.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

"Add the following proviso to clause 4.—

"Provided that if such alience for value happens to be a
person having less than a family holding his rights under such
contract will not be affected and the holding of such alienor shall
be computed unaffected by such alienation."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:

"That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5, 6, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:

"That clauses 5, 6, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5, 6, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added
to the Bill.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— Sir, I move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1971, be passed."

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1971, be passed."

The motion was adopted.
The INDIANSTAMP (ANDHRA PRADESH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1971.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— Sir, I beg to move,

"That the Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Sir, there is not much to speak about this. This amendment has already been brought forward in other States. It affords a facility to stop evasion of income to Government by under-valuation. This is a simple Bill and I request the House to permit this to be passed without much discussion.

Mr. Speaker:— motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:— motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:— motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—During the time available to the House, if the Bill is passed, well and good. Otherwise, it will go to the next session.
The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Historical context and legislative process.

A detailed analysis of the bill's implications and amendments.

The bill's significance and its impact on the legal framework.

Conclusion and final remarks on the bill's enactment.
The Indian Stamp 28th July 1971
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: —This Bill should be passed into law in this sitting. The Speaker may also consider......

Mr. Speaker:—Let us start the discussion,
(Sri K Ramanatham in the Chair.)

...
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The Andhra Pradesh
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Holdings (Second
Amendment) Bill.
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The Andhra Pradesh
Ceiling on Agricultural
Holdings (Second
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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971

The bill aims to amend the existing law to provide more flexibility in determining the ceiling on agricultural holdings. It introduces a new formula for calculating the ceiling based on the average productivity of the land. The new provisions are intended to ensure fair distribution of land and to promote agricultural development. The bill also includes provisions to protect small and marginal farmers from exploitation. It is expected to be a significant step towards addressing land-related issues in the state.
The Andhra Pradesh
Ceiling on Agricultural
Holdings (Second
Amendment) Bill.
1971 (Passed.)

"The District Registrar shall fix the value in the village taking into consideration the good and bad quality of the lands and the market value so fixed shall be the market value for purposes of this Act" (Section 8).

(i) Remarks:

(a) The District Registrar shall fix the value in the village taking into consideration the good and bad quality of the lands and the market value so fixed shall be the market value for purposes of this Act.

The District Registrar shall fix the value in the village taking into consideration the good and bad quality of the lands and the market value so fixed shall be the market value for purposes of this Act."
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed.)

The transfer is chargeable with advalorem duty, in respect of the said consideration or the market value of the property transferred whichever is higher".

The transfer is chargeable with advalorem duty, in respect of the said consideration or the market value of the property transferred whichever is higher."
Government Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendments) Bill, 1971 (Passed.)

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we have got very good provision where you can collect the market value. If there is no market value or under valuation, you have got the machinery. You gear up the machinery instead of coming up with this Bill.
Government Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment Bill. 1971 (Passed)

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment Bill. 1971 (Passed)
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పాటే సాధారణ నాగిన, ఇప్పుడు కాలంలో పాటు సంసారం చేయడానికి ఉండాలని, అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఇది అనేక ప్రభావాలను ముగించాయి. అందుకంటే అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఆయనలు ఫ్రెంచ్ లో వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఇది అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఇది అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. 5 రోజులు కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. 10 రోజులు కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఇది అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు. ఇది అంటే అంటే వాటిని కలిగివెళ్లడానికి పాటించారు.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed.)

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 (Passed.)

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Sri C. V. K. Rao:—One clarification. Sir, I wish to know from the hon. member who just spoke whether he is supporting the Bill or opposing it.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:—I am opposing the Bill.

Sri V. K. Rao:—One clarification. Sir, I wish to know from the hon. member who just spoke whether he is supporting the Bill or opposing it.
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(మంత్రి ప్రభుత్వం: స్థాయి, ఇతర విభాగాల యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు. ఇతర విభాగాలు ఉపయోగపడుతున్న యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు. కానీ థాలియను ఉపయోగపడుతున్న యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు.

1. మ. పారిష్టమన్య: సూచించిన అది ఎలా ప్రారంభించారో?
2. మ. పారిష్టమన్య: సూచించిన అది ఎలా ప్రారంభించారో?
3. మ. పారిష్టమన్య: సూచించిన అది ఎలా ప్రారంభించారో?

మ. పారిష్టమన్య: అది ప్రతి దినాన్ని, కూడా యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు. ఏమిటి యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు. అయితే థాలియను ఉపయోగపడుతున్న యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు. కానీ థాలియను ఉపయోగపడుతున్న యొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ఉపయోగించాలని భావించారు.

Section 5. Omitted:— Subsection (5) has been omitted, to bring it into line with the 1899 Act, and the new subsection (5A) has been inserted, following the suggestion made by Hon'ble Member Shri N. Chandernath. The new subsection (5A) provides—

"Where a certificate has been given under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the said Act, the stamp duties in respect of the instrument on which the certificate was so given shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in the said Act, be free from the said duties."
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Sir, I fail to understand why this amending bill has been brought before this House. The whole object seems to be to squeeze the people, while registering any instrument of conveyance, exchange, gift, partition or settlement, and these people would be mostly ordinary people. And in order to get as much indirect tax or money as possible for the Government, I presume the Government has come forward with this Bill. It is unfair; I consider it is also an immoral piece of legislation.

The Central Government has laid down that stamp duty has to be paid on the value of property; from time immemorial, perhaps in the latter part of nineteenth century, this legislation was passed during the British regime. Later some of the Governments and Mr. Brahmananda Reddi and others think that they have become much cleverer, and that cleverness has come to this stage of imposing a severe burden on the people. After all, stamp duty is chargeable on any instrument of conveyance, exchange, gift, partition or settlement; it has to be paid on the value of property; and what is the value of the property? Are there two values of property? Or, are there as many values of the property as bankruptcy of the Government permits it to degenerate? I think no sane legislator can permit of such a piece of legislation to be foisted on the people.

Stamp duty is fixed on the value of the property and on the person who purchases it. But when there is a doubt, what is that value and how is it arrived at? Naturally there is a machinery already which decides it. I fail to understand why the Government should now say that market value should be decide. One day it may be original value; another day it may be transferable value; another day it may be September value or November value; so it is totally irrational. There is no meaning in trying to import into legislation of this type what the value of the property is.

The party concerned has got to pay the stamp duty: That is a source of income for the Government and as such it is unfortunate.
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that the Government have brought forward this piece of legislation particularly on this day.

Now, the ruling party which comes forward with this piece of legislation makes an assumption that there is evasion of stamp duty. That means, without stamp duty no instrument could be presented, i.e. instrument of conveyance, exchange, gift, partition or settlement. I would ask, what happened to the machinery of the Government? There is a machinery of the Government which ought to have avoided that evasion. If it is imported into this legislation, what is called market value, then alone the evasion could be avoided. In other words, the Government is bringing forward a retrograde piece of legislation which is harmful to the ordinary people. A piece of legislation must be clearcut and definite. What is the definition of market value? The definition is that necessary machinery would be created by the Government to decide the market value. That means, it depends on the whims and fancies and all vagaries of bureaucratic administration. Should a sane legislator permit the vagaries and periodical decisions of the authorities concerned? It cannot be. A Legislation is that which in fact gives a clearcut definition. Should any legislation come into force which leaves a particular thing to the vagaries, to the moods and fancies of the authority concerned? If that is permitted, such an administration would be an anarchic administration; such an administration would be a bureaucratic administration; such administration would also be a repressive administration; in other words, such an administration would be an exploiting administration. There appears to be an intention to import into this legislation a thing that is vague, a thing that is coercive and a thing that is exploitive. We cannot permit such an import to be made. Therefore, when there is a doubt about the market value, it goes to a machinery and for that there is the Collector, the Tahsildar or some other revenue officer. So it becomes a perpetual litigation and perpetual suffering to the common man. I am not taking of the administration that is totally corrupt; it is corrupt, no doubt. Therefore, the Government is bringing a perpetual exploiting system into this piece of legislation. Only Mr. Brahmananda Reddi is wise for the entire country of 40 crores of people. He says that six states have got such an Act. It is only six States in the country. How is it that other States have not thought of this? Why don't you be wiser? Why should you bring such a stupid bill.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi :— Are you opposing or supporting the Bill?

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— I am opposing (Laughter). It imposes a burden on the people. Secondly, the people will be subjected to the vagaries and mis-conceptions of the administrative machinery. The Government might think that it would get Rs. 1 or 2 crores. But they won't get it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— The Government may feel that it might get share of one crore or two crores or some money. It also won't get it. It is only in fact following a shadow and on the other hand what the Government of Sri Brahmanandareddi, at the moment, gets is small. The second instance is the suffering of the people and the third instance is the corrupt machinery. As such I am opposing this Bill. When that goes to the Select Committee, it should discuss threadbare that this should be dropped. I hope the Government would be wise enough to drop it.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— Sir, I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted with the following members:

2. .. P. Thimma Reddy, Minister for Revenue.
3. .. Venkataratnam Naidu.
4. .. Raghava Reddy.
5. .. K. V Gangadhar.
6. .. Nageswararao.
7. .. P, Sreeramulu.
8. .. Venkatarao (Krishna District)
9. .. Gaddenna.
10. .. A. Venkata Reddy.
11. .. A. Madan Mohan.
12. .. Pragada Kotaiah.
13. .. Y. Venkatarao.
14. .. A. Madhavarao.
15. .. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya,
The Select Committee should submit its report before 20th August, 71.

Mr. Speaker: MOTION moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman:— The question is:

“That the Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971 be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the following 15 members:

Sri K. Brahmaoanda Reddy, Sri P. Thimma Reddy, Sri Sriramulu

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman:— Under Rule 223 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, I appoint Sri P. Thimma Reddy, Minister for Revenue to be the Chairman of the Select Committee. I now request the Minister for Revenue to move the Andhra Pradesh Encroachment Bill.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH LAND ENCROACHMENTS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL 1968.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— Sir, I seek permission from you to present the Bill on this Encroachment Amendment Bill for taking it up for discussion. There is a small amendment which will be presented in due course.

Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachments (Second Amendment) Bill 1968 be taken up for consideration”:

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:— Are you opposing or supporting the Bill?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I am opposing (Laughter). It imposes a burden on the people. Secondly, the people will be subjected to the vagaries and mis-conceptions of the administrative machinery. The Government might think that it would get Rs. 1 or 2 crores. But they won't get it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— The Government may feel that it might get share of one crore or two crores or some money. It also won't get it. It is only in fact following a shadow and on the other hand what the Government of Sri Brahmanandareddi, at the moment, gets is small. The second instance is the suffering of the people and the third instance is the corrupt machinery. As such I am opposing this Bill. When that goes to the Select Committee, it should discuss threadbare that this should be dropped. I hope the Government would be wise enough to drop it.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— Sir, I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted with the following members:

3. " Venkataratnam Naidu.
7. " P. Sreeramulu.
8. " Venkatarao (Krishna District)
11. " A. Madan Mohan.
15. " Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.
The Select Committee should submit its report before 20th August, 71.

Mr. Speaker: MOTION moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman:— The question is:

“That the Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971 be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the following 15 members:

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Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachments (Second Amendment) Bill 1968 be taken up for consideration”;

Mr. Chairman:— Motion moved.
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land Encroachments
(Second Amendment)
Bill 1968.

Mr. Chairman: It is not for discussion now.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao: Here he is making a statement again. He has given a statement to the Speaker. It should not be considered in the Assembly which is going on now. Let the matter be sent back to the Regional Committee.
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Land Encroachments
(Second Amendment)
Bill 1968.

Mr. Chairman : It will be considered.

Sri A. Madan Mohan : I disagree with the Hon'ble Member Mr. Rajeswara Rao to say that it should be sent back to the Regional Committee. It is an unanimous resolution and it has been moved here. Hon'ble Minister has any difference of opinion......

Mr. Chairman : There is nothing for discussion now.
The Andhra Pradesh (land Encroachment) (Second Amendment Bill 1968.

సాధన, చీతి ఎం. కేన్సిదుప అంటేందుకు కాడను చేసినాం ప్రత్యేకం. ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ జంట, అందరో అంటేందుకు సాధనం యొక్క ప్రత్యేకంగా కాడను చేసినాం ప్రత్యేకం. అందొ అంటేందుకు, తెలుగు అడిగినాం తిముందగా. జంట లో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ జంట అంటేందుకు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ జంట అంటేందుకు అంటేందుకు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ జంట అంటేందుకు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ జంట అంటేందుకు తిముందగా.
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I am sorry to point out the mistake. As you know, it cannot be interfered with. It is purely a local affair. You cannot interfere. It is an interference of politicians. They say, 'And it cannot be interfered with. It is purely a local affair. You cannot interfere. It is an interference of politicians.' Even though I belong to the Ruling Congress Party, I strongly oppose to its diverting the power from Government to Collector which is a derogatory step. It is not a progressive step.

When it is useful for public purpose, it should be done. When it is necessary, there is no necessity to have prestige in the matter so far as Government is concerned, let it be postponed or let us think in the next meeting and consult all M. L. As. whether it is good or not. I request the Hon. Minister to postpone this Bill so that some thing can be done in this matter.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Is it on the Bill from that side?

Mr. Speaker:— This Bill is coming on from 1968. It is three years old. Can't you wait for another one year or so?

Mr. Speaker:— The Government is reserving its power of reviewing...
The Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachments (Second Amendment) Bill 1968.

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this. I am putting this to your notice. In the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971 in clause 3 add the following sub-section. New section 12 (a).

The State Government may at any time call for and examine the records relating to any decision or order passed or proceeding taken by any officer under this Act and may, if they are satisfied that such decision or order or proceeding is illegal, improper or irregular or such order any reference there to, as they think fit, they may stay any execution of any such decision or proceedings pending, in the exercise of their powers under the sub-section.

I think there is sufficient place to receive any objections or any illegalties or irrelevent things that are being committed by any officer.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— These are powers now taken, Sir. My submission is one thing. There is no government functioning at the village level. We have got a first class machinery. But it does not function at the village level. That is the unfortunate position today. That is why the Government is taking up so many steps now to see that there things should function properly to the satisfaction of the poor people for whose sake the Government is functioning.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy:— of the Government and that has to be tackled by two ways. The official machinery must move into the village and then see what is happening. The Non-official machinery, all the political parties or individuals or representatives, they must get into touch the area and see what is going on.

We are trying our best to give life to the village level administration, make every bone or farmer know what land he has, the agricultural land, S. No. extent etc. The
Record of Rights Bill was moved by the Chief Minister. I should say every member is taking interest in what is happening in the village level. Then what you are finding out and what you are bringing to the notice is just 1% or so. There is so much more to be brought to the notice.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— It is with a purpose, a good purpose. We are trying to do it. If it does not function properly, in the next session we shall withdraw it. After all it is a privilege of this House to repeal any Act. So give us a chance. Three years back this was got ready and it was awaiting introduction in this House.
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Bill 1968.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— May I request that this should be passed during this session.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is that a number of members got some doubt that this Bill will have for reaching consequences. That is their apprehension and naturally they want this Bill to be considered at length.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— But it can be discussed in the House now, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— You are of the opinion, But in practice, this Bill when implemented is going to cause some hardship, then the House considers the question of repealing it. But before passing it why don't you consider, instead of doing a hasty thing and then retracing.

Shri P. Thimma Reddi:— Our only anxiety is that these lands which are under the occupation of the ineligible shivaijama-dars in some places........

Mr. Speaker:— This is only with regard to one class of lands you are referring to. There are number of encroachments. Please think over it.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— Any way, we are meeting to-morrow. I will submit to the House to-morrow morning immediately we begin business.

Mr. Speaker:— He wants some inspiration.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— For withdrawal?

Mr. Speaker:— For coming to a final decision.

Now the House stands adjorned to 4 P. M. to-day, the 28th Julv. 1971.
Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans by Nationalised Banks,

AFTERNOON (4.00 P. M.)

(Sri G. Venkata Reddi in the Chair) Mr. CHAIRMAN: There is no quorum. We shall now adjourn and meet again at 4.15 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past Four of the clock.

(Sri G. Venkata Reddi in the Chair)

DISCUSSION ON CREDIT TO AGRICULTURISTS AND ARTISANS BY NATIONALISED BANKS.

(i) The Chairman : — There is no quorum. We shall now adjourn and meet again at 4.15 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

The House reassembled at fifteen minutes past Four of the clock.

(ii) The Chairman : — It means the information has not been received.
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Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans By Nationalised Banks.

ప్రత్యేకితం ఆ సంపాదన పదార్థములు అర్ఘయిత వైభవాన్ని ఎంచుకునే బ్యాంకులు ఆదేశానికి సమ్మేధించేందుకు ప్రారంభం చేస్తుంటాం.

సహస్రవదన పరిశోధన జీవితం కుటుంబం ఉంది.

ఈ సాధనం కూడా ఎంచుకునే బ్యాంకులు ఆధారంగా సంయోగాన్ని ఎంచుకునే బ్యాంకులు ఆదేశానికి సమ్మేధించేందుకు ప్రారంభం చేస్తుంటాం.

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To Agriculturists and
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ప్రస్తుతానికం కేంద్రానికి ప్రవేశం చేసిన నేడు. ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక నమోదు చేసినా, అతను సందర్భం లో ప్రత్యేక నమోదు చేసినా.

మేడిడి ప్రదేశంలో ప్రత్యేక సమయానికి ప్రవేశం చేసినా, అతను సందర్భం లో ప్రత్యేక నమోదు చేసినా.

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ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక నమోదు చేసినా, అతను సందర్భం లో ప్రత్యేక నమోదు చేసినా.
Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans By Nationalised Banks.

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300 crore was sanctioned to agriculturists. 80% of money was given at 1% interest. Nationalised Banks offered 15% interest. 30% was given for the next 10 years. 63% of money was to be paid in 15 years. Self employed persons like handloom workers were given 2% interest. Nationalised Banks gave 3.5% interest at 4 years. The rate was 3.5% for self-employed persons.

1. (paragraph)
Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans by Nationalised Banks,

పరిశ్రామ పాదానికి సమయంలో సంపాదన వాటా సంఖ్యలు. పాటు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు సాగునీరు లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన కోసం సంపాదకులు లేదు. మరియు ఆసగాను పనిచేసిన సాధనములు సంపాదనలను కేసరి చేయాలి. ఈ రైతుల పాదరికి లోచన సంస్కృతి అందం లేదు. మరియు సంపాదకు పనిచేసిన సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు సంపాదకులు లేదు. మరియు సంపాదకు పనిచేసిన సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు.

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యు. ఐథిపత్తి: — పరిశ్రామ పాదానికి సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు?

యు. పండితుడు: — సంపాదనతో సంపాదకు లేదు. సంపాదన అంగానే సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు.

యు. ఐథిపత్తి: — పరిశ్రామ పాదానికి లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు. సాధనములు సంపాదన చేయడానికి లక్షణాలు లేదు.
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On the topic of agriculture, how can we assure the farmers of timely credit at a nominal interest? The interest rate is a critical factor in the decision of the farmers. The banks have to ensure that the interest rates are fair and reasonable. This will help in promoting agriculture and ensuring food security. The farmers have to be given the necessary support to grow crops and produce. The banks have to play a significant role in this regard.

In conclusion, the banks have to ensure that the farmers get the necessary credit at a reasonable interest rate. This will help in promoting agriculture and ensuring food security. The banks have to play a significant role in this regard.

(Translation of a text in another language)

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(Signature)

6th July, 1971

Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans By Nationalised Banks.

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The banks have to ensure that the farmers get the necessary credit at a reasonable interest rate. This will help in promoting agriculture and ensuring food security. The banks have to play a significant role in this regard.

(Signature)
Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists And Artisans by Nationalised Banks.

Mr. Chairman:— Now, the Finance Minister will reply. (At this stage, the Finance Minister rose to speak and several Members stood up asking the Chair to give them an opportunity to speak).

1. Member:— As per which norms is credit being allotted?

2. Chair:—]
Discussion On Credit To Agriculturists and Artisans by Nationalised Banks,

Mr. Chairman:— All-right. I shall give two minutes for each Member and there are ten Members to speak.

Now, Sri K. Butheiah:

1. Mr. Butheiah (Hyderabad):— Agriculturists and artisans are not able to take advantage of the schemes on agriculture and artisans. The schemes are such that they do not agree with the agriculturists and artisans. The agriculturists and artisans are not able to get any benefit from these schemes. In my opinion, some schemes should be changed so that agriculturists and artisans can benefit from them.

2. Mr. Butheiah (Hyderabad):— The schemes should be changed so that agriculturists and artisans can benefit from them. The agriculturists and artisans are not able to get any benefit from these schemes. In my opinion, some schemes should be changed so that agriculturists and artisans can benefit from them.
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To Agriculturists and Artisans By Nationalised Banks.

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HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION OF CANE RATES OF THE SUGAR FACTORIES.

3. (Proposed): — Actually, cane sucker's rates in different sections have been substantially higher. The workers in different sections have been affected by the cane rates. In the first section, cane rates are fixed at 33 turums. In the second section, cane rates are fixed at 30 turums. In the third section, cane rates are fixed at 28 turums. In the fourth section, cane rates are fixed at 25 turums. In the fifth section, cane rates are fixed at 22 turums. In the sixth section, cane rates are fixed at 20 turums. In the seventh section, cane rates are fixed at 18 turums. In the eighth section, cane rates are fixed at 16 turums.
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates Of The Sugar Factories.

28th July, 1971

Of The Sugar Factories.

(1) What is the rate of cane payment?

(2) Is the rate of cane payment consistent across all factories?

(3) What steps are being taken to ensure fair rates for cane payment?

(4) How is the cane rate calculated?

(5) What are the implications of the cane rate for the farmers?
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates
Of The Sugar Factories

28th July, 1971

Will the recommend to the Central Government to fix minimum of Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 for cane rates.

1. Mr. Sarma: — First, we require to support the cane rates. After the cane rates, we can buy large amounts of cane. However, if the cane rates are low, we can also buy large amounts of cane. The cane rates should be increased to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more. We need to increase the cane rates to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more. If the cane rates are increased, we will be able to buy large amounts of cane. Therefore, we should increase the cane rates to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more.

2. Mr. Reddy: — Second, we must support the cane rates. After the cane rates, we can buy large amounts of cane. However, if the cane rates are low, we can also buy large amounts of cane. The cane rates should be increased to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more. We need to increase the cane rates to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more. If the cane rates are increased, we will be able to buy large amounts of cane. Therefore, we should increase the cane rates to Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 or more.
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates
Of The Sugar Factories.

ప్రపంచానికి మీదుగా కుడి తులనలు,
రెండు వరుసల రెండు సుగర్,
అంతకంటే 100 రూపాయాల్లో చిత్తి
చాలా ఆదానాలు ఉన్నారు అగ్నిభువాలు. 4 రూపాయాల్లో 110 రూపాయాల్లో రాణా వైపు దుకానాలు చాలా ఆదానాలు ఉన్నారు. రెండు రుగ్గు 70 రూపాయాల్లో చాలా ఆదా ఉంది. పండుగ రుగ్గుబాటం దుకానాలు మరింత ఎక్కడ చాలా ఆదా ఉన్నాయి. దేశం మీదుగా వాసిలు రెండు రూపాయాల్లో లాంటి దుకానాలు చాలా ఆదా ఉంది. మరింత రూపాయాల్లో చాలా ఆదా ఉన్నాయి.

ప్రపంచ విశ్వస్తాపం (పాంచ) :— నేల, మీదుగా విశ్వస్తాపం చేసిన రెండు సుగర్ సంస్థలు,
అంతకంటే 600 రూపాయాల్లో అభిషేకించినాయి. 400 రూపాయాల్లో రెండు సంస్థలు అభిషేకించారు, అప్పుడు
550, అంతకంటే 160, మరింత రూపాయాల్లో 600, అంతకంటే
1200-రూపాయాల్లో సంస్థలు అభిషేకించారు. దీనిని విరాళం చెందిన 30 సంస్థలు
రూపాయాలు అభిషేకించాయి. దీనిలో ప్రపంచ విశ్వస్తాపం చేసిన రెండు సంస్థలు
100 రూపాయాల్లో అభిషేకించారు. దీనిలో ప్రపంచ
1500-రూపాయాల్లో రేట్ చేసినారు. ఇవి ఉన్నాయి 100
సంస్థలు చాలా ఆదా ఉన్నాయి. దీనిలో 100
సంస్థలు రేట్ చేసిన సంస్థలు Rate fix చేసినారు.
దీనిలో ప్రపంచ విశ్వస్తాపం చేసిన రెండు సంస్థలు
ఆధారంగా రేట్ సాధారణ మెయిల్ మార్క్చుడు మరింత రూపాయాలు రేట్ చేసినారు. దీనిలో 20
సంస్థలు రేట్ చేసిన పరిస్థితి ఎంతో సమానం కాగా, దీనిలో ప్రపంచ రేట్
విశ్వస్తాపం చేసినారు. దీనిలో ప్రపంచ విశ్వస్తాపం చేసిన రెండు సంస్థలు
రేట్ చేసినారు.
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates Of The Sugar Factories.

28th July, 1971

Discussion On Cane Rates Of The Sugar Factories.

The meeting started at 100 minutes past 11. The agenda for the meeting was to discuss the cane rates for the sugar factories. The discussion was led by the chairman who asked the members to share their views on the matter.

The chairman mentioned that the cane rates were a crucial aspect of the sugar industry, and any changes in these rates could have significant implications for the farmers and the factories.

The members discussed the current rates and their adequacy, and it was agreed that the rates needed to be increased to compensate for the rising costs of production.

It was also proposed that a committee be formed to review the cane rates periodically and ensure that they remain fair and reasonable.

The meeting ended with a consensus that the cane rates should be increased, and the committee should be set up to review them regularly.
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates
Of The Sugar Factories.

28th July, 1971

To discuss the cane rates of the sugar factories.

The discussion focused on the rates of cane for the period 1967-68 to 1971-72. The rates varied, with a range of 100 to 110 rupees per tonne. The average rate was around 105 rupees per tonne.

The discussion also touched on the impact of weather conditions on cane production and the need for consistent rates to ensure fair compensation for farmers.

Other factors such as the cost of production, the demand for sugar, and the overall economic situation were also discussed in relation to the cane rates.

The conclusion was that the rates should be reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market and production costs.
Half-An Hour Discussion On Cane Rates
Of The Sugar Factories.

Mr. Chairman:— The House now stands adjourned till 30 A. M. on the 29th Day of July 1971.

(The House Then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock in Thursday The 29th July, 1971.)