ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BY THE BLOCK INFORMATION CENTRES.

196—

*6732 Q.—Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the newspapers and periodicals recommended by the Government for purchase by the Block Information Centres in the State;

(b) total amount available at the Samithi Level for purchase of newspapers and periodicals every year; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued that the Information Centres should subscribe for certain newspapers and periodicals and if so, the names of those newspapers and periodicals?

Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):—The Director, Information and Public Relations has recommended the case of 'Skyline' for purchase by the Block Information Centres in the State during 1974-75.

Each Block Information Centre has been allotted at the rate of Rs. 200/- per annum towards running cost of Block Information Centres including purchase of periodicals and newspapers etc.

The Director, Information & Public Relations, issued instructions to the Block Information Centres to purchase 'Skyline' as the Editor of that paper has made a request for the same.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Rs. 200 is the money available for the Samithis towards purchase of newspapers. 'Skyline' is an English Paper. Why the Government should take the responsibility of advising Samithis to purchase a particular Paper because at the Samithi level they should be free to purchase Telugu Papers. Why
the Government take interest to instruct the Samithis to purchase this particular Paper? Secondly, Whether the Government proposed to increase this allotment because when once we have issued instructions that a particular Paper to be purchased, there is no possibility for them for going in for local Telugu Newspapers. Whether the Government is thinking of increasing this allotment from Rs.200 to Rs. 400 or so?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy;—First of all, the amount put at the disposal of each Block Information Centre for the purchase of periodicals and other incidental expenditure is Rs. 200. Therefore, it is not as though the entire amount is going to be utilised to purchase the particular Paper. The second thing is Sir, it is the normal procedure we adopt whenever a Newspaper Editor or a proprietor makes a request, we just pass on the information to the Block Information Centre through the District Public Relations Officer, if they so desire and feel that it is necessary that they should purchase such a paper. At times writers also visit the Information Centres and suggest to the Information Officer there and if he has funds available, subject to the availability of funds, they choose to purchase these papers. It is not as though the recommendation made is either mandatory or that they should purchase.

Sri A. Sriramulu;— Sir, my question is very clear. I have asked whether instructions have been issued. I consider an instruction to be mandatory. It is not suggestive. I can understand a recommendation. My question is very specific. In regard to the instructions, the Minister has accepted that the Samithis should purchase the Skyline, because the Paper approached with a request. Whether the Government is prepared to issue such instructions for some other papers also? Whether the Government have done so in regard to their own Journal "Andhra Pradesh"?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—If the hon'ble member, makes a distinction between a recommendation and instruction as a mandatory order, certainly, we have not issued any mandatory order as such. The Director of Information only has recommended and for the satisfaction of the Hon'ble Member I can say sir, that out of 318 Block Information Centres as on date, only as many as 30 Blocks are subscribing to this Paper. That itself is a very clear proof that it is not mandatory. Secondly, really if any other paper chooses to request the Director of Information or the Government that his paper also should be recommended, the Government has got the discretion. It is not as though we recommend each and every Paper simply because a request is made. If the Government feels that a particular periodical or a paper would serve the people we certainly recommend to the Information Centres. Regarding the other matter Sir to enhance the quantum of amount for running of these information Centres, we
have recently recognised the Information Officers duties as well as their area keeping in view of the condition of the funds, I can do, subject to the budget allotment.

Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao (Amalapuram): —In view of the enhanced prices of various magazines and newspapers, would the Minister like to consider enhancement of the amount because it is not sufficient to purchase any magazines?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: —That is why I just now said. In the context of reorganised scheme of the Information Department as such, not only the purchase of periodicals but various other activities also are going to be undertaken by these Information Officers stationed now one for each taluk. Therefore, we have to certainly enhance the quantum for all these activities. That is under active consideration. We are thinking about it.

Sri Paga Pulla Reddy (Gadwal): —What are the criteria fixed for selecting such papers?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: —The criteria is if the R.S.S. is going to run a Newspaper or if in the name of R.S.S. though not directly, if the Government feels that a person is associated with such an organisation, certainly we refuse to recommend that. We would not recommend.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —I want to know why the Government should permit publication of such a Journal or a Magazine. The Minister has been referring to R.S.S. Magazine. Why the Government, at all, permit such publication and then think of other methods? Secondly will the Government consider issuing instructions to all those Information Centres to encourage local Journals and Magazines because they consist of information of the district? Will the Government issuing instructions that preference should be given to the local Journals and Magazines?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: —Sir, such instructions are already there. As I have said, on many occasions, it is the desire of the Government to encourage local Periodicals and we have in fact, been doing that by way of giving advertisement support and not only that but passing on all Information that comes to the Director of Information through various agencies and we send them for their benefit.
17th February, 1976.

Settlement of Family Pension and Gratuity Cases

197—

*6731 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Family Pension and Gratuity pending for more than one year;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to expedite settlement of Family pension claims of the dependents of the deceased employees?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—

(a) I obtained the latest number. The pending number now is 817 cases up to end of December.

(b) Family Pension cases are pending for want of the following general reasons viz., non-submission of certain papers like Identification papers, list of family members guardianship certificate etc. by the family members. No Demand Certificate towards Government loans etc., especially long term loans from Heads of Offices.

(c) Yes, Sir, Government have set up a Special Cell to expedite the settlement of all pending cases and this matter is under constant review.

Sri A. Sreeramulu: The Minister has been taking a good deal of interest in the settlement of these cases. I want to know, Sir, whether there is any possibility to dispense with some of these procedural formalities because family pension is a relief which should be immediately given. Will the Government consider dispensing with some of the procedural formalities, so that settlement may be expedited?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—Sir, that is what I have said in the Review that I have undertaken, certain suggestions have been made and consequentially we are taking certain steps: It is my earnest desire that these pensions should be settled expeditiously, not merely expeditiously but immediately when they are entitled to. If the Hon'ble Member makes any suggestions in this regard, I shall be very happy to see that necessary instructions are issued.
Mr. Speaker:—He is doing it.

Mr. Speaker:—He will be very happy to receive all your suggestions.

Mr. Speaker:—Suggestions will be welcomed.
PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL C. C. A. TO THE EMPLOYEES IN TWIN CITIES

76—

* 6272 Sri A. Sreeramuulu:—Will the Hon’ble Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional City Compensatory Allowance has been granted to the employees in the twin cities and if so, the additional expenditure involved per annum; and

(b) whether the additional emoluments (compulsory deposit) Act of 1974 applies to such allowances and if so, the quantum of such allowance to be compulsorily deposited?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— (a) Yes, Sir. The City Compensatory Allowance rates were revised with effect from 1-10-1974, the
additional expenditure involved in that revision being Rs. 40.88 lakhs. Consequent on the introduction of D. A. merged scales of pay, the rates of C. C. A. have been again revised through G.O. Ms. No. 191, Finance & Plg. (Fin. Wing-PRC. I) Dept., dated 1-8-1975. The expenditure involved in this revision is expected to be Rs. 15.92 lakhs per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir. The C. C. A. is to be deposited in full. But in this case, the element of increase in the rate of C. C. A. sanctioned with effect from 1-10-1974 only attracted the provisions of the Act and hence only that difference was deposited.

INVESTMENTS MADE BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIES

198—

*6208 (P) Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam) :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Andhra Pradesh Finance Corporation Limited; Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited and the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited in the Industries by way of Equity shares and Loans and Advances in the state; and

(b) the investment made by the above organisations in Telangana Area, Circar Districts and Rayalaseema Area respectively?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy) :—(a) and (b): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Statement]
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199—

*6322 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy (Kovur): —Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of paper production at present in the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry;

(b) whether it reached the original capacity of production;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management is importing business agents from Bombay and other States for marketing of the paper in our State; and

(d) if so, how many agents are there at present?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—(a) 75,000 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d) For marketing paper in our State as well as other States the Company had appointed three concerns M/s. Teaker & HK Company, Bombay, M/s. Sanjay & Company, Bombay and M/s. Placid India Ltd., Calcutta as their sole selling Agents since 1-6-1968. The Government of India have since banned sole selling Agency in paper from September 1975 and the Company has been asked to state the alternate arrangements they have made for marketing of paper. The information is awaited from the Mills. This is being pursued.

3.50 a.m.

Sri C.V.K. Rao (Kakinada):—This is a paper industry which was in the hands of the Government at one time. There was some kind of conspiracy to hand it over to private party. Why not the Government think to take it over and arrange for public distribution.
Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Yesterday, we have discussed about it and we are at it. If there is any possibility of taking it over, the Government would like to take it over.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The State Government is fully seized of the matter. Unfortunately the Agreement entered into is not helpful.

Filling of the post of Addl. Director of Medical and Health Services 200—

*6215 (C) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi (Gudur) :— Will the Minister for Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (MC) is vacant since 29-12-72 (i.e. since the retirement of Dr. Ramanath);

(b) if so, whether anybody has been Posted in the said place;

(c) whether the incumbent joined the post;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the posts of six Principals in Medical colleges and the posts of eight Superintendents of Teaching Hospitals have been upgraded to the cadre of additional Director;

(f) whether these Principals and Superintendents are allowed to do private practice; and
whether it is a fact that the person working in the post of Additional Director is not entitled to do private practice?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri K. Rajamallu):—(a) The post of Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (MC) was vacant from 1-7-1973 to 12-2-1974.

(b), (c), & (d) :—Dr. C. V. Ramani has been posted and she worked in that post from 13-2-1974 to 14-5-1975. Dr. L. Suryanarayana was posted as Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (MC) and he worked from 15-5-75 to 31-10-1975 after noon, when he was transferred as Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (PE). Dr. Suryanarayana is also holding additional charge of the post of Additional Director of Medical Health Services (MC) since 1-11-75. The question of filling up of the post regularly is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) The principals and Superintendents are allowed to do private practice provided they are clinical professors.

(g) Yes Sir.
The important question raised by Sri V. Srikrishna is that people are there with some extraordinary and special talents and their talent is being wasted by putting them in the administrative posts. What is the total number of Additional Directors posts? I think they are 6 in number. In the last session, there was talk about reorganisation. I think till now, nothing has happened.

* Sri K. Rajamallu: — As far as the posts of Additional Directors in the department are concerned, they are 7 in number.

(a) Whether the post of Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (MC) is vacant since 29-12-72 (i.e., since the retirement of Dr. D. Ramanath);

(b) if so, whether anybody has been posted in the said place?

S ANCTION OF SELECTION GRADE POSTS IN LOCAL FUND DISPENSARIES

* 6420 Q. — Sri Gamago (Koilkunta): — Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection grade posts have not been sanctioned for the Medical Officers working in L. F. Dispensaries so far;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the action taken by the Government to expedite in this regard?

Sri K. Rajamallu: — (a) & (b) : Allopathic Dispensaries Orders were issued sanctioning Selection Grade Posts in the Panchayat Samithi Dispensaries (Local Fund Dispensaries) in the two Zilla Parishads (viz. Kurnool and East Godavari). Orders could not be issued in respect of other Zilla Parishads as the proposals received in some cases were in complete and not in accordance with the instructions issued in this regard and that in some cases proposals have not been received so far.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries: Orders have not yet been issued so far. The matter is under consideration in respect of Nellore and Srikakulam. Proposals from the other Zilla Parishads are awaited through the Director of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy.

(c) Allopathic:—As the proposals received from the Zilla Parishads (1) Krishna (2) Visakhapatnam (3) Anantapur and Srikakulam were found incomplete and not in accordance with the rules, the Secretaries of Zilla Parishads have been requested to come up with revised proposals through the Director of Medical Services and they are awaited.

No proposals have so far been received from the 4 Zilla Parishads:

1. Nellore
2. Cuddapah
3. Prakasam; and
4. West Godavari

They have been reminded. Complete proposals have since been received from Chittoor and Guntur Zilla Parishads and they are under examination.

Ayurvedic:—The Director of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy is pursuing the matter with the Secretaries of Zilla Parishads concerned.

9.00 a.m.

Sri A. Sreeramullu:—These selection grade posts were sanctioned in the year 1969. What is the effective action by the Department to extend this benefit to these medical officers of the Zilla Parishads. The answer that no proposals have so far been received from the Zilla Parishads is not correct. The intention of the Government should be implemented properly. What is the effective action then the Government proposed to take in this regard?

* Sri K. Rajamallu:—Unless and until the proposals come from them, we are not in a position to do anything.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—I take objection to that. It is the cabinet responsibility and collective functioning and Government cannot work in such watertight compartments. Whether the Minister can disown his responsibility?
Oral Answers to Questions

17th February, 1976.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—We have got joint responsibility. As soon as the proposals are received from the Zilla parishads, I will certainly be at it.

Mr. Speaker:—He has to receive the proposals from the Zilla Parishads.

*Sri A. Sreeramulu:—7 long years have gone. How long the Minister want to wait for the proposals?

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—I will certainly take note of the points raised by the hon. Member and do all my best and see that necessary thing is done as early as possible.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF SRI RANGACHARY
AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, GUNTUR

202—

*6478 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether one man committee headed by Sri Sanjiva Rao was appointed to enquire into the affairs of Sri Rangachary Ayurvedic College, Guntur;

(b) the findings of the above committee; and

(c) whether a decision has been taken to continue the college at Guntur?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) No. Sir. The College has since been handed over to the private management on 18-10-1975.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

In accordance with the instructions of Government, the Principal, Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad visited Guntur on the 21st and 22nd October, 1974 and his report is as follows:

I submit my report as follows divided into (4) sections.

Section I .. Details of Inspection.

Section II .. Conditions usually prescribed by the University for the affiliation of an Ayurvedic College.

Section III .. Conditions of the take over of the College.

Section IV .. My remarks and suggestions.

Section I Details of Inspection

I visited the Dr. Rangachary Government Ayurvedic College, Guntur at 11 a.m. on 21-10-1974. Dr. K.S. Venkatachary, L.I.M. Prin-
cipal, of the College was present and showed me the College premises as well as permitted me to see the relevant College records.

**Accommodation:**

The building, in which both the Ayurvedic College and the Oriental High School are located, is a two storey, rectangular building with a quadrangular open space in the Centre, and a small open space to the rear of the building. This is located in a residential locality by the side of the "Koriti Padu" Cement Road. The floor area of the entire building may work out to approximately five to six thousand square feet. The class rooms of the Ayurvedic College are located on the southern wing of the 1st floor, in two large halls, measuring approximately 48' x 20' and 32' x 15'. The first hall is divided into 4 portions with temporary wooden dum hard board partitions.

On the ground floor, on the northern side of the buildings, there are three rooms, projecting from the main building. The whole floor area of these three rooms may work out to approximately 900 sq. feet. In one of the rooms the Principal's chambers are located. In one room the staff room is located. In one room which is a long one, the Office and the Library are accommodated. There is no laboratory space for the following subjects: Shareera Rachana (Anatomy), Shareera Kriya (Physiology), Dravyaguna (Materia Medica-herbal), Rasa Sastra and Bhaishajyalakalpana (Materia Medica-Mineral and Pharmacetics), and Nidana (Pathology). There is no museum space for Swasthavaritt (Hygiene). There is no space for organising the library and reading room. Regarding the space requirements for these, they will be mentioned in section (II) of this report.

**Equipment:**

There is practically no equipment excepting eleven anatomical models and a few bones. These are also in a poor state of maintenance and worth condemnation.

**Furniture:** Some furniture, most of which are of recent acquisition are present.

**Books:**—There are about (370) books.

**Staff Particulars**

There are seven teachers. Three of them are having M.C.E.Q. of Matriculation standard, one is a P.U.C., M.G.E.Q. of two persons is not mentioned. One person has passed just III form. The Principal who is a L.I.M. of Madras is from the Departmental cadre. Of the rest of the teaching staff, one is a holder of B.A.M.&.S. Diploma, two are Ayurveda Acharyas (of which Board is not known) and two are A.R.A.C. Diploma holders. One person is a holder of both Ayur-
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Ayurveda Acharya and A.R.A.C.Diploma. As per the Indian Medicine Department Subordinate service rules, in vogue, following are the recognised qualifications.

1. Ayurveda Visharad (G.C.A.M.) granted by the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
2. G.C.I.M. (Ayurveda) granted by the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras.
3. H.P.I.M. (Post Graduate) qualification granted by the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras.
4. L.I.M. (Ayurveda) granted by the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras.
5. Post Graduate in Ayurveda granted by the Post-Graduate Training Centre, Jamnagar.
6. B.A.M.& S. granted by the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
7. Ayurveda Acharya diploma granted by the All India Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Delhi with minimum 3 years Practical experience (Amendment issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1567-H. Dt. 17-8-1967).

Discussion with other Officials:

In view of certain suggestions made by the Collector and also since the Director had instructed me to meet the local medical authorities, I called on following persons. On 21-10-1974, accompanied by the Principal and the Office Superintendent of the Ayurvedic College, I called on District Medical and Health Officer, Dr. G. Somasunderam. M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc. He had earlier visited the Ayurvedic College along with the District Collector.

Since he had seen the College I wanted him to tell me in what manner he can help us or suggest us to solve the following two salient problems:

(1) Ayurvedic College needs additional accommodation to locate Laboratories etc.:

He suggested that we should see Nallapadu Family Planning Centre situated about (8) miles south of Guntur Town on the Sattenapalle Road near the Industrial Estate and the post Graduate Centre, Guntur. He said that Government of India have constructed a big building for locating the Family Planning Centre and the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh may move with Government of India to locate a few of the Ayurvedic College laboratories in it.
I asked him whether there is any Government hospital, in and around Guntur, that could form a nucleus, to build up the Ayurvedic Hospital. He said that there is no such Government Hospital which could be converted into an Ayurvedic hospital. He suggested that I may contact the Superintendent, Guntur Medical College Hospital and work out the feasibility of providing clinical training to students of Ayurvedic College at the General Hospital.

In the evening I went to Nallapadu, which is roughly situated about (12) Km. south of Guntur on the Sattenapally Road. There I met Dr. Narasimham, Principal of the Regional Health and Family Planning Centre. This centre is already functioning in the new building and they are getting regular batches of doctors and medical personnel for training. The building is planned for their requirements and it is said that Government of India is keen of developing the institution. On 22-10-1974 at 8 a.m. I met Sri K. Chandraiah, the District Collector at his bungalow. I drew his attention to certain suggestions he made out in his D.O. letter to Sri Rasheed Qureshi, Dy. Secretary to the Government and explained to him that even if the entire building is handed over to the Government Ayurvedic College, it falls short of the requisit accommodation as prescribed by the central council of Indian Medicine. He said that he made those suggestions just on administrative grounds and it is open to the Department to review the suggestions from the technical aspect. In the afternoon I called on Dr. Veerabhadra Reddy, the Superintendent of the Government General Hospital. I explained to him the problems faced by the Ayurvedic College Guntur especially with regard to hospital beds and facilities for dead body dissection. He said that the position regarding the hospital beds at their hospital is that there are less than the required number of beds as stipulated by the Indian Medical Council, based on student bed ratio, even for their own students. Secondly, since the hospital treatment and training programme is entirely allopathic oriented, the feasibility of permitting Ayurvedic students to have training in this hospital involves a major policy decision at the level of the Indian Medical Council. Regarding the question of providing the dead bodies at the medical College itself, he said the issue is to be dealt at the inter departmental level.

All these suggestions amounted to nothing. Basically the issue involved is that of finding adequate accommodation for the Ayurvedic College. When the premises meant for the Ayurvedic College could not be brought under usage of the College for one reason or the other, on to find accommodation elsewhere is paradoxical. Further to have a few beds of some other hospital earmarked for clinical training is not feasible.
The Ayurvedic hospital requirements are as elaborate and specialized as that of any other teaching hospital of the allopathic medicine.

Section II. Conditions usually prescribed by a University for the affiliation of an Ayurvedic College;

The Government of India have constituted a Central Council of Indian Medicine under the Indian Medicine central Council Act, of 1970. The powers of stipulating standards and inspection are vested in this council under sections 18-22 of this act. The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning have intimated to all States and Union Territories about the appointing the 1st October, 1974, as the date on which the provision of sections 18-22 (both inclusive) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, shall come into force in the whole of India. Under this the State Government or the Andhra University have to conduct only the Degree course as per the standards stipulated by the Central Council. Further the staff, equipment, accommodation training and other facilities for instruction and training in any College or other institution affiliated to the University should conform to the standards prescribed by the Central Council (vide clause (1) (b) of section 21 of the said Act.).

In exercise of the powers under this Act, the Central Council of Indian Medicine at its 3rd meeting held on 30th November, 1972 at New Delhi has prescribed minimum standards of Education and curriculum for degree course in Indian Medicine. Some of these particulars are shown in the following table drawing comparison with the facilities that are available as at present at Hyderabad Ayurvedic College and Guntur Ayurvedic College.

(Statement).
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<td>Space required for Ayurvedic colleges</td>
<td>46,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Approximately 15,000 sq. ft. (for the under graduate complex at Yakutpura.)</td>
<td>Approximately 2,000 sq. ft. (Total building space including the portion occupied by the Oriental College comes to 6,000 sq. ft.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Departments</td>
<td>Twelve Prof. Readers Lectures Demons.</td>
<td>Five Prof. Readers Lectures Demons.</td>
<td>One Prof. Readers Lectures Demons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Staff needed to man the Departments</td>
<td>12 12 21 22 1. Principal 13 32 1. Principal 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital beds</td>
<td>5 beds for every student admitted to the 1st year of the course.</td>
<td>About 3 beds for every student admitted to the 1st year of the course.</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Hostel</td>
<td>There shall be separate hostel arrangement for boys and girls students.</td>
<td>There is a hostel for boys.</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play ground</td>
<td>There shall be a play ground with sufficient space where provision for indoor and outdoor games may be arranged.</td>
<td>Some space is available.</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb Garden</td>
<td>There shall be a Herb Garden not far away from the college and all the possible plants may be grown in the Herb Garden.</td>
<td>There is a herb garden.</td>
<td>There is no herb garden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A copy of the Standards prescribed by the Central Council is enclosed as annexure. IV.
There is an inscription in the College building according to which it is observed that one Sri Vinjamuri Bhavana Charyulu donated the site on 31-3-1938 in memory of his deceased eldest son Late Gopala Krishna Ayyangar, M. A., L.L.B., Bar at Law.

In the affidavit of Sri V. Varadaraja Ayyangar, All India Radio, Hyderabad, Sri V. Varadaraja Ayyengar states that to commemorate the name of his deceased elder brother, Gopala Krishna Iyengar, his father gifted by way of Charity, about 1300 Yards of site out of his self acquisition in Bhavan Charyulupeta, Guntur, to Sri Divi Ranga charyulu garu in 1938 for the purpose of raising an Ayurvedic Colleges. He further states that Sri Rangacharuyulu Garu has accordingly raised structures on the site for the purpose and is running an Ayurvedic College in it for over (20) Years and Sri Ramamohan Ayurvedic College has thus perfected its title to the site by “adverse possession and enjoyment for over twelve years.”

For constructing the building Dr. Divi Rangacharyulu appears to have raised donations and the donors names and particulars are, inscribed on tablets in the premises. In going through these instructions it becomes obvious that while some have donated money for the Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College building, some have donated the money for construction of building for the Sri Rama Mohan Oriental High School building.

Names of those persons who have donated money for the construction of the building for the Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) SRIMAN SRINIVASULU VENKATA CHARYULU PATTI PADU.
(2) SMT. VENKATA RAMANAMMA, WIFE OF SRIMAN SRINIVASA CHARYULU PATTI PADU.
(3) & (4) SRIMAN NARAYANAM SRINIVASA CHARYULU AND SATYANARAYANA CHAR­ YULU, SANGAM JAGARЛАМУDI.
(5) SRIMAN BRINDAVANAM NARAYANA CHARYULU, RANGACHARYULU, BUNDER.
(6) SRIMAN ADURI VENKATA RANGA SWAMY AYYENGAR AND HIS WIVES SRIMATIS INDIRA DEVI AND PERINDEVI GARLU, ONGOLE.
Persons who donated money for Construction of Building without Specifying Whether it is meant for the Ayurvedic College or the Oriental High School.

SRIMAN GUDI MELLA TIRUMALA LAKSHMI
NARASIMHA CHARYULU'S SONS VENKATA RANGA CHARYULU, KASTURI RANGA CHARYULU. 2,000

Other building grants:

Grant meant for the building Intended for Sri Rama Mohan oriental High School.

(1) Planning and Planning Assistance Department through G. O. Ms. No. 99 dated 18-2-1955 sanctioned a contribution from local body grants, amounting to Rs. 10,000 but it is said the management received only Rs. 9,750.

(2) Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad sanctioned amounts as follows:—

(a) Provisional grant of Rs. 7,000 (Rc. No. 151 P 5/56, dated 24-3-61, D. P. I., A. P.


Now it is seen that this building has been raised from the donations received from various sources, both private and Governmental.

The managing Committee and that transfer of the property to the Committee.

When Sri Vinjamuri Bhavana Charyulu donated the land at Bhavana Charyulu peta to the Donee Sri Divi Rangacharyulu for public cause, there was no committee or any such trustee. Nor there is any evidence for which specific purpose the land was donated though the affidavit filed by his son Sri. V. Varada Raju Iyyengar states it was meant for Ayurvedic College. However Sri Divi Rangacharyulu developed the Sri Rama Mohana Ayurvedic College on this site. But only on 3rd March, 1950 that the Association of Sri Rama Mohana Ayurvedic College Guntur came into being with eleven persons as members on its roll and was registered under the Societies’ Registration Act, XXI of 1860.

The president of this Society is Sri Divi Rangacharyulu and he will hold the President ship as long as he lives. In the memorandum of this Society nine objectives are spelled out. The objective at
(e) (i.e., the 5th Objective) states “To take over and run Sreerama Mohana Ayurvedic College, Guntur in Guntur District with its assets and liabilities”. This is the first transfer of the property.

Sanskrit School-its genesis.

In the memorandum of the committee the objective (c) is stipulated as “To coach up the students for Government Examinations in the Sanskrit”. Even prior to the formation of the Committee in 1950, i.e., since 1945 onwards arrangements were made to coach up students for the Government Sanskrit Entrance Examination which will be conducted at the end of IV year course along with the Ayurveda Praveena Examinations conducted by the College itself. Thus the Sree Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College was recognised as a training centre to the Government Sanskrit Entrance Examinations earlier by the, composite State of Madras and late by the Government of Andhra.

Due to the abolition of the scheme of Government entrance Examination and introducing the reorganised Oriental Secondary education scheme, the coaching of the Sanskrit at Government Ayurvedic College Guntur had to be discontinued and as per the permission accorded by D. P. I. Madras in their proceedings No. 472-D9-52, dated 14-10-1952, a separate Oriental High School was opened from 1952 onwards.

However both the institutions are being run in the same building.

Origin of the idea of taking over the Privately managed Ayurvedic Institutions by the Government:

In the year 1968, the Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance Department, in the course of discussions with the then Special Officer, Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy, on the subject of grants to Ayurvedic Teaching Institutions in general, had desired that certain norms in teaching standards and staffing pattern etc. should be maintained or insisted up on in these institutions and that grants to be given to them should be standardised on the basis of these norms.

On going through these plans submitted by the special Officer, Indian Medicine Homoeopathy, the Finance Secretary expressed to the special Officer, Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy, when the latter called on him on 20-3-1968, his desire that all the private Colleges may be taken over by the Government and run as standard Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Colleges. He also expressed that funds to the extent of Rs. (3) lakhs will be made available for giving these Colleges as a good shape. When the Department of Indian Medicines and,
Homoeopathy sounded the private College managements on the issue of their institutions being taken over by the Government following institutions gave their consent.

(1) Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
(2) Sri Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
(3) Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College, Gud\vada.

**Taking over of the Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College by the Government.**

The Managing Committee of the Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur met on 1-4-1968 at an emergency meeting and took following decisions. The Committee “Unanimously resolves” to hand over the Teaching Hospital-Rangacharya Ayurveda Teaching hospital “to Government of Andhra Pradesh” on certain conditions as detailed below:

1. That the name of the teaching hospital Sri Rangacharya Ayurvedic College, Guntur shall be adopted without change in name and Style.”.
2. That the system of imparting medical education in this teaching hospital should be maintained, ante quod ante from 1959.”
3. That the Government should take over the management with both assets and liabilities as they stand today”.
4. That the existing managing Committee may be converted to an advisory body of the teaching hospital even after taking over by the Government.”

Then there was some prolonged correspondence between the Government, Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the Management of the Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College. The main hurdle appeared to be the question of transfer of the entire building to the Department. The management wanted to run the oriental school in the same building even after the building was transferred to the Department of Indian Medicine. The then Director, Indian Medicines too felt that a compromise formula should be worked out. He states as follows The presumption that the oriental High School could be asked to vacate the premises on the ground that the taking over of the College stripped of liabilities does not appear to be correct. The entire property belongs to the association of Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College. In the Memorandum of Association of the College the coaching of the students for Government examinations in Sanskrit is also one of the objects. The building is, therefore, occupied by:
both the Ayurvedic College and Oriental High School. It would not, therefore be correct to claim that the entire building is the asset of the College only or that the Oriental High School is a liability of the Ayurvedic College. It is only because of the agreeability of the Principal Sri Divi Rangacharyulu to hand over the entire building and allow us to apportion a reasonable portion of it to the High School that workable proposition is now available to us."

The Government rejected this contention of the Director, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and informed him that the Society should transfer the building and land to the Government and that unless that is done, the College cannot be taken over. Again the correspondence stretched over considerable period between the Principal and the College management on one hand and the Government on the other hand. The Principal of the Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College in his correspondence stubbornly stuck to his stance that the entire building will not be transferred to the Government. In his letter Nil dated 14-2-1970 addressed to the Assistant Special Officer, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy he states "The Society however did not want to stand in the way of the Government taking over portions of the building needed for, running an Ayurvedic College the rest being left for the Sanskrit school if the authorities do not want to run the Sanskrit School". "It is prayed that the approved proposal of Sri B. Sivachandra may be given effect to. Otherwise the Society is not willing to surrender its rights." As against the tone of this letter the Department appeared more anxious to find out a solution to take over the College as is evident from the letter of the Director, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

The Government at last issued instructions to the Director stating that he should inform the management to hand over the entire building and the land to Government in the first instance. The Government on the other hand will assure the management that it, agrees to allow them to run the Sanskrit College till such time as alternate arrangements are made or till a workable solution is found. For this purpose the Government may allocate such portion of the building and land as is required for running Sanskrit College on nominal rent." The management was asked to give its concurrence on the above proposal of the Government.

The General Body meeting of the Sri Rangacharya Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College Committee, Guntur was held on 12-7-70 at 4 P.M. to consider the proposals of the Government contained in its Memo. No. 1254/II2/70-1 Health, dated 11-6-70. The text of the proceedings that was passed by the Committee runs as follows "In view of the Government Memo. No. 1254/II2/70-1 Health dated 11-6-70 assuring the
management that it agrees to allow them to run the Sanskrit High School till such time as alternative arrangements are made or till a workable solution is found by the Government", the management resolves to hand over the entire building with land which is under the College and the Oriental High School to the Government including the hospital portion. The words "by the Government" are obviously interpolated by the Committee as they do not occur in the text of the Government Memo.

The Director, Indian Medicines through his letter 5543-C1/68, dated 25th July 1970 forwarded the resolutions to the Government requesting for early orders of the Government regarding the taking over of this College with all its assets. He has obviously missed to note the interpolation of words which make a world of difference in the meaning and operation of the whole transaction as is evident by subsequent events. Then there was some delay in the Government in issuing orders for the taking over of the building. The students of the College in the meantime had mounted up pressure on the Government for the take over of the College. The Health and Municipal Administration Department had proposed to take over the College in question along with the entire building by separating the Sanskrit Pathasala, located in the same building. But the Education Department were not prepared to separate the Pathasala from the said building. The Education Department intended to convene a meeting of the Minister (Health and Municipal) and Minister (Education) and other concerned officials to have the matter discussed and to arrive at a decision in this regard. This was some time during the March, 1971. It is not known from the records available here, whether any such meeting took place.

The Government, had given its decision to take over Sri Rangachari Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur as ordered in G.O.M.s No. 1775, Health, dated 21st August, 1968 with the following conditions:

(1) The land and the entire building at present occupied by the Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College and the Oriental School will be handed over to the Health Department by the authorities running these institutions.

(2) The Oriental School will not be taken over by the Education Department. However the premises at present occupied by the school will be continued to be made available to them till adequate alternative accommodation becomes available.

The rule relating to giving security of the building for the grants given for the construction of the building will however be relaxed by the Education Department in favour of the oriental school,
(3) The land entire building thereon and Ayurvedic College will be taken over by the Health Department on the above stipulations.

The Deed of conveyance was executed by Sri Divi Rangacharyulu on 30th July 1971 for and on behalf of the Management. This is not yet registered. In this deed of conveyance the resolution of the committee as it was passed by them on 12th July 1970 is incorporated. In the Government Memo. No. 1254-112/70-1 Health dated 12th June 1970 is quoted erroneously along with the interpolated words as out earlier in this report.

After reviewing all these events, the situation can be analysed as follows:

(1) The whole issue started as an efforts to fix up norms and standards for the privately managed Ayurvedic Colleges in order to decide about Government grants by Finance Department.

(2) The technical Committee appointed by the then Special Officer Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to draw norms for running Ayurvedic Colleges did not specify about space requirements.

(3) The Finance Department desired that proposals be put up for the take over of the privately managed Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Colleges.

(4) The management of Ayurvedic Colleges at Warangal and Vijayawada and the Homoeopathic College at Gudivada agreed to hand over their institutions to the Government unconditionally.

(5) The Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College started putting conditions for the take over of the College.

(6) The Government was, in the beginning, firm not to take over the College unless entire land and premises of the Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College were handed over.

(7) The Management was stubborn in not agreeing this because they were already committed to the running of the Oriental High School also in the same building.

(8) Government money through the Education Department was spent by way of capital expenditure on the building for the Oriental High School.
(9) It is doubtful whether a building partly constructed out of funds received from one Government Department could be handed over by the Management to another Department.

(10) The Government ought to have dropped the issue at this stage as there was nothing else to take over excepting some staff members.

(11) The Department appeared to be more anxious to take over this institution even or trying to adjust the space requirements of the Ayurvedic College with those of the Oriental High School in the same building.

When the Department is having adequate experience in running the Ayurvedic Colleges at Hyderabad and Warangal and is aware of the problems of accommodation, it is surprising how it could recommend that both the institutions could be run in that building which is just about 6000 sq. yds. in area.

(12) At the time when the proposals were mooted by the Department it was stated that the principal of the College has agreed to allow the Department to apportion a reasonable portion of it to the High School. The situation as it stands today is that the Oriental High School occupies 70% of the space whereas the Ayurvedic College is permitted to function in 30% of the space. It is not known who has apprionted the space to whom.

(13) At the time when the committee was asked to give its concurrence on the proposals of the Government as contained in the Government Memorandum No. 1254/112/70-1, Health dated 11th June, 1970, the committee gave its concurrence by passing certain resolutions at its meeting held on 12th July 1970. The resolution while quoting the statement of the Government as contained in the above memo, puts in the words "by the Government.." after the sentence "or till a workable solution is found". The words "by the Government" are interpolated as they are not found in the original Government Memo. The Department and the Government have obviously missed to note this. Therefore this has become binding on the Government as the latter have accepted the resolution as the basis for further transaction.

(14) In some resolutions at certain places the committee makes a mention of terms such as Teaching Hospital, and hospital portion of the College. There is no hospital at this College or even any arrangement to suggest a hospital or even a Dispensary.
There is no justification in taking over the College under such compromising conditions.

2. Even if the entire building and the open space is taken over by the Government, it will not be sufficient for running the Ayurvedic College.

3. No part of the building can be used for the dead body dissections as the College premises are located in a residential locality. The Anatomy dissection halls need separate enclosures and arrangements to eliminate the danger of polluting the surrounding areas with smell and filth.

4. There is no teaching Hospital for the College.

5. The Government have to run only full fledged degree courses, standards for which course are fixed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. This has become binding on all the State Government from 1st October, 1974.

6. If these standards are to be adhered to, then it is as good as starting from scratch a new college, since practically there are no physical facilities at this College at Guntur. The physical facilities enjoyed by the College at present are 2,000 sq. ft. of floor area, (370) books, (11) old anatomic models and bones, a few pieces of furniture. Qualifications of most of the staff members do not find places amongst the list of recognised qualifications of the Departmental rules. They are at present having no work since there are only two students. Even if a new course is to be started, they do not fit into the picture as they will not be found competent to handle full fledged degree classes.

Suggestions:

Immediate Measures:

(1) The College at Guntur is to be wound up.

(2) The teachers of the College are to be posted to dispensaries of the Department.

(3) The teaching posts are to be added to the Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
(4) The Government Allopathic Hospital at Mangalagiri may be converted as the Teaching Ayurvedic Hospital by transferring the beds from Vijayawada Hospital also to this Hospital. The allopathic Hospital beds, said to be about (30) in no. be retained and grouped into two allopathic wards, one for Maternity and the other for Surgery. Just on the analogy of arrangements at the Nizamia General Hospital, the Allopathic staff can continue to man the surgical, maternity casualty and Clinical pathalogy sections, which are essential even for the Ayurvedic Hospital. The beds transferred from Vijayawada can be accommodated in some temporary sheds that could be raised for the time being in the hospital premises.

The hospital may be named as Sri D. Rangacharya Ram Mohan Government Ayurvedic Hospital.

(5) The present hospital premises at Vijayawada can run as the additional out patient wing cum dispensary to cater to the needs of Vijayawada public.

(6) Similarly the so called “hospital wing” of the present college building at Guntur can also be run as an additional out patient wing of the Ayurvedic Hospital on Guntur side.

(7) The patients who need hospitalization could be sent to the Hospital at Mangalagiri subject to the availability of beds.

**Long Range Programme:**

Mangalagiri is centrally situated between Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali. It is on the High way. The proposed University at Nambur is nearer to it. Therefore the Government may consider to acquire some land say about 5 to 10 acres on the road side and nearer to the present Allopathic Hospital for the purpose of Constructing the building for the Dr. Nori Ramasastry Government Ayurvedic College., Endowments Department may be having some temple lands near about. The herb garden and a mini Ayurvedic pharmacy could be developed. Some where on the road between Nambur and Mangalagiri the Hindu College High School Guntur seems to have an Agricultural farm.

The proposed University at Nambur when materializes will be an added advantage to this Professional College as it can have good academic liaison with many Departments or the University. Since the Hon’ble Health Minister has similar plans to locate the Ayurvedic College & Hospital at Hyderabad in the Osmania University campus. This suggestion of locating the Ayurvedic College and Hospital at Mangalagiri which is nearer to Nambur may not be out of place or tune.
17th February, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri K.J. Rajamallu:—We have appointed a committee and it has gone into all the details. As such, I am unable to give you a detailed answer. However, you may ask me any further questions and I shall try my best to answer them.
17th February, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) the immovable properties of Sri Jagannadeaswamy temple, Siva temple and Sri Ammavari temple in Gujarathpet of Srikakulam district and the annual income of those temples;

(b) whether Trustee Boards were constituted for the said temples; whether any complaints have been received from villages by the Govern.
Oral Answers to Questions

ment alleging that the hereditary trustee has disposed of lands and gold worth two lakhs of rupees; whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter and if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the income and expenditure accounts of the temples have not properly been maintained and whether it is also a fact that audit has not properly been done;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to negligence on the part of the trustee, the villagers got the temples repaired which are in a dilapidated condition by raising subscriptions by themselves?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raja):

(a) Sri Jagannadhaswamy temple and Sri Lakshmaneswaraswamy temples are the two temples in Gujarathipet. Sri Ammavari temple in Gujarathipet. Sri Ammavari temple is a sub-shrine in Lakshmareswara swamy temple.

The following are the details of the immovable properties and income of these two temples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri Jagannadhaswamy Ac. 3.50</td>
<td>Paddy value Rs. 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godowns</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rent Rs. 512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Rs. 1462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sri Lakshmaneswara-Ac. 48-75</td>
<td>Wet &amp; Paddy value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Rs. 2,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-60 Dry Cash rent Rs, 485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Rs. 2,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No Trust Boards were constituted to these two temples. A representation was received by the Government in the month of April 1975 by the Villagers of Gujarathipet making allegations of illegal sale of movable and immovable properties against Sri Viswanatha Bhat, Hereditary Trustee. The Executive Officer, Simhachalam Devasthanam enquired into the matter; and found that no immovable and movable properties were sold away by the Hereditary Trustee.

(c) The accounts are being maintained for receipts and charges but certain defects are noticed. The audit of accounts of Sri Jagannadhaswamy temple was done upto 1966-67 and the audit of accounts of Sri Lakshmaneswaraswamy temple was done upto 31-3-73. Though the audit was not done upto-date it cannot be said that it is not done properly.
(d) In view of the poor financial position of the temple, the Hereditary Trustee could not take up repairs. The villagers got certain repairs done by raising donations.
284  17th February, 1976.  Oral Answers to Questions

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, CUDDAPAH

204—

5212 (V)Q.—Sarvasri S. V. Subba Reddy and Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi :—Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petitions have been received by the Chief Conservator of Forests from the people and employees of Cuddapah district in 1974 leveling allegations against Sri Mahammed Hussainuddin, District Forest Officer, Cuddapah;

(b) if so, what are those allegations;

(c) whether any detailed and thorough enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) how many employees under the said Officer have been kept under suspension and whether charges against them have been proved.

The Minister for Forests (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the details of important allegations made against the Divisional Forest Officer is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 9 Subordinate employees were kept under suspension by the Divisional Forest Officer, pending investigation into smuggling of Forest produce. The cases against these employees are pending at various stages and Sri Md. Hussainuddin, Divisional Forest Officer was recently retired.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Details of important allegations made against the former Divisional Officer, Sri Mohd. Hussainuddin.

(1) Sri Md. Meah, Deputy Range Officer is a relative of Sri Hussainuddin, Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) That the Deputy Range Officer is collecting bribes at the rate of Rs. 200 from each contractor and subordinates and paying it to the Divisional Forest Officer.

(3) That the Deputy Range Officer had sent 5 loads of R.S. quality and numberless lorries of charcoal to Madras from Kothrud taking advantage of his special duty.
(4) That the Forest Guard Kothur Beat from where the R.S. quality and charcoal is going on wept and was posted to special duty when acts of smuggling was about to be exposed.

(5) That the Kothur Beat is now deserted without Forest Guard and the Forester and the Deputy Range Officer is demanding money for transfer of subordinates.

(6) That the Divisional Forest Officer granted extension of time to pay the 2nd List amount in respect of all coupes except in respect of New Korthimadugu F. C. VI. taking Rs. 500 in each case.

(7) That the Divisional Forest Officer is receiving heavy bribes and mamools from contractors through Mohd. Meah.

(8) That the Divisional Forest Officer took Rs. 1,000 from Sri Fareed Saheb and granted extension for the lease of cutting and transport of fuel in R.S. Plantation of 1974 to enable the contractor to get the fuel from outside the plantation area.

(9) That Sri Md. Meah detected 180 charcoal bags in the house of Gangoji and collected Rs. 900 as fees and booked it as U. D. O. Rs- and the logs were also transported to Madras by Sri Gangoji.

(10) That the Divisional Forest Officer gave extension of time to contractor Sri Rasool Saheb even though the Range Officer did not recommend for extension and the Divisional Forest Officer threatened the Range Officer and gave extension.

(11) That the Divisional Forest Officer recruited more Muslims and also one Sri Krishnaiah who was removed from service in Rajampet Division by taking Rs. 500.

(12) That the Forest Guards Imam Khasim and K. L. N. Narasimha Reddy have paid some amount and get their transfer orders cancelled.

(13) That the Divisional Forest Officer is going to keep the Forester and Forest Guard Manmillopalli Section under suspension and to fill up these posts he had received Rs. 2,500

(14) When the Subordinates of Manmillopalli and Pullalamadugu beats have represented to Divisional Forest Officer against Sri Md. Meah stating that they cannot except justice from him the Divisional Forest Officer refused their representation and deputed Sri Md. Meah only to enumerate the fellings.

(15) That the feelings list were manipulated by the Deputy Range Officer Sri Md. Meah to spoil the Manmillopalli staff with the support of the Divisional Forest Officer.
In order to reinstate the suspended staff, the Divisional Forest Officer is receiving huge amounts as bribes.

Sri M. Nagireddy:—The statement placed on the Table has revealed that due to the corrupt activities of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Range Officer, some lower cadre people have been put under suspension without any reason and rhyme because they have not paid any bribe to those fellows. Whether the Government have taken any step to reinstate such kind of persons who have been unnecessarily suspended by the corrupt officers.

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Investigation is pending against the subordinates. They were under suspension for more than six months, but all of them have been reinstated.

Sri M. Nagireddy:—It is a matter of pleasure that they have been reinstated. They have been under suspension for six months unnecessarily. What are the steps taken by the Government to pay their salaries?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—That will be possible only after the investigations are completed.

(a) whether Industrial Labour Act will apply to the labourers working in Khandasari sugar factories;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact the management of Khandasari Sugar Factories are not implementing the said Act; and

(c) the action taken against those who failed to implement the same?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Necessary action is being taken in respect of the Managements of the Khandasari Factories whenever they are found contravening the lockout Laws.

(c) Out of 136 Khandasari Sugar Factories, 41 Managements have been prosecuted under the Factories Act, 1948, for serious contraventions like running the Factory without licence, construction of buildings without approval of plans etc.

Loss Sustained by the Super Bazar at Kurnool

Sri P. Rahiman Khan (Kurnool):—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state;

(a) whether any loss was sustained by the Super Bazar ‘Kalpalatha’ at Kurnool during the term of first Board of Director i.e. during the year of its inception.

(b) if so, the amount of loss sustained

(c) whether it is a fact that the second Board of Directors formed a Sub-committee to go into the details or loss sustained:

(d) whether the Sub-committee has submitted a detailed report on the loss so sustained; and

(e) if so, the action taken or to be taken against the persons responsible for the same?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:— (Deputing for the Minister for Cooperation:—)

(a) Yes Sir.
(b) Rs. 3,27,344.00
(c) No Sir.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) Arbitration references and criminal cases were filed by the Super Bazar against the officers responsible. Action is in process.

Sri Syed Hasan:— Sir, is it a fact that all the Super Bazars are running on loss?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao— The question pertains only to Kurnool super Bazar. If a separate question is put, I will answer the same.
Sri P. Rahimankhan:— In a short period of four years there was loss of Rs. 4 lakhs. May I request the Minister to State whether they have taken any action against the Directors and whether any Directors also are indebted to the Super Bazar?

Sri Ch. Venkatarao:— Losses consist of two items. It is under enquiry.

Sri S.V. Subba Reddy:— Who are those officers and what action the Minister has taken on those officers?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:— Officers are mostly sales girls and salesmen. 20 months for the 150 officers. 20 months for the 2000 officers.
Oarl Answers to Questions. 17th February, 1976.

Implementation of G.O. Ms. No. 175 Dated 12-4-1968

207—

*6208(C) Q.—Sarvasri B. Rama Sarma, Vanka Satyanarayana, V. Sri Krishna, Md. Rajab Ali (Khammam) and P. Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam-2):—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayati Raj Department issued G. O. Ms. No. 175, dated 12-4-1968;

(b) if so, whether salaries are being paid to the employees working in the said Department, as per the provisions of the said G.O.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government will take steps to implement the G.O. atleast hereafter?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri K. Lakshmanadas):—(a)

Yes Sir.

(b) The salaries were paid as per the provisions of the G. O. during the period of its operation of one year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.
Refusal of admission of Scheduled Castes students into the S.M.G. High School, Gudur

208—

*6203(B)Q.—Sri O. Venkatasubbaiah (Venkatagiri):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Public Instructions, A.P. Hyderabad is in receipt of a complaint from Sri Marella Nageswara Rao dt. 29-6-70 regarding the refusal of admission of the Scheduled Castes students by authorities of S.M.G. High School (Private aided) Gudur, Nellore District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Gazetted Inspectors of Schools Nellore Dist. Education Officer, Nellore and Joint Director of Public Instructions, Hyderabad enquired the case;

(c) if so, the action taken against the management as per the rules in vogue;

(d) whether the Government issued instructions to the private aided schools fixing the quota of the seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) if so, whether the S.M.G. High School authorities followed the instructions; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The report of the Joint Director revealed that admission was not refused purely on the basis of caste.

(d) No Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.
Employment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Candidates in the Telugu Academy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1970-71</td>
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<td>1973-74</td>
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*6211 (W) Q.—Sri Peter Paul Chukka (Pathipadu):—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Telugu Academy had implemented the orders of the previous Chairman of the Academy dt. 20-2-74 and 22-3-74 in connection with the seniority and promotion of a Scheduled Caste employee, as per the Govt. instructions;

(b) the category-wise number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes candidates employed so far in the Academy service; and

(c) whether the constitutional provisions given by the Govt. of India as contemplated by Art. 16 (4) and Art. 335, and also the Rules laid down in the G.O. Ms. No. 98 G.A. Services, D) Dept. dt. 27-9-72 and G.M. No. 2417 (Services. D)/68-8 dt. 15-5-72 apply to Telugu Academy service?

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao — (a) The Director, Telugu Academy implemented the orders of the previous Chairman of the Academy in respect of seniority of a Scheduled Caste employee. The former Chairman of the Academy has not passed any orders regarding his promotion. The question of his promotion is now under consideration of the Standing Committee for Administrative matters.

(b) Scheduled Caste employees:

Publication Assistant. One
Assistant Stores Manager. One
Telephone Operator. One
Attender. One
Peons and Packers. Five

There are no Scheduled Tribe employees in the Academy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE STATE

210—

6178 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yeila Reddy) :—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has agreed to approve four Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are those schemes?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhattam Srirama Murthy) :—(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are sanctioned last year for Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts. These Agencies are implementing minor irrigation, land development, economic betterment and education schemes and strengthening of credit and marketing structure.

9-30 a.m.
The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are sanctioned last year for Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts. They are implementing minor irrigation, land development, economic betterment and education schemes and strengthening of credit and marketing structure.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lay off of Personnel Working in Jawahar Bal Bhavan

210-A—

S.N. Q. No.7729-J:—Sarvasri C.V.K. Rao, Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam and A. Sriramulu —-Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to State:

(a) whether there was any lay off of personnel working in Jawahar Bal Bhavan and if so the reason therefor.

(b) whether the retrenched staff were paid their emoluments in full till the date of retrenchment ; and

(c) whether the retrenched personnel have been provided with alternative employment ; and

(d) if not, whether the Government would consider the absorption of the retrenched staff, as they have served for six to eight years ?
Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) Yes Sir. Eight temporary employees were ousted from Service due to abolition of posts.

(b) The emoluments in respect of five persons were paid in full till the date of ousting. The salary for 11 days in respect of two individuals has been withheld as they failed to handover charge. The subsistance allowance in respect of the other individual who was under suspension prior to ousting has been claimed and the Bill is pending sanction.

(c) & (d) The representations of the individuals are under consideration of Government.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, is it a fact that the Director has got some grouse against them as such she ousted them? I think the Minister himself has divulged this thing. Will he take any steps to absorb them? They should be absorbed. Will he give a favourable answer?

S. A. Sriramulu:—These posts were sanctioned in the year 1968-69 and these persons were recruited. Is it a fact that the Director surrendered these posts and if so what are the details of the posts surrendered? What was the explanation given by her in surrendering these posts? Because it is a very important institution and unfortunately the Director has no administrative experience, she has been
quarreling with the staff? Out of vengeance, she has surrendered these posts. These posts were sanctioned by the Government for a specific purpose. I want the Minister to consider the details of the posts that were surrendered because as far as I know, the work of the Bal Bhavana will come to a standstill if these posts are not filled up. Kindly enlighten us.

Sri M.V. Krishna Rao:—The details of the surrendered posts are:

- P.T.I.
- Record Assistants.
- Section Head, Museum Section.
- Letter-cum-signpainter.
- Junior Artist.

...
Sri A. Sriramulu:—The Minister is referring to the activities. I want to know what are the activities? Without the Physical Training Instructor, without the music Instructor and without the Museum what are the activities that are proposed to be conducted by the Bal Bhavan? What is good of spending Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 on the so called activities without proper person's guidance?

Mr. Speaker:—Because he is prepared to place all the material, he said that....

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Does he say one thing at one time and another thing at another time? From humanitarian reasons, let all the 8 employees be absorbed. Kindly permit him to answer Sir.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: (1) The Mosquito Menace in Andhra Pradesh

It is a fact that there is increase in mosquito menace in some areas including twin cities. Instructions have been issued to all the Municipalities to intensify anti-larval and anti-adult measures in their respective areas. In big Municipalities like Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada and Warangal Urban Malaria schemes have been undertaken with the aid of Government of India.

A State Malaria Working Committee has already been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Health Housing and Municipal Administration Department which moots every quarterly and takes important decisions for eradication of mosquito menace in the State. These decisions are effectively implemented.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad launched an intensive drive against mosquito menace and Malaria incidence since May 1975. The intensive drive has given good results.

The present mosquito menace in twin cities is confined to areas around Hussainsagar, Panjagutta and Youusufguda. This is due to wet cultivation and the problem of water Hyacinth.

The following additional steps are initiated to control mosquito menace:

Sri K. Rajamallu:—It is a fact that there is increase in mosquito menace in some areas including twin cities. Instructions have been issued to all the Municipalities to intensify anti-larval and anti-adult measures in their respective areas. In big Municipalities like Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada and Warangal Urban Malaria schemes have been undertaken with the aid of Government of India.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: The Mosquito Menace in Andhra Pradesh

(1) In addition to routine oiling, Betex, a powerful Larvicide is being used in selected areas with high breeding.

(2) Active steps are being taken to remove the unauthorised bunds for agricultural purpose to eliminate stagnation of sullage and consequent breeding.

(3) Steps are being taken to remove huge growth of water hyacinth by large scale involvement of Voluntary Organisations and appointment of manual labour. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad addressed the Chief Engineer, Public Health, Hyderabad to take up this issue on an emergency basis.

(4) The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is arranging Pyrothrum spraying to Legislators quarters as and when there is requisition and need.
2. Closure of certain Tobacco Companies in Guntur.

Sir, Sir:

Regarding the closure of certain Tobacco Companies in Guntur:

1) A few Tobacco Companies in Guntur have requested permission for closure. The companies have informed that they are facing financial difficulties and are unable to continue operations.

2) The companies have requested that the closure process be expedited to minimize any negative impact on the workers and the community. The total number of employees in these companies is 2,500.

3) The closure of these companies will result in the loss of jobs for 2,500 workers. The state government has been informed of this situation.

4) The closure of these companies will also have a significant impact on the local economy. The state government is considering various options to mitigate these effects.

5) In light of the above, the closure of these companies should be managed in a manner that minimizes the impact on the workers and the community. The state government is considering various options to support the affected workers.

6) The closure of these companies will also result in the loss of revenue for the state government. The state government is considering various options to mitigate these effects.

7) In conclusion, the closure of these companies should be managed in a manner that minimizes the impact on the workers and the community. The state government is considering various options to support the affected workers and mitigate the loss of revenue.

9:50 a.m.
17th February, 1976.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: The Closure of certain Tobacco Companies at Guntur.

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—For the past two years certain branches of tobacco companies in the State have been closed. The reason for the closure are reported to be uneconomic conditions, trade and market difficulties and due to shifting of crop to other areas and shift in crop pattern. Closures were not due to labour trouble. The workers have been agitating that closures had affected employment of workmen and alleged malpractices by the big Companies in purchasing tobacco from the small traders etc.

2. The Government constituted one-Man-Commission in June, 1975 to go into the working of Tobacco Industry including conditions of service of workmen employed in the industry, employment or retrenched workmen, problems of growers and other connected matters. The work of the Commission is in progress.

3. The Cabinet Sub-Committee for Industries and Labour is already seized of the closures in general and this matter will also be taken up the Cabinet Sub-Committee. A Bill on closures and lay-offs reported to have been passed by the Parliament will also be kept in view.

4. The position in respect of the various Tobacco Companies at Guntur is as follows:


2. East India Company, Tadikonda closed.

3. East India Company, Guntur Branch likely to start work shortly.

4. BITCORP: Efforts are being made to start the work.

5. Chegu Krishna Murthy Company, Guntur. Work is being carried on.


7. Andhra Tobacco Development Corporation, Guntur, work is likely to commence during this season.


10. Gadde Rattaiah & Co., Guntur. The factory has been leased out to Viswabharathi Agro Products.

11. Burgu Viswanatham & Co., Guntur. It is not definitely known whether the work will be started or not.


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GOVERNMENT BILLS

Sri T. Anjiah:—I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1976.
Government Bills:

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1976.”

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.


The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao):—Sir, I beg to move for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Bill, 1974, under the proviso to Rule 134 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

“The question is that leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Bill, 1974.”

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1974

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I beg to move for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1974, under the proviso to Rule 134 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

“The question is:

“That leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1974.”

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):—Sir, I beg to move;

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

స్మీరకు లక్షయించండి:—అనుకుమారు, కూర్చుడు రావముడు లక్షయించండి. 

స్మీరకు ప్రత్యేకం:—అధికారికం ఉంది అనుకుమారు.

10:00 a.m.

Government Bills:

17th February, 1976


The proposed legislation aims to make amendments to the existing Horse Racing and Betting Tax. It seeks to bring in certain modifications to the existing provisions. The modifications are intended to address certain loopholes and ensure better enforcement of the tax regulations.

The proposed amendments include altering the tax rates and introducing new clauses to regulate betting activities. The new provisions are designed to enhance the revenue generated from betting and racing activities within the state.

The bill also incorporates measures to prevent fraudulent practices and ensure transparency in the administrative processes related to the tax collection.

The amendments seek to clarify the scope of taxable activities while addressing various concerns raised by stakeholders. The modifications are expected to contribute to the overall growth and development of the horse racing and betting sectors in the state.

The legislation also includes provisions to improve the infrastructure and facilities available for horse racing and betting activities. The amendments focus on enhancing the facilities, ensuring the safety and welfare of the horses, and providing a conducive environment for horse racing and betting.

In conclusion, the proposed amendments aim to modernize the tax laws governing horse racing and betting, ensuring fair and equitable taxation while promoting the growth and development of these sectors. The modifications are expected to provide a robust legal framework for the administration and enforcement of the tax regulations.

The A. P. [Telangana area] Horse Racing and Betting Tax Amendment Bill, 1976

The Bill was introduced by the Minister for Horse Racing and Betting Tax Amendment Bill, 1976.

The Bill provides for the amendment of the Horse Racing and Betting Tax Act, 1976, to increase the tax rates on horse racing and betting activities. The amendments aim to enhance government revenue and regulate the horse racing and betting industries.

The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly and is now awaiting the Governor's assent to become law.

136-8
Government Bills:


17th February, 1976.


Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area ) Horse Racing, and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, Enacting Formula and Long Title.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is :

"Clauses 2 to 5, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was a adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy :—Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be passed.”

Mr. Speaker :—Motion moved.

The question is :

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be passed.”

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.
The Minister for Handlooms and Textiles (Sri K. V. Keshavulu) :
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

Government Bills:

17th February, 1976.

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
17th February, 1976.

Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists,
Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

17th February, 1976.

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists,
Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

The bill aims to provide relief to agriculturists, landless labourers, and artisans who are in debt. It is designed to ease their financial burden and improve their living conditions. The bill seeks to establish a mechanism for temporary relief, which includes provisions for immediate assistance, long-term plans for debt relief, and measures to prevent future indebtedness. The bill also aims to address the concerns of marginalized communities, ensuring that they receive the support they deserve.

G. R. 321

(Please refer to the detailed provisions of the bill for further information.)

10:30 a.m.

Charity begins at home.
Government Bills:

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists,
Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976,
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill 1976.


The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) Bill 1976.

...
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

17th February, 1976.


1968 లో రాష్ట్రం భాగంగా ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది, అది నేర్థిద్దుతుంది. 10,50 అంటే సమయంలో, ప్రపంచ 78, మరియు ఆధునిక సమయంలో, 1968 లో రాష్ట్రం భాగంగా ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. దిద్దుతుంది, భాగంగా ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. చీరాడు సమాధానం లేకుండా అంటే సమయంలో ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. హాస్యపోషకాలం క్రింద ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. ఇంటిలో ఒక సమాధానం లేకుండా అంటే సమయంలో ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. 600 ముందు ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది, దిద్దుతుంది 100,200 మంది ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. ఇంటిలో ఒక సమాధానం లేకుండా అంటే సమయంలో ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది. ఇంటిలో ఒక సమాధానం లేకుండా అంటే సమయంలో ఉన్న దిద్దుతుంది.
3M 17th February, 1976.


మరు చూపుకొనిదాని. ఈ పంపాను అహిమసాయ యుగా సమయంలో ఎందుకు లాభం చేస్తుంది. విషయం సంఖ్యలో ఉన్న పరిస్థితి కప్పాలు సమాధానం చేయబడాలి. ఇందులో శాసనం అభివృద్ధి, ధర్మానుష్ఠాన త్రవ్వకు అందుకుంది. ఇది నిషిద్ధంగా ఉండాలి. అందుకు కూడా ఫార్మీం మీద పరిస్థితి తొడిగితే అందుక జరిగాలి. 

పద్ధతి ద్వారా ఆన్నిపించి, రాష్ట్రం సంధించి, ప్రతి పద్ధతి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి. ఇది స్థాయిగా అనుమతించాలి. ఐదుగురు సూచనలు సంహితల పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్ను ఉద్యోగిత కొనసాగాలి. ఈ పద్ధతి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్న పరిస్థితి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్న పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్ను ఉద్యోగిత కొనసాగాలి. అందుతూ పద్ధతి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్న పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్ను ఉద్యోగిత కొనసాగాలి. 

(యేమంతం) అందుకు కూడా ఎందుకు లాభం చేస్తుంది. యోకేయం, రాష్ట్రం లో అది ఎందుకు లాభం చేస్తుంది. అంతే చెట్టు లో అది ఎందుకు లాభం చేస్తుంది. అందుకు కూడా ఎందుకు లాభం చేస్తుంది.
government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

17th February, 1976. 317

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
17th February, 1976.

Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

Even though banks are nationalised the minds of the banks are not nationalised.
Government Bills:
17th February, 1976.
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
320 17th February, 1976.

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.
Government Bills:

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

17th February, 1976.

...
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

322 17th February, 1976.

The A. P* Indebted Agriculturists
Landless Labourers and Artisans
(Temporary Relief) BiU, 1976.

...
Government Bills:
The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

17th February, 1976.

The A. P. Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976.

...
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labouers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Clauses 2 to 11 and Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is

"Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted and Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1 Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri K. V. Kesavulu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Indebted Agriculturists, Land less Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Indebted Agriculturists, Landless Labourers and Artisans (Temporary Relief) Bill, 1976 be passed."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976.

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
17th February 1976.

Government Bills:

[Text in Telugu]

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Government Bills:  
17th February, 1976.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)
328 17th February, 1976.

Government Bills:

...
Government Bills:


17th February, 1976

32
Government Bills:

17th February, 1976.


मुहूर्तम्। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद् भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण
ममनुस्तये। 'स्वनुष्कर्त श्रीमद् भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति।' श्रीकृष्ण
ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद् भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण
ममनुस्तये।

3. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीकृष्ण श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

4. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

5. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

6. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

7. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

8. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

9. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।

10. संदर्भानुसार:— तीव्र दिक्षित त्रिभुज श्रीमद् भगवानं
सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये। नैनुष्कर्त श्रीमद्
भगवानं सयमाणं वा व कार्ति। श्रीकृष्ण ममनुस्तये।
Government Bills:  
17th February, 1976.

The Ministry of Finance has forwarded to the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh the following Bill:—


3. Repealed and Re-enacted provisions. (3) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

4. Repealed provisions. (4) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (3) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

5. Validation of certain proceeding. (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

6. Power to make rules. (6) The Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

7. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (7) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

8. Repealed provisions. (8) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (7) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

9. Validation of certain proceeding. (9) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

10. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (10) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

11. Repealed provisions. (11) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (10) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

12. Validation of certain proceeding. (12) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

13. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (13) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

14. Repealed provisions. (14) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (13) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

15. Validation of certain proceeding. (15) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

16. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (16) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

17. Repealed provisions. (17) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (16) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

18. Validation of certain proceeding. (18) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

19. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (19) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

20. Repealed provisions. (20) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (19) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

21. Validation of certain proceeding. (21) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

22. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (22) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

23. Repealed provisions. (23) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (22) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

24. Validation of certain proceeding. (24) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

25. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (25) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.


27. Validation of certain proceeding. (27) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

28. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (28) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

29. Repealed provisions. (29) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (28) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

30. Validation of certain proceeding. (30) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

31. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (31) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

32. Repealed provisions. (32) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (31) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

33. Validation of certain proceeding. (33) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

34. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (34) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

35. Repealed provisions. (35) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (34) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

36. Validation of certain proceeding. (36) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

37. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (37) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

38. Repealed provisions. (38) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (37) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

39. Validation of certain proceeding. (39) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

40. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (40) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

41. Repealed provisions. (41) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (40) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

42. Validation of certain proceeding. (42) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

43. Repealed and re-enacted provisions. (43) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, shall be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

44. Repealed provisions. (44) The provisions of the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, referred to in sub-section (43) shall not be deemed to have been originally enacted under this Act.

45. Validation of certain proceeding. (45) Notwithstanding anything contained in the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, the proceedings taken thereunder, if any, shall be deemed to be valid if the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.
Government Bills:


17th February, 1976.

""

334 17th February, 1976.
Government Bills:


It is decided to provide an appeal to the Commissioner against any order passed by the committee.
17th February, 1976

**Government Bills:**

Function of Tirupathi Devasthanam regarding religious matters and its functions.

It is a kingdom by itself.
Government Bills: 17th February, 1976


The discussion took place on 12.20 p.m.

Mr. Chandrashekar Reddy:— Sir, I intervene at this stage to draw the attention of the House to a matter which is of very great importance, namely, the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of establishment of a Polytechnic at the existing College of Engineering and Technology at Kurnool. The scanty infrastructure facilities at the College of Engineering and Technology at Kurnool is a menace to the educational standard of the State and more so to the youth of Kurnool District. The Kurnool District is the most backward district in the State. It is not that the young people of the Kurnool District are not interested in education, but there is no such institution where they can get proper technical education. A Polytechnic will not only cater to the need of the youth of the Kurnool District but also for the surrounding districts. Therefore, it is very necessary that the government should consider the establishment of a Polytechnic at the existing College of Engineering and Technology at Kurnool.

Mr. Venkata Ramaiah:— Sir, I am in complete agreement with the point of view put forward by the Hon. Member. As a matter of fact, the Kurnool District is the most backward district in the State. The people of the Kurnool District are very much interested in education, but they do not get the necessary higher education due to the lack of facilities. The Hon. Member is right when he says that the establishment of a Polytechnic at the existing College of Engineering and Technology at Kurnool will not only cater to the need of the youth of the Kurnool District but also for the surrounding districts. Therefore, I support the point of view put forward by the Hon. Member.
17th February, 1976.

Government Bills:

The A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1976. The Government of A. P. presents the following Bill for consideration:


This Bill seeks to amend the A. P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1976, by providing for the creation of a fund for charitable and religious institutions and endowments and by making certain other amendments.

The Bill seeks to insert a new section 13A which provides for the creation of a fund for charitable and religious institutions and endowments. The fund shall be called the "Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments Fund" and shall be administered by the Government of A. P. The fund shall consist of the income of the endowments and donations made to the fund.

The Bill also seeks to make certain other amendments to the Act. These amendments are aimed at improving the functioning of the Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments Board and ensuring that the funds are used for the purpose for which they were intended.

The Bill is intended to provide a framework for the proper management of charitable and religious institutions and endowments in A. P. It is hoped that the Bill will lead to the establishment of a robust system for the administration of the funds and the efficient use of the resources for the benefit of the community.
Government Bills:


17th February, 1976.

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17th February, 1976.

Government Bills:

12-40 p.m.

...
Government Bills:

17th February, 1976.

[Text in Telugu]

[Note: The document contains a text in Telugu, which cannot be accurately transcribed into English due to the complexity of the language and the quality of the handwriting.]
ఎందుకంటా సఫలానికి ఖరీడం కథనానికి విశ్లేషణ కథనం కథనం కథనం కథనం కథనం కథనం
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The A. P. University Adts (Supplymentary) Bill, 1976.

1-10 p.m.

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted;

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title of the Bill do stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted and the Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Long title were added to the Bill.

Sri R. S. Suryanarayana Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill 1976 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1976 be passed."

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts, (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts, (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts, (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts, (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.
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The A. P. University Acts (Supplementary) Bill, 1976.

The A. P. University Acts (Supplementary) Bill, 1976.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—With regard to this Bill, I submit that necessary material is not placed before the House. I would like to know what the Minister means by “functional autonomy” in regard to administrative functions and academic matters. What are the suggestions that the U.G. C. placed before the Government and naturally we want to know the details of it. The Minister casually says “just we are bringing a legislation and that is also a per se settlement”. In my opinion the amendments to the University Act are quite defective and much more reforms are needed. Under these circumstances, it is the Government that has got to create certain machinery for functional autonomy. If there is functional autonomy "in the three Universities, three Post-Graduate Colleges "et al.\)
those three Universities. How is it that the Government are much more competent in order to introduce functional autonomy in these three Centres, I would like to ask. Just now, the Minister explained that there were three Post Graduate Centres. They cannot work for themselves and the U. G. C. control would be there and they would come under the jurisdiction of the Universities. Let the Government consider establishment of larger number of Universities. That is the position with regard to England or any other socialist countries where each area has got a University, i.e. London University, GIaxo University, Cambridge University, Edinborough University, etc.

Under these circumstances, it would have been better had the Minister placed before the House the suggestions of the University Grants Commission. We want to know the suggestions made by the University Grants Commission and their remarks with regard to the functioning of the three Universities as well. If that were given, it would have been helpful to make constructive suggestions while participating in the discussion on the Bill. These are my remarks, Sir.
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(Supplementary) Bill, 1976.

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The A. P. University Acts
(Supplementary) Bill, 1976.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
'The Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:
"That Clauses 2 to 14, Clause 1 Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted and Clauses 2 to 14, Clause 1 Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be passed.'

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved.

The question is:
"That the Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Supplementary) Bill, 1976 be passed.

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

1-30 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on 18-2-1976.)