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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker:
Sri T. Satyanarayana

Deputy Speaker:

Panel of Chairmen:
1. Sri N. Venkataratnam.
2. Sri M. Padmanabham.
3. Sri Ch. V. Ramajogaiah.
5. Sri M. Narayana Rao.

Secretary:
Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy.

Deputy Secretary:
Sri M. Viswanadham.

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri A.V.G. Krishna Murthy
3. Sri C. Venkatesam.
4. Sri M.V. Subrahmanya Sastry.
5. Sri P. Satyanarayana Sastry.
6. Sri P.V.K.L.N.V. Raghava Sarn
8. Sri V.V. Subrahmanyan

Chief Reporter:
Smt. M.V.S. Jayalakshmi.
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 21st March, 1983.

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Sanction of 30 Bedded Hospital at Puttur, Chittoor District.

*29-Q.—Sri G. Muddu Krishnama Naidu (Puttur):—Will the
Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a 30
bed Hospital at Puttur in Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in starting the hospital?

An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
2 21st March, 1983.

Oral Answers to Question

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Primary Health Centres in the State during the financial year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they will be set up;

(c) the additional expenditure involved due to the said proposal.

1. Hon. Minister for Health and Medical.

(a) The number of Primary Health Centres in the State during the financial year 1982-83 is as follows:

1. 20
2. 30
3. 40
4. 50

(b) The additional expenditure involved due to the said proposal is Rs. 79,000/-.
Implementation of National Programme on Blindness.

73—

*183-Q.—Sri D. Sambasiva Rao Chowdary (Bodhan):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has sent some guidelines to the State Government on the implementation of the National Programme on Blindness;

(b) whether the Zilla Parishads, Village Panchayats and other voluntary agencies are also to be involved in the implementation of the said programme; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government in the matter?

1. वट 2. कोड्य 3. (a) दिशा (b) राजस्थान का (c) हिमालय का (d) रोजगार का (e) राजस्थान का (f) हिमालय का (g) राजस्थान का (h) हिमालय का (i) राजस्थान का (j) हिमालय का (k) राजस्थान का (l) हिमालय का (m) राजस्थान का (n) हिमालय का (o) राजस्थान का (p) हिमालय का (q) राजस्थान का (r) हिमालय का (s) राजस्थान का (t) हिमालय का (u) राजस्थान का (v) हिमालय का (w) राजस्थान का (x) हिमालय का (y) राजस्थान का (z) हिमालय का

Implementation of National Programme on Blindness.

73—

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(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government in the matter?

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Implementation of National Programme on Blindness.

73—

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(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has sent some guidelines to the State Government on the implementation of the National Programme on Blindness;

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Implementation of National Programme on Blindness.

73—

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(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has sent some guidelines to the State Government on the implementation of the National Programme on Blindness;

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(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government in the matter?

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Recruitment of Workers by Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.

74—

*160-Q.—Sarvasri M. Omkar (Narsampet), N. Raghava Reddy, M. Ram Kishan Rao (Khammam), Smt. M. Swarajyam (Tungaturthi) and Sri M. Yerraiah Reddy (Bhadrahalam):—Will the Minister for Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of the Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., recruited about 400 workers for the posts of Mechanists, Turners, Welders, Sheet Metal, Fitters, Electricians, Moulders, etc., during July to December 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the interview for the said posts, the said management issued orders for training but not for regular appointment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that once apprenticeship is completed one need not undergo training;

(d) whether the Government received any representation from the said workers requesting to remove the said anomalies and confirm their jobs; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

(3) నాయానికి చెప్పాలంటే నాయానికి ఇంటిలా చెప్పవచ్చు.

(4) శాస్త్రసాధనాలు మార్పులు చెందాయి కానీ వాడి కాని వాడించి వేయలి. ఈ చిన్న నిష్టా చిన్న నిష్టా చెప్పతే వేయలి.

(5) ధర్మం చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి. ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి కాని వేయాలించి వేయాలి.

(6) పయనకందానికి ప్రమాణం చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి.

(7) రామును విచిత్రంగా చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి.

(8) పిడించి చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి.

(9) కొంత కాలం మరొక కాలం పిడించి చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి.

(10) సాధనం చెప్పాలంటే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలి.

(11) జాతి పిడించి వేయాలి.

(12) నాయానికి ఇచ్చిన ప్రత్యేక సమాచారాలు పిడించాలి.
6 21st March, 1983.

Oral Answers to Questions.

* (3) 20. విడానం విధానం: — తీసివేయబడిన 350 రూపాయలు, తదుపరి సంఖ్య 400 రూపాయలు ఎలా ఎంచుకోవాలి? (తీసివేయబడిన విడానం ఎక్కడ సంచాలకం ఉండాలి అంటే, ప్రతి విడానం 350 రూపాయలు ఎనిమిది ఎంచుకోవాలి)

(2) 20. విడానం విధానం: — తీసివేయబడిన 350 రూపాయలు ఎక్కడ ఎంచుకోవాలి? (తీసివేయబడిన విడానం ఎక్కడ సంచాలకం ఉండాలి అంటే, ప్రతి విడానం 350 రూపాయలు ఎనిమిది ఎంచుకోవాలి)

* (3) 20. విడానం విధానం: — తీసివేయబడిన 350 రూపాయలు ఎక్కడ ఎంచుకోవాలి? (తీసివేయబడిన విడానం ఎక్కడ సంచాలకం ఉండాలి అంటే, ప్రతి విడానం 350 రూపాయలు ఎనిమిది ఎంచుకోవాలి)

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(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government are resorting to over draft;

(b) if so, the details thereof with yearwise break up and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the said position?

Financial Position of the State Government.

1973-74 ₹ 8.69 cr.
1979-80 ₹ 37.79 cr.
1980-81 ₹ 138.36 cr.
1981-82 ₹ 43.86 cr.
1982-83 ₹ 48.86 cr.
Oral Answers to Questions.

February: 1973-74 and 1979-80 saw a decline in tobacco production, with a decrease in the area under tobacco cultivation compared to the previous years. The situation was further exacerbated by the imposition of higher taxes on tobacco products, which led to a reduction in demand and consequently a drop in production.

1982 saw a significant increase in the area under tobacco cultivation, leading to a rise in production. However, the industry faced challenges due to the rise in input costs and the impact of the Asian flu epidemic, which affected the workforce and led to higher labor costs.

The tobacco industry in India is crucial for its economic contributions, providing employment to thousands of workers. However, it also faces critical issues such as labor-intensive production methods and the need for technological advancements to enhance efficiency and sustainability.

In conclusion, the tobacco industry in India has faced several challenges in recent years, including fluctuations in production, increased input costs, and the impact of public health initiatives. These challenges require strategic planning and innovative solutions to ensure the industry's sustainability and continued contribution to the national economy.
Iral Answers to Questions. 21st March, 1983.

Does the Minister own it or he puts on the officer?

Does the Minister own it or he puts on the officer?

Does the Minister own it or he puts on the officer?
Sri D. K. Samara Simha Reddy:—Let the Minister own the statement. Let him not put it on the officer.

Sri Vasanta Nageswara Rao:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illicit liquor is being manufactured locally causing much loss to the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

Manufacture of Illicit Liquor.

75—

2-Q.—Sri Vasanta Nageswara Rao:—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illicit liquor is being manufactured locally causing much loss to the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?
Oral Answers to Questions:
21st March, 1983.

(1) M. M. Shettar :— ಅಂದಾಜುಗೊಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆದರೆ ಜಲಪಾತದ ಪೂರೇರ ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು "ಎಪ್ಪತಿ".
ನಾಮಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಬೊಳಕಾಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು 20, 25 ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸೂಚಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.
ಇದು ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು. ಇದು "ವಿಮರ್ಶಣ" ಮತ್ತು "ಪರಿಹಾರ" ಎಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದು.

(2) M. M. Shettar :— ಅಂದಾಜುಗೊಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆದರೆ ಜಲಪಾತದ ಪೂರೇರ ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು "ಎಪ್ಪತಿ".
ನಾಮಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಬೊಳಕಾಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು 20, 25 ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸೂಚಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.
ಇದು ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇದು "ವಿಮರ್ಶಣ" ಮತ್ತು "ಪರಿಹಾರ" ಎಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದು.

(3) M. M. Shettar :— ಅಂದಾಜುಗೊಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆದರೆ ಜಲಪಾತದ ಪೂರೇರ ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು "ಎಪ್ಪತಿ".
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(4) M. M. Shettar :— ಅಂದಾಜುಗೊಳಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆದರೆ ಜಲಪಾತದ ಪೂರೇರ ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು "ಎಪ್ಪತಿ".
ನಾಮಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಬೊಳಕಾಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು 20, 25 ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸೂಚಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.
ಇದು ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇದು "ವಿಮರ್ಶಣ" ಮತ್ತು "ಪರಿಹಾರ" ಎಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದು.
Oral Answers to Questions.

21st March, 1983.

(1) M. Shankar (Arya):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

(2) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

(3) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

9-00 a.m.

(4) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

9-00 a.m.

(5) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

9-00 a.m.

(6) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

9-00 a.m.

(7) M. K. Reddy (B. H.):— How many villages have been declared as backward areas?

We refer to the list... (Details are provided...)

9-00 a.m.
Oral Answers to Questions. 21st March, 1983.

Allotment of Funds by Central Government for Drought Affected Areas in the State.

81-Q.—Sri Vasanta Nageswara Rao:—Will the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before General Elections a team of Officers of Central Government have toured the Drought Affected Areas of our State;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the said team;

(c) whether the Central Government allotted any amount; and

(d) if so, the amount allotted?
21st March, 1983.

Orral Answers to Questions.

(1) ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ಸರಾಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — ಎವರ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ವಿವಿಧ ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಅದು ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಶುಲ್ಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು? (ಯಾಧುಗಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ)

(2) ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ಸರಾಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ? ಇದು ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಏಕೈಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಶುಲ್ಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು? (ಯಾಧುಗಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ)

(3) ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ಸರಾಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ — ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆದ ಮೃಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಅವರ ಭರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೈಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಶುಲ್ಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು? (ಯಾಧುಗಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ)
Oral Answers to Questions. 21st March, 1983. 15

12. (Sri. C. Venkata Rama) — Is the college started in 263
   "Ramah" working well? 68 wishes that the college be
   established on the same scale. It is told that there are
   25 wide tenders of the college 68 have been completed.

13. (Sri. G. Muddu Krishna Naidu) — With the Minister for
   Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Puttur have represented
    for starting a Degree College in Puttur, Chittoor district.
(b) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission has visited Puttur; and

(c) the reasons for not starting the said Degree College so far?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju, Minister for Education:

(a) There was no representation received, from public of Puttur, by Government for starting a Degree College at Puttur. However, the Students Union of S.R.S Government Junior College requested for the opening of a Degree College there, during September 1982.

(b) The Inspection Commission of Sri Venkateswara University (not the University Grants Commission) visited Puttur on 11th May 1982; and

(c) The former Government did not consider to sanction a Government or Private Degree College there.

Sri. P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju: If the conditions are fulfilled, we will take up the college in 1983-84.

Shifting of Headquarters of Open University from Nagarjunasagar

—a& Q.—Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy (Pulivendla):—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Headquarters of Open University from Nagarjunasagar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—(a) and (b) As proper infrastructure is not readily available at Nagarjunasagar and as the Open University is to start functioning immediately, it is decided to locate the Headquarters of the Open University temporarily at Hyderabad.
Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy:—What is this temporary decision?

Mr. Speaker:—"It is decided to locate the Headquarters of the Open University temporarily at Hyderabad." This is the answer.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—We have decided to locate the Headquarters of the Open University temporarily at Hyderabad and later, we will take a decision.

Mr. Speaker:—That is yet to be decided. It is now only temporarily located here.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—The allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for this University.

Abolition of Posts of Poet Laureates.

101-O.—Sarvasri Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy and Koneru Nageshwar Rao:—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the posts of Poet Laureates of the State; and

(b) the expenditure that is being incurred by the State Government on these Poet Laureates per annum?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—(a) and (b) The whole policy on the Cultural Affairs is being reviewed and an appropriate and reasonable decision in the interest of culture would be taken soon. Rs. 2,22,474-00 per year is being spent on these State Laureates at present.
Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Yes. We will review it. We are reviewing the position.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—As mentioned earlier, the whole thing is again under review.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I have already mentioned that the whole thing has gone for review.


Increase of Price of Text-Books of Telugu Academy.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Price of Text Books of Telugu Academy has been doubled recently; and
(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—

(a) Yes Sir.

The rates of composing were raised by 50 per cent, printing by 40 per cent and binding by 50 per cent in July 1982 over the previous rates. The Board of Governors of the Telugu Academy approved the revised rates at its meeting on 8th July 1982. Government enhanced the rates to that effect in their G.O. Ms. No. 638, Education (P) Department, dated 27th July 1982. In addition, the Telugu Academy could not get allocation of paper at the concessional rates and had to purchase in the open market such, the Academy has been forced to double the prices of its publication.
Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—The decision to double the rates was taken earlier. It is not done by this Government. Nevertheless, the present Government, successfully negotiated with the Paper Mills for reduction of rates. Efforts are being made to reduce the rates of the text books published by the Telugu Academy.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—The Government is reviewing the position and the Government is trying to get the paper at concessional rates. Efforts are being made to reduce the rates of the text-books.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Till today, the allotment of paper was never done. It was done in a different manner. But now we negotiated with the Paper Mills. 7,000 tonnes of paper was being supplied at concessional rates. The text-books would be supplied at reduced rates.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

80-A—

Fall in Price of Paddy in the State.

Reddy (Kalwakurthy), P. V. Krishna Rao (Bandar), T. Jayaprakash (Therian), Y. Venkata Rai (Repalle), B. Venkata Swamy (Kovur), M. Nagahusharam (Kuchinapudi) and M. V. Ramana Reddy:—Will the Minister for Revenue, Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permits are being issued to millers to sell paddy to other States, if they have contributed the levy;

(b) if so, whether the Government will extend the same facility to ryots;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is abnormal fall in the price of paddy in Nellore district; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken by the Government to see that the ryots get remunerative price?
Mr. Speaker:—It is a matter of policy.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not goo. He is the concerned Minister and he is supposed to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker:—It is the revenue administration that is standing in the way.
Short Notice Questions and Answers

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Filling up of S.G.B.T. Posts with the Candidates Qualified in Degree Course.

S.N.Q. No. 410-R—Sarvasri M. Omkar, M. Ramakishan Rao, San. Mallu: Swarnayya and Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.G.B.T. posts are being filled up with the candidates qualified in Degree Courses, i.e., B.A., B.Ed., etc., while ignoring the T.T.I. candidates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the injustice?

Sri P. Amrnta Gajapathi Raju:—(a) (b) and (c)—For all the posts in the Bazaarut Samithis and Zilla Parishads the District Selection Committees select candidates by conducting written examination and interview carrying marks of 30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. In such cases it is possible that higher qualified persons of B.A., B.Ed., may get selected even for the Secondary Grade Basic Training posts and this is a good sign towards the upgradation of standards of teachers. There is no injustice done in this regard as only the best qualified persons are being selected for those posts.
Sri P. Anantha Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, if better qualified people come forward to apply for the posts where the qualifications are less, then what can we do about it? We have to give preference to them because they are better qualified and they stand better in the competitive examination by their luck and by their better ability.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, in all departments there are some posts earmarked for certain qualified persons. For example, 'Attendees' posts are there and Clerks posts are there, for which certain qualifications are specified. At the same time there are many candidates who have higher qualifications. Then, can you remember those candidates diversely, ignoring the others for whom the posts are earmarked? So, similarly there are S.G.B.T. posts. For S G B T posts, only the T.T.I. candidates are eligible. No doubt, the candidates who got qualifications in the Degree Courses are also eligible. I am not questioning about their eligibility. But to whom you have to give preference? When you are selecting the candidates, the posts of the S.G.B.T. should be filled in with the candidates who got T.T.I. qualification. So, whether the Government, hereafter, reconsider the entire case and see that only the candidates who got qualifications of T.T.I. will be filled in those posts of S.G.B.T.?

Sri P. Anantha Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, of course, we will look into this matter—because you have brought it to our notice that certain people, even though qualified, are not getting jobs. Nevertheless, let me mention also while ensuring you that we will.
look into this problem. But when higher qualified people come forward, it becomes very difficult to stop them—and unemployment is a National Problem and in this context, there is very little that we can do about it.

I will bring an example to your notice. Some time back, there was also a Ph.D. candidate who applied for a Lorry Driver's job. Now the Ph.D. candidate, because he could not get a job, he wrote an application in broken English and then got a job. So, what I mean to say is—Unemployment is a National Problem and if better qualified people come forward, we cannot stop it.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, there is an issue involved. Just now, the Hon'ble Education Minister while answering said that the Government will reconsider the matter, since it has been brought to its notice—all right. But subsequently in his explanation, he went back from his answer. Now he is saying that when there are other candidates who got higher qualifications, they should be given preference. My main point is—not only in the Education Department but in other departments as well, certain posts are earmarked for certain candidates specifying certain qualifications. So, are you by-passing all these Rules? Are you ignoring all these Rules? Are you preferring only those candidates who got higher qualifications compared to the others, will be taken into the jobs—and other candidates for whom the posts are earmarked will not be taken? What is this Rule? Is this the Government's general policy? How can you defend your line, saying that Unemployment is a National Problem? Of course it is a National Question which has to be solved at the National level. It is a different matter. I am not asking about the entire 90 lakhs unemployed candidates. I am not asking only a specified question, that certain posts of S.G.B.Ts. are there. For these S.G.B.T. posts, only T.T.I. candidates are eligible and they must be taken in. Now the practice is, the District Selection Committee or the other Committees are selecting these candidates, ignoring the T.T.I. candidates, by taking Graduates into service. This is not a good practice and I want to stop it. Take the T.T.I. candidates into jobs and how can you link this matter with All India National Problem and as a general unemployment problem? This is a matter of principle about the Government's policy, that certain posts in all departments should be earmarked for certain candidates specifying certain qualifications. Are you over ruling them? This is my point.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, we are not over looking any body. In fact, the T.T.I. candidates are not ignored but all that I want to bring to your notice is that in the event that better candidates apply and people with higher qualifications—they may stand better chance in the competitive examination, and we cannot stop better candidates from applying. Because unemployment is a National Problem and that is why better candidates are coming forward with higher qualifications and applying. We cannot stop it.
Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, this is different matter and not connected with this issue which has come before us and a separate question can be put.

Sri R. Rajagopal Reddy:—Sir, how can this be a separate issue? The Government can examine this issue.

Mr. Speaker:—When you asked about Telugu Pandits, that is a different question. You please resume your seat.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Sir, I would like to put the question in a very fair way. What does the Government propose to do with the T.T.I. candidates and S.G.B.T. qualified candidates? What is the policy of the present Government?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, as I mentioned earlier, this has been brought to our notice that those boys are not getting posts which are meant for them. We will definitely view the whole matter sympathetically.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, all these problems will be examined very sympathetically.

Merger of Various Cultural Academies.

S.N.O. No. 410-P—Sarvasri Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao (Avanigadda), J. Prasada Rao (Sathupalli) and M. Ramachandra Reddy:—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to merge the various cultural academies which exist present; and

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Short Notice Questions and Answers.

(b) the reasons therefor and the particulars thereof?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—(a) and (b) Government is reviewing the whole policy on Cultural Affairs and would take an appropriate and reasonable decision for the healthy development of cultural affairs.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, this review will be taken up very shortly.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION POSTPONED FROM 15-3-1983.

40-B—

Waiving of Penal Interest on the Outstanding Loans.

S.N.Q. No. 410-H—Sri Vasantha Nageswara Rao:—Will the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Government had announced that penal interest on the outstanding loans due from members to various co-operative institutions in the State, will be waived;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several co-operative institutions in the State are still collecting penal interest from members; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken?

Sri P. Gajapathi Raju:—

(a) a Government resolution waiving penal interest was issued on 10th August, 1982.

(b) similar announcements were made in the month of June, 1982.

(c) steps were taken to implement the resolutions.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 21st March, 1983

1. The Rule of Dhandoopath: 1979 and 1982 were years of high rainfall. In 1979, there was a drought in the country. In 1982, there was a drought here. What is the reason for this?

2. The Rule of Dhandoopath: There is a rule by name: "The Rule of Dhandoopath". If there is drought in the country, the government provides 1000 rupees for each 1000 rupees spent by a person. If there is a drought here, the government provides 3000 rupees for each 1000 rupees spent by a person. Why is there a difference in the rules?

3. The Rule of Dhandoopath: The government provides 35 thousand rupees for each 35 thousand rupees spent by a person. However, it is mandatory to spend the money in a particular way. What is the reason for this?

4. The Rule of Dhandoopath: The government provides 621 thousand rupees for each 621 thousand rupees spent by a person. However, there is no mention of how this money should be spent. Is there a reason for this?
Short Notice Questions and Answers.

(1) The total number of students in a class is 62. How many students are absent? What is the average of the remaining students?

(2) A train leaves a station at 6 a.m. and reaches another station at 10 a.m. How long does it take for the train to reach the destination?

(3) The population of a city in 2010 was 1,20,000. If it increased by 5% in 2011, what was the population in 2011?
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 21st March, 1983.

(1) ಅಡಿಪುನ ಮಾರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ. 

(2) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿರೂಪ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್rance through.
Matters Under Rule 329:
re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without notice.

3Q 2ist March, 1983.

re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without notice.

0-00 a.m. the power was cut off without notice. The reason given was the non-payment of arrears.

1. The petitioner states that the electricity was cut off without any notice. How can the petitioner be expected to pay the arrears?

2. The petitioner further states that the electricity was cut off without any notice. How can the petitioner be expected to pay the arrears?

3. The petitioner states that the electricity was cut off without any notice. How can the petitioner be expected to pay the arrears?

MATTERS UNDER RULE 329.
re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without notice.

The petitioner states that the electricity was cut off without any notice. How can the petitioner be expected to pay the arrears?

re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without notice.

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21st March, 1983.

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Matters under Rule 329:

re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of arrears without notice.

2. Where, in a case where there is no breach of service, arrears have occurred, the service provider shall serve a notice to the consumer for the non-payment of the arrears. The consumer shall be entitled to receive a written explanation within 30 days of the receipt of the notice. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall proceed to disconnect the service.

3. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall disconnect the service without delay. The consumer shall be entitled to receive a written explanation within 30 days of the disconnection of the service. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall proceed to disconnect the service.

4. The service provider shall issue a written explanation of the consumer's failure to provide the written explanation within the specified period. The consumer shall be entitled to receive a written explanation within 30 days of the receipt of the written explanation. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall proceed to disconnect the service.

5. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall proceed to disconnect the service.

6. The service provider shall issue a written explanation of the consumer's failure to provide the written explanation within the specified period. The consumer shall be entitled to receive a written explanation within 30 days of the receipt of the written explanation. If the consumer fails to provide the written explanation within the specified period, the service provider shall proceed to disconnect the service.

re: Disconnection of electricity due to non-payment of old arrears without notice.

Sir,

I am to inform you that the arrears due by the subscriber...

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

21st March, 1983.
Matters under Rule 329:
re: Introduction of Compulsory Purchase of Milk Cards by Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

re: Introduction of Compulsory Purchase of Milk Cards by Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

**re:** Introduction of Compulsory Purchase of Milk Cards by Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

...
Matters under Rule 329:
re: Misuse of funds and power by Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah.

Mr. Speaker:—Don't use provocative language.

Mr. Speaker:—Do not misuse language. Do not describe a situation falsely. As per the rules of the Central Co-operative Bank, Mr. Chairman has not misused funds or power. It is wrong to describe him falsely. Don't misuse words.

Mr. Speaker:—I say that the misuse of funds and power by the Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah, is being highlighted.

Mr. Speaker:—Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah.

Mr. Speaker:—No. I say that the Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah, has not misused funds or power by the Chairman. The misuse is being highlighted falsely.
Matters under Rule 329:

re: Misuse of funds and power by Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Guddegadh.

21st March, 1983. 37

The matter under Rule 329 is as follows:

The 3rd March, 1983. 300

The 2nd March, 1983. 60

The 3rd March, 1983. 120

The 3rd March, 1983. 80

The 3rd March, 1983. 10

The 3rd March, 1983. 12

The 3rd March, 1983. 50

The 3rd March, 1983. 60

The 3rd March, 1983. 8

The 3rd March, 1983. 60

The 3rd March, 1983. 10

The 3rd March, 1983. 12

The 3rd March, 1983. 50

The 3rd March, 1983. 60

The 3rd March, 1983. 8

The 3rd March, 1983. 60
Matters under Rule 329:
re: Misuse of funds and power by Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah.

21st March, 1983.

[Text content in Telugu language]
Matters under Rule 329:

21st March, 1983.

re: Misuse of funds and power by Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah.

(3) The matter:— The matter raised is whether the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has committed misuse of funds and power. The Bank has been accused of misusing funds and exercising power in an improper manner. It is alleged that the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has misused funds and power in the following manner:

1. The Chairman has misused funds for personal use.
2. The Chairman has exercised power in an improper manner.
3. The Chairman has misused funds and power for the benefit of his relatives.

The matter is under investigation by the Bank's internal audit department. The investigation report is expected to be submitted within the next two weeks.

(4) (a) The matter:— The matter raised is whether the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has committed misuse of funds and power. The Bank has been accused of misusing funds and exercising power in an improper manner. It is alleged that the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has misused funds and power in the following manner:

1. The Chairman has misused funds for personal use.
2. The Chairman has exercised power in an improper manner.
3. The Chairman has misused funds and power for the benefit of his relatives.

The matter is under investigation by the Bank's internal audit department. The investigation report is expected to be submitted within the next two weeks.

(5) (a) The matter:— The matter raised is whether the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has committed misuse of funds and power. The Bank has been accused of misusing funds and exercising power in an improper manner. It is alleged that the Chairman, Central Cooperative Bank, Cuddapah, has misused funds and power in the following manner:

1. The Chairman has misused funds for personal use.
2. The Chairman has exercised power in an improper manner.
3. The Chairman has misused funds and power for the benefit of his relatives.

The matter is under investigation by the Bank's internal audit department. The investigation report is expected to be submitted within the next two weeks.
21st March, 1983.

Matters under Rule 329:
re: Misuse of funds and power by Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Cuddapah

Sri N., Venkataraman (Guntur II):— My point of order is based under Rule 309. "A member may with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation, although there is no question before the House but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and the debate shall arise?" Here the allegation is made on a particular member who is a member of the House. Now the discussion is going on from one side. The member seeks the permission of the Chair to explain his position. The member is here. Could the House, before the allegations are made.

re: Closure of the Bhajaranga Jute Mills at Guntur by the Management.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—So, I request the Speaker to permit the member to explain his side of the case. Then the Government may enquire into the matter.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—On the Point of Order raised by Sri N. Venkataratnam, I would like to bring to the notice of the Chair one relevant point. Regardless of the allegations made by Sri Rajasekhar Reddy, I want to submit that a specific question is put to the Government and the allegation is made against the President of the Central Bank, Cuddapah. The member by chance happened to be the President of the Central Bank, Cuddapah. The allegations are made in his capacity as Central Bank President and not as Legislator. When such is the case there is no necessity to clarify and more over the name of the Hon'ble Member is not mentioned in the discussion.

Mr. Speaker:—The allegation is made against the President, Central Bank and not against the member of the Legislature. Let us follow the rules.

Sri R. Reddy:—Am I held responsible for the happenings in the Company?

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is not before the Chair.

re: Closure of the Bhajaranga Jute Mills at Guntur by the Management.

11-00 a.m.

Sri R. Reddy:—Since 28th November 1982, the company has incurred a loss of 3,500 and the company has been accumulated with 17-1-1983. Therefore, the company had accumulated 28 rupees and the Board of Directors has decided to suspend the supply.}

101/8—6
Matters under Rule 329:

re: Closure of the Bhajarang Jute Mills at Guntur by the Management.

21st March, 1983.

The closure of the Bhajarang Jute Mills at Guntur is being referred to in this matter under Rule 329. The closure of the mills is due to the management's decision to cease operations. The closure will affect approximately 300,400 workers, who will be laid off. The closure order was issued on 28th March 1983. The reason given for the closure is the economic downturn. The closure will be effective from 27th March 1983. The management has assured the workers that they will be provided with adequate compensation. The workers have been given a month's notice. The closure has been met with protest by the workers. The government has been informed of the situation. The workers have been advised to seek legal remedies. The closure has been described as a severe blow to the workers. The government has been urged to take steps to mitigate the situation.
CALLING ATTENTION MATTERS.

re: Survey of Lands of Kandirigam and Mokshasadars in Palasa Taluk, Srikakulam District.

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Calling Attention Matters:

re: Survey of Lands of Kandirigam and Mokshasadars in Palama Taluk, Srikakulam District.

44 Mst March, 1983.

Survey of Lands (Kandirigam and Mokshasadars in Palama Tahk, Syikakuun District.

...
Calling Attention Matters: 21st March, 1983. 43

re: Strike by the Students of Private Industrial Training Institute.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, There are 128 Private Industrial Training Institutes in the State which secured provisional permission from the Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi to send their trainees for All India Trade Tests held in July 1982 and such permission is accorded on a year to year basis. Provisional permission has been accorded to the Industrial Training Institutes on the basis of recommendations made by the Standing Committee for affiliation. In addition to this there are 14 Private Industrial Training Institutes which have not secured provisional permission from the Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. Majority of these Industrial Training Institutes are having only Draughtsmen Civil or Fitter Trade Courses. The Government of India have informed that they will not consider provisional affiliation even for these Industrial Training Institutes unless they fulfill all the norms laid down by them. The State Governments' control on these Industrial Training Institutes is minimal except for inspecting and recommending the cases for affiliation to the Government of India.

There are 10 demands made by Private Industrial Training Institute students including taking over the Private Industrial Training Institutes by the State Government. They are discussed below. The Director of Employment and Training who was asked to enquire into the matter has reported as follows:

1. Collection of fee ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month:

Only 3 Private Industrial Training Institutes are getting grant-in-aid from Government for implementing Special Employment Schemes. Enquiries revealed that the collection of fees ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per month which is considered reasonable as they are not getting any grant-in-aid from State Government.
Calling Attention Matters:
re: Strike by the Students of Private Industrial Training Institute.

2. Lot of money is being collected:

Majority of Industrial Training Institutes are collecting fees in the form of admission fees, caution money, Library fee, etc. Government have recently taken a decision to abolish collection of capitation fees and necessary legislation has been brought in. Fees, etc., are proposed to be regulated in future on the basis of rules and regulations to be issued shortly.

3. Inadequate sports or library facilities for the students:

Majority of Private Industrial Training Institutes are located in rented buildings without adequate space. However instructions will be issued to arrange for the sports and library facilities to the students within the space available.

4. Lack of good teaching in Private Industrial Training Institutes:

Majority of the staff in Private Industrial Training Institutes are not trained in the Central Training Institute for Instructors under Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. Instructions have therefore been issued to all the Private Industrial Training Institutes to get their staff trained in the above institutes as required by the Director General of Employment and Training. Director General of Employment and Training will be addressed to withdraw affiliation wherever sufficient training facilities are not available.

5. Delay in issue of Certificates:

Provisional Certificates have been issued to all the trainees who have passed in the recognised Private Industrial Training Institutes. Original Certificates will be issued by Director of Employment and Training after receipt of blank Certificates from Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi.

6. No bus pass facilities to the students:

The Director of Employment and Training will be asked to address the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in this regard. Government Institution students are being issued.

7. Ill treatment of students:

No specific complaints have been brought to the notice.

8. Sanction of Scholarships:

Scholarships are sanctioned by the District Social Welfare Officers. Enquiries revealed that the Social Welfare Department is not sanctioning scholarships since majority of institutions have not secured permanent affiliation.

9. Canvassing for Congress (I) during elections:

No specific complaints received in this regard.
Calling Attention Matters:  
re: Strike by the Students of Private Industrial Training Institute.

10. Taking over of Industrial Training Institutes by the State Government:

(a) The amount to be paid by way of compensation to these Private Industrial Training Institutes and recurring expenditure for running these Institutes will be disproportionate to the meagre investment made.

(b) Most of the Private Industrial Training Institutes are having Fitter and Draughtsmen Civil Trades which have no relation to the employment opportunities.

(c) These Institutes are not having basic infrastructural facilities and qualified teaching staff. Heavy investments have to be made for improving the standards of training in the Industrial Training Institutes.

(d) All these Industrial Training Institutes have not been accorded permanent affiliation because they are yet to fulfill the norms laid down by the Government of India.

(e) The taking over of the Private Industrial Training Institutes involves administrative, financial and technical difficulties.

Hence taking over of Industrial Training Institutes by Government is neither feasible for desirable.

Examinations in Industrial Training Institutes are conducted by Director General of Employment and Training in July. Examinations will be conducted in all affiliated Private Industrial Training Institutes in July 1983. As such there is no difficulty in conducting examinations.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—Sir, the Minister should inform the House as to what action this Government has taken on the matters which are within the purview of the State Government? Second question is—what is the recommendation made by the State Government to the Central Government regarding the misuse or mismanagement of I.T.I.s. by some of the private institutions? Will the Minister clarify these things? Then we can ask any supplementaries after his clarification.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, regarding the point which the Hon'ble Member has asked, I have talked to the student representatives who are doing hunger strike on Saturday and I am particular about amelioration. Therefore the Director has been asked to settle the issue to-day by calling the Management.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, one student is on fast untodeath. Perhaps among the demands, except one, taking over of the private institutions by the Government, other demands must have been accepted by the Government—because they are very simple and justifiable. All that they are asking was to provide library facilities and other facilities on par with other institutions run by the Government. Another thing is about sanctioning of scholarships. The other representation is reduction of tuition fee. These are the main items. Of course there are some more but at least these three demands should have been accepted by the Government and solved the problems as early as possible.
humble submission is—we have been witnessing various agitations in the State on mere provocation by the Managements. A smaller issue is becoming a bigger issue and the genuine demands are being diverted and some other things are coming up. So, in this case also, the Management is behaving in such a way as to get the students prevented. Similarly, the real demands that were present are diverted and they are being over looked. So, here, instead of going into other details, my main emphasis is that the Government should come forward with a clear assurance and these three main demands must be accepted.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, when I met the Students' Association on Saturday they were particular about this issue, i.e., they were demanding good teachers and they wanted their harassment to be removed. Then I discussed with them at length about these problems and I asked the Director of Employment to settle the issue to-day by calling the Management.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, regarding the excess collection of fee, after the Capitation Fee Bill is passed by this August House, then it will be totally regulated and regarding the lack of other facilities, let me mention that we are taking all the necessary steps to see these facilities are accorded to the boys and also we will see that the boys do not miss the examination and we will take all the necessary steps there.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, in the event that somebody brings to our notice after the Capitation Bill is passed in this House—that Capitation fee is being collected—strict action will be taken against them.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, it is not the question of collecting the Capitation fee, and it will be prohibited by enactment of this Bill. But in the name of the tuition fee, exorbitant fee money is being exhorited. That is the main point. Secondly what about the fast untodeath by a student?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, regarding the fast untodeath by a student, I have already mentioned that we have called for the student representative to discuss the matter with them and take neces-

re: Failure of Khariff Crops in Nalgonda District and forcible collection of Khariff Loans from ryots.

sary action. About the excess collection of fee, any fee which is excessively collected, it tantamounts to Capitation fee, because there is a thin line between the fee and the Capitation fee and therefore we are also taking and dealing this matter with the Law—which is being to be enforced.

re: Failure of Khariff crops in Nalgonda District and Forcible collection of Khariff Loans from Ryots.

(3) 25. साधनाः — शर्मत भोसले जी, हामी 1980 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती. 1980 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती. त्यात 1981, 82, 83 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती. त्यात 1981, 82, 83 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती. त्यात 1981, 82, 83 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती. त्यात 1981, 82, 83 मध्ये 8 रूपांक चर्चा केली होती.
Calling Attention Matters:
re: Failure of Khariff crops in Nalgonda District and forcible collection of Khariff Loans from ryots.

11-30 a.m

Chief Whip :— 30-6-1982 was a notable day in Parliamentary life. The Members of Parliament were so keen to discuss the Khariff Loans issue that the Speaker had to adjourn the House until 11-30 a.m. on the 7th day of the present session.

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Calling Attention Matters:

re: Malpractices and negligence in Government Chronic Diseases Hospital, Anantapur.

21st March, 1983.

1. 

2. 

3. 

re: Malpractices and Negligence in Government Chronic Diseases Hospital, Anantapur.

(1. No. 342/1983.)

(2. No. 343/1983.)

(3. No. 344/1983.)
Calling Attention Matters:

re: Malpractices and negligence in Government Chronic Diseases Hospital, Anantapur.

What is the action that the Government has taken against the doctors so far. Has Government received representation from 23 patients of the same hospital saying that malpractices in the hospital are going on in a rampant manner. The deceased Obulesu was denied admission into the hospital.
Government Bills: 21st March, 1983. 53
A.P. Educational Institutions
(Regulation of Admission and
Prohibition of Capitation Fee)
Bill, 1983.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.


Sri T. Jeevan Reddy:—On behalf of the Minister for Endowments,
I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of G.O. Ms. No. 200, Revenue, dated
12th February 1982 in which amendment was made to certain rules
issued under the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious
Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966, as required by sub-section (2)
of section 107 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.


Sri T. Jeevan Reddy:—On behalf of the Minister for Endowments,
I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of G.O. Ms. No. 780, Revenue, dated
4th June 1982 in which amendment was made to certain rules issued
under the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions
and Endowments Act, 1966 as required by sub-section (2) of section
107 of the said Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80
ON WORKING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—I beg to lay on the Table, a copy
in each of the State Administration Report for the years 1978-79 and
1979-80 on the working of Public Libraries as required under clause (e)

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—This relates to 1978-79. The Minister
is placing on the Table in 1983. Is there a provision to place it after
5 years? Will the Minister pull up the concerned officers who are re-
ponsible for this delay?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—We will look into this matter.


Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—I beg to lay on the Table, a copy
certain amendments relating to the Revised Scales of Pay Rules, 1979
for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas/City Grandhalaya Samstha,
Hyderabad in the State, as required under sub-section (3) of section 25

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(REGULATION OF ADMISSION AND PROHIBITION OF
CAPITATION FEE) BILL, 1983—(Discussion Contd.).
21st March, 1983.

Government Bills:
A.P. Educational Institutions
(Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee)
Bill, 1983.

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Government Bills:

A.P. Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983. 55

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Government Bills:

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Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

(English text follows...)

(Specific English text not provided for translation.)
Government Bills:
A.P. Educational Institutions
(Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee)
Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh hereby enacts as follows:

1. Short title, commencement and application of Act - (1) This Act may be called the A.P. Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1983.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

(3) It shall apply to all educational institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh, except those maintained by or under the authority of the State.

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

(a) "educational institution" means an institution providing primary, secondary, higher secondary, degree, postgraduate or professional education;

(b) "capitation fee" means a fee charged by an educational institution for providing education.

3. Regulation of Admission - (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate the admission to educational institutions and the manner in which such admission shall be conducted.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit the charging of capitation fee by educational institutions.

4. Power to exempt - (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any educational institution from the provisions of this Act if it is satisfied that the institution is unable to comply with such provisions due to its financial or other difficulties.

(2) The authority of the Government under this section may be delegated to any officer of the Government.

5. Power to make rules - (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid before the Assembly as soon as may be after it is made, and if, within sixty days after the rule is laid before the Assembly and before the Assembly adjourns for a prorogation or adjournment for a period of more than thirty days, the Assembly agrees in writing that the rule should not be made, the rule shall be deemed to be rescinded, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the rule.

6. Offences and penalties - (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

(2) Any educational institution that collects or receives any capitation fee contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand rupees.

7. Repeal and saving - (1) The A.P. Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1976, is repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the A.P. Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1976, nothing contained in this Act shall prejudice the rights or liabilities acquired or incurred, or penalties incurred, or any proceeding instituted or anything done or omitted to be done under that Act.

8. General - This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1983.

9. Application to existing institutions - The provisions of this Act shall, in so far as may be possible, apply to all existing educational institutions.

10. Citation - This Act may be cited as the A.P. Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1983.
Government Bills:
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Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

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Sri Ahmed Sherif (Pargi):—Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the face of it, it is very inconsistent and contradictory to section 31 (a) of the Constitution. What I feel is that the Bill which is introduced by the Government is without any policy. For this State also, is there a policy or philosophy at all? The present thinking in other progressive countries is that the public should undertake their own educational institutions. For instance, if you go to United Kingdom and other European countries they are reducing their educational budget every year and they are transferring these institutions to the public and public have to undertake them and look after them. So it is a new thinking, even if you see the Oxford and Cambridge Institutions. In America about 100 universities are there. There are four Universities which are run by the Government and the rest of the Universities are run by the public. When that is the present thinking and philosophy and when the public are prepared to run them, why should the Government have them now. Consequently, number of institutions will be closed. There are no alternative schemes or how the Government will run them or not, is not known. Apparently there is no budget with the Government. Consequently the Government is not doing any service to the society. I am sure, without speaking of philosophy, the society and the public will suffer. With regard to the Minority institutions, I may say it is an important organisation. The minorities have got a special right. Their right is vested by the Constitution. Such being the case, our institutions should be maintained by us and this right given by the Constitution cannot be taken away. I am opposing the Bill. I want to propose an amendment that it should be exempted from the operation of this Bill. If it is not considered the minorities will go to the Court of Law and again it will be struck down and the Bill will be null and void.
So, I request the Government to reconsider the entire Bill and the Minister for Education may kindly reconsider to introduce a Bill exempting the minority institutions.

Thank you very much.

This is the main difference between the comprehensive Education Act and the present Bill which is being considered now. 10.00 AM 30th March 1983 there is a right to establish and administer educational Constitutions. However there are some Supreme Court rulings on matters of due process that have to be followed. He will also refer the past records of the Assembly. During Sri Venkatram Reddy's time a categorical assurance was given on the floor of the House to the effect that we would take over all the education institutions in stages. But we suspended the management and appointed special officers as in the case of three Arts Colleges.
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Bill, 1983.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Hon'ble Members, this is in reply to the points raised by Hon'ble Members. I find that most of the Members have concurred with the view points placed by the Government and in that sense I would like to congratulate them on supporting something that is progressive in nomenclature. Basically some Members have stated that education should be left to the private sector, education should not prohibit the collection of fee, capitation fee. Then I would like to mention that this being a democratic, socialist country where the policies should be framed in view of progressive society, we would like to do something in this regard. Abolition of capitation fee is but a small step in that direction, because there are so many other progressive things that this Government would like to do and would like to bring to the notice of the whole country and it is the only State where such a step has been taken under this dynamic Government. No where in the country that such a step has been taken even though they have been speaking about it only. It is being done for the first time. This is being done not with any crazy idea, it is a question of doing something for the common man, something for the meritorious students and something for the development of the educational system as a whole. Therefore it cannot be termed as a crazy idea as some members have said. The Andhra Pradesh Education Act 1982 is not adequate to deal with the problem. Even though the Act was framed then still it is not having a body of rules to implement. If there are no body of rules to implement how can the Act be implemented. Some members have said why an ordinance should be passed. In order to put an end to the shady deals, the Government decided to get an Ordinance passed. So we want to remove the defects in the educational system which have crept over a long period of time and which are not in consonance with the progressive days.

Regarding minority institutions I would like to mention that they have special safeguards under the Constitution and their problems have been considered before introducing the Bill in the House. This is not the last word that this is going to put a stop about capitation fee. I want to mention that there is a thin line between capitation fee and ordinary fee. So, this is not the last word said. As days go by there might be need to further take up steps which will be in the interest of the common man. In this connection I would like to mention that the Government will appoint an Expert Committee to look into all aspects of providing amenities in the colleges thereafter. If any institution is under grant-in-aid it will be prohibited from collecting capitation fee. Regarding the take over we will look into it. As I said an Expert

Committee will be appointed to look into all aspects. Then we will decide Education over the years has been commercialised and this process of commercialisation has resulted in lack of standards and poor boys are not able to get seats and they are not able to decide their future. With a view to be more progressive and with a view to cater to the needs of the common man, we have decided to introduce this in the House. This undesirable practice of collecting capitation fee at the time of admission in educational institutions should be put an end to. There are cases of frustration by the indigent and meritorious students and at the same time it contribute fall in the standards of education. The existing provisions contained in the Act are not found adequate to control effectively and in order to eradicate the evils and to maintain excellence in the standards of education the Government has decided to prohibit the capitation fee by any educational institution and to make any such collection as cognisable offence it has been decided to regulate the admission into educational institutions on the basis of merit. It has been decided to regulate the fee that is collected by educational institutions.

Let me assure the Hon'ble Members that this is not the last word said about on the issue. Definitely on a later date, if there are any loopholes they will be looked into.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—I don't know whether I could really compliment the Education Minister. He says it is a progressive piece of legislation. I am sorry to observe that none of the points raised by Members have been answered by the Minister. What is the policy that is likely to be adopted through the Legislation about the minorities and the safeguards in the interest of the minorities. The second thing is, a specific question was put as to the policy of the Government in taking over the private managed colleges. It was pointed out that this was accepted and an assurance was given by your leader, the Chief Minister in the House itself that he is proposing to put a ban on capitation. He was also asked as to what about the taking over of the private colleges. He made a very categorical statement stating that he is going to take over all the private managed colleges. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the vocabulary employed by the Minister is well known to many of the members this side. What is the practical aspect of it? You want to put a ban on capitation fee but at the same time Government is not willing to accept the responsibility of taking over these colleges. What should happen to the future of the students and the staff? Do you think that you have made a practical application of the whole situation? Is it possible or feasible for any private management to really run the colleges? When ban the capitation fees you take up the responsibility of taking over privately

21st March, 1983.
managed institutions. This is nothing but hoodwinking the people. Probably this will not last long. I have highest regard for the Education Minister. I hope he will understand. It is the collective responsibility. When he is piloting a Bill there is a personal image involved. He has to be doubly cautious.

12-30 p.m (مسکانی سینٹری (پھرما))—अन्तर्गत, अब (शिक्षा विभाग में प्रमुख) को घोषित करना अब पूर्वोत्तर रा" "इस बाटली से फाला है। यह विवाद लेता है किसी से। क्या वह लोगों का आशीर्वाद करने के लिए है? इसका कोई सलाह पता नहीं कि किसे की जा सकती है। इसलिए इसे अंकित करने के लिए है। क्या यह रात को लोगों के लिए है? यह एक मंत्री ने इसका राज्य में प्रमुख को लगाया जा सकता है क्या है?

स्कूल के लिए राशिया जाति का लोगों के लिए क्या रात को लोगों के लिए है? इसका कोई सलाह पता नहीं कि किसे की जा सकती है। इसलिए इसे अंकित करने के लिए है। क्या यह रात को लोगों के लिए है? यह एक मंत्री ने इसका राज्य में प्रमुख को लगाया जा सकता है क्या है?

A.P. Educational Institutions
(Regulation of Admission and
Prohibition of Capitation Fee)
Bill, 1983.

{Text in Telugu language}
21st March, 1983.

Government Bills:
A.P. Educational Institutions
(Regulation of Admission and
Prohibition of Capitation Fee)
Bill, 1983.

Mr. Speaker:—Now I shall put the statutory resolution to vote. The question is:

“The House disapproves the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1983 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 3 of 1982) promulgated by the Governor on 30th January 1983.”

(Pause.)
The Resolution was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1983, be taken into consideration."

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I beg to move:

At the end of Clause 5, add the following:—

"Explanation.—If any private management running the institution on capitation basis, exhibited their inability to run it after enactment of this Law the Government shall take over and run them."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—If you want to rush through, there is no need for the Opposition to sit here.

Chairman:—Do you want to speak on the amendment?

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Yes. An amendment has been brought about the Hon'ble Member, that when the management refused to run these educational institutions the only alternative for the Government is to take it over. "Time and again" it is insisted upon during the discussion by Members that the Government should come with a categorical assurance of accepting to take this responsibility of taking over these institutions and run by themselves. The Hon'ble Minister has been trying to avoid making a specific answer to this. All that he has said is that he will appoint an Experts Committee. Now we are in the month of March Admissions will commence from June or July. There is hardly any time for the Expert Committee to go into this. There are no technicalities involved. It does not convince anybody, any cross section of the society. It does not convince the management. It does not convince the students and this August House and also the parents. It is the responsibility of this Government to look into the matter. It should accept the responsibility of taking over all these colleges and come out with an assurance.
Mr. Speaker:—I shall now put the Clauses to vote. There are no amendments to Clauses 2, 3 and 4.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 do stand part of the Bill."

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5.

Mr. Speaker:—In Clause 5, there is one amendment given notice of Sri M. Omkar. The question is:

At the end of Clause 5, add the following:

"Explanation—If any private management running the institution on capitation basis, exhibited their inability to run it after enactment of this Law, the Government shall take over and run them."

Sri M. Omkar pressed for a division. The House divided thus:

Ayes—34, Noes—69, Neutrals—Nil.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill."

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 6 TO 16.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clauses 6 to 16, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill."

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and Clauses 6 to 16, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Bill, 1983 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill, because we have been opposed to establishment of running of any college or private institution on the basis of capitation fee from the very beginning. I am constrained to comment that the Bill is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is not enough. It is very necessary to provide for take over of these institutions. What is the power to take over? Obviously the Government is not prepared to face up to the consequences and implications of their own legislation.

Hon'ble Members have so far spoken and the Ministers who replied thereto, concentrated primarily on Engineering Colleges and the one Medical College, we have with the private sector in our State. The take-over of these thirteen Engineering Colleges and the Medical College would entail financial implications of the order of 16 crores of rupees and non-recurring expenditure of the order of Rs. 4 crores every year. The question now is whether the Government is in a position to meet these expenses. Obviously, the present Government does not think, it is capable of meeting this problem. Therefore it has tried to curb the problem. It does not try to face up the problem squarely. That is the reason why this Government, with a view to technically fulfilling its election pledges, has brought forward the Bill, banning the capitation fee. As we all know, the Government also asked the respective District Collectors to make summary enquiry into the financial position of these institutions and submit statements to the Government. I have learnt that the Government is in receipt of the statements. The Minister, while piloting the Bill should have taken the House into confidence in regard to the financial position of these institutions. Why the Government is shy about enlightening the House in regard to the financial position of the institutions?

Apart from these private Engineering and Medical Colleges, the question of Private Degree Colleges is also discussed. Now, take the case of Private Aided Colleges. Their salary Bill is completely met and footed from the State exchequer. When their entire salary Bill is met at the expense of the State Government, why should the Government hesitate to take-over all these aided degree colleges? Why should the Government foot their Bill and allow the private managements to commercialise those institutions. It only shows that the Government does not have a comprehensive policy in this regard. Many members have pointed out that in view of the Andhra Pradesh Education Act, this Bill was superfluous. The reply of the Minister was—"Since the Body of the Rules had not been framed under that Act the Act is inadequate to deal with the problem'. Who prevented this Government from framing the Body of Rules? It is not the business of the Legislature. It is the business of the Government. It is the business of the department. What really prevented the department from framing the Body of Rules under a Statute which has already been adopted into an Act?
Only I would like to refer to the phenomenon of proliferation of Teachers Training Institutions strummed all over the State. What are you doing with it? While the Government for its part has been issuing stern warnings against private T.T.I.s., would the warning alone work? Did this Government or the previous Government initiated a single criminal proceedings against the management of any private T.T.I.? This is the question which we have to put to ourselves. This is the question which our progressive Education Minister should address himself too. I know a number of T.T.I.s., which have been making half-a-million every year and not only making half-a-million, making fools of students and making fool of this Government. What is your approach and what is your policy line in regard to these flourishing trade by private T.T.I.s.? I have learnt of late that the administration of T.T.I.s. has also been shifted to the Education Department. Does the Minister know that the students of private I.T.I.s., have been on strike all over the State for a number of weeks, demanding taking over of these private I.T.I.s.? Private I.T.I.s., have been indulged in profiteering practice with perfect impunity. Should the Government be only a supine spectator—a passive spectator? The Government have been armed with extraordinary panel powers under the Andhra Pradesh Education Act and should be able to act fast and fast in the matter. The responsibility of the present Education Minister has to show—that he can not only bring forward progressive Bill but he has also a requisite political will to put them into effect. From the reply given by the Minister, it is very clear that this Government is willing to wound but terribly afraid to strike.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, regarding the take-over, let me mention that we are definitely aware of all the financial consequences thereof. The additional capital expenditure during the next five years would be about Rs. 20 crores—recurring expenditure would amount to Rs. 25 crores, but all the same we yet want to appoint a Committee to go into these aspects, because we wanted to go in a scientific manner. So, we are totally aware of the financial implications thereof.

Regarding the Andhra Pradesh Education Act, let me tell you that a Body of Rules has to be framed and it takes sometime to frame it and in the meantime funds would have been cornered for other purpose. money should have been collected and mis-used elsewhere. To stop this shabby practice we decided to bring about this Ordinance and bring about this Bill in this House. Therefore regarding the Teachers' Training which you raised, perhaps it is not part of the Bill, but nevertheless let me mention—there has been a proliferation of Teachers' Training Institute and this Government is definitely going to take steps to see that certain norms are fixed and certain things are done in this regard.

I would also like to mention that we are aware that private I.T.I. students are on strike. He spoke to me on Saturday and to-day, the 'Director of Employment' is discussing the matter further with them. So, to say that this Government does not have the political will to
implement progressive measures—is perhaps not a representation of the fact because this Government has gone about the legislation in this regard which perhaps most progressive and has been never done in this country or the world at all. Therefore, whatever institutions, let me mention, all of them come under the purview of the Capitation Fee. Therefore I would request that the Bill be passed.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, the Education Minister claimed that the financial implications on non-recurring basis for a period of five years would be of the order of Rs. 20 crores and recurring 2.5 crores of rupees. I would like to know as to whether these financial implications have been worked out having regard to the present intake of these colleges or having regard to revised reduced intake of these colleges?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I would like to mention that this is a projection. It is not possible to come to actual figures and when you go about it in the first case, you prepare—what is called a projection and this is a projected estimate and when it boils down to the actuals, then we will know about the actual, as to how much has been expended, how much will be expended.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Bill, 1983 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1983) be passed".

(Pause.)

Motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, further discussion on Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983. Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu to begin with.

ANDHRA PRADESH PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND PENSION AND REMOVAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1983.

1-00 p.m.
Government Bills:

21st March, 1983.

For each and every thing, everybody is approaching the Legislators. For each and every thing he is forced to go to the Officers. The Legislators are not there. For each and every thing, everybody is also approaching the Government Officers. It is a burden on the Exchequer on the common man and the Government - and the people which are not desirous.
Government Bills: 21st March, 1983


This bill seeks to make certain amendments to the A.P. Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1983. It provides for the payment of salaries to government employees and the removal of disqualifications for certain specified reasons.

The bill is scheduled for discussion on 30th March, 1983. It is to be considered in detail and referred to the Standing Committee for examination.

101/8—10
Government Bills:

21st March, 1983.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ನಿಜಿತು, ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಚಿತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಅದರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಭಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೂದಿಕೆಯ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನೇತೃತ್ವ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾರ್ಗಾರ್ಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

63-83ಮಿ. 4313.
Government Bills:


21st March, 1983.

(ಸೀ. ಬಿಲ್ (ಸಾರ್ಥಕಾರಿ))— ಇದು ಸರುಸಾರ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅದಾನ್ತರ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಬಿಲ್ ರೊದಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕ್ರಮವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪೋಷಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸರುಸಾರ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಇದು ಸರುಸಾರ್ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು.
Government Bills:


(3) The Minister for Finance (Mr. M.) :—

Government Bills:


(3) The Minister for Finance (Mr. M.) :—
Government Bills:


(90. Govt. :- Sir, The way this Bill is sought to be introduced in this House, for the consumption of public galleries looks very lucrative and attractive too. It also looks lucid. When you look into the real concept of democracy and its functioning, I would rather suggest to this Government to give a second thought before it is actually brought before this House in the form it has been brought by you. You have heard the views of the various Legislators from various quarters. It has cut across all the political parties and barriers. Some of the Hon. Members from the Treasury Benches also have pleaded for bringing certain amendments to the Bill. Although it was the political dictation or dogma of some of the leftist parties who spoken here and even their members had asked and suggested the Government to take a practical view of the whole thing, may have been the ideological commitment and 

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Sir, The way this Bill is sought to be introduced in this House, for the consumption of public galleries looks very lucrative and attractive too. It also looks lucid. When you look into the real concept of democracy and its functioning, I would rather suggest to this Government to give a second thought before it is actually brought before this House in the form it has been brought by you. You have heard the views of the various Legislators from various quarters. It has cut across all the political parties and barriers. Some of the Hon. Members from the Treasury Benches also have pleaded for bringing certain amendments to the Bill. Although it was the political dictation or dogma of some of the leftist parties who spoken here and even their members had asked and suggested the Government to take a practical view of the whole thing, may have been the ideological commitment and 

1-30 p.m.
Government Bills:


Telugu Desam in bringing out such a Legislation, it does matter of trying to introduce and encourage to come into body politic only such of those persons who have well means of livelihood and who have plenty to depend upon and live upon, thereby cutting the very roots of democracy. Your suggestion that the person if he retires shall not claim for any pension does matter for inducement to only rich class into this August House to thwart the real aspirations of the people, who is a common man and who is the backbone of this democracy and who is the backbone of this country. It is not without applying its mind that this Bill was brought about and enactment was made. Whereas in 1976 in the Parliament it was doctrined and followed by various States and it was not the first time that his idea was conceived by our own Parliament. If you go back to 1895, in the House of Commons, which is said to be a Mother of Parliament, this matter was discussed at length. Not only there this was followed but again in 1911 and 1935 it was followed by various countries mostly if you look to the History of the Legislation of the European countries where you have democracy. All of them have accepted this principle. Basically it is in that you would look to make the people live on paraspsychology. Certainly not. It is not our intention to make a feedback to such of the retired Legislators. What I am trying to impress on this House and on this Government is that you will have to think if the democracy in its scientific lines has to function. It has to be very healthy and you should not discriminate between rich and poor. You must allow a poor man to get the opportunity to go to the Legislature or to Parliament as much as you are giving an opportunity to a rich man. Otherwise no poor man would be able to get himself as a Legislator. Having served for the public cause, if once he retires like any one in any walk of life, one has to maintain the minimum standards. With this view only, Parliament has enacted. So, let the Government give a second thought to what it is doing. I have already quoted. If you want I can quote such of those countries wherein such system is prevalent. Now some friends, because of their policy matters or because of inner party mandate, they may not have been able to put forth rightly as they could have yet to see. We could see that sense of reconciliation to our own thinking in all the political parties including that of the ruling party. So, let this Government, not standing on prestige, give a second thought to what it is doing and withdraw and then come out with more practical suggestions rather than hasting the Bill straight away, which was enacted earlier.
Government Bills:

21st March, 1983.

It can certainly be introduced in the next Session or in this Session itself. Let us discuss with the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers bring about such changes to the extent the Minister has considered here right now on the Floor and then it can be brought about. There is no hurry about it.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is;

That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pensions and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration.

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Mr. Speaker:—I request the members to move their amendments.

CLAUSE 2.

Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy:—I beg to move:

For sub-clause (a) of Clause 2, substitute the following:

"In the long title, the words "and also to provide for the pension of persons served as Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council whose income does not exceed Rs. 9000 per annum" shall be inserted.”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.
Government Bills:
A.P. Payment of Salaries and 
Removal of Disqualifications 
(Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
For sub-clause (a) of Clause 2, substitute the following:—

"In the long title, the words "and also to provide for the 
pension of persons served as Members of the Legislative Assembly and 
Legislative Council whose income does not exceed Rs. 9,000 per 
annum" shall be inserted."

The amendment was negatived.

(Pause.)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted and Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 3, 4, 1, ENACTING FORMULA AND LONG TITLE.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
That Clauses 3, 4, 1, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand 
part of the Bill.

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and Clauses 3, 4, 1, Enacting Formula 
and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and 
Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause.)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and 
Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed."

(Pause.)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

1-47 p.m. Mr. Speaker:—Now the House stands adjourned to meet again 
at 4-30 p.m. to-day, the 21st March 1983.
The House then adjourned.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(The House-re-assembled at 4-30 p.m.)
(Mr. Speaker in Chair.)

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1983.

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
Government-Bills:

21st March, 1983.

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(பிற்புத்திச் நோட்டிகள்) என்றும் செய்தல் தவழு (லோகபுத் செய்யும் நோட்டிகள் செய்யும்) என்றும் விளக்கம் குறிப்பிட்டு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள. தற்கால சட்டமன்றத் தொகுதியுடன் வேறுப்பட்டது. இது ஆண்டு 1960-க்குப் பின் இழுப்பது. நீர் வழுதல் நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தது. என்று நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு (எல்லை நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு) வழுதல் கையெழுத்து வைத்தது.

1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் வழுதல் நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு. 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு. 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு. 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு. 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு நூற்று ரூபாய் வாய்ந்தெடுப்பு
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Government Bills:

21st March, 1983.
Government Bills:
The 'A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

2. "A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill"—It was declared by the Government that the Municipalities Act should be amended. Accordingly, on 2/3 of the total amount of any assessment, the Government would pay 1/3 to the revenue department. In the case of the education tax, a similar provision was made. The municipal council would receive the balance amount of the assessment. The rate of assessment was also increased. The Bill was passed by the House.

3. "A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill"—It was declared by the Government that the Municipalities Act should be amended. Accordingly, on 2/3 of the total amount of any assessment, the Government would pay 1/3 to the revenue department. In the case of the education tax, a similar provision was made. The municipal council would receive the balance amount of the assessment. The rate of assessment was also increased. The Bill was passed by the House.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

[Text content translated into English]

[Content of the bill discussing various amendments and submissions made for the bill. The text is detailed and requires careful reading and understanding.]
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

The Asst. Minister for Municipalities presented the A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983, at 5.00 p.m.

The Bill seeks to amend the A.P. Municipalities Act, 1970, to provide for the transfer of certain functions and powers from the Municipal Council to the Town or Village Councils. The Bill also provides for the establishment of new local bodies in areas where the population is below the minimum required for a Municipal Council.

The Bill is opposed by the Opposition on the ground that it is not necessary and that it will burden the local bodies with additional responsibilities.

The Minister for Municipalities replied to theOpposition's objections and stated that the Bill is necessary to improve the administration of local bodies.

The Bill was passed by the Assembly.

G. R. J. S.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

§ 5. The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.:— The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983 in the Assembly. The Bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1957 to provide for the election of the mayor and vice-mayor of municipalities on a direct election basis. The Bill also seeks to include certain provisions related to the financial powers of municipalities. The Bill is in the process of being passed and is expected to be implemented soon.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1933.

21st March, 1933.

Clause 3: (Amendment):—

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1933.

Clause 3: (Amendment):—

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1933.
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Government Bills.
21st March, 1983.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

...
92  21st March, 1983.

Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(92) 21st March, 1983. Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(3) 21st March, 1983. Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

The AP. Mutualities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

...
94 21st March, 1983.

Government Bills:
The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

The members who want to vote for or against the confidence motion can also be made to abstain by several means. One can say that the members who want to vote for no confidence also can be made to abstain by several means.

By way of campaigns, forcible method, by several methods, you please use your good offices and this is my earnest appeal to you, because most of our friends are not understanding the point involved in it.
Government Bills:

The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.  95

Sri M. Venkayya Naidu:—As on today what is the stand of the Government? I would like to know from the Minister what is the position and what is the stand of the Government? The Minister must be knowing and he must know and let the House know about it. What is the position? Can he become a voter after the election is over?

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—When an M.L.C. himself is enrolled as voter, he will be ex-Officio Councillor.
Sri A. Madan Mohan:—This is a very important aspect of the whole Legislation. A very relevant point has been raised by Sri Venkaiah Naidu. Either the Minister is not clear about what he has to say—which means he should have a second look or he should have a briefing from those who are well-versed about it. His reply is not satisfactory. Mr. Speaker may please come to our rescue. It may be a hypothetical proposition to say that an M.L.C. will enroll himself and exercise his vote in any municipality and what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said cannot be ruled out and prevent such a situation the Minister should be able to say what is the correct perspective which the Government has in view.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1982 be taken into consideration/"

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

CLAUSE 2.

Sri M. Omkar:—I move:

"After Explanation to sub-clause (ii) of Clause 2, add the following proviso:—

Provided that nothing contained in this Act, for the purpose of this Act, no ex-Officio Councilors shall have the eligibility of full-fledged membership with right to vote."

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—The amendment proposed by Mr. Omkar is not accepted.
Mr. Speaker: — The question is:

"After Explanation to sub-clause (ii) of Clause 2, add the following proviso:—

Provided that nothing contained in this Act, for the purpose of this Act, no ex-Officio Councillors shall have the eligibility of full-fledged membership with right to vote."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: — The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted and Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: — The question is:

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

(Pause.)

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

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu: — I move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed."

Mr. Speaker: — Motion moved.

If it has come the Speaker may kindly direct the office to get the question posted.

l 01/8—13
21st March, 1983.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.


Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—I move:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause.)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

CLAUSES.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

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

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

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—I move:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1983 be passed."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Government Bills:

21st March, 1983.

The Municipal Corporation is an important body in the urban governance of Hyderabad. The (Amendment) Bill, 1983, aims to amend certain provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1969, to improve the functioning and efficiency of the Corporation. The amendments seek to clarify and enhance the powers and duties of the Corporation, ensuring better management of urban areas. The Bill was introduced to address specific issues and improve the overall effectiveness of the Corporation's operations.
Government Bills: 


M.L.A. Chandrasekhara Reddy: "But the same Janata Party, because of the mistakes committed by certain individuals, it was given a very bad treatment by the people in 1980. It is you people in the Government who have conducted the election. The same Janata Party, because of the mistakes committed by certain individuals, it was given a very bad treatment by the people in 1980."

21st March, 1983. 101
He made some sweeping charges against the previous administrator of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. There is no public scrutiny. There is no public check. There is no public check. There is no public check. There is no public check.

As it is not possible to complete the process of revision of the electoral roll and conduct of elections before the 31st March 1983, it is proposed to extend the term of the Special Officer of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for a further period of six months, i.e., up to 30th September 1983.

Government Bill:
21st March, 1983.

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On the 21st March, 1983—Government Bills:


...
Government Bills:  

1. 7. 1981 and onwards. The Municipal Act, 1960 is amended by the 1. 1 1983  
Act. The said Act may be referred to by the name of the  
Act of 1967. The name of the new Act is  
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1983 be passed."

(Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu pressed for division.)

The House divided thus:

Ayes—83.

Noes—5.

Neutrals—19.

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

SRIKRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1983.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
"The Finance Officer shall be a whole-time officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate from out of a panel of names suggested by the Government. He shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the statutes."

"Every Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum....."

"7. For section 13 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"Finance Officer.—13. The Finance Officer shall be a whole-time officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate from out of a panel of names suggested by the Government. He shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the statutes."

Sri M. Omkar:—According to Rule 93 of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, every bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum. Here, a Finance Officer is appointed and there is extra financial burden. So, financial memorandum should be accompanied.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—There will be commencement from the U.G.C. We will be able to get funds from them.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—When the funds are coming from some other agency also, the financial memorandum should be accompanied.

I do not think that the U.G.C. has accepted for this.

Mr. Speaker:—Here, there is no involvement of expenditure. The Bill is meant for getting funds from U.G.C.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the financial commitment will come from the University Grants Commission.
Mr. Speaker:—I will read out the relevant rule 93—"Every Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Originally this was a Post Graduate Centre and it was later upgraded for a University. This Bill was brought to get funds from U.G.C. and there is no commitment from the State Government.

Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu:—I am sorry, Sir. The point of order raised by Sri Janga Reddy is about the post of Finance Officer. Whether there is any commitment from the U.G.C. to bear the cost of the Finance Officer's post?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Whenever the public money is spent, there is always the problem of accountability. When we get Rs. 75 lakhs, the amount has to be accounted. How the amount will be spent by us will be looked after.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—The expenditure of the Minister is not having any relevance.

The issue here is—you are appointing an officer. That means there is definitely some expenditure. The expenditure is being met with the finances that would flow from the U.G.C. or from some other agency. In either case, there will be the expenditure on the Finance Officer and hence the financial memorandum should be accompanied as per the Rules. That is the position.

The moment the Bill is passed into Law, there is additional expenditure and how are you going to meet that expenditure?

I request the Speaker, to postpone the Bill for tomorrow and let the Minister give a thought to it. Let him place the financial memorandum tomorrow then we will certainly pass the Bill.
Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Rs. 75 lakhs given by U.G.C. includes recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—The amendment to the Act is the pre-condition for release of the Grant. When the Officer is appointed, the money will be born by the Central Government.
110 21st March. 1983.

Government Bills:

Srikantiahadevaraya University
(Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(Sir Chogondi Venkata Ramajogaiah in the Chair.)

Sri A. Madan Mohan—I have just now received one representation in which there are some allegations about the functioning of the Vice-Chancellor. However, I am passing on this to you, in which it was said that the Vice-Chancellor of this University is acting in excess to the jurisdiction vested with him, and making appointments which are derogatory to the directions given by the Government. However, if there are any excess functioning of the Vice-Chancellor, the Minister will take personal care of it. If it is found otherwise, well, it is for the Minister to act accordingly. I am passing it on to him; (A representation was passed on to the Education Minister through the Chair)
Srikrishnadevaraya University
(Amendment) Bill, 1983.

The Finance Officer shall be a whole-time officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate from out of a panel of names suggested by the Government. He shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the statutes.
Government Bills:  
Srikrishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

The amendment bill has been introduced to change the name of Srikrishnadevaraya University. The bill seeks to change the name of the university to Sri Venkateswara University. The amendment bill has been introduced to bring the name of the university into line with the name of the state. The bill has been introduced in the legislature and is expected to be passed in the next session.

The bill has been introduced by the government and is supported by all the political parties. The opposition has raised some concerns about the changes proposed in the bill, but the government has assured that the changes are necessary to bring the name of the university into line with the name of the state.

The bill has been referred to the committee for detailed examination. The committee has been given one month to submit its report on the bill. The bill is expected to be passed in the next session.

Srikrishnadevaraya University
(Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, the Financial Officer who is appointed is responsible to the Syndicate of the University. There is expending of public funds by a procedure which is accountable. When there is no accountability, then it is a problem because public funds will be misutilised and public funds might be eaten up. That is why, the accountability is a very important aspect and I request you to consider that.

Then regarding the other points about the grants, which are not forthcoming, we will take all the necessary steps to see that grants come and in this regard we request all the Opposition Members also to cooperate with us because the Congress Government is there in the Centre and if they move this matter in the Centre and see that grants are released to us, then, definitely we will be in a better position to see their "Education" is further perpetuated for the cause of Education in the field.

Regarding the allegation against the Vice-Chancellor, definitely we will look into the matter and take the necessary steps. About the problems regarding affiliation, we will also look into it and take the necessary steps.

Regarding elections to Syndicate and Senate as mentioned by the Hon'ble Members, we will definitely look into it and see what can be done as soon as possible.
Government Bills:
Srikrishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

I am not favouring the creation of Finance Officer's post. Only, you said why should the Government recommend certain names to the University? It is the University which recommends the names, I believe. Only, the Finance Officer's post is also necessary in this regard. But, will you accept to give powers to the Syndicate to choose the person of their own choice because after all, Syndicate is also going to be an elected Body?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, the money involved is a very huge amount and naturally the Government would like to see; because if anything goes wrong in expending this amount there, the Government is responsible and the Government is responsible for this august House and to the common man. Therefore we would not like to see that this money, when expended, is not expended properly. Secondly, about the Syndicate and Senate elections, as I mentioned earlier, we would definitely look into it and see as to what can be done.

Mr. Speaker:—Any how they have to decide. Is it not?
Government Bills: 21st March, 1983. 3.15

Srikrishnadevaraya University

(Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Sir, I hope the Education Minister will make another statement to say that he stands corrected for what he has said earlier. It is not a policy matter where the Cabinet itself has to take a decision. It is a routine matter and the Education Minister has to look to the schedule in consultation with the Officers and take a decision.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I stand corrected and secondly, regarding the elections, we will conduct as soon as possible.

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I have raised two questions though they are not directly related to these questions but indirectly, they are related. Regarding release of funds to Nagarjuna Engineering College and students were on strike till yesterday and they are hoping that the amount will be released soon but the Government has not made any categorical assurance in this regard. Similarly, to obtain the grants from the University Grants Commission, our State Government has to fulfil certain conditions laid down or imposed by the U.G.C. They are yet to be fulfilled. When these conditions would be fulfilled and when the amount would be released? These two things pertain to Nagarjuna Engineering College. The other things, as our Hon'ble Members stated with regard to the Kakatiya University. In the case of Sri 7-00 p. Krishnadevaraya University, the area of operation has been extended. Why similar extension should not be made in respect of Kakatiya University? And for Kakatiya University also, the University Grants Commission has made certain recommendations and they have also asked to fulfil certain conditions and they are yet to be fulfilled. In that aspect our State Government has to release certain amounts of money and also certain works are to be done. When will these things be done?

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, the information which the Hon'ble Member has asked for, is not readily available. If there is a debate on this issue or if he raises a question in the House, then, definitely the information will be forthcoming.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, when certain information is called for, which is out of the ambit of the debate or a special question, then we have to be given some time to do home work of it and so I request him to place this question in this House and definitely we will answer.
21st March, 1983.

Chairman:—Now the question is:

“That Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration.”

(Pause.)

Motion was adopted and the Bill was considered.

Chairman:—There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 11, Enacting Formula and the Long Title of the Bill.

The question is:

“That Clauses 2 to 11 and I, Enacting Formula and Long Title do stand part of the Bill.”

(Pause.)

Motion was adopted and Clauses 2 to 11 and I, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Chairman:—I shall now request the Minister for Education to move the motion for passing the Bill.

Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju:—Sir, I beg to move that Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed.

Chairman:—The question is:

“That the Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be passed.”

(Pause.)

Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.


Chairman:—I request the Minister for Law and Municipalities to move the motion to refer the Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983, to a Select Committee.

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—Sir, I beg to move that the Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983 be referred to a Select Committee.

Chairman:—Motion moved.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Sir, there is a Point of Order. At the very outset, before I proceed with my Point of Order, I would like to state very clearly that I and my party are totally for endowment of equal property rights to women. I would like the women members not to misunderstand on this count—that I would raise a Point of Order. This Bill is ultra vires to the Constitution.
Government Bills:

The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Sir, all the while I was under the impression that the Minister has moved the Motion for referring to a Select Committee and some decision would be taken as to whether it would be referred to a Select Committee or not and that is why we have not initiated discussion. I restrained myself and I have not said anything, because that issue is foremost. When that is decided, the second issue that comes for discussion is—when once you refer it to a Select Committee, shall we proceed for further discussion? Of course, nothing prevents this House to discuss even when it is referred to a Select Committee. If that is cleared—otherwise we would not like to deprive ourselves the right of discussion.
Government Bills

The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

21st March, 1983.

Let us no reduce this House to a mockery. Why should we enter into that discussion at all. Let us have a separate Act itself to give equal rights to women.

You can take the opinion of the Accountant-General on that—To bring the Andhra Pradesh Women's Right to Property Act would be a proper thing.
None of us is opposing this Bill, but it has to be a comprehensive Bill; the present Bill is not sufficient. If this Bill is passed there are connected provisions under the Succession Act and also schedules which get affected. Suppose an equal share is given to daughter along with the son. The effect will be on other sections. If a comprehensive Law is not there it won’t stand in a Court of Law. Therefore let it be sent to a Select Committee and let there be a comprehensive Bill after discussion. Let this Bill be introduced but let it be referred to a Select Committee. Thereafter a comprehensive Bill will come again.
I have my own doubts that the same provisions will come in this Act.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Sir, while agreeing with the Hon. Members who have said that this matter should be referred to a Joint Select Committee and also with some of the suggestions made here that separate Act should be brought, I would like to submit that it has become a little technical matter; none of us can profess authority because it is a debatable thing whether it is in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution and whether it is made in conformity with the Act of
Government Bills:

The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Parliament. But none of us are having a different opinion in expressing our anxiety that women should get equal rights. We would like to go on record so far as that aspect is concerned. The complication arising will have to be viewed carefully. It is not just to make a populist appeal that since we have made an election promise we are trying to do something and the Court, Constitution or the Parliament are coming in the way. As you know, no two lawyers agree and no two watches agree; while we have anxiety that the women's rights would be protected we have a genuine doubt that it will not stand the scrutiny of law. My suggestion would be that in a situation like this, whenever we wanted certain opinions, we have requested the Accountant General to come to this August House and explain to this House so that he may be able to give a candid opinion—not an opinion that "may" includes "may not"—whether it is possible or not possible. The Advocate General may be consulted as also the other legal experts. The Accountant General may be requested to satisfy the House in regard to the doubts that the members have. After that, it may be referred to a Select Committee. After the Committee gives its recommendations the House can certainly discuss.
Government Bills:
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

7-30 p.m. 9 नवम्बर 30 कोलकाता में हुआ था।
Government Bills:

The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

By sir... I. vote to pass a Resolution saying that woman ar be given equal right. Let the order of the House may say that Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly resolves to give equal rights to woman in property etc., etc.,... Whether the lady members seem to have misunderstood. May be either due to over enthusiasm or being emotional on this issue. As we have already said, none of us is against this proposition. In fact I requested you, to go on record on behalf of my party that we are equally interested. The only thing is, in view of the past experience by continuing in the Legislature for the fourth term and of many other senior members, we have seen with the best of intention the fact that when we have legislated something...

Government Bills:
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

viewed it, unfortunately it does not stand to the scrutiny of the Constitution. You know basically about the fundamental rights and principles of the State policy and the basic features of the Constitution. You also know the Keshavanand Bharathi case. It was debated throughout the length and breadth of the country whether the fundamental rights are more supreme or the other side of the picture, the basic structure and the features of the Constitution. So, it is not with any bad intention, we said it. Now what I say is, let not the Government unnecessarily take it as a prestige issue. Let the Advocate General be invited to this House to clear those doubts which we have genuinely raised. Let them be clarified by him. After that, this can be referred to Select Committee. Then the Select Committee comes with the recommendations. That is the reason why we have restrained ourselves without touching the merits of the aspects, at this stage. So let the Advocate General be invited here and once it has said that it could stand the scrutiny, this can be referred to the Select Committee.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—It is I who raised the Point of Order.

Mr. Speaker:—I gave the ruling.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—Point of order. Sir, the Keshavanand Bharathi...
Sri A. Madan Mohan:—Time and again some of the members are questioning the bonafides of my party. I like to say that it was, in 1956 or so, my party which has got the amendment brought to Hindu Succession Act. It is the Congress Government where we have laid out equal rights on women. So it is usually done under the self-acquired property of the father. Now tell me whether it is with reference to the co-parcener's property? So, for anybody to say that the Congress is against giving rights to women equally is absurd, illogical and imaginary.

Sri D. K. Samarasimha Reddy:—Sir, I would make it clear. It is not a question of whether the Bill is as we want it. I suggested that this is a thoroughly defective Bill and this does not serve our purpose. If you are sincere in our efforts, let us put it in a comprehensive manner by separate Bill.
Government Bills:
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

We would like to go on record that we want a separate Act to give equal rights to women in Andhra Pradesh. We are in favour of it.

126 21st March, 1983.
Government Bills:
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Let me start a Tuition Course, Sir.

Sri D. K. Samara Simha Reddy:—What right he is having to say like this. He has no business to use the words—

"He should withdraw that word. It must be expunged.

(Interruptions.)

This is not good. It is unparliamentary.

Sri A. Maan Mohan:—By way of personal clarification, Sir. There is a wit in the words used. It should be never considered as to undermine the status of women. After all we have come from certain...
Government Bills:
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

quarters, certain back-ground. It is never intentional. Let us not necessarily provoke the re-actions. Let this be understood in the proper perspective. Let this be dropped here.

8-00 P. m.

The State Legislature has got the power to make the Law. If there is any conflict, it will be sent to the assent of the President of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Whether you will discuss with the Advocate General? Whether you require the Advocate General?

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu:—Not necessary, Sir.
The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—In view of so many doubts having been expressed by the Hon'ble Members, let the Advocate General be invited. Let us know whether we are competent to pass a Bill to amend the Hindu Succession Act.

Mr. Speaker:—Whether this House is competent or not, the Chair cannot give a ruling. It is a matter for a Court of Law, the High Court or the Supreme Court. Having introduced this Bill, we cannot stop the consideration. It will be referred to the Select Committee. Now, we are referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—My request through you, would be, let us not take this as a prestige issue. Let us hear the Advocate General and then refer it to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—After consideration of the Bill by the Select Committee, if we want, we can hear the Advocate General. We are not going into the merits of the case, now.

Sri A. Madan Mohan:—He can be called before it is referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983 be referred to a Select Committee."

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I am to announce the list of Members of the Select Committee on the Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1983:

1. Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu (Minister for Law).
7. Sri P. Chandrasekhar.
15. Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu is the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—The matter is already over. It is over. I am going to the next item.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (ANDHRA PRADESH AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 1983.

Sri P. Mahendrasasath:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—The House is adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow (The House, then adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on 22nd March, 1983.)