CHAPTER III

GET READY BY OF
THE VERIFIED CIRCULAR DEFICIENCIES
The Organisation of Administration

This chapter deals with a critical appraisal of the powers and functions of the apex body of the govt administration which is the governing body. The study of this chapter would bring to light of the three main organs viz. the board, management committee and the executive officer of the body occupy in the task of administration for which they are locked up together.

The control and supervision exercised by the state government would also form a part of the study.

An organisation is an essentially man-directed and multiple goal oriented network of interacting administrative and operational processes and corresponding facilitating systems and is immersed in a broader network of processes and systems with which it intercuts.¹

Any large scale administration has a structure - a patterned arrangement of relations among the persons engaged in the administrative enterprise. The central problem of any organisation is the distribution and structuring of power. Its authority has to be exercised

through institutions and people, and particular elements of authority are therefore vested in designated major bodies and offices. The law that distributes authority limits the kind and scope of authority allotted to each body or office. Compliance by major bodies and officials with the legally prescribed conditions is a requisite for legitimacy of their decisions.

In this context it is necessary to examine the organization under the provisions made in the Act 20 of 1979. It contains a considerably expanded structure than in the old acts. If the creators of the 1906 Act had relied upon a two-tier system for the administration of the TM, the creators of the 1979 Act had introduced a three-tier system, including more men, agencies and procedures. Thus the governing body of the TM is constituted with more organs and more members than in the past, perhaps to meet the requirements of the growing size and complexity of the organization. The administrative set up as on 31.3.1900 is furnished in the chart.

Normally the usefulness of the administration can be ascertained through the policies it lays down and goals it sets for accomplishment. It depends upon what type of set up it embarks upon to carry out its activities. The
Act of 1979 was sought to ensure better administration as its objectives and the framers of the Act seemed to have been interested to create a structure different from that of the old one to serve the growing needs and necessities of the TTD.

The law entrusts the authority to run the TTD to the following body which consists of a three-tier structure.

a) The Board of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams,

b) The Management Committee, and

c) The Executive Officer.

The TTD Board:

The TTD Board consists of 13 members (including the Commissioner and the Executive Officer, who are its ex-officio members) appointed by the Government for a term of three years. The Executive Officer will act as the ex-officio Member-secretary to the Board. The Board acts as a link between the Government and the TTD administration.

Powers and Functions of the Board:

The powers and the functions of the Board are:

1) to lay down general lines of policy and recommend

---

2. The TTD Bill No. 16 of 1979.


4. Ibid, Sec. 4(1).
policy lines on various facilities, services, amenities, welfare and safety measures to be provided to the pilgrim devotees, worshippers resorting to the T.I.D.

ii) to approve the budget placed before it with or without modifications and forward the same to the Government for sanction.

iii) to review the Administrative Report submitted to it by committee and submit a copy of the same to the Government with its remarks thereon.

Unlike the Trust Boards in the previous Acts that had full control over the administration, the existence of the present Board does not appear to serve a substantially useful purpose as it does not have the characteristics of Trustees.

Previously the administration of the T.I.D was vested in the Board of Trustees with power to manage the properties and affairs of the Devarathanam. But the present Board seems to have no worthy business to transact except to lay down general outlines of policy and recommend policies for the benefit of the pilgrims.

---

5. Ibid, Sec. 5, 29 & 42.
6. Ibid, Sec. 7.
7. Ibid, Sec. 5.
The deliberate omission of the term 'trustees' who manage the properties indicates the intention of the Government not to vest administration and authority of managing the properties of the temple to the board, but in a small body called the Management Committee.

Holding the office in the Board some times provides a passport for higher positions. There were instances of some members on the Board becoming Ministers later on. Our survey shows that by and large whoever were accommodated in the Board had political antecedents instead of religious or moral expertise. The lacunae in the nomination of members is that there is no specific mention in the Act about the qualifications or pre-requisites. Some of the ex-ministers had the ambition of becoming the Chairman of the T.D. Trust Board, because of its status.

It is the statutory duty of the E.O. to execute the decisions of the Board. Being a member of the Board he is naturally a party to all such decisions. Often the views of the Executive Officer carry much weight with the Board as they are based on his vast experience. Actually he finds it convenient to faithfully implement them. Most of the respondents feel that those who

execute (it is the I.O. who is the actual person) the tasks pertaining to this pilgrim facility oriented administration shall not be reluctant to consider the advice rendered collectively by some experts on various matters, if at all they are put on the board. Since the I.O.'s disposition may be (because he is the Chief Executive of the administration), he is at least bound by the time factor which would certainly not permit him to look to manifold activities of administration of a temple which has gigantic dimensions and far reaching implications.

It is suggested that the board of TTD instead of becoming a place of accommodation for the ruling party members should consists of experts possessing special knowledge in the matters like religion, education, law, transport, engineering, banking etc., so that they can properly guide, suggest and Satte the executive officer who is already overburdened on technical matters. The respondents suggest that the procedure of nomination to the board may be suitably changed.

There is a demand for All-India representation on the board surfacing now and then, since the major revenue accruing to the temple is through the votary contributions
from devotees visiting the shrine from different parts of the country. Some respondents agree for such demand. But majority of the people interviewed hold the view that it would be rather difficult to work out a common and acceptable norm for such representation. Further, the question of All-India representation is not consistent with the prevailing practices in the different shrines of the country. Since it is a subject under state administration carried on by the people of Andhra Pradesh, the state legislature is competent to decide the nature and extent of representation. Representation from all over India is not conclusive to efficiency in the administration of a shrine of this stature. Hence, the existing system has a better rational appeal and needs no change in respect of representation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date on which the Board of Trustees meetings held</th>
<th>Venue considered and discussed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8th and 9th April 1979</td>
<td>Os WA College, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>20th April 1979</td>
<td>S.V. Guest House, Tirupati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. According to a major survey conducted during 2nd week of September 1974 about 52.3% of the pilgrims have come from various parts of the Andhra Pradesh, 28.9% from Tamil Nadu, 10.9% from Karnataka, 5.4% from Maharashtra, 1.8% from Pondicherry and Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and west Bengal, each 0.6%. (Source : Background paper for development of Tirumala prepared by the Director of Town Planning, Govt. of A.P., p.13).
The following are the important Resolutions of the Board of Trustees during the year 1979-80 before the new enactment was implemented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Res. No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gist of the Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>5790</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>To convert the existing pure gold into gold dollars and sell the same to the devotees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5791</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Construction of staff quarters at Tirumala and the 20% of the quarters to be restricted to the no. of TID staff only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>5792</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Preparation of a stone chariot to locate at the Road Junction of the both Ghat Road Tirumala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5796</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Prohibiting of commercial films at Tirumala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5797</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Preparation of stone idols of representative Gods of seven hills and to install them in the foot-path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>5798</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Sri V.V.R, Dharmasala, Madras, gifted to TID by Sri Robala Lokaminarayana Reddy and resolved to honor him with a gold dollar, and recorded the Yeoman services rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Dropping of the proposal of Aerial rope way from Chandragiri side to Tirumala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>5826</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Adoption of G.O. regarding the increase in existing rate of DA and interim relief pending receipt of the report of the pay revision Commissioner to the staff of TID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>5829</td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of Friday Abhisheken to Sri Padmavathi Amavaru, Sri P.A.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>5832</td>
<td>4.4.79</td>
<td>Execution of the compromise deed in connection with the introduction of Cuestra Kalysnotsevan with effect from 27.10.74 and stopping of Bhahumanam to Arahakas other Arjiteha Sevas - Enhancement of rates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. 5034 0.4.79 To contribute to the Vamon Yoga Research Institute by way of supply of scientific equipment numbering to be supplied to the institution through Gandhi Hospital after a formal request to that effect is received.

12. 5035 0.4.79 Sanctioned Rs.50,000/- to invest as a corpus fund and spend the income thereof on free Sanskrit Classes to Guru Bhagathi Srimathi, Hyderabad.

13. 5037 0.4.79 Redaction of L.I. Records by Smt. M.S. Sakkalakshmi in connection with the propagation of Annamacharya Kiorthana.

14. 5048 0.4.79 Construction of Kalyanamandapam, Prayer Hall and Information Centre at V.V.I. Charminar, Madras. The Board decided to take up a prestigious project in Madras.

15. 5049 0.4.79 Acquisition of land, inclusive trees and buildings thereon known as Pranalinga Mata Girimal for public purpose under L.M.C.

16. 5053 0.4.79 Distribution of Sri Venkataswara Vaibhavam film in A.P. for a period of 3 years.

17. 5038 0.4.79 To start a museum of Hindu Idols and other relics.

18. 5039 0.4.79 To start a library to store the books on Hindu religion and other related subjects.

19. 5039 0.4.79 To take up the construction and maintenance of a fully floored hospital with all the socialities to provide full facilities to the pilgrims and TTD employees at Tirupati.

20. 5051 & 5052 19.4.79 Taking over of Vedaparayanam Ananda Adhyapak School by TTD and reorganisation of the scheme.

21. 5057 19.4.79 Acquisition of Mono-type machine for the TTD Press.

22. 5072 19.4.79 The Chairman of the TTD Trust Board represent the Board in place of C. Anna Rao, Chairman as a member of the Board Government, Rao Bahadur Calavala Sunnan Chetty, Charities, Madras.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 23. | 5003 | Construction of S.V. Kalakuniram at Rajah-
|     | 10.4.79 | mundry, proposals of the Collector,
|     |     | i.e., District, approved. |
| 24. | 5002 | Donation of special incentive to the officers
|     | 10.4.79 | who did outstanding good work during SriVani
|     |     | Brahmustav1 for the year 1978 and 1978-79. |

As already discussed earlier the jurisdiction of
the Board is very much restricted even in the matter of
policy making and giving guidelines. The Board is not
given any jurisdiction in regard to the following matters
though it is given overall power to supervise and review
the administration.

The temple administration as such includes fixation
of dates, introduction of new noves or festivals and
conduct of prayers and festivals in schedule one of 1979
Act.

The functioning of the educational institutions and
other charitable institutions mentioned in schedule 2.

Service matters of either hereditary employees or
non-hereditary employees.

Propagating of Hindu Religious tenets and the
activities ofHora and AVSVA.
Wood lines in regard to the administration and utilization of endowment funds including investment policy.

It look as if the endowment guidelines are to be confined only to the matters relating to the facilities to the pilgrims devotees and worshipers, according to II.

Though the act 20 came into vogue on 10.5.1979, the board has not laid down any policy guidelines for a long period, even in regard to facilities to the pilgrims and safety of their personal property. The regular board with 11 members came into existence on 16th July 1980 after the ordinance was issued on 18th May 1979. There was only an interim board consisting of the second secretary to government, the commissioner, department of endowments and the Executive officer of II for more than one year until the actual board came into effect.

With the creation of the Management Committee which now actually prescribes the policies and programmes of the administration the separate entity of the board seems to have declined in importance. The Board can lay down only general lines of policy and give guidelines.

on the following matters. The processing of the budget is also a formality. It may be the numerical strength of its powers but does not make it any effective organ of the TRE, as it is a formal affair to receive the administrative report and record it without any serious recommendation or decision.

The intention of the framers to increase the number of members to 13 as against to 11 in the 1966 Act was to enlarge the strength of the board to provide wider representation of various shades of opinion from different parts of the country. One of the criticisms raised by the respondents during interviews is that the party in power uses such forums like the TRE board to accommodate its members who are otherwise not given berth in other lucrative positions.

The Management Committee

The Management Committee of the TRE is constituted by the government and it comprises of only 5 members appointed for a term of 3 years. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

1) the chairman of the board, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the committee.

11. The TRE Act 20 of 1979, Sec. 9, Rule 15.
ii) the commissioner who will be a member 
on-officio.

iii) the executive officer who shall be an- 
officio member-secretary of the committee.

iv) the other members (one shall be a member 
of the state legislature) from the board 
to be nominated by the government.

The board is expected to function as a unit for the purpose of carrying all the 
objects of the act accordingly.

The administration of TTV is vested in the management committee whose functions are broadly divided into 
the following:

i) to manage the properties, funds, etc.,

ii) to arrange the conduct of the daily 
worship of the TTV.

iii) to fix fees for the performance of any 
ceremonies or any service or ritual or ustawas 
or ceremonies affiliated with TTV institutions 
and the temples.

iv) to exercise general superintendence and control 
over administration and in conformity with the 
policy decisions taken by the board.
v) the committee is more or less in charge of the T.D. administration (the entire property of the T.D. vests in the T.D. Committee). It is the T.D. Committee that has been constituted to function as the juristic person for the purpose of dealing with any legal matters.

vi) the funds of the T.D. are administered by the Committee in accordance with guidelines prescribed.

vii) to fix, revise and alter the diet in the T.D. canteen and institutions.

viii) to frame rules to govern the service conditions of the non-literal and non-naturalistic employees of the T.D. subject to such guidelines as prescribed by Government.

ix) to fix the pay and allowances of the employees.

x) to prepare the budget of the T.D. and approve the audit reports and place it before the Board.

xi) to function as appellate authority against orders passed by the Executive Officer.

12. The T.D. Act 20 of 1979, Sec. 6, Rule 14.
13. The T.D. Act, Sec. 23 to 29.
14. Ibid, Sec. 7 (vi).
15. Ibid, Sec. 22 (1).
16. Ibid, Sec. 22 (2).
17. Ibid, Sec. 29 (1).
18. Ibid, Sec. 29, 33 & 36.
(iii) and to give or accept any gift and to sell or exchange any moveable property. It can also give the immovable property on lease.

Thus with varied powers vested in it the Management Committee is all powerful as far as the TRC administration is concerned.

The Management Committee has conducted 9 meetings during the year 1979-80. The following are the important resolutions of the TRC Management Committee during the year 1979-80:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>List of the Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>decided to contribute Rs.60/- lakhs of rupees p.oy or year to the common fund. 1.6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Approved the scheme for donation of umbrellas to outside temples on 50% payment basis. 1.6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Providing of employment to outstanding sportsmen C.R. implementation in TRC 1.6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Extension of benefits of C.R. of the government in respect of work Inspectors and Line Inspectors (work charged establishment). 1.6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Taking over of Silpa Kalasala run by the Endowments Department. 2.3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Sanction of financial assistance to Veda varishada in Andhra Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>The Executive Officer is authorised to hand over the chaltries to the respective temples either on long lease or free of cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Provided that the Anga Vedaakshinandars would be allowed admission inside the Temple at any time of their convenience between 3 a.m. and 6.00 a.m., instead of being admitted only at one time as at present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Distribution of devotional literature to public libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Sanction of expenditure on obsequies of deceased Govt. employees on ex-gratia payment of Rs.300/- adoption of 3.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Staff working at place outside the District Special tax sanctioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Decided to renovate the gopuraas over minor temples i.e., Radha Manikan firearm gopura of Sri Parvatharama swamy temple, Suriyala Vimanam of Sri Jagannathaswamy Temple and Vima nam of Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Annual Vasanotsavam festival enhancement of dittam from Rs.50/- to Rs.100/- for extra Vahanam bearers on third day of the festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Provision for Chaminasa Prasadan in dittam in K.V.S. Temple and minor temples attached thereto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Sri Anjaneyaaswamy Varas Temple situated at North East side in TPD Hurur Office premises (old building) daily Aradhana arrangements made for pooja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>Conduct of Varupavada Sava to Sri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>Velavathi Mayarulu - Introduction of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jihitha Sava providing of dittam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>Approved the proposals towards enhance-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>ment of certain articles in dittam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>under masakatha in Sri G.T., Varupati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Approved the enhancement of cash exclu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>sents in Rasai Murad in TMD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Approved financial aid to institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>(Short)-marriage and foursome are being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>taught.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Resolved to agree to the suggestion of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>the Govt. regarding section and society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wedding type marriages at Tirumala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>banned 9.9. issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Policy decision taken in the matter of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>extending assistance to other Temples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>supply of idols and alike acts etc.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Resolved to request the Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>officer to put up individual proposals).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Approved for upgrading the post of Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>Superintendent to that of Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Financial assistance for production of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>a spectacular ballet entitled &quot;Varupat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i Venkateshwara Mahatyam&quot; by Natya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballet Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Ratified the action of extending certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>honours to Sri Chandravu Sub-temples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Sri G.T. along with Sri Madurakavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alwar as a special case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>Approved for preparation of k.p. of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.7.79</td>
<td>Musical feature: Namacharya Katha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>Approved for the supply of idols to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.8.79</td>
<td>Sri Venkatamuraswamy Temple, Avanthi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>puram.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. 398 3,0.79 It was decided to implement the scheme of sale of paasadams at Information Centre.

21. 399 3,0.79 Decided that two packets of paasadams consisting of two laddus and one vada, one packet of sugar candy and one packet of chappasadam may be sent two days in advance to the date of execution of every convicted person ordered to be executed, to whatever the race or religion he may belong. It was also decided that terminally ill patients of all hospitals may contain packet of chappasadam.

30. 362 3,0.79 In view to make an offering of Malabaas to Lord Varadarajswamy of Kanchi, maha abhishek of maha abhishek image is taken out of water once in 40 years.

31. 363 364 3,0.79 Approval of the scheme of Sri Venkateswara Maha Maha Preesada Dana Endowment.

32. 394 3,0.79 Approved the adoption of 0.5 towards the sanction of expenditure on obsequies of deceased TTD enemies.

33. 307 3,0.79 Sanction of financial aid to S.V. University in connection with the silver jubilee celebrations. Sanction to earmark Rs.30/- laddus as a special corpus fund under the administrative control of 17 and release of Rs.3/- laddus derived by interest thereto to the University for the use of specified purpose.

34. 409 3,0.79 Approved the supply of Sri Venkateswara Swamy idol to Sri Balaji Mandir at Madhavendra.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>Approved permanent offering of Tulasi Uttersayan etc., Vastus for adorning the Devlur during annual Brahma- sayan of Sri T., from Vaishali, Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>Acquisition of Dakshinavrittha Sandam and Dakshinavrittha Sandha Hala for the word at Tirumala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>Approved a release of further 5 lakhs in continuation of the previous Board resolution and to take steps to release the balance on receipt of financial utilisation certificates from the Sandah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>Acceded Administrative sanction for the construction of Balram House Complex at Tirumala at an estimated cost of Rs.1.30 lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>Policy decision with regards to allotment of residential quarters to the State Government Officers on deputation to the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>Approved for the introduction of Sree Swamy Valentines Savda on Savoya Dakshathan Day at Sri T., Tirumala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>Introduction of Arjitha Kalyanotsvan at S.V. Temple, Mangapuram and Sri K.V. Temple at Narayanpuram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>Land at Nithyalay Reddyvalle near Tirupati - allotment of sites and construction of houses to 105 employees under house building scheme by 17th.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TIR Administration Report for the year 1979-80.
Boyar of Management Committee:

Management Committee as a compact body consists
of five members can deliver the goods with expediency.
Management Committee now combines in itself the functions
of the Commissioner and also the Board of Trustees under
previous enactment of 1955. It was made a very powerful
body. It has got overall control and supervision over
all the officers of the TTD. The Management Committee
has more or less supreme authority in almost every
aspect of TTD administration. It lays down all the
policies to be executed from time to time, keeping the
guidelines specified by the enactment made by the Govern-
ment.

The main function of the Management Committee is
to see the pilgrim facilities, in otherwords to make
the administration a pilgrim-facility oriented adminis-
trators. If one looks at different items for which the
TTD funds are utilised as enunciated under Sec. 23 of
the Act, one comes to an inescapable conclusion that
the funds of the TTD are intended to be utilised only
for all types of facilities and amenities of pilgrims
visiting the shrines of the temples and religious insti-
tutions of TTD and the entire work of Management Committees
is to be directed for the purpose of achieving this object. While it is so, the Management Committee has been able to establish what is called norms and also synergy by making combination grants to provide to meet the expenditure for the purpose for which those institutions are established. The Management Committee is also empowered to fix or revise the dittans and it is the committee in which the entire property/asset. It is also empowered with the power to lay down the procedures for carrying out of purposes of the act keeping the guidelines and the rules framed by the Government.

There is apprehension that it can also tend to become automatic. Having made the Commission very powerful, the Government has undermined the role of the Board of T&D. By strengthening the Management Committee in preference to the Board and making provision for only 5 members of whom two are the Commissioner of Industries and the Executive Officer of the T&D, the intention of the Government seems to be to empower both the Commissioner and the Executive Officer who are deputed from its service cadres, to play a dominant role. As has already been mentioned, in the changed structure of administration for the T&D, the Board of T&D although placed at the apex is made almost a subsidiary organ in effect unlike in the previous Act of 1966 and the Management
committee over shadowing it in letter and spirit as far as the administration is concerned.

The Executive Officer

The Executive Officer, appointed by the government is a senior I.A.S. Officer\(^1\). It has been given the general powers to carry out all or any purposes of the Act, subject to the control of the Management Committee\(^2\).

The past history of the relations between the Executive Officer and the Board of trustees does not indicate any lasting co-ordination and coordination because both, the Executive Officer and the Board were competing with each other to establish their supremacy. Sometimes in the interest of the institution, the Executive Officer had often ignored the decisions of the Board by exercising the emergency powers conferred by the law when he felt that the decisions of the Board were not conducive to the smooth functioning of the institution. Even in the present Act, the Executive Officer continues to enjoy the same powers. Sub-rule (2) of Rule 15, enables the Executive Officer to record his dissent as the ex-officio-member-secretary, if he considers that a policy resolution of the Board or Committee.

\(^1\) Ibid, Sec. 17 (1).
\(^2\) Ibid, Sec. 20 (1).
1) has not been passed according to law, or
2) is in excess or abuse of powers conferred on it by or under the Act or by any other law, or
3) if implemented, is likely to cause financial loss to the N, danger to human life, health or safety or is likely to lead to the breach of peace or
4) is not generally beneficial to the N.

Of course, in such a case he shall have to place the matter before the Committee, and if the Committee by a majority decision agrees with him, he shall have to place the resolution again before the Board for its reconsideration. If the Board still adheres to the original resolution or order, he shall have to report the matter to the Government. The orders of the Government shall be final and binding. In such cases he has to replace the matter before the Management Committee/Board for reconsideration and take further action as provided for in the Act and rules.

21. Ibid, Sec. 13 (2).
It is the statutory duty of the Executive Officer to execute the decisions of the Board. Being a member of the Board he is naturally a party to all such decisions. Often the views of the Executive Officer carry much weight with the Board as they are based on his best experience. Actually he finds it convenient to faithfully implement the decisions arrived at by the Board after thorough discussions where all aspects of the problems are examined. He is made responsible for the proper maintenance and custody of records and properties of the temple. He is also responsible for proper collection of offerings made in the temple specified.\(^22\)

The Executive Officer is given a special power in case of an emergency to direct the execution of any work or carrying out any action which is not provided in the Act, or in the budget. He can also direct payment for the said works from the temple funds. He has however to report the action taken by him to the Committee with the reasons therefor.\(^23\)

Another important power given to the Executive Officer to employ temporarily additional officers and servants of any cadre in the temple in case of an emergency.\(^24\)

\(^{22}\) Ibid, Sec, 20 (1)(b) of First Schedule,
\(^{23}\) Ibid, Sec, 21,
\(^{24}\) Ibid,
For the smooth running of the administration and for making the institution an autonomous body, powers to take on-the-spot decisions should be given to the Executive Officer. Now the administration is very much decentralised and powers have been delegated by the Management Committee to I.O., by the I.O. to the Subordinate Officers at various levels.  

The Management Committee has delegated several of its powers and functions to the Executive Officer, so that he can carryout the administration smoothly and without being required to approach it every now and then. Similarly, the Executive Officer has delegated several of his powers and functions under the Act to the Joint Executive Officer and several other subordinate officers in the T&D. The Executive Officer however, retains the powers to control and supervise them. By delegating the functions entrusted to him, he is able to focus his attention on the major problems confronting the T&D and this has also resulted in effective decentralisation of the administration which is essential for the administration of such big organisation like the T&D.

Functions of the Executive Officer as in-officio-member-
Secretary of Board/Committee:

The Executive Officer has to convene the meetings
of the Board and Committee. He has to scrutinize the
subjects and include them in the agenda for the Board
and Committee meeting.

A critical appraisal of the role of the Executive Officer:

The position of the Executive Officer who is the
chief executive of the T.D. with enormous finances needs
special scrutiny.

The administration of the T.D. provides tests of
its efficiency every day and on every stage because
of its pilgrim orientation and the enormous responsi-
bilities connected with it. The post of the Executive
Officer as the chief executive authority thus, assumes
greater importance. Even in 1933, while taking the
first major law in the composite Madras State, concerning
the T.D. administration, the then Minister for Religious
Endowments declared:

"For an institution of such an importance as
Mirzapur, it should not require much argument

26. Rules - G.O. No. 1139, Revenue Endowments (III)
Department (11.10.79) - Rule 2 and 7.
27. Ibid, Rule 4 and 16.
on my part to show that the officer at the head of secular affairs should be of some status to command the esteem of the public and the subordinates in the service of the government.\textsuperscript{23}

With the passage of time, along with an increase in the number of pilgrims visiting this temple, the challenges to the \textit{in} administration have also been correspondingly growing. Then the position of Commissioner (redesignated as \textit{ako}, later) as the executive authority was evaluated with such importance by the State Government in 1933 itself, it could easily be understood that the degree of his responsibility is assuming greater proportions in the subsequent times. Through the legislative actions, the position of the \textit{ako} went in for consolidation and it has reached new heights in the present Act.

The debatable point, ever since the first major Act was introduced in 1933, had always been as to who should be powerful whether the board of trustees or the executive officer.\textsuperscript{29} There were ample instances where the board had tried to establish its supremacy

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{23} Vide Madras Legislative Council Debates, 1932, Vol.XII.\textsuperscript{29} Madras Act No. XIX of 1933, The 2nd Act.}
because, its very composition was based on the principles of democracy to give broader representation to people. Those, who represented on the board, indulged in the incapable thinking that they were the representatives of the people in that unjust body and their involvement in the matters relating to decisions was an expression of the will of the people. As it happens by and large in a democratic set up, it is a confrontation between those who make policies and those who implement them. It is pertinent to note that a significant role of the A.P. state government issued in 1961 was whip against the democratic elements. The government held that:

"If the board of trustees indenture in regard to the incurring of the minor items of expenditure, as in the case of the two resolutions under reference, it becomes difficult for the executive officer to carry on his day-to-day administration."30.

It was evident that the State Government which was ultimately accountable for the smooth functioning of the temples in the State has chosen to strengthen the hands of the executive officer. Ever since the inception of

the post of the executive officer all the governments, be it in composite terms or andhra pradesh, had heavily relied on the services of the executive officer to run this pivotal shrine. True, such administrative background would help the incumbent to have the necessary confidence to tackle the multifarious problems of the TTD that otherwise would baffle a lesser competent person. But, the limitation of the term of office of the e.o. for three years with only a likely extension, handicaps those officers who genuinely wish to register a marked improvement all-round. First, he has to have a feel of the administration which involves considerable time. Secondly, he must plan for improvements which again consumes time. Thirdly, he must execute the plans with sustained supervision and guidance. All this definitely requires more time than is allotted in the statute. The e.o. is generally described as a rigid man when he really sets his mind on doing something really tangible, and that should not be the case. It may then, do well if the term of office of the e.o. is extended because it would certainly allow more latitude for an e.o. to plan and execute an action she would yield far-reaching positive results, by suitably comprehending the complexities and requirements of the

31. The Researcher’s Interview with an Ex-Executive Officer (TTD).
administration of this big temple. On the other side, it is held by some respondents that the long term of office may prove fatal to the administration if the officer is not one of established integrity and proven efficiency. The government can by all means choose a person of proven integrity and competence and extend the original term of office for the I.O. to at least five years and that would certainly help him to lead the administration more effectively.

More executive promptness and vigour are essential to protect the vital interests of the community such as order and security, it is rational to ensure that single head is more powerful. That being so, for the T.M. dealing with crises of pilgrims, the I.O. is made all powerful in preference to the Board. It was felt that much time will be lost inevitably for consultation and discussions, if the decisions were to come from the Board which would certainly hamper the administration. At least, the I.O. can act with the expected alertness, exercising the gamut of powers entrusted to him, instead of depending upon the rhetoric. The framers of the present Act might have felt that, in making the I.O. as the main instrument of the administration, it would be easier to define clearly the responsibilities and identify as well.
Differences of opinion that normally arise in the Board always lead to disintegration and lack of well-articulated direction in administration. Even at its best, the Board's decisions have to be consensual decisions, not representing the entire conviction or viewpoint of any one of the members. But the present I.O. who is an ex officio member of the executive management committee that lays down the policies, can provide a meaningful direction for the administration of the T.I. and his decisions shall carry certain amount of conviction.

However, with the frequent change of the I.O., there seems to be no consistency, as the views and policies of individual executive officers change though in good faith. This is causing considerable damage to the institutions and also to employees. It is suggested that committees consisting of experts may be constituted for each department and each activity on the lines of educational committees for colleges, to bring about some consistency.

One can, without any reservation, acknowledge the importance of the role to be played by the executive officer in the T.I. administration and appreciate the

intention of the State Government to make the I.O. powerful
out, what is rather significant to note is that the I.O.
who is purely an administrative head is conferred with
a voting right in the meetings of the Board and Committees
in his capacity as ex-officio-Limber-Secretary. It appears
that the Government, in making the I.O. powerful had left
nothing to chance. By drawing both the I.O. and the
Commissioner of the temples into the Management Commit-
tees, that is to have only 3 members in all and conferring
voting rights on them the Government perhaps had desired
to run the administration of this affluent shrine on sound
footings. The State Government had reserved the right
for itself to prescribe the purposes for which the
surplus funds of the temple have to be utilised. The
State Government which is the appointing authority of the
I.O. to this prestigious shrine plays the role of the
guarantor of the temple funds. Hence, the part to be played
by the I.O. in the administration of T.T.O generates more
interest because, as an executive of the administration
he has to safeguard the interest of the T.T.O and as an
agent of the State Government he has to implement its
policy. Situation has not arisen to see the I.O.
offering enough resistance to the pressure from the
State Government on the ground that the religious and
secular affairs would be affected with the actions of
the State Government.
that Alexander Hamilton once said in a different context applies to the executive officer. He said "A single man, in each department of the administration, would be greatly preferable. It would give us a chance of more knowledge, more activity, more responsibility and of course more zeal and attention."

Though the inherent danger implied in empowering one individual like the A.O. with all powers is that it may lead to despotism, yet the ultimate responsibility for the activities lies with the State Government which is accountable to the Legislature. It would thus be the ultimate responsibility of the Legislature comprising of elected representatives to keep a constant watch and vigil over the activities of this important organisation.

Due to the challenges faced by the A.O. administration and unending problems confronting it every day, it is considered reasonable that the A.O. should have an administrative position backed up with sufficient powers to deliver the goods. The survey results confirm that the TrJ Act of 1979 had done well to give pre-eminence to the A.O. in the administration which is exposed to the public eye because of rich, religious and cultural importance of this shrine at all levels.
The TTD is a public religious institution under the direct control of the government. Though for all practical purposes the administration and also entire properties, funds, valuables and affairs of the institution are vested in the Management Committee (not in the government), the religious institutions (temples specified in the first schedule to the Act 33) have to be administered in a manner that their sanctity is maintained in every respect. Further the prime institution namely Sri Venkateswara Temple is located uplands at Tirumala. 'Tirumala' is deemed to be a village for the purposes of administration of the Grama Panchayat Act, 1934 and the TTD is deemed to be the executive authority under the said Act 34. He is also deemed to be the executive authority for the purpose of enforcement of the Public Health Act of 1935.

For the above purposes certain acts which adversely affect the prestige and sanctity of the TTD institutions and certain other acts which have been notified as offences the provisions of the Grama Panchayat Act and Public Health Act have been prohibited. Although the executive officer being the chief administrative officer

33. The TTD Act 20 of 1979.
34. Ibid, Sec. 27.
and the executive authority under the said Acts he has not been given either police powers or magisterial powers. It has only to prefer complaints before the State police or the Union Officers or to file criminal cases against the offender before a Magistrate. However, power has been given to the Executive Officer (under clause (1) of sub-section (3) of section 27) to accept from any person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence (under clause 'b' of Sec. 27(3)), a sum not exceeding Rs.500/- by way of composition of the offence committed. The composition is in lieu of prosecution before a Magistrate. Where the offender refuses to have the offence compounded, the Executive Officer has the necessary powers to launch a criminal complaint before a first class Magistrate or file a complaint before the Police. As the Act stands to-day, the offences specified in the Act have not been cognizable offences, while they are cognizable offences under the previous 1860 Act.

Even in cases of eviction of encroachers or on the Public lands, the Executive Officer has to approach a first class Magistrate and seek police help for the purpose of eviction, if the encroacher fails to honour

35, Ibid, Sec. 27 (3).
36, Ibid, Sec. 27 (3).
the aviation orders of the Executive Officer (Sec. 31 of the Act).

It can thus be seen that the Executive Officer does not have any powers of either the Police or that of a Magistrate. To being the chief administrator in principle, the Executive Officer should not have any such power. What is so even in the case of corporations and such other public undertakings.

Relationship between the Board, Management Committee and the Executive Officer:

There is a sharp distinction between policy formulation and execution i.e. to execute the policies efficiently. There is no denying of the fact that there is difference between the duties of political officers and the administrative officers but the difference is more of a degree rather than of a kind. If we look to the top administrators we will find that most of what they do is political in nature. Although apparently, policy making is the function of the Board yet, most of the ground work is done by the Management Committee and Executive Officer. No clear cut lines of demarcation can be drawn to say where policy making ends and administration begins. The Board as a policy making body performs numerous functions only with the help of the Management Committee and the
Executive Officer.

It determines the activities to be undertaken. It has to decide the nature of organisation necessary for carrying out the activities.

It has to determine the personnel that would be required for the organisation.

It determines the rules of procedure to be employed by the organisation.

It provides for funds, which it shall make available to the organisation for carrying out the activities, and

It has to design a system for supervising and controlling the organisation so that the work may be done efficiently.

**Determination of the activities to be undertaken:**

Regarding the first function there can be little doubt that the determination of what the Management Committee and the Executive Officer shall do is a responsibility that rests upon the Board. The policy to be adopted by the Management Committee and the Executive Officer both in the internal and external fields is set out by the Board. But it does not mean that it should lay down all the details of a policy,
the specific action which shall be performed in carrying out the policy. In practice it prescribes the policy in general terms and leaves the details to the Management Committee and the Executive Officer. To illustrate, it may lay down that accommodation should be increased, but it should not go to the length of prescribing the places where cottages should be built. It should leave that judgement to the Management Committee and the Executive Officer which is bound to be better in regard to the details than the Board because the former being in close touch with administration is in a better position to understand its needs. If the Board goes into details it denies the initiative to the Management Committee and the I.O., and thereby may kill the efficiency of administration. The Board should feel contented with the determination of the general programme and should be interested in its efficient execution. Beyond this it should proceed conservatively, and its further specification should be advisory rather than mandatory upon the chief executive.

Determination of organisation:

It is desirable that the Board should content itself with making only the most general provision regarding the organisation to be determined by the
chief executive because he is the person who is responsible for running the administration. The Board cannot handle this matter in an intelligent manner as those who are directly responsible for the conduct of affairs. If the Board determined the organisation, it gives rigidity to it. Hence the chief executive i.e., the management committee and the executive officer should be given the necessary powers to shape the administrative units according to the requirements of administration.

determination of personnel:

Willoughby is of the opinion that it is not wise for policy making body to control personnel in day-to-day work. Any attempt to prescribe limitations upon subordinate personnel gives rise to a rigidity that is sure to inflict injury on the organisation. The act which provides for the setting up of services, after providing for the different classes of personnel may provide the manner of recruitment of such officers and employees as may be necessary from time to time, provided by law. This will leave sufficient discretion to the Board to determine each year the provision that shall be made for the subordinate personnel of a service at the time of granting appropriations for that service.

38. Ibid, p.32.
Thus the board should not interfere in day-to-day administration of the organisation.

Determination of Rules of Procedure:

Rules are embodied in the Act. Regarding the rules of procedure which are concerned with purely administrative operations within the services it is better to leave wide discretion to the Managing Committee and the Executive Officer concerned. The board should have control over them through a proper system of accounts, reports, audit and so like. Thus the board should give directions in general terms and provide that the chief executive charged with their execution shall furnish to it detailed data regarding their action from time to time.

Though the inherent danger implied in empowering the executive officer with all powers is that it may lead to despotism, yet the ultimate responsibility lies with the legislature to keep a constant watch and vigil over the activities of this important organisation.

Having touched an annual income of about Rs. 19 crores to-day the TMA has undertaken a wide range of activities and developmental programmes that invite a national attention. It is thus natural that the role of the executive officer has become very important in the
administrative set up of the T.D. Any deficient person for this pivotal position would definitely endanger the system of this administration looked up in several worthy activities. So, the executive officer's post in the autonomous body of T.D is not an ornamental one but is of greater significance for, he is expected to have dealings with many a man of high standing in the society.

Here is a criticism that J.O. functions as both the eyes and ears of the Management Committee and the Board. The Management Committee cannot see beyond what has been projected by the I.O. Since it is suggested that the Board or the Management Committee can have their own sources to view the matters and ascertain the full facts if necessary by having appointed its own sub-committees.

Powers of the Commission:

As per 1936 Act he had powers of control and supervision and inspection. Further, all the important powers like sanction of posts, right from the attenders cadre upto the Poinskars cadre were vested in him. Now his position is reduced to mere ex-officio member of the Board and the Management Committee. There was no difficulty in

the procedure as long as it was a middle sized institution with moderate income and limited employees and with the I.O. in the centre of by. Collector. But with the lapse of time the income has gone up from Rs.25 to Rs.200 crores. The staff strength has gone up from 2000 to 5000 and a number of new institutions have been opened with the result it became necessary to transfer all the powers of the Commissioner to the Management Committee. Now he can preside over the meetings of both the board and the management committee in the absence of the chairman. He has been given specific powers to recommend for dissolution of the board and also the committee under certain circumstances. But however there is a criticism to the effect that dissolution is being himself a member of the board and also a committee and is very much involved in their functioning and he is sole competent to recommend for dissolution of the board and management committee. Of course, this matter appears to be engaging the attention of government and in fact it is understood that this subject is also raised by sub-committees on subordinate legislation constituted by the government. It is high time that the government should amend the provision of the Act. He has no other specific functions to perform except taking part in the deliberations of the board’s meetings.

40. The rules notified in O.O.No.No. 1235, Revenue (Endowments III) Department, dt. 11.10.1979.
But one advantage that the Commissioner of Endowments has been in charge of numerous temples in the State, his experience in the matter of administering the temples will be of great asset to both the Management Committee and the Board.

**Power of the State Government**

The State Legislature derived its power to legislate the Act No. 20 of 1979 from the Constitution of India.41

The Act gives the following powers to the Government:

1. To constitute the Board,42
2. To constitute the Management Committee,43
3. To confer powers and entrust functions to the committees which are not specifically provided in the Act,44
4. (i) acceptance of the resignation, and (ii) removal of the Chairman or any Member,45
5. To fill casual vacancy of Chairman or Member.46

42. The Trip Act 1979, Sec. 4.
43. Ibid, Sec. 6.
44. Ibid, Sec. 7.
45. Ibid, Sec. 11 and 13.
46. Ibid, Sec. 14.
6. (i) to dissolve the Board or Committee and
to constitute another Board or Committee
afresh, 47

(ii) to cause all or any of the powers and func-
tions of the Board or Committee to be
exercised or performed by the Commissioner
and the 48, until the Board or Committee
is reconstituted, 49

7. To appoint an Executive Officer, a Joint-
Executive Officer, a Special Grade Deputy
Executive Officer, a Financial Advisor and
Chief Account Officer and to determine
conditions of their service and to fix their
salaries, 50

8. to lay down such restrictions and control as
they may deem fit on the delegations that may
be made by the 48, of the powers conferred
on or functions entrusted to or duties
imposed on him, 50

9. To issue guide lines to the committee for the
purpose of making regulations regarding the
classification, methods of recruitment, condi-
tions of service, pay and allowances,

47. Ibid, Sec. 15.
48. Ibid, Sec. 15 (4).
49. Ibid, Sec. 17.
50. Ibid, Sec. 20(2).
discipline and conduct of officers and servants constituting the establishment of the Rto, 51

10. (i) To issue guidelines for depositing or investing the Rto funds in Banks or Treasury or in securities, 52

(ii) To alter, add to, or omit any of the items in the schedules to the Act, 53

(iii) To authorize acquisition of any land or other immovable property for the purpose of the Act, 54

(iv) To authorize any work or undertaking for the purpose of the Act, 55

(v) To approve utilisation of surplus funds for charitable or religious purposes not connected with the Act, 56

11. To prescribe rules subject to which the management committee can make regulations to carry out the purposes of the Hindu Religious Sanstha, 57
12. To prescribe the manner of assessment and levy of contribution to the respondents’ administration fund and of contribution to common good fund.

13 (i) To notify the limits of the Tirumala Hills area for the purposes of civic administration.

(ii) To enforce by notification any of the provisions of the A.P. Gram Panchayat Act, or of the A.P. (Andhra Area) Public Health Act, and the rules made thereunder in the Tirumala Hills area.

(iii) To prescribe rules subject to which the L.O. may by order prohibit certain acts in A.P.

(iv) To specially empower a Magistrate of the First Class to try the offences punishable under sub-section.

(v) To authorise the L.O. to levy tolls and to notify the rates of tolls.
14. (i) To sanction the budget of the REO.  
(ii) To approve the reappropriation if it exceed 15% of sanctioned appropriation  
and to notify all other cases of reappropriation made by the committee. 
(iii) To sanction supplementary budget of the REO.

15. To appoint auditors for conducting annual audit  
and to direct audits at short intervals.

16. (i) To function as an appellate authority  
against an order of the committee. 
(ii) To exercise revisional powers in respect  
of any order of the regional or committee  
or commissioner either to enquire into any  
application, and also to grant stay of  
the execution of any such order. 
(iii) To stay execution and to revise their  
orders passed.

17. To prescribe the form of REO administration  
report.
10. To make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of the Act.\textsuperscript{73}

Prior to the coming into force of the TTD Act No. 20 of 1979 on 16.9.1979, the Government was having an indirect control rather than direct control over administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, under the new provisions, the Government is having direct, (more or less) control over administration of the TTD.

This direct control is reflected in the following manner, as can be seen from the provisions of the TTD Act 20 of 1979. It is the Government that appoints the Chairman of the Board and also the Management Committee. It is the Government that constitutes and also appoints the members of the Board and also the Management Committee.\textsuperscript{74}

The Government lays down the manner by which the Board and the Management Committee should function. The Government retained the power to dissolve board and Management Committee in certain circumstances.\textsuperscript{75}

Hitherto funds of the TTD could be utilised by the TTD Board of Trustees with the approval of the Commissioner of the Andhra in the manner specified under the old Act of 1956. Such funds were being utilised for construction and renovation of temples other than TTD temples. They were also being utilised for the purposes of giving donations to institutions.

\textsuperscript{73} Ibid, Sec. 46.
\textsuperscript{74} Ibid, Sec. 4.
\textsuperscript{75} Ibid, Sec. 15 (1).
which do not necessarily belong to the R.P.

'Tou, the Government has laid a restriction\textsuperscript{76} that R.P. Board, rather Management Committee could utilise the funds of R.P. only for purposes connected with R.P. and the maintenance of institutions and temples of R.P. Their power to utilise funds for other purposes rather for purpose other than those that of the R.P. has been vested in the Government\textsuperscript{77}. It has also reserved the power to finally approve the budget and supplementary budget. It has prescribed certain norms and yard-sticks for preparation of the budget. The Government has also reserved the powers to appoint the high officials like, the Executive Officer, Joint Executive Officer, Financial Adviser and Chief Account Officer, Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer and such other officers. Apart from those the government has been made all powerful by the legislature, in the sense that it is the government that lays the rules under the Act for the purpose of carrying out all or any purpose. The fact that the final approval of the budget is in the hands of the Government denotes its power. So, also is the supplementary budget. The

\textsuperscript{76} Ibid, sec. 23.
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid, sec. 23 (6).
government reviews the audit report of the TBO and it is the government that frames rules and also issues guidelines for the purposes of framing procedural rules and regulations either with the management committee or by the committees like JAC and JWS.

The non-interference of the State Government in an autonomous religious institution like JN remains only a pay talk when few of the incidents in the past would indicate how grossly those at the helm of the affairs in the State Government misused their power breaching the confidence of those in the TBO. The Anna Rao - Chenna Reddi confrontation was a case of limited power versus unlimited authority. Sri J. Anna Rao, who had enormous experience as the Executive Officer and chairman of the TBO was implicated in some charges when he was a chairman in 1973 which was a consequence of the displeasure on the part of the then chief minister - Dr. T. Chennapragada Reddy. Then Sri Anna Rao challenged in the court denying all the charges, the Government in an absolute and unwarranted haste had come out with an ordinance in 1973 dissolving the Board of Trustees and the act 20 of 1979 was a conclusion to the ordinance which was promulgated
In extraordinary circumstances, yielding absolute power to the state government seems to enjoy the privilege of changing the whole complex of the governing body of the TTD and the individuals too. As long as the ruling party enjoys majority in the legislature it can mould even that subject forum to suit its whims and fancies.

Another incident related to when the then Executive Officer in 1975 had taken a decision to clean the Pushkarini at Tiruvannamalai which was totally contaminated and threatened the hygiene for the pilgrims. A huge amount spent for the such thought of treatment that involved covering the Pushkarini with land up to a level. But as soon as the cleaning efforts were completed, the then scientist made the ministerial order to get back the Pushkarini to the original state. This involved more labour to remove the soil that was already thrown into it for the proposed land. The argument of the minister was that sanctity of the Pushkarini would be lost if those nine holy springs (Ashtamangals) at the bottom of the Pushkarini were covered up. In this case the experience and close association of the TTD in and with the TTD were not considered when the Minister had used his political weight to see through his decision. The objects of the autonomous institutions like TTD can be achieved only when Government does not meddle with the institutions.