The
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly
Debates

[Part II-Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]

OFFICIAL REPORT

51st day of the Sixth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, the 25th March 1958
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[ Mr. Speaker in the Chair ]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

Petition re – Starting of Night Colleges

Rule 210 reads : (1) "Petitions to the Assembly must—

(a) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Assembly or to any Bill, Resolution or other Motion which has been introduced or moved in the Assembly or any Bill published in the Gazette;

(b) addressed to the members of the Assembly;

(c) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners.

x x x x x x x x
(2) No petition addressed to the Assembly shall be presented except by a member of the Assembly."

211. "Duties of members offering to present a petition:—

Every member offering to present a petition to the Assembly shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it and of the material allegations contained in it and to the reading of the prayer of the petition.

212. Procedure to be followed:—

If a petition is in conformity with rule 210 the Secretary shall if so required by the Speaker, read it to the Assembly or make an abstract of it and read or circulate the abstract to the Assembly. There shall be no debate or speech in the Assembly on any such petition."
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance closure of the Co-operative Collective Weavers' Centre, Kalahasti.

"The attention of the Minister for Social Welfare, Labour and Cottage Industries is drawn to the serious situation arisen out of the closure of the Co-operative Collective Weavers' Centre, Kalahasti, effecting 2000 Workers."
The Minister for Endowments and Industries (Sri A. Bhagavantia Rao): Sir, during the period of second world war when there were controls over yarn, and when distress was prevalent among the weavers, composite Madras Government started collective weaving centres at select weaving centres including Kalahasti to provide employment to weavers. They were managed by the Provincial Textile Commissioner. They were subsequently transferred to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society in 1945 with their assets and liabilities. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society took over these centres with a view to ultimately convert them into weavers' co-operative societies. It had been running the collective weaving centres, as its production units. On the formation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Collective Weaving Centre at Kalahasti came under its control. The members of the centre are 'B' class members of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The centre was directly in charge of a special officer appointed by the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

The Collective Weaving Centre was producing mostly sarees. It was complained by the selling units of the State Society that the sarees produced by this centre were not saleable in the market and that they were getting accumulated in the selling units and the central godowns. The State Society made efforts to improve the quality of production but in vain. The Special Officer was instructed to arrange for the production of the sarees of finer counts required by the Inter-State depots at Madras and Bangalore, etc. But the goods produced were found to be unsaleable in those units. The State Society was incurring every year heavy loss on account of this centre because the sarees produced had to be sold at reduced rates. The Board of Directors of the State Society considered the position of this
centre in their meeting held on 26-12-1957 and decided to close it down.

The members of the Kalahasti Collective Weaving Centre have, to their credit a sum of Rs. 8,154/- under thrift deposits besides share capital invested by them in the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tirupathi has been requested by the Director of Handlooms to organise another society in Kalahasti for the benefit of the members of the collective weaving centre, diverting the thrift deposits as share capital of the respective members in the proposed society, without collecting any further share capital.

The weaver members of the collective weaving centre have been agitating against the closure of this centre. In view of the agitation carried on, the State Society agreed to continue the centre for 3 more months or till the proposed co-operative society is organised whichever is earlier.

The Commissioner of Labour who was asked to send a report on the closure of the Collective Weaving Centre has reported that the Labour Laws are not applicable to the Centre, in the absence of employer-employee relationship and that the Labour Department can only use their good offices by requesting the authorities to help the weavers.

The Inspector General of Police has reported that the hunger strikes resorted to by Sri Katikala Ramaswamy (P.S.P.) and Sri P. Venkatappiah (Communist party) from 1-3-1958 and 5-3-1958 respectively, are reported to have been called off at 5.00 P.M. on 7-3-1958 consequent on the orders issued by the Andhra State Handloom Weavers' Association at Vijayawada to the Co-operative Collective Weaving Centre at Kalahasti to commence the issue of yarn to the members at Kalahasti as usual.
25th March, 1958

BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XVII—Education—Rs. 12,03,62,000
Demand No. XVI—Mines & Archaeology—Rs. 3,40,000

The Minister for Education (Sri S.B.P. Pattabhiramrao): On the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,03,62,000 under Demand No. XVII—Education.

The Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,000 under Demand XVI—Mines and Archaeology.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
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Budget-Demands for Grants

25th March, 1958

In the context of the budget demands for grants, the following details are provided:

- For the period 1958-59, the demand for grants amounted to Rs. 24,882,000.
- For the period 1959-60, the demand for grants was Rs. 26,260,000.
- For the period 1960-61, the demand for grants was Rs. 28,000.

This information is essential for understanding the financial requirements and demands for grants during that period.
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[Text not fully legible, but appears to be a continuation of budget-related information, possibly including figures and dates.]
25th March, 1958

**Budget-Demands for Grants**

The year 1957-58 witnessed a rise in the demand for grants. The total demand for the year was Rs. 135 lakh, which was an increase of Rs. 75 lakh from the previous year.

The demand for the various items is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Demand (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st form</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd form</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd form</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in demand can be attributed to various factors such as the expansion of educational institutions, increased enrollment, and the need for additional resources to meet the educational requirements.
Budget Demands for Grants 25th March, 1958

1958-59 and 1959-60 financial years have been estimated for the demand for grants amounting to Rs. 32,000 for teaching staff and Rs. 11,000 for the purchase of library books. The total demand for the two years is Rs. 43,000.

The following demands have been estimated for the purchase of library books:

- Rs. 2,250 for the purchase of textbooks
- Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of reference books
- Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of periodicals
- Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of audio-visual materials

The total demand for the purchase of library books is Rs. 8,250.

The following demands have been estimated for the purchase of teaching staff:

- Rs. 19,500 for the purchase of teachers
- Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of administrative staff
- Rs. 7,500 for the purchase of support staff

The total demand for the purchase of teaching staff is Rs. 27,000.

The total demand for the two financial years is Rs. 45,250.

The demand has been estimated based on the following considerations:

1. The need for additional teaching staff to meet the increasing demand for education.
2. The need for new textbooks and reference books to support the curriculum.
3. The need for audio-visual materials to enhance the learning experience.

The total demand for the two financial years is Rs. 45,250.

1968-69

The following demands have been estimated for the purchase of library books:

- Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of textbooks
- Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of reference books
- Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of periodicals
- Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of audio-visual materials

The total demand for the purchase of library books is Rs. 7,000.

The following demands have been estimated for the purchase of teaching staff:

- Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of teachers
- Rs. 3,500 for the purchase of administrative staff
- Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of support staff

The total demand for the purchase of teaching staff is Rs. 23,500.

The total demand for the financial year is Rs. 30,500.

The demand has been estimated based on the following considerations:

1. The need for additional teaching staff to meet the increasing demand for education.
2. The need for new textbooks and reference books to support the curriculum.
3. The need for audio-visual materials to enhance the learning experience.

The total demand for the financial year is Rs. 30,500.
25th March, 1958

Budget-Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India, has laid before this House a comprehensive Budget for the year 1957-58. This Budget has been planned with a view to achieving balanced growth and development in all sectors of the economy.

The Finance Minister has presented a Budget which is in line with the overall economic policy of the Government. The Budget is designed to meet the needs of the country and to lay the foundation for a prosperous and modern India.

The Finance Minister has emphasized the importance of education and has allocated a substantial amount for the development of educational institutions. The Budget also provides for the development of infrastructure, including roads, ports, and airports, to facilitate trade and commerce.

The Budget has also provided for the development of the agricultural sector, with special emphasis on the welfare of the farmers. The Government has taken steps to improve the marketing of agricultural produce and to increase the productivity of the land.

The Budget has also provided for the development of the urban areas, with special emphasis on the provision of water supply, sanitation, and electricity. The Government has also taken steps to improve the living conditions of the urban poor.

The Budget has also provided for the development of the rural areas, with special emphasis on the provision of health and education facilities. The Government has also taken steps to improve the economic status of the rural population.

The Finance Minister has also presented a detailed plan for the development of the country, which includes the provision of funds for the development of the different sectors of the economy.

The Finance Minister has also emphasized the importance of the development of the country's resources, including the development of the country's mineral resources.

The Finance Minister has presented a realistic Budget which is in line with the overall economic policy of the Government. The Budget is designed to meet the needs of the country and to lay the foundation for a prosperous and modern India.
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The Honourable Sir:

The following budget demands are submitted for the approval of this House. The demands are as follows:

1. Education: The total amount of 1,480,000 has been allocated for education. This includes 750,000 for primary education, 1,480,000 for secondary education, and 300,000 for higher education.

2. Health: The amount of 300,000 has been allocated for health services.

3. Road: The amount of 810,000 has been allocated for road construction.

4. Electricity: The amount of 610,000 has been allocated for electricity projects.

5. Finance: The amount of 55,000 has been allocated for financial assistance.

These demands are necessary for the smooth functioning of the government and are expected to bring about positive changes in the lives of the people.
25th March, 1958

Budget Demands for Grants

This document contains text in Telugu. Please provide a translation or transcription for better understanding.
Budget-Demands for Grants 25th March, 1958

11-3-1957 న మాత్రమే అనుమతి పొందిన తరువాత ఇ.ఎ. కంపెన్సీ., హెచ్చి హేండ్లు 1958-60 సంవత్సరాల వచ్చాం ప్రపంచ సందర్భాలలో ప్రభావిత, పశ్చిమ స్వాధీన రాష్ట్రాల సంస్థలను ప్రతిష్ఠా చేసిన విశ్వవిద్యాలయాల పరిస్థితులను మార్గించామనం.

యుద్ధం, సాంస్కృతిక విప్పలాంచక సమయంలో మాత్రమే ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక పాత్రం చెందామనం. కంపెన్సీ ప్రతి ప్రాంత నిర్ధారణ వాస్తవంగా ఉంది. పాటు మెట్టిన స్థాయి సమయంలో గోరేశ్వర సంస్థలు చేసిన పాత్రం, దేశీ ప్రదేశాల సంస్థ చేసిన పాత్రం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రదేశ సంస్థ చేసిన పాత్రం, తెలంగాణ ప్రదేశ సంస్థ చేసిన పాత్రం, మంత్రివర్గంలో ప్రతిత్వం చేసిన పాత్రం మొత్తం దాటించామనం. దేశ విధాన సభ సంస్థ చేసిన పాత్రం మొత్తం దాటించామనం. దేశ విధాన సభ సంస్థ చేసిన పాత్రం మొత్తం దాటించామనం.

పశ్చిమ స్వాధీన రాష్ట్రాల సంస్థల సంఖ్య ప్రతిష్ఠా ప్రాంతాల పరిస్థితులను మార్గించడానికి ఇప్పుడు ప్రయత్నించామనం. వాస్తవానికి సాంస్కృతిక, సాంస్కృతికీంత గడపలో రాశాంతి పై నిర్వహించాం. లాంతం పైకి కాదు దేశీ ప్రదేశాల సంస్థల ప్రాంతాల పరిస్థితులు వాస్తవంగా ఉంది. దేశీ ప్రదేశాల సంస్థల ప్రాంతాల పరిస్థితులు వాస్తవంగా ఉంది.
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అధికారితా మరియు సంస్థలు అవిత్రిత విభాగాలు ఆమెలు స్థాపించాయి. తిరుపతి, చిత్తూరు, మండలాల శ్రేణిలో ఉన్న సంస్థలను సమీకరించడానికి రస్తులు సాధించాయి. మరియు రాష్ట్రం పైన అవిత్రితం లేక తమ్ముడు పరిశీలనలు చేయడానికి రస్తులు సాధించారు.

మార్చి 1958-59 శతాబ్దం సంచారం నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి అధికారితా మరియు సంస్థల పదవులు తెలియజేస్తాయి. ప్రశ్నలు సమాధానం చేయడానికి అధికారితా మరియు సంస్థల పదవులు తెలియజేస్తాయి. మరియు సంస్థల పదవులు తెలియజేస్తాయి. 1957-58 వేలలో సంస్థల పదవులు తెలియజేస్తాయి. మరియు రాష్ట్రం పైన సంచారం నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి రస్తులు సాధించారు. మరియు రాష్ట్రం పైన సంచారం నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి రస్తులు సాధించారు. 1958-59 వేలలో సంచారం నిర్ణయం చేయడానికి రస్తులు సాధించారు.
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25th March, 1958  

Budget-Demands for Grants

In the previous budget, a favourable provision was made of Rs. 6,000 only, for the purchase of a printing press.

The present year the demand for improvement in the postal service has been increased to Rs. 6,000, which would enable the Department to purchase a printing press. The Department has also been allocated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of office furniture.

In view of the increased demand for printing materials, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of stationery. The Department has also been allocated Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of office furniture.

In the last financial year, the Department was allocated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of printing materials. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of stationery. The Department has also been allocated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of office furniture.

In the previous financial year, the Department was allocated Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of printing materials. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of stationery. The Department has also been allocated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of office furniture.

In the present financial year, the Department was allocated Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of printing materials. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of stationery. The Department has also been allocated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of office furniture.
Budget Demands for Grants
25th March, 1958

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In the Budget Session held on the 4th day of June, 1958, the following estimates were presented:

1. In the estimate of the Annual Appropriations, the amount of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned.

2. The estimate of the Development Department was approved.

3. The estimate of the Education Department was sanctioned.

4. The estimate of the Health Department was approved.

5. The estimate of the Public Works Department was approved.

6. The estimate of the Agriculture Department was approved.

7. The estimate of the Finance Department was sanctioned.

8. The estimate of the Revenue Department was approved.

9. The estimate of the Forest Department was approved.

10. The estimate of the Electricity Department was approved.

11. The estimate of the Housing Department was approved.

12. The estimate of the Transport Department was approved.

13. The estimate of the Rural Development Department was approved.

14. The estimate of the Police Department was approved.

The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 100,000.
25th March, 1958

Budget-Demands for Grants

The Budget for the year 1958-59 shows a substantial increase in various heads. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 10,800 crores, an increase of Rs. 10,600 crores over the previous year.

The budget for 1957-58 shows an increase of Rs. 5,000 crores over the previous year.

The budget for 1958-59 shows an increase of Rs. 5,000 crores over the previous year.

The Chief Justice's salary for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 50,000, an increase of Rs. 25,000 over the previous year.

The budget for 1958-59 shows an increase of Rs. 15,000 over the previous year.
Budget-Demands for Grants
25th March, 1958

1. Rs. 95,000    2. Rs. 97,000
3. Rs. 70,000
25th March, 1958  
Budget-Demands for Grants

In accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of the Finance Act, 1957, the following demands for grants are made for the financial year 1958-59:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Total demands for grants for the year 1958-59 amount to Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 30,000 for the previous year.

In conclusion, it is hoped that these demands will be considered favorably by the competent authority.
Budget Demands for Grants
25th March, 1958

Sir, I am to address you regarding the state of education in this part of the country.

The Education Minister has already made a statement on the state of education in the country. He has also made it clear that the progress of education has been slow.

The Education Minister has also mentioned that the history of education has been a long and slow process. It is necessary to make the education system more efficient.

In conclusion, I wish to express my hope that the government will take necessary steps to improve the education system.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Govt. to grant two lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University as a special grant for preparing an authoritative Telugu social and cultural history within two years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-
To impress upon the Govt. to introduce Telugu as the medium of language in elementary, secondary and University education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Govt. to introduce Pre-Primary class and the four classes in the elementary section, four year course in secondary education and finally three year Degree course with vocational either of agricultural or industrial courses.

Sri Gopidi Ganga Reddy (Mudhole): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Government to establish an Engineering College in Warangal.

Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju (Cheepurupalli-General): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Government to upgrade elementary education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Government to repair elementary school buildings.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of Government to increase the salaries of low-paid teachers.
Sri Gopudi Ganga Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-.

Sri Baswa Manuha (Andole): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-.

Sri Gopudi Ganga Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-.

Sri Pullalamarri Venkateswarlu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-.

To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to see Telugu is being adopted as medium of instruction including in University stage.

To reduce to allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by

To discuss the attitude of the Government towards teachers in curtailing their liberty to form associations.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by
To discuss the failure of the Government to develop the three Universities and also to co-ordinate their activities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to utilise fully the allotments made for Telangana area for education.

Sri S. Vemayya (Buchireddipalem-Reserved): Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

Shri M. Nagi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction grants for private colleges specially to those which are run in backward area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction atleast Rs. one lakh as grant-in-aid to Adilabad Science College.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction the housing scheme specially for low paid teachers.

Sri K. Rajamallu (Sirpur-General): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the policy of Government rural education and draw backs in the department.
Sr. Krishnamachari (Sangareddy-General): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
Sri G. Ramulu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham (Nakrekal): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

Sri B. Srimmuralthy (Visianagaram): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
To discuss the failure of the Government to take over aided elementary schools in general and those in Vizagapatnam District as stated earlier by the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to verify the scales of pay of teachers working in aided, Board, Government schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To criticise the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Kuppuswamy Committee.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to reduce the average attendance from 25 to 20 in the Primary Schools in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To criticise the undemocratic and unconstitutional attitude of the Government towards the teachers who are restrained to join the associations only after obtaining the permission of the Special Officer.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the scales of pay of the teaching staff in Colleges in consonance with the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by

Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to extend cheap education facilities.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to start Night Colleges in Andhra and Venkateswara Universities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to provide adequate material to the Schools for imparting instructions in crafts and manual training.

Sri K. Jaganmohan Reddy (Parli): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to bring a Bill to amend the Osmania University Charter and not meeting the genuine demands of the University employees.

Sri K. L. Narsimha Rao (Yellandu-General): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-


Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
Demand No. XVI—Mines and Archaeology. Rs 3,40,000/-

Sri Vavulalala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

Sri G Suryanarayana: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Rs. 100/-.

Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

For not providing Manganese Welfare Committee in our State.

For not providing adequate funds for the expansion of the Archaeological Department.
Sri M. Nagi Reddi: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

To discuss about the delay in Mines Department to grant land for the purpose of opening new mines.

Sri K. Rayamallu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Re. 1/-

Sri Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Rs 100/-

To discuss about the delay in Mines Department to grant land for the purpose of opening new mines.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: It is a privilege of the Minister.
278 25th March, 1953  
Budget-Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Governor, Sir, 

Kindly accept, with my best compliments, the enclosed report on the Budget Demands for Grants for the year 1953-54.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]
Budget Demands for Grants 26th March, 1958

Secondary Education and Elementary Education

Secondary Education consists of High Schools and Elementary Education consists of Primary Schools. High Schools are further divided into Secondary Schools and High Schools. Secondary Schools are further divided into Intermediate and Higher Secondary Schools. Elementary Education includes Primary Schools. Secondary Education includes Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools.
Budget-Demands for Grants

280 26th March, 1958
**Qualifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andhra Scales of pay</th>
<th>Telangana Scales of pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unqualified Teachers</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School-passed</td>
<td>Nil (Higher grade) 42-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed Matriculates</td>
<td>30-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained Matriculates</td>
<td>45-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed Intermediates</td>
<td>No scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained Intermediates</td>
<td>No Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates (B.A)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B.Sc.)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained Graduates</td>
<td>85-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection grade (special)</td>
<td>165-245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integration of scales of pay**

The integration of scales of pay is as follows: The existing scales of pay are integrated with the new scales of pay. The integration process involves taking up the new scales of pay in stages, with gradual increase and integration. Revision of scales of pay is proposed to be done as per the recommendations of the committee. The integration process is expected to be carried out in a phased manner, ensuring smooth transition.
promotions and grants to the existing staff. This has resulted in a situation where the number of promotions in the Department has increased significantly in recent years. The number of promotions in the Department has increased from 100 in 1950 to 200 in 1957. The number of grants has also increased from 50 in 1950 to 100 in 1957. Service conditions of the staff have also improved. The Department has issued a circular on promotion and grants. The circular states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of merit and efficiency. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of seniority and length of service. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of performance and contribution. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of social justice and equality. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of merit and efficiency. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of seniority and length of service. The circular also states that promotions and grants are based on the principles of performance and contribution.
Budget-Demands for Grants 25th March, 1958

...
Central Government

University Grants Commission

Central Government

University Grants Commission

Central Government

University Grants Commission

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University Grants Commission
Budget-Demands for Grants 25th March, 1958 285

Chemical Engineering, Geo-physics & other Science subjects & Post-graduate and Research courses in Economics, Sociology, Telugu, History, Commerce S, Humanity subjects & grants in subjects, Taxation system & Socialistic Pattern of Society.

In the residential hostels, students are provided with hostel accommodation. The atmosphere is conducive for learning and research. University residential hostels are designed to accommodate students. Accommodation is available for students in the college.
25th March, 1958

Budget-Demands for Grants

Sri B. V. Subba Reddi (Koilkunila): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister for Education while moving the Demand has read a very lengthy report showing the progress in the field of education in the previous years and particularly...
during the last year. It is not possible for me within the time allotted, to refer to all the items which have been referred to in the report. But I will concentrate myself only on elementary education and bring to the notice of the Government the woeful condition of elementary schools particularly in the villages, and of the teachers working therein.

It will be unfair and unjust to the Government if I do not make a mention of the fact that the Government have certainly done something appreciable in the recent years in the field of secondary and university education, by opening a good number of educational institutions, high schools and colleges, and particularly the Sree Venkateswara University at Tirupathi. But, I must say that, so far as elementary education is concerned, we stand where we were; when the foreigners left the country for good, the Government have done next to nothing. Sir, in almost all the children's gatherings, students' rallies, etc. many of our elderly leaders have been telling them that they are the future citizens and leaders of tomorrow and that from now on they should prepare themselves to undertake not only the life's burdens, but if necessary the reins of administration. Sir, very often we also hear a complaint from the elderly people of the older generation, of the increasing indiscipline in elementary schools, secondary schools and university colleges. I ask, whether there is indiscipline only in these educational institutions and not in any other walk of life! Sir, in this connection let me quote a very interesting and instructive passage from the Convocation Address of the Late Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to the students and graduates of the Annamalai University in the year 1949 or 1950. He said:

"From very ancient days we have been bidden to speak the truth and to perform dharma. Truth has been declared to be the basis and support of all things in life. In
an immortal legend, it is said that Harischandra sold his
wife and son to slavery and himself watched burning corpses
on the banks of River Ganges. To keep the plighted word
of his father, Rama gave up his kingdom and dwelt in the
forests for years. To keep their promises, having lost every-
thing in the game of dice, Pandavas with their spouse
went into exile for twelve long years and lived in obscurity
for twelve long months, subjecting themselves to all kinds
of humiliations and degradations. The Empire of truth has
no limits and knows no relaxations. But unfortunately
modern life has however made numerous and extensive
inroads upon it In the dealings of nations either in war
or in peace and in diplomatic intercourse, in the large
sphere allotted to propaganda and advertisement, in business
and commerce, in the region of sex, in after-dinner speeches,
in testimonials, in welcome addresses, in farewell functions,
in epitaphs and funeral orations, in the writings of the
partisan press, in the promises of lovers and candidates at
election time, in the one-sided pleadings of lawyers be-
fore judges, in the defence of superstition and error as
necessary basis for ethical conduct and in the large domain
of politics, in these and in a host of other things we recog-
nise and allow for a large measure of concealment and
distortion of truth."

Sir, I say that this indiscipline and disorder and moral
degradation is not only peculiar to educational institutions,
but it is common in all walks of life-in social life, in politi-
cal circles and practically in every other walk of life. Sir,
an average man in countries like Japan and England
and in all advanced countries, is much more dis-
ciplined and systematic in his habits and outlook. I am
sorry to observe that in our own country there is absolutely
no discipline in any walk of life, and all this is due to
defective training during the formative period in our early
years. For that, what I submit is that in the earlier years
if we take care to develop the body and mind of children,
they will prove to be useful citizens in the future.
Sir, what is the condition of the elementary schools as they are at present? Most of these schools are under the management of the District Boards while a few are under the management of Christian Missionaries and other private managements. From my experience I know that 25 per cent of the district board elementary schools are not working at all and most of them are kept closed during greater part of the year. 90 per cent of these schools are located in dilapidated, rented private buildings in very unhealthy surroundings, buildings which do not admit of light or air, buildings in which floor is never swept, buildings in which, when we go we find a broken pot in one corner and a brooding hen in another corner and a bundle of fuel in another place, and the teacher with a burnt beedi in his mouth with his legs stretched on the table and with a never working time-piece by his side. This is the condition of schools. What is the kind of teachers we have got? They are the refuge of all other callings in life and their general knowledge is very poor, teachers who do not know whether Banaras is in C. P. or U. P. This is because the scales of pay we are giving them are so poor that we are not able to attract the best talent in the country. Sir, I know and sympathise with the miserable lot of these poor elementary school teachers. But I must at the same time also condemn the activities of some of these people who indulge in litigation, in politics and take part in elections also. Some of them ultimately take to politics as a profession, a profession which does not require any qualification either moral or educational, except a sound mind in a sound body. Sir, many of these people do not evince interest in their present profession and unfortunately the so-called noblest profession in the world has become the sorriest of all trades.

Lastly, Sir, let me suggest a few points to the hon. Minister so that he may ponder over them deeply. I would suggest to the Government to draw up a five-year or seven-year programme to see the pucca buildings are cons-
tructed for these elementary schools, if necessary, on the basis of 50 per cent contribution from the public, within these 5 or 7 years; the Government should also see that at least one acre is allotted outside the village in a very good locality for the school, for buildings as well as for playground. Secondly, the Government should also see that the scales of pay of these teachers is raised at least to the level of a Lower Division Clerk, and should entrust the management of these schools to the local panchayat boards and create conditions where the children can play and breathe free air and learn, if not from the teachers, at least from nature. Let me hope that the hon. Minister for Education with his long experience in this field of education from the beginning of his career, will seriously think of this problem and do something worthy in the near future. Thank you, Sir.
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[Text content in Telugu, not translated]
Budget-Demands for Grants

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...
Budget-Demands for Grants 25th March, 1958

The Education Department has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for educational purposes. The Department is in need of additional funds to carry out the programmes of education. The Education Department is apprehensive that if the demand is not met, the educational facilities may suffer. It is requested that the necessary funds be provided to ensure the smooth functioning of the educational system.

The Department also requests for additional funds to purchase educational materials and textbooks. The current budget is insufficient to meet the demands of the students. The Department is requesting for Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of textbooks.

The Education Department also请求 for Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of textbooks.

The Department is committed to providing quality education to the students and requests for the necessary funds to achieve this goal.

Sincerely,

T. A. and D. A.
294 25th March, 1958  Budget-Demands for Grants

rasa parivāra telēvi sūrīmo dēnā ko sālīna sālīna. sālīna kṣantikā sālīna
mara sālīna kṣantikā sālīna. mara sālīna kṣantikā sālīna. mara sālīna kṣantikā sālīna.

35000 sālīna. 35000 sālīna.

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Budget-Demands for Grants  25th March, 1958  295

Basic Training Schools 5th & 6th stages training expense D.A. matters.

Training in the D.A. schools and training centres should be reduced.

The total training expenditure in the D.A. schools is expected to be

reduced. The training expenditure in the D.A. schools is expected to be

reduced.
Budget-Demands for Grants

Arts Colleges and Services

296 25th March, 1958
Budget Demands for Grants
25th March, 1958
297

The following are the demands for grants, which are submitted for the financial year 1958-59.

The following grants are submitted for the financial year 1958-59, for the purpose of carrying out the work of the government.

* (Note: The text is not legible and cannot be accurately transcribed.)
298 25th March, 1958  Budget-Demands for Grants

...
Budget-Demands for Grants
25th March, 1958
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అంటే మీరు శాఖలు ప్రతిభాదుదారులకు సంచారం చేసే ఉంటే. అంటే మీరు సాధారణ వ్యక్తులకు సంచారం చేసే ఉంటే. అంటే మీరు సాధారణ వ్యక్తులకు సంచారం చేసే ఉంటే.

నాయకుడు వాటి శాఖలకు శాసనం చేసే ఉంటే లాంటి ప్రత్యేక సంచారం వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. వేదికలు నిర్ణయం చేసే ఉంటే లాంటి ప్రత్యేక సంచారం వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది.

ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది.

ఈ వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది.

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ఈ వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది. ఇది ఒక వాటి శాఖలు వర్గానిక వాడుకుండా వచ్చింది.
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Revised estimates for 1957-58 are not available. Revised estimates for 1958-59 are as follows:

- Amounts in lakhs of rupees.
- Revised estimates for 1957-58 are not available.
- Revised estimates for 1958-59 are as follows:
  - Amounts in lakhs of rupees.
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The estimated grant for the year 1958-59 is Rs. 150,000. The grant is sanctioned by the Governor and the amount is to be utilized for the development of the area. The grant is subject to the condition that the work should be completed within the specified time. The grant is to be utilized for the development of the area in accordance with the approved plan. The work should be completed within the specified time. The grant is to be utilized for the development of the area in accordance with the approved plan.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, education, as we all know, is a State subject. Though the Central Government cannot escape the responsibility, still, it is State Government which is primarily responsible for the expansion and reconstruction of education.

There are two equally urgent and important aspects of educational problems. One is, the need of large-scale expansion of educational facilities in order to bring millions of children who do not enjoy to-day the educational facilities; and the second is, the need to improve the technique and material of education and curricula methods. When we keep in view these two important aspects of educational problems and view the allotment of educational budget, then we see some glaring things which I want to bring to the notice of this House.
We are aware that the total revenue of the State, as has been shown in the budget is 63.65 crores, and out of this total revenue, the amount provided for education is 11.69 crores. Roughly it comes to about 18 per cent. We all know Sir, that the Government of India had appointed a committee in 1950 to suggest the ways and means to finance the educational development in the country. That Committee suggested that the Central Government should allot or earmark 10 per cent of the revenue for the educational reconstruction and the State Governments should earmark about 20 per cent of the total revenue for the education. From that point of view, our State has not provided 20 per cent even for the educational expansion. So, the first suggestion I would like to make is that the 18 per cent allotted for educational expansion is insufficient for the reasons I am now coming to.

Now, if we subdivide the allotment of educational budget to Andhra and Telangana, it comes to about 6.71,— for Andhra, it is 16 per cent only, and for Telangana 49.82 i.e., 20 per cent. As has been suggested by my friend Mr. Narasimha Rao, last year 25 per cent was provided but 5 per cent was not spent. This year 20 per cent is provided and, if the last year's performance is not repeated, then 20 per cent will have to be spent. My feelings are, that 16 per cent is totally inadequate in view of the requirements of that region, particularly the problem which we are facing, about the inadequate salaries which the primary school teachers are getting. I would therefore suggest that at least according to the suggestions made by the Ways and Means Committee, 20 per cent of the educational budget should be provided even for Andhra region. As I have been suggesting now and then, even for Telangana, in view of its backwardness, 25 per cent of the total revenue should be provided at least for another 5 to 10 years in order to bring that region also at par with the other region. If we now find out the sub-division of the educational budget for the various branches of education, we reach some of the very
useful conclusions. Out of this 11.69 crores for education, for primary education 6.45 crores has been allotted which comes to roughly 55 per cent of the educational budget; for secondary education 2.30 crores which comes to about 20 per cent of the educational budget and the University education gets 1.36 crores i.e., 9 per cent of the educational budget, while technical education gets 1.88 crores i.e., 9 per cent and for the administration 83 lakhs are spent, which means 7 per cent of the budget. Now, if we compare this allotment of the educational budget for the different branches of education with Madras, West Bengal or Bombay which are supposed to be advanced States as far as elementary education is concerned, particularly Bihar, which is supposed to be an advanced State as far as basic education is concerned, two things become very clear. And, as far as the primary education is concerned, the allotment of 55 per cent of the budget is totally inadequate. Its inadequacy is further strengthened by the figures which I would presently quote. In Telangana we have got about 7000 primary schools where 5 lakhs of students are brought under education and that too of the age group of 6 to 11—11 to 14 I am not referring—while in Andhra, there are about 19000 primary schools wherein the total strength of the school-going children of the age group of 6 to 11 is 27,45,000, out of which only 15 lakhs or about 54.8 per cent are brought under the school. We are now told, as a consequence of the Second Five Year Plan, that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, this 54 per cent will rise about 15 per cent more i.e., 69.8 per cent, or roughly 70 per cent. Now if this pace of progress is to be pursued i.e., 3 per cent every year, the students to be brought of the age group of 6 to 11, we will require another ten years even for the age group of 6 to 11 to provide them the educational facilities which means, that by the end of 1972 we will be able to provide educational facilities only to those boys who fall within the age group of 6 to 11. We all know that Article 45 of the Constitution makes it obligatory on the State Governments to provide educational facilities to the boys of
6 to 14 within 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution. By 1960 we should have provided all the facilities. But as has been told even by the Central Education Ministry, at the end of the Third Plan we will be able to provide educational facilities to students of the age group of 6 to 11. But our State would not even be providing facilities at the end of the Third Plan also and it will have to be extended even to the Fourth Plan. Those who are well-conversant with the resources of the State and the magnitude of the problem, will naturally feel anxious about the pace with which we are providing educational facilities. That has got to be accelerated. What I would suggest is—assuming that the Central Government’s plan is correctly put before us and they expect that the age group of 6 to 11 will be provided educational facilities by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, our State Government also should make further allotment as far as primary education is concerned and increase it to 65 or 66-2/3 per cent as has been provided in other advanced provinces in India and provide two-thirds of the educational budget to the primary education, because it is a very important aspect of education as far as our democracy is concerned. If we do that, we will be able, at least to cover up the age group of 6 to 11 at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Now as regards the age group of 11 to 14 years, it is really very distressing to note that only about 20 per cent were brought under the educational facilities for the age group of 11 to 14 and as a consequence of the Second Five Year Plan, it will increase to about 29 per cent. Roughly therefore taking that we would be increasing about ten per cent facilities to the students and bringing about ten per cent of the population of the age group of 11 to 14 years during the school premises, even then the rest would be the 70 per cent. With this rate of progress they will require another 15 years to be brought under educational facilities. It means that by about 1977 we will be able to bring this age group of 11 to 14 within the educational facilities. If...
that is the pace of progress which we are making, then we are not only flouting Article 45 of the Constitution, but we are denying educational facilities to at least 3 or 4 generations to come I would therefore suggest two things:

1. To reconsider the entire allotment of the budget and increase it by at least 20 per cent in both the regions.

2. The internal allotment to the various branches should be so adjusted that the primary education gets the maximum share of it, nothing less than two-thirds of the total revenue on education and so expand educational facilities in order to bring millions of students who are denied the opportunity today even for primary education.

Another aspect, I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that about 70 per cent of the students drop off at the second year or the primary education or at the most third year of the education. The enormous waste thus caused in the matter of primary education even drives us to the one irresistible conclusion that whatever amount we are spending on primary education, actually results in spending only for those 30 per cent who can afford to go either to the secondary education or those 15 per cent who ultimately go to the University education. If this very heavy amount of two-thirds of the educational budget goes towards only 13 or 15 per cent of the society, then we have very soberly to pause and reconsider the entire problem. The second aspect which I had at the outset of my speech brought out viz., that we have to improve not only the curricula method, teaching material, and educational facilities but we have to attract many students and at least to see that they are kept in school for the minimum period of eight years of education should also be considered. If we do that, we will be not only fulfilling the Constitutional obligation, but also doing a great deal of service towards achieving new democracy which we are trying to build up.
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In the course of the 15th year of the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a need for increased expenditure. In this context, the following demands are made:

1. Increase in the Budget for 1959-60, to improve education standards.

2. Improvement in the infrastructure of schools.

3. Increased funding for the Aided Elementary Schools.


The demands are justified by the need to enhance educational standards and improve rural living conditions. The government is urged to consider these demands in the interest of the nation.
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Elementary Education Commission, University Education Commission, Technical Commission - it seems important to note that the teacher's qualifications are also a concern. The Elementary Education Commission, University Education Commission, Technical Commission have specified standards for elementary, secondary, and university education. These standards are designed to ensure that the education system is aligned with the needs of the country.

We are currently facing a problem with the matching grant. The Technical Commission has set the guidelines for the matching grant, and it seems that the conditions are not being met.

Technical difficulties are not new, and they are expected to continue. The Technical Commission has been working on these issues since 1955. The Legal Department and the Finance Department are being asked to provide more detailed information on this issue. 315
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The budget demands and the demands of the various departments have been discussed. The demands for education, defence, and public works have been forwarded. The demands for other departments have also been considered.

The demands for education have been increased to meet the needs of the expanding educational system. The demands for defence have been reduced due to the improvement in the security situation. The demands for public works have been increased to meet the needs of the growing population.

The budget for the current year has been prepared with due regard to the economic situation of the country. The demands have been made in such a way that they can be financed without causing any financial strain.

The minister of finance has assured that the demands will be met from the available resources. The government is committed to ensuring that the country is able to continue on its path of development.

The demands for health and welfare have also been considered. The government is committed to ensuring that the health and welfare of the people are prioritized.

The budget for the current year is a balanced one and is aimed at ensuring the growth of the country.
Any teachers' union not conforming to the rules and compelling teachers in local boards or councils concerned before forming unions and in so far as they prohibit teachers in recognised elementary schools from becoming members of teachers' union or other teachers organisation not constituted in accordance with the orders of Government should be declared to be void as constituting an abridgement of right of freedom of association guaranteed by Article 19(1)(e) of the Constitution.
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teachers scales of pay revise increase 20%. Nowadays Elementary school teachers received a 45% increment. Today 20% is barely half the matching grant. The 40% matches 75% of the teachers' increment. However, the 40% is nowhere near the teachers' increment. Therefore, in my opinion, the teachers should insist on a revised teachers scales of pay. In addition, the education budget should be increased to support the plan period.
as a special case to treat teachers or teacher assistants for matching grant increase as well as release of release of funds. In this regard, the teachers or teacher assistants have been given an additional ad hoc increase to meet the pressing needs. This ad hoc increase has been announced by the Planning Commission.

Secondary grade teachers have been given a half share release to meet the pressing needs. I always hope for the best. Secondary school teachers have been given a half share release to meet the pressing needs.
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(S) Sir,

I have the following:

1. A grant of Rs. 500 for the purchase of books for the library.
2. A grant of Rs. 1000 for the repair of the library building.
3. A grant of Rs. 2000 for the expansion of the library.

Please find enclosed the necessary documents to complete the formalities.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. B. C.

(S) Sir,

I am enclosing the necessary documents to support the above grants.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. B. C.

(S) Sir,

I am enclosing the necessary documents to support the above grants.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. B. C.
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[Mr. Speaker in the chair]

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. M. B. N. Rama Rao, then stated: It was a matter of great importance that the courses of study be extended in the University. It was necessary to provide for the expansion of the University Grants Commission courses as well as University Grants Commission courses. The Convocation hall should be constructed as soon as possible. The Law College Buildings should be completed. The Hostels should be erected. The Maching grant should be increased. The College of Education should be strengthened. S. R. R. College should be extended. Rt. Hon. Sreenivasa Sastry was then called upon.
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The demand for salaries improvement of teachers was not made in the last year. But the teachers' salaries improvement has been found necessary this year due to their increased responsibilities and workloads.

The buildings programme is now on the roads. The main objective of the building programme is to construct new and improved Elementary Schools and buildings around them. The buildings programme is to start immediately, and it is expected to complete by the end of the year. The buildings programme is to be implemented in a phased manner, ensuring the completion of the buildings as per the schedule.

Elementary Schools go buildings programme is also to be implemented. The buildings programme is to be started immediately, and it is expected to complete by the end of the year. The buildings programme is to be implemented in a phased manner, ensuring the completion of the buildings as per the schedule.

Single Teacher Schools go buildings programme is also to be implemented. The buildings programme is to be started immediately, and it is expected to complete by the end of the year. The buildings programme is to be implemented in a phased manner, ensuring the completion of the buildings as per the schedule.
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Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: I am not yielding, Sir. There is no time.
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The President has pleasure in submitting to the Grants Committee of the Legislative Assembly, the demands for grants for the year ending 31st March 1959.

The demands, as set out in the schedule hereto annexed, are for the expenditure of about Rs. 2,500,000,000. These demands include the estimated expenditure for the current year for all the departments of the Government of India.

The demands are based on the estimates of the departments and are subject to the approval of the Grants Committee. The President reserves the right to modify or alter the demands at any time during the year.

The demands are presented in the order of the departments, and each demand is followed by a statement of the amount involved, the nature of the expenditure, and the reasons for the demands.

The demands are supported by detailed supporting documents, which are available for inspection at the secretariat of the Legislative Assembly.

The demands are ready for submission to the Grants Committee, and the President looks forward to their favourable consideration.

The President desires to express his thanks to all the departments for their co-operation and assistance in preparing the demands for grants.
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Sri. S. B. Pattabhi Rama Rao: With the help of the Nagarjunasagar Control Board, the Government are condi-
cting archaeological excavations at Elleswaram in the submersible area of the Nagarjunasagar Project. The Board has placed an amount of Rs. 30,000/- at the disposal of the Director of Archaeology for conducting the excavations. With the suggestions made by the Director General of Archaeology in India, the Director of Archaeology has selected the following important sites for excavation purposes:

- Elleswaram temple site area
- Chandriah field site
- Krishnapuram Stone Circle site

The main object of undertaking excavation of the site is to gather every bit of information that can be obtained regarding the historical and cultural continuity of the archaeological remains from the Stone ages down to the late mediaeval times.
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The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to grant two lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University as a special grant for preparing an authoritative Telugu social and cultural history within two years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to introduce Telugu as the medium of language in elementary, secondary and University education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to introduce Pre-Primary class and the four classes in the elementary section, four-year course in secondary education and finally three year Degree course with vocational either of agricultural or industrial courses.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to establish an Engineering College in Warangal.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
For the failure of Government to up-grade elementary education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-
For the failure of Government to repair elementary school buildings.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-
For the failure of Government to increase the salaries of low paid teachers.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to see Telugu is being adopted as medium of instruction including in University stage.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the attitude of the Government towards teachers in curtailing their liberty to form associations.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to develop the three Universities and also to co-ordinate their activities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to utilise fully the allotments made for Telangana area for education.

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.
The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction grants for private colleges specially to those which are run in backward area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction atleast Rs. one lakh as grant in-aid to Adilabad Science College.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to sanction the housing scheme specially for low paid teachers.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the policy of Government rural education and draw backs in the department.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
The motions were negatived.

_Mr. Speaker:_ The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.

_Mr. Speaker:_ The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.
Sri B. Dharma Bhuksham: I demand a division sir.

The House then divided.
Ayes: 36; Noes: 108
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to take over aided elementary schools in general and those in Vizagapatnam District as stated earlier by the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to verify the scales of pay of teachers working in Aided, Board, Government schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Kuppuswamy Committee.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to reduce the average attendance from 25 to 20 in the Primary Schools in the State.

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the undemocratic and unconstitutional attitude of the Government towards the teachers who are restrained to join the associations only after obtaining the permission of the Special Officer.

The motion was negatived.

Sri B. Sriramurthy: I demand a division Sir.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 41; Noes: 108

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the scales of pay of the teaching staff in Colleges in consonance with the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government to extend cheap education facilities.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000 for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to start Night Colleges in Andhra and Venkateswara Universities.

The motion was negatived.
Sri B. Sriramamurthy: I demand a division Sir.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 42; Noes: 109

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to provide adequate material to the Schools for imparting instructions in crafts and manual training.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to bring a Bill to amend the Osmania University Charter and not meeting the genuine demands of the University employees.

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-
The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,03,62,000/- for education by Rs. 100/-. The motion was negatived.

**Sri B. Dharmabiksham**: I demand a division Sir.

The House then divided

Ayes: 42; Noes: 112

The motion was negatived.

**Demand No. XVI—Mines & Archaeology—Rs. 3,40,000**

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-. The motions were negatived.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-
The motion was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I demand a division Sir

The House then divided.

Ayes: 42; Noes: 113

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

For not providing Manganese Welfare Committee in our State.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000 for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Re. 1/-

To discuss about the delay in Mines Department to grant land for the purpose of opening new mines.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,000/- for Mines and Archaeology etc. by Rs. 100/-

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,03,62,000 under Demand No. XVII-Education."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,000 under Demand No. XVI-Mines and Archaeology etc."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1958.