Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.

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THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Fifty-ninth day of the Ninth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Saturday, the 19th March, 1960
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

* కొందరు స్ంచాలన (విస్తారం-వర్తకు) : అభిమానం సంపాదన విషయం. ఒకటే అంతర్గతంలో అన్ని విషయాన్ని పరిశీలించాడు, అప్పుడు అది మరో 10 గా ఉండి. ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అది ఆధారంగా ఉండుండి. వాటాంటే అంతర్గతంలో అన్ని విషయాన్ని పరిశీలించాడు. ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అప్పుడు ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అప్పుడు ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అప్పుడు ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అప్పుడు ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు. అప్పుడు ఒకటే మాత్రమే సంచాలన విషయం పరిశీలించాడు.

మహాభోధన : బాధ్యత ఈ ప్రభావ మిగిలింది. ఎందుకంటే ఈ ప్రభావం మిగిలింది? అందుకే ఈ ప్రభావం మిగిలింది. అందుకే ఈ ప్రభావం మిగిలింది.

*తినాడల సంచాలన (సంచా) : అభిమానం, మిగిలినంత గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం. అభిమానం మిగిలిన గుర్తించడం విషయం.

మహాభోధన : ఈ ప్రభావం మిగిలింది అభిమానం. మిగిలింది కథ యొక్క వాటి మిగిలింది.
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XXVII - Civil Works—Rs. 7,54,71,800

DEMAND No. XLIV - Capital Outlay on Civil Works
Rs. 5,44,03,200

*தி. சுந்தரது (மாநிலத் தேசிய): அதிகம், விளையாட்டு அளிக்கிறது, அது மூன்று வருடங்கள் வரை வாயில் வைக்கப்பட்டது. அந்நிலை குறிக்கிறது கூட்டமைப்பில் தொகுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திகழ்வுகள், நிலைத்து வருகையில் தொடர்ந்து கூட்டமைப்பு தொடர்ந்து கூட்டமைப்பு செய்யப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திகழ்வுகள், நிலைத்து வருகையில் தொடர்ந்து கூட்டமைப்பு தொடர்ந்து கூட்டமைப்பு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஆனால் தேசியத் தேசியத் தேசிய
செய்யப்பட்டது தின்று விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஒன்று, ரம்யனுடையிடை
செய்யப்பட்டது புரிய விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது. அந்த எந்தக் கூட்டமைப்பு
கூட்டமைப்பு அறிவு கூட்டமைப்பு. எனினும், ரம்யனுடையிடை தேவை செய்யப்பட்டது கூட்டமைப்பில் புரிய விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது. அது தேசியத் தேசியத் தேசிய
முறையுடையப்பட்டது, புரிய விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது கூட்டமைப்பில்
செய்யப்பட்டது. எனினும், ரம்யனுடையிடை
செய்யப்பட்டது புரிய விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது. அந்தத் தேசியத்
செய்யப்பட்டது தின்று விளையாட்டு செய்யப்பட்டது.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

510
Mr. Speaker

Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a few needs of my district in addition to saying a few words in general. First of all, the fact that for some time we have been spending from loan funds on buildings and communications is a great temptation for the Ministers to spend money—-I do not say recklessly but any way without consideration of the essential needs. I have been agitating to see if it is possible to economise in the matter of buildings. I wish that the Government goes into the question whether it is not possible to reduce the expenditure. Take for example, buildings on elementary education or for the matter of that, high schools. You know both at Adayar and Viswabharathi education was practically given under a tree. Now when our finances cannot meet all the adequate needs of the country, then more essential needs could be supplied even from loan funds. It is absolutely necessary that so long as we do not get all the moneys we need from the loan funds, we have to be very very careful and I do not think the Government is taking proper steps in that direction.

Sir, with regard to communications, I would like to point out that the roads in Cuddapah district are very very bad. I do not want to go into the whole matter because I wish to draw the attention of the Government only with regard to two roads particularly Gandi road and the Gadikota road. So far as the Gadikota road is concerned, there is no road at all. Gadikota is a village between two hills through which a river is passing. A lot of income is got from tobacco, from fruits and otherwise and to go there we have to go only by bullock-cart. It is very difficult to go for
6 miles in the sand. I hope Sir, steps will be taken to see that the road is put up early. Gandi road leads from Pulivendala through Raichoti taluk. There is a causeway across Papagni also between two hills where a river passes through and to go 4 or 5 miles in that river is not an easy thing. If a road is laid by the side of that river, it will lead to Chittoor district. It will become inter-State road and a very important road and I hope Sir, Government will see their way to see that the road is put up. No doubt, there are schemes. Probably, it will take a long time for the schemes to be finalised and I hope steps will be taken early.

I am glad that a provision has been made for a causeway at Nandalur across the river Cheyyeru. It has a long history about it. Some years back when there was a conflict between the railways and the State, a causeway was proposed to be put up at Tangatur, an out of the way village. Recently we see that there is considered to be no conflict between the provincial highways and the Government of India and a provision has been made to-day.

I just wanted to bring to the notice of the Government about the road from Cuddapah to Kodur. I do not know whether it has been taken as a highway. It is a very important road. If that road has been properly maintained and black-topped, the distance to Madras will be lessened by 40 miles. It leads to Tirupati. Tirupati is a very important place.

With regard to buildings. I want to say that the Government is spending a lot of money but we cannot afford big palaces and I really wish that with regard to at least a few buildings they have to be built in an artistic way, though most of the buildings need not be in an artistic way, where the chief consideration will be economy. I only say that we have been building a number of buildings both for offices as well as for residences. It may be necessary. I do not deny. But it is possible to economise even in that direction. So long as we receive only ten per cent of the salaries on these buildings, we may not be able to build any artistic buildings. I would really like to see that these buildings also give enough income so as to cover the expenditure. If some fire proof thatched sheds
are built, what of the result of research that has been made in Delhi, I shall be very happy. Within the building it is possible to have one brick wall of 4 or 5 inches. So much of cost will be reduced if that is done. Particularly with regard to staff quarters, I would again beg of the Government to see that more space is given to these officers, particularly the low paid. It is miserable to see these people with big families being huddled in one or two small rooms. One or two rooms might be enough provided you give a good space in the front and back-yard. Not only that, if more space is given, ladies can grow vegetables. It would certainly help them in increasing their income. That is a direction in which I want to draw the attention of the Government.

Finally, with regard to village roads, the amount of money that is being spent is very inadequate. In these days, it is absolutely necessary to connect every village with roads. Even to-day I have a village which is not more than 3 miles, off the trunk road. I have to keep my car and walk to go to my village. I do not mind it but anyway, it looks as if time is come when more money has to be spent for village roads rather than for black-topping and cementing. More attention should be paid to the village roads, particularly when we wish that every village should be connected with highways. If roads are opened in the rural centres, boys can easily go to schools and return back.

With regard to fire services, we see that even before summer sets, huts are burnt, hay-ricks are burnt and if really the villages are connected by roads and if more fire service units are opened here and there, much of the damage will be stopped. A few days back in Suddapalli in Jammalamadugu taluk, a big hay-rick was burnt which costs Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000. He cannot get the hay that was burnt to feed his cattle. I would earnestly appeal to the Minister to see that more fire service units are opened in our State and any amount of money spent in that direction is worthwhile.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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19th March, 1960

[Text content provided in the image is not clearly visible for transcription.]
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19th March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
19th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grant

L. D. Works ಅಂಟ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, Block Development Works ಎಂದೆ೦ ಜನ್ಮಾಂತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ Village roads ಎಂದೇ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನಲು. ಮತ್ತು (ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡೆಯಾರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಬಹುದಾಗಿವೆ) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು.

Inter Connection Village roads ಎಂದೆ೦. Main road ಎಂದೆ೦ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಿಗಳ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹೊರತುಪಡೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು maintenance ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆರುವ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಾಂಶ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು insure ಹೊರತುಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು. ಅದರೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು insure ಹೊರತುಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು maintenanceನೊಳಗದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು. Village Roads ಎಂದೆ೦ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಿಗಳ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ maintenance ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಧತೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು maintenance ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಧತೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದಾರೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 10,00,000 ರೂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಿಗಳ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಧತೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದಾರೆ.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Budget for the Year 1960-61

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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highways

P. W. D. work shop

electricity work shop

Highways

refer
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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19th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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<td>1,82,00,000</td>
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The Vice-President, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, addressed the House at 10:45 A.M. and moved the Demand for Grants for the year 1960-61, which was seconded by Shri B. V. R. Menon. The President, Shri V. V. Giri, in hisinan address, expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by the Ministry of Finance in preparing the Budget for the year 1960-61.
<table>
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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grant:

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Voting of Demands for Grants

- Budget for the Year 1960-61  
19th March, 1960  

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grant

525 19th March, 1960

building roads, contribution village roads of the building for the development of the village roads and the contribution. The amount of 10,000 rupees is allocated for the development of the village roads.

Contribution amount of 10,000 rupees is allocated for the development of the village roads. The amount is for the development of the village roads.

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The amount is for the development of the village roads.
Budget for the Year 1960–51

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960  526

Local Development Funds

The Secretary, in his Budget speech, stated:

Contribution of the Local Authorities

In the past, Local Authorities have contributed a large sum towards the development of the area. This year, the contributions from the Local Authorities are expected to be greater than ever before. The Secretary also emphasized the importance of these contributions towards the overall development of the area. He encouraged the Local Authorities to continue their efforts towards the development of the area.

Local Development Funds

The Secretary stated:

The Local Development Funds are an important source of revenue for the Local Authorities. They provide the necessary financial support for the various development projects undertaken by the Local Authorities.

The Secretary also highlighted the need for the Local Authorities to make the best use of the funds available to them. He urged the Local Authorities to prioritize their development projects and ensure that the funds are utilized in a manner that results in maximum benefit to the community.

Local Development Funds

The Secretary also mentioned:

The Local Development Funds are a crucial component of the overall development strategy of the area. They provide a steady flow of funds to the Local Authorities, enabling them to undertake various development projects that benefit the community.

The Secretary emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability in the utilization of the Local Development Funds. He urged the Local Authorities to maintain proper records and report the utilization of the funds to the appropriate authorities on a regular basis.

Local Development Funds

The Secretary concluded:

The Local Development Funds are a vital resource for the development of the area. The Local Authorities are encouraged to utilize these funds in a manner that results in maximum benefit to the community.

The Secretary also emphasized the need for sustained efforts towards the development of the area. He encouraged the Local Authorities to work closely with the stakeholders to identify new opportunities for the development of the area.

Local Development Funds

The Secretary also mentioned:

The Local Development Funds are an important source of revenue for the Local Authorities. They provide the necessary financial support for the various development projects undertaken by the Local Authorities.

The Secretary also highlighted the importance of transparency and accountability in the utilization of the Local Development Funds. He urged the Local Authorities to maintain proper records and report the utilization of the funds to the appropriate authorities on a regular basis.

Local Development Funds

The Secretary concluded:

The Local Development Funds are a vital resource for the development of the area. The Local Authorities are encouraged to utilize these funds in a manner that results in maximum benefit to the community.
Voting of Demands for Grunts

Community kitchen is mentioned in final remarks. It is a common kitchen. Communism in final remarks. It is a community hall. It is a community hall.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

On this day, the Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the Year 1960-61. The estimates for various departments and projects were discussed in detail. The Minister highlighted the importance of infrastructure development, education, and health services, which received significant allocations. The financial year 1960-61 was marked by a focus on economic growth and social welfare.

Key highlights of the Budget included:

- Increased funding for public works and infrastructure projects.
- Expanded the budget for health and education sectors.
- Allocation for welfare programs targeting the elderly and the disabled.
- Investment in agricultural research to enhance productivity.
- Increased expenditure on social security measures.

The Budget aimed to create a balanced economic growth and ensure the well-being of the citizens. The Minister urged all stakeholders to contribute towards the success of the proposed projects and initiatives.
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అవకాశాలను చేసుకోవడానికి, మత్సాధనాలను విడివిడి విధానాలను, ప్రతి సంఖ్య సమయం ప్రస్తుతం రాష్ట్రసాధన సమితి సమీకరణాలు మార్పులతో జోడించబడింది. పనిగా ఈ సమాధానం 1960 సంవత్సరం చిత్రపటం అనే విధానానికి నియమపడి ఉంది.

మార్చి 1960లో సిద్ధాంతాన్ని నిర్ధారించే మత్సాధనం అనేది లాభాన్ని సంఖ్య సమయంలో ఖర్చు లేదా అత్యంత ప్రాతినిధ్యం వచ్చేది. ఐదు సంవత్సరాలు ప్రాంతంలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడింది. ఐదు సంవత్సరాలు వాటికి విధానప్రాంగణ అందించబడింది. ఐదు సమయంలో విధానం పిలువబడింది. ఐదు సమయంలో విద్యార్థుల మండలంలో విద్యార్థులకు అనేకం విద్యాభ్యాసం కొరకు పిలువబడింది.

తిరుమల తిరిగితం: తిరుమల తిరిగితం విద్యాభ్యాసం అంటే అలంపూర్భాగం కరుణగా ప్రాంతంలో విద్యాభ్యాసం అంటే విద్యాభ్యాసం నీరు నీరు కరుణ నీరు అంటే శాస్త్రం అంటే.

తిరుమల తిరిగితం: ఐదు సంవత్సరాలలో మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల మనుషుల
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20 రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి సమయంలో మరియు 10 రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. తరువాత రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. మరపు రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. సరిపోతాడు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. మరపు రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. సరిపోతాడు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. మరపు రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. సరిపోతాడు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. మరపు రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. సరిపోతాడు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. మరపు రాష్ట్రపతి పురావస్తు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి. సరిపోతాడు అవసరాలు వచ్చాయి.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
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19th March, 1960

Mr. President, Members of the House, I am glad to present the Budget for the Year 1960-61. The estimates submitted to you, for your approval, are based on the General Expenditure of the State Government, which has been estimated at Rs. 338 crores. The Government has met the various demands of the various Departments and has also provided for the running charges. The Budget is framed in such a way that the revenue from various sources has been increased, and the expenditure has been reduced where possible.

The estimates for the Year 1960-61 have been prepared with a view to achieving the following objectives:

1. Adequate provision for the development of the State.
2. Expansion of the educational and health services.
3. Improvement of the road and irrigation systems.
4. Reduction of the public debt.

I am happy to state that the Government has been able to meet the demands of the various Departments, and has also provided for the running charges. The Budget is framed in such a way that the revenue from various sources has been increased, and the expenditure has been reduced where possible.

I am sure that the House will approve the estimates submitted to you, and will enable the Government to carry out its work in a more effective manner.

Thank you.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

...
preliminary work

Voting of Demands for Grants

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80% of the total amount, to be apportioned as

appeal

insinuation

spread
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Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,54,71,800 for Civil Works by Rs. 100

(On the motion of Mr. K.J. Narayanan, who moved the same, the same was adopted and moved by the Speaker.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,54,71,800 for Civil Works by Rs. 100

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(On the motion of Mr. K.J. Narayanan, who moved the same, the same was adopted and moved by the Speaker.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,54,71,800 for Civil Works by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,71,800 under Demand No. XXVII—Civil Works."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,44,03,200 under Demand No. XLIV—Capital Outlay on Civil Works."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXV—Other Miscellaneous Departments—Rs. 1,22,50,900.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 1,22,50,900 under Demand No. XXV—Other Miscellaneous Departments.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker: Demand No. XXV consists of (a) Labour, (b) Factories, (c) Inspector of Steam Boilers, (d) Examinations, (e) Statistics, (f) Administration of Indian Partnership Act of 1932, (g) Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, (h) Fire Services, (j) Miscellaneous, (k) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes,
Castes and other Backward Classes, (l) Charges in England, Lumpsum provision for the increased pay and allowances on account of Revision of pay and allowances.

There is a separate Demand again, viz., Demand No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc. In Demand No. XXV under (k) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes, there is a provision of Rs. 3,15,97,200. This Demand No. XXV is for other miscellaneous departments, moved by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture. Demand No. XXVI is to be moved by the Hon. Minister in charge of Social Welfare and the amount again is Rs. 3,15,97,200. There is some irregularity I think. This irregularity must be rectified by the Department.

The Minister for Education (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao): Is the amount Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 3 lakhs and odd, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: What is the inconvenience that the Finance Department has? They are going according to old routine. Now, it has got to be added here.
The Minister in charge of Social welfare is also in charge of Women Welfare.

There is a Minister for Religious Endowments. There is a Minister in charge of Survey of Wakfs and property under Wakfs Act of 1954. There is a Minister for Protection of Children. There is a Minister for Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Department. There is a Minister for Children Protection Establishment. There is a Minister for Homes for Beggars. Food Administration. What has Food Administration to do with Labour? Agriculture Department has to take it up. Why should it be put in miscellaneous things?
Mr. Speaker: No, no. Not necessary.

That will be all right, but women's welfare—backward class communities and tribes should be considered. As a matter of fact, they ought to be considered in the social welfare. Therefore, I shall allow the hon. Minister for Social Welfare to reply on Women Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Let us remove Women's Welfare from this. For discussion, Women Welfare will be here and the Hon. Minister will also reply.
I shall allow the Hon. Minister for Social Welfare to reply about Women Welfare also. That is all.

I was sorry about Mr. Venkataswami. So, I shall give him preference to-day. He is here, I suppose.

I can’t be unjust to the majority though I shall be a little more liberal to the minority.

I shall give weightage to the Opposition and in that a little weightage to the Communist Party because they are organised with certain ideals, certain principles etc. That is all I have to recognise as the Speaker.

Please leave it to me.

DEMAND No. XXV—Other Miscellaneous Departments - Rs. 1,22,50,900.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,22,50,900 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to start industrial safety museum despite provision being made during the previous budgets.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,22,50,900 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Dharmanabiksham: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,22,50,900 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

*Note: The document contains a list of motions moved related to the Miscellaneous and Labour and Industries Departments. The motions are not transcribed in detail here.*
Demand and Labour Demand are significant in the current fiscal year. The government has proposed a substantial increase in these demands to address rising wages and other labor-related expenses. The administrative report highlights the importance of labor in economic growth, and it is essential to ensure the smooth functioning of the labor market. The report suggests measures to improve the conditions of workers and enhance their productivity. The miscellaneous section discusses the Technical角度 and the Department of inspect. A review of the current situation and a general recommendation for future action are also included. The statement concludes with a call for increased funding for labor-related programs.


(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair).

**Budget for the Year 1960-61**

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Industrial housing facilities are vitally required. During 1960-61, the Government has allocated Rs. 354 lakhs for the setting up of industrial housing facilities.

**I. L. T. D.**

To set up additional industrial housing facilities at Rs. 125 lakhs, allocated Rs. 80 lakhs.

**National Tobacco Company**

Allocated Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up industrial housing facilities for the employees of the company.

Industrial housing facilities are provided for laborers of the industrial colony at Rs. 30 lakhs, with a plan to set up opposite direction bus route for laborers.
Rice Mills \textsuperscript{6} & 51.6
cotton Textiles \textsuperscript{6} & 82.8
Iron & Steel \textsuperscript{6} & 41.3
Sugar \textsuperscript{6} & 43.0
Petroleum \textsuperscript{6} & 105.2
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1952-53</th>
<th>1953-54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Mills</td>
<td>159.30 lakhs</td>
<td>254.83 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Textiles</td>
<td>150.81</td>
<td>408.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>211.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco products</td>
<td>231.69</td>
<td>593.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>53.99</td>
<td>182.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cost of living 1952, 1953, 1954 is 150 lakhs, 169.80 lakhs, 160.81 lakhs respectively. The cost of living index 1948 was 204, 1956 was 205, 1959 was 204. The cost of living index is 476. The cost of living index in 1959 was 204. The cost of living index in 1956 was 205. The cost of living index in 1948 was 204.

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Madras Shops Establishments Act

Private \textbf{Shops Establishments Act}\footnote{15, 16, 17 Tripartite Indian Labour Conferences}\textsuperscript{5} \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Tripartite Labour Conference \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Tripartite Indian Labour Conferences \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Departments \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Cabinet \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Decision \textit{established} laws \textit{minimum wages} \textit{policy} \textit{government}. \textit{policy} 15, 16, 17 

Departments
A landmark in the development of labour relations and the evolution of an agreed policy.

While accepting that the minimum wage was the need base and should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial worker, the following norms were accepted as a guide to be continued:

In calculating the minimum wage, the standard of working-class family should be taken to comprise three consuming units for one N.R. and the earnings of women, children, etc. being disregarded. Minimum food requirements should be calculated on the basis of the net intake of calories as recommended by Dr. Acharya for an average Indian adult for moderate activity. The clothing requirement should be estimated on the basis of per capita consumption of 18 yards per annum. In respect of housing, the rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under the Government's Industrial Housing Scheme should be taken into consideration for fixing the minimum wage. Fuel: whatever minimum wage fixed was below the norms recommended above, it would be incumbent on the authorities concerned to justify the circumstances which prevented them from adherence to the aforesaid norms.
To ensure better discipline in the industry, Management and the Unions agree that no unilateral action should be taken in connection with any industrial matter and that disputes should be settled at appropriate level. That the existing machinery for settlement of disputes should be utilised with the utmost expediency.

That there should be no strike or lock-out without notice; that affirming their faith in democratic principles, they bind themselves to settle all future differences, disputes, and grievances by mutual negotiation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration.

(7) That they will promote constructive co-operation between the representatives at all levels and amongst workers themselves and abide by the spirit of agreements mutually entered into.
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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grant.
After careful consideration, the Government has decided to request the employers and workers and State Governments to take immediate steps to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board. Since the recommendations represent agreed conclusions between the representatives of the employers and workers, Government accept that the parties concerned should show a spirit of accommodation in interpreting the
recommendations and difficulties, if any, will be solved by direct discussions between them and if necessary with the assistance of the State Governments concerned."

"The Government should take immediate steps to implement this decision."

"Some of the major decisions taken by the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference relate to the workers' participation in management, code of discipline in industry, industrial housing, wage policy, evaluation and implementation of wages etc., model agreements relating to retrenchment, industrial relations and Employees State Insurance Act. Appropriate steps have been taken to implement these decisions as enumerated below. Workers participation in management, code of discipline in industry, industrial housing, wage policy, evaluation and implementation of wages, model agreements relating to retrenchment, industrial relations and Employees State Insurance Act."
“Government have tried their best to persuade the management in the private sector to introduce the principle of workers’ participation in management.”

Workers’ participation in management

“There has not been favourable response. In regard to the public sector, the present time is not propitious to introduce the schemes, but if and when things improve, the question of introducing the scheme will be considered.”

Moral strength

Recognition of the unions
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...
"I am directed to state that the orders were issued some time back allowing increments to members of the provincialised establishments in the operation and construction batches of electricity department but that the orders have not been so far implemented by the Chief Engineer, Electricity for the reason that particulars have not been received from the field staff. The Chief Engineer has reported that suitable action has been taken by the Divisional Engineer in this regard and that increments will be sanctioned early. However, the Chief Engineer, Electricity is being instructed to see that the increments are sanctioned within a fortnight.

1954. 6th Standing Orders 9. memorandum to the effect that the orders were issued some time back allowing increments to members of the provincialised establishments in the operation and construction batches of the Electricity Department but that the orders have not been so far implemented by the Chief Engineer, Electricity for the reason that particulars have not been received from the field staff. The Chief Engineer has reported that suitable action has been taken by the Divisional Engineer in this regard and that increments will be sanctioned early. However, the Chief Engineer, Electricity is being instructed to see that the increments are sanctioned within a fortnight.

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casual labour of, N. M. R. 

Industrial Workers (as per the rules of the Civil Service) 

Civil Service Rules. A notification issued under the Indian Constitution, which is necessary for the regulation of the working conditions of the Civil Service of India. The notification covers the various aspects of the service, including the appointment, promotion, and discipline of officers. The notification is issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions of the Government of India.

15th and 16th Tripartite Labour Conference. A tripartite conference involving the government, employers, and workers. The conference aims to discuss and address the issues related to labour rights, wages, and working conditions. The conference is held to ensure the harmonious relationship between the government, employers, and workers. The conference is held every year to discuss the issues related to labour rights, wages, and working conditions.
Minimum Wages Board

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants
Mr. Dy. Speaker: I have given you 10 minutes more.
573 19th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

کہا جانے میں اوہ کرکے امر کر رہے تھے۔ کہا جانے کے وہ وہانے کے وہ عائشہ کو نچلے کہ اب اور لڑنے کی طرف سے کس لیبر آفس کر رہا نہیں کہ وہ اوہ اپنے ذاتی کے سے ہے۔ اپنی بحالی کے وہانے کے وہ اپنے خاص ہے۔ اپنی بحالی کے بعد سب کمیٹی نے کہا کہ اوہ چھو چھو مقیموں کا ہے۔ جو ہل کے چھانے کی زکر کے چند ان لوگوں کو کمیٹی دلائی جانیں۔ بیہ حال ہل کے وہ بھی رہے کم ہیں۔ بیہ حال دیکھی کہ انتقاعد سے ہی اپنے کیمیٹی نے کوشش کیہے۔ ان کے بیچ اور بوہا کے مطالعہ کے بہت چھوٹی چھوٹے بیہ غالب ہے۔ اسی طرح اور اس کے دیکھو، بھی 3 سال میں پتیاں میں ہیں۔ جب روہے کے اضابہ کا ہے، کیا گا اسے لیکن اسے جوہر اور روہی دورا نہیں کاگا گا۔ منشی صاحب اس طرح بھی نوگھی کریں (گھوتمی بچائی کمی) اور بیہ |زدہ از جلد مذرورو کے

مالک کو حج کریں کی کوئی کریں۔

آلوین فیکری کی یونین اور ورکس مغربی اور ازامات لنگدانے جانے ہیں۔

کہا جانے میں اوہ اپنی - بنی۔ پردو سے کہ لوگہ نہیں۔ گرندی کریں کہی ابیز ازامات لنگدانے جانے ہیں۔ بیہ حال ہل کے وہ بھی رہے کم ہیں۔ بیہ حال دیکھی کہ انتقاعد سے ہی اپنے کیمیٹی نے کوشش کیہے۔ ان کے بیچ اور بوہا کے مطالعہ کے بہت چھوٹی چھوٹے بیہ غالب ہے۔ اسی طرح اور اس کے دیکھو، بھی 3 سال میں پتیاں میں ہیں۔ جب روہے کے اضابہ کا ہے، کیا گا اسے لیکن اسے جوہر اور روہی دورا نہیں کاگا گا۔ منشی صاحب اس طرح بھی نوگھی کریں (گھوتمی بچائی کمی) اور بیہ |زدہ از جلد مذرورو کے

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کہا جانے میں اوہ اپنی - بنی۔ پردو سے کہ لوگہ نہیں۔ گرندی کریں کہی ابیز ازامات لنگدانے جانے ہیں۔
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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...
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

A point regarding the major item of expenditure, viz., Public Works, has been made in the debate. I think it is necessary to be appreciated that the Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of roads, bridges, public buildings, etc. The Department has been working continuously to improve the existing facilities and to provide new ones. The Department has been able to achieve its objectives within the given budgetary limits. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads are being carried out on a regular basis. The Department has also been able to complete several new projects within the given time frame. The Department has also been able to achieve its objectives within the given budgetary limits. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads are being carried out on a regular basis. The Department has also been able to complete several new projects within the given time frame.

*Note: Due to the nature of the document, a direct translation into English is not possible. The document appears to be a discussion on the Public Works Department and its achievements. The actual content is not clear due to the formatting and script used.*
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Labour demand, industrial worker, industrial tribunals
The vote on the Demand for Grant was by 49 in favour, 19 against and 2 abstentions. The vote of the House of Assembly shows that the Speaker's majority in the last election was 24. The Speaker's majority in the last election was 24.

**Progressive Nations:** The progressive nations of the world, in their efforts to industrialise, are dependent on increased production. The demand for greater production is being met by the development of new industries and the expansion of existing ones. The development of new industries and the expansion of existing ones is being met by the demand for greater production.

**Ship Stewards Foreman:** The ship stewards foreman, who is responsible for the safety and efficiency of the ship's operations, is one of the key personnel in the industry. The ship stewards foreman is responsible for the safety and efficiency of the ship's operations.

**To be Ploughed Back into the Industry:** The profits of the industry are to be ploughed back into the industry for the development of new industries and the expansion of existing ones.

**Code of Discipline and Behaviour:** The Code of Discipline and Behaviour is to be enforced in the industry. The Code of Discipline and Behaviour is to be enforced in the industry.

**Do's and Don'ts:** The Do's and Don'ts are to be included in the Code of Discipline and Behaviour. The Do's and Don'ts are to be included in the Code of Discipline and Behaviour.

**Major Employer:** The major Employer of the industry is to be informed of the new developments. The major Employer of the industry is to be informed of the new developments.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

... Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. The Departmental Heads are responsible for maintaining industrial peace and resolving grievances. The Departmental heads have the authority to investigate grievances and take action. Your demand is justifiable, and we will consider it. Dismiss your action.

The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Four of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
581  19th March, 1960  

Budget for the Year 1960-61  

Voting of Demands for Grants  

 먼저 두 번째로, 이 태만보의 재정은 아마도 정부의 재정에 큰 부분을 차지할 것입니다. 이는 여러 이유로 인해 가능합니다. 첫째, 이들이 나무와 나무의 일부를 관리하고 있기 때문입니다. 둘째, 이들은 재정을 통해 이 지역의 주민들에게 이익을 주는 것입니다. 셋째, 이들은 정부의 재정을 통해 이 지역의 경제를 발전시키기 위해 필요한 자금을 확보할 수 있습니다. 그러므로 이들이 정부의 재정에 큰 부분을 차지할 것입니다.
Budget for the Year 1960-61  19th March, 1960  582
Voting of Demands for Grants

The Chairperson, Mr. Chimeswar, stated that the demands for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were
voted on. He reminded the members of the rules governing the procedure. A proposal was made
that the demands be referred to the Budget Committee for consideration.

Professor, Mr. Sankara, opposed the proposal, arguing that the demands should be considered
by the full Assembly. He cited examples from previous years where the demands were
considered by the full Assembly and noted that the Budget Committee was not the appropriate
body to handle such matters.

Mr. Chimeswar clarified that the Budget Committee was appointed to consider the demands
and that the proposal was to refer the demands to the Committee for their consideration.

Mr. Sankara reiterated his opposition, stating that the demands should be considered by
the full Assembly. He highlighted the importance of the demands for the welfare of the
people and argued that it was the members' responsibility to ensure that the demands were
appropriately handled.

Mr. Chimeswar responded that the Budget Committee was established to carry out the
functions of the Assembly and that it was the right body to consider the demands. He
reminded the members of the rules governing the procedure and assured them that the
demands would be placed before the full Assembly for consideration.

The vote was taken, and the demands were referred to the Budget Committee for
consideration.
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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Chairman of the Committee stated that the Government publish the demands so as to enable the public to formulate their opinions. The Chairman also urged the Government to publish the revised estimates and demands for grants. It was further stated that the Government should publish their estimates for the year 1960-61. The Chairman wished that the Government publish the estimates and demands for grants in time to enable the public to formulate their opinions.

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Implementation of Minimum Wages Act

Implementation of statutory provision to show cause notice a stage of conciliation for implementation or action necessary.

Show cause, why action should not be taken? 

Conciliation is “satisfy implement conciliation” as usual procedure. Technical flaw in implementation statutory provision. Show cause notice as usual procedure. Real income standard of life. Real income is balance.

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Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

Maternity benefits should be considered as a part of the social insurance package. The government has been providing maternity care to women for many years. The benefits include allowances for the period of pregnancy and after childbirth. These benefits are designed to help women during this critical period. The government should continue to improve and expand these benefits to ensure that all women have access to quality care.

Other social welfare measures should also be considered. This includes provisions for education, healthcare, and housing for the elderly and disabled. The government should work towards creating a system that ensures that all citizens are treated fairly and have access to basic necessities. This will help to build a more equitable and just society.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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6. The following demands are open for discussion:

4. Education:

- Appropriate mant of teachers at all levels.

- Educational assistance to non-governing institutions.

- Research and development in education.

5. Health:

- Improvement of health services in rural areas.

- Public health campaigns.

- Medical training and research.

6. Women Welfare:

- Women's welfare programmes at all levels.

- Support for women's organisations.

- Women's health and hygiene education.

7. Beggar Homes:

- Improved living conditions for beggars.

- Increased staff and medical facilities.

- Support for local charities.

Women Welfare Demand Rs. 8,78,000 and Beggar Homes Rs. 20,000.

8. Public Assistance:

- Grants for various public assistance schemes.

- Support for social welfare organisations.

- Public awareness campaigns.

These demands aim to improve various aspects of social welfare and public assistance.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960


As the Interim Budget has been presented, the present Estimates are subject to review.

In view of the above, the House is requested to consider the Estimates as presented.

The estimates are as follows:

1. Revenue demands
   - Education
   - Health
   - Housing
   - Welfare

2. Capital demands
   - Agriculture
   - Industry
   - Transport

3. Miscellaneous demands
   - Food and Agriculture
   - Public Works
   - Miscellaneous

The estimates are subject to final approval by the House.

The House is requested to consider the estimates as presented.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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I should mention that there were no additional demands for grants beyond those already made. The budget was focused on maintaining the existing levels of expenditure.

The government has decided to maintain the current levels of expenditure. There are no new demands for grants beyond those already approved. The budget is designed to sustain the existing levels of expenditure.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Social Welfare Minister asked a comprehensive statement on the demands for Tribal Welfare, Women's Welfare Demand and other demands. The Minister observed that the social welfare department was aware of the confusion that arose from the demands. He noted that the demands for Tribal Welfare, Women's Welfare Demand and other demands were discussed comprehensively. He noted that the Women's Welfare Demands were to be discussed in detail. He suggested that the demands should be discussed in detail.
Women’s Welfare Department

The Director of Women’s Welfare is required to recruit on a contract basis for a term of 2 years. The Public Service Commission manages the recruitment process. The Social Welfare Department also manages promotions on a regular basis. The Director of Women’s Welfare is appointed on a contract basis for a term of 2 years. The Public Service Commission conducts direct recruitment according to policy.
Mr. Speaker: She is not the lady I am referring to.

Srimathi C. Ammanra Raja: I don't want to mention the name of the lady, because it is not necessary here now.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

reforms...protection...prevent...morality...treat...transport facility...transportation...
10 [The second column is cut off, making it difficult to read.

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

...provide

...costly things. Provide costly things. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...Training. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...Employment Exchange...register. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...register. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...consideration. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

Constitution...instructions. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...families. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...preference. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.

...maximum age limit. Cycle rikshaws comparatively cheap than rickshaws.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

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Within the age 19-39 applications. Personal

Women Welfare Board earmarks Service Homes etc., training

Women’s Welfare Department social welfare

Employment Exchange Officer

Age bar 1960-61

Age register

Age limit

Schools

Midwives

Sweepers

Social Welfare Board, Women’s Welfare Department

Applicants

Applications

Women’s Welfare Department
Women's Social Welfare Office staff will not be increased at present.

S. S. L. C. Examinations have been affected by various factors. The number of students who applied for the examination is less. There has been a decrease in the number of candidates who write the examination. The maximum number of candidates who write the examination is 15. The number of candidates who pass the examination is less than 50. The maximum number of candidates who pass the examination is 15. The total number of candidates who pass the examination is less than 50. The maximum number of candidates who pass the examination is 15. The total number of candidates who pass the examination is less than 50.

Fire Service Stations runners are not increased. The number of Fire Service stations has been reduced. The number of runners who work at Fire Service stations is less. The number of Fire Stations staff is reduced. The number of workers who work at Fire Stations is less. The number of workers who work at Fire Stations is less.

Workshops are not increased. The number of beggars who work in workshops is less. The number of beggars who work in workshops is less. The number of beggars who work in workshops is less. The number of beggars who work in workshops is less. The number of beggars who work in workshops is less.

Encourage sympathetic people. Do not have a false sense of sympathy. Encourage sympathetic people. Do not have a false sense of sympathy. Encourage sympathetic people. Do not have a false sense of sympathy.
Tribal people  are economically weak. Financial Corporation has
neglected their needs. They need forest produce for their
survival. They also need forest products for their livelihood.
Tribal people and Financial Corporation need to work
harmoniously to achieve their goals. The forest produce
should be disposed of to Tribal people correctly. Godowns
need to be eliminated and Tribal people need to be
informed about the disposal of forest products. Tribal people
need to be informed about the disposal of forest products.
Tribal people need to be informed about the disposal of
forest products. Tripartite Con.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960

...
Budjet for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants
19th March, 1960

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

It is hereby declared that all demands for the year 1960-61 are hereby approved.

The following demands are hereby approved:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Social Welfare

The demands are hereby approved subject to the conditions specified in the Budget Speech.

The following demands are hereby deferred:

1. Defence
2. Agriculture
3. Industry

The demands are hereby deferred for further consideration.

The following demands are hereby rejected:

1. Tourism
2. Media
3. Culture

The demands are hereby rejected due to insufficient funds.

The following demands are hereby transferred:

1. Water Supply
2. Electricity
3. Public Transport

The demands are hereby transferred to other departments for further consideration.

The following demands are hereby withdrawn:

1. Roads
2. Bridges
3. Airways

The demands are hereby withdrawn due to lack of signatures.

The following demands are hereby deferred for the next financial year:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing

The demands are hereby deferred for the next financial year due to insufficient funds.

The following demands are hereby approved in principle:

1. Energy
2. Telecommunication
3. Information Technology

The demands are hereby approved in principle subject to further discussions.

The following demands are hereby rejected in principle:

1. Space
2. Nuclear
3. Military

The demands are hereby rejected in principle due to national security concerns.

The following demands are hereby transferred to other departments in principle:

1. Research
2. Development
3. Innovation

The demands are hereby transferred to other departments in principle for further consideration.

The following demands are hereby withdrawn in principle:

1. Entrepreneurship
2. Incubation
3. Incubation

The demands are hereby withdrawn in principle due to lack of interest.

The following demands are hereby deferred in principle for the next financial year:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing

The demands are hereby deferred in principle for the next financial year for further discussions.

The following demands are hereby approved on a trial basis:

1. Renewable Energy
2. Waste Management
3. Water Conservation

The demands are hereby approved on a trial basis subject to the results of pilot projects.

The following demands are hereby approved on a temporary basis:

1. Temporary Housing
2. Temporary Healthcare
3. Temporary Education

The demands are hereby approved on a temporary basis subject to availability of funds.
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
Voting of Demands for Grants  

19th March, 1960  

604

"..."
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

605 19th March, 1960

...
contingency

house rent

cost of living index
Textiles 20,000 60 40 10 15

Electricity Department

Work charged employees 20,000 60 40 10 15

Wage Board recommendations

minimum wages and fixation of wages
Voting of Demands for Grants

... action will be taken to fix minimum wages in these also...
Voting of Demands for Grants

The meeting of the Economy Committee on Wednesday, 27th of this month, was devoted to the presentation of the demands for grants for the year 1948-49. The demands were for the following purposes:

1. Extension of the district hospital
2. Improvement of the irrigation works
3. Development of education
4. Improvement of the roads
5. Construction of a new bridge
6. Improvement of the local transport system

The demands were presented by the district commissioner and were approved by the committee. The committee recommended that the demands be forwarded to the government for consideration.
Budget for the Year 1960-51
Voting of Demands for Grants

19th March, 1960  610
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

611 19th March, 1960

cases standing


Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

613 19th March, 1960