Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL

Mr. Speaker: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Chairman of the Legislative Council:

**Madras Live Stock Improvement (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960.**

"In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Live Stock Improvement (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No 15 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 5th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me."

**Madras Rinderpest (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960**

"In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Rinderpest (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No 18 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 5th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me."
In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Cattle Disease (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A Bill No. 17 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 5th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me.


In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Glanders and Farcy (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No. 16 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 5th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Bill, 1960

I transmit a copy of the following motion passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 6th December 1960, concurring with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No. 19 of 1960).

Motion

'That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 20 members (15 members from the Assembly and 5 members from the Council) to consider the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No. 19 of 1960) and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee:

1. Sri Bikkini Venkataratnam
2. Sri E. Laxma Reddy
3. Srimati K. Ramasubbamma
4. Sri C. Parasuram Naidu
5. Sri B. Gangaram.'
Indian Fisheries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960.

“In accordance with Rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Indian Fisheries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No. 14 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 6th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me.”

Hyderabad Absent Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960.

“In accordance with rule 174 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Hyderabad Absent Leaves (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L. A. Bill No. 23 of 1960) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 6th December, 1960 without any amendment and signed by me.”

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Law and Order situation in the State

Leader of the Opposition moved the adjournment motion and the motion was moved by the Leader of the Opposition.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Famine conditions in Palnad Taluk

Leader of the Opposition moved the motion and the motion was moved by the Leader of the Opposition.
176 8th December, 1960

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Famine conditions in Palnad Taluk

...
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
re. Famine conditions in Palnad Taluk

8th December, 1960

Loan applications 
forms etc.
Demarcations Numbers,
Survey Numbers, B Patta Numbers
to fill up.
Demarcations Numbers,
Survey Numbers, B Patta Numbers
recommend

Encumbrance certificates
Joint pattas 
loans grant
first priority

1961

5.00
3
70

80

80

177
8th December, 1960  
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance  
re. Famine conditions in Palnad Taluk

చరిత్రానికం అనేలాంటప్పుడు మేనుగోడలో ఎక్కడ ఇవే చరిత్రానికం అందించాడు. మనము సర్వసాధనం సేదులు మూలం చేసేదు రాక శాఖ పరిస్థితిలో అతిముఖవరు మనం నేని చేసేదు. సేదులు వచ్చి స్హాఖ పరిస్థితిలో అతిముఖవరు మనం నేని చేసేదు.

(1) అదనప్పటి వివరానికి మాత్రము ప్రత్యేకమైనది దాని సందర్భంలో తెలియజేది. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయాలి. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.

(2) అదనప్పటి వివరానికి మాత్రము ప్రత్యేకమైనది దాని సందర్భంలో తెలియజేది. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.

(3) అదనప్పటి వివరానికి మాత్రము ప్రత్యేకమైనది దాని సందర్భంలో తెలియజేది. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.

(4) అదనప్పటి వివరానికి మాత్రము ప్రత్యేకమైనది దాని సందర్భంలో తెలియజేది. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.

(5) అదనప్పటి వివరానికి మాత్రము ప్రత్యేకమైనది దాని సందర్భంలో తెలియజేది. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.

రామలాభారతం సంహరణ కోసం అభివృద్ధి చేయండి. మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయచే మనం మాత్రము అధికంగా సంఖ్యకరం చేయండి.
Papers Laid on the Table of the House

8th December, 1960

Mr. Speaker: The papers are laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendment to the Hyderabad District Municipalities Profession Tax Rules, 1959.

*The Minister for Planning (Sri P. Ranga Reddy)  

Rules governing levy of Octroi duty in the Town and City Municipalities in Telangana area

I lay on the table a copy of the G O.Ps. No. 871, M.A. dated 22-6-1960 containing the Rules governing the levy of Octroi duty in the Town and City Municipalities in the Telangana area under Section 308(1) of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.
Notification issued under section 11(1) of the
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931

*Sri P. Ranga Reddy (Deputizing for the Minister for Education & Transport): I lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), a copy of the Notification issued under section 11(1) of the said Act published at page 2228 of Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th September 1958

Notifications issued under sections 11(1) and 19(1) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 respectively

I lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Sections 11 and 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952) respectively copies of the notifications issued under sections 11(1) and 19(1) of the said Acts respectively published at page 3400 in Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 13th October, 1960.

Mr. Speaker: The papers are laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

*Sri K. Koti Reddy (Lakkireddipalli): Mr. Speaker Sir, Yesterday I was referring to the need for increasing water resources in order to produce more agricultural commodities, but within the limited time that is available to me I can only make a few suggestions without being able to elaborate them, and I shall give them for whatever they are worth.

For increasing the production of foodstuffs, one thing that has to be done is that the High Level Channel must be taken up this year. Though provision was made for the first stage of this project, no provision
has been made for the second stage. Secondly, there is
the need for the creation of what is known as over-head
irrigation. However, some provision has been made
and Government should be able to take this up. Then
again, with regard to silt clearance I find no steps have
been taken. This is also essential.

I am also glad that provision has been made for
the first time for helping the destitute people. With
regard to tackling the beggar problem, which has been
agitating the people for sometime, I am glad that some
provision has been made. In respect of a number of
other schemes provision has been made either by exerting
pressure on the Planning Commission or by the
proposed creation of more financial resources. Here
are some of the suggestions which I wish to make for
raising resources.

First of all, let me suggest to the Government
that it ought to be possible to create enough resources
for the plan through a number of measures. For instan
tce, we are spending more than Rs. 7 crores and odd
for elementary education. If only the double-shift
system is adopted, it could be done with half the
amount. Besides, it would also help the poor people,
the poor parents, who are not in a position to allow
their children to spend fulltime in the schools as it
would deprive them of the services of these children
at home. Not only that—probably some of my
friends may object to this—by the provision of a
double shift system, the need for giving mid-day
meals is also not there. Apart from financial
considerations, the mid-day meal scheme, I believe,
cannot be properly carried out. Then there is the
administration. A lot can be done in affecting savings
in administration expenditure and something should be
done in that direction. Then, there is the question of
loans. I believe we will be in a position to raise more
loans provided a little more interest is taken in the
matter. Finally, the question of taxation comes in. This
should be resorted to if it is absolutely necessary and
we have to cut down the expenditure in the administra-
tion of taxes. I know, Sir, some of my suggestions may
seem impossible but I personally feel that they are cap-
able of implementation. We know, Sir, that during the revolution of October 1917 Russia refused to repay the amounts due to some of the foreign countries on account of loans and these countries then refused to give any credit to Russia for the machinery that was needed by it. The Russian people then starved and found enough money thereby to get the machinery they needed with the result that today Russia is one of the most advanced nations. There is, for example, the question of provision of buildings. We have, if necessary, to cut down the expenditure on this item. Consolidation of holdings, for instance, can be put off. With regard to the milk supply scheme, an amount of about Rs. 3 crores is proposed to be spent. Though this scheme is necessary, I think it could be done in the private sector and not by the Government itself. There are a number of other things like this.

The Minister has appealed to us to create sufficient enthusiasm in the people for implementing the schemes. I believe, Sir, it is a three-tier business. There is a heavy responsibility on the Cabinet. They must first create enthusiasm in us. If by their word, thought and deed, they could create sufficient enthusiasm in us, we could in turn create enthusiasm in the people in the implementation of the schemes.

I appeal to the Government once again to take up the second stage of the High Level Channel. If the Government cannot make a provision of about Rs. 7 or 8 crores for the execution of this project and is not in a position to induce the Planning Commission to make provision or find enough resources themselves, they can as well ask us, just as they are asking the refugees from East Bengal, to go to Dandakaranya and settle there.

Thank you, Sir.
Smt. Roda Mistry will now make her maiden speech.

*Smt. Roda Mistry (Jubilee Hills) Mr. Speaker Sir, Having been honoured by the Jubilee Hills Constituency which has returned me as a number of this august Assembly, I would like to assure you, Sir, of my faithful compliance with all rules, regulations and traditions of this Assembly.

Being particularly interested in Social Welfare Projects, I may be permitted to submit a few points for the consideration of this House on the Third Five Year Plan.

Emphasis has been laid on the need for the provision of social welfare activities in the Constitution itself. No progress is possible unless those of us who are more deserving of external assistance receive such assistance adequately and in time. It is, however, ironical that in our endeavours to marshal the natural resources of the country, whether for the creation of power, or increased agricultural production, or for industrial goods, provisions for social welfare services, both in the State and in the Centre are grossly inadequate. This inadequacy prevents the fulfilment of many essential plans and a lot of useful work is necessarily left half finished. No doubt, many non-Government agencies do undertake social service and some of them have done meritorious work in this field. This supplementary effort goes a long way in ameliorating the living conditions of the needy. But the combined effort of the State and Private Organisations falls far short of the minimum targets. While financial limitations might stand in the way of increasing the scope of social welfare activities, it is necessary that the outlay available should be properly channelised and utilised to the maximum.
'Social services' termed as one of the major heads of development has Rs. 55.51 crores for its budget, though actually Social Welfare activities under their sub-heads total a little over Rs. 6 crores, and the largest outlay is for the Scheduled Tribes. They undoubtedly deserve special care and treatment, but let us not treat the Scheduled Tribes as if they are outside our Community. Let us try to bring them nearer the more favoured people and let there be a real infusion of goodwill and friendliness. The schemes proposed are laudable and I have no doubt that they will be efficiently carried out by the Government. But these schemes could tend to segregate the Scheduled Tribes and such an eventuality, you will agree, Sir, would be most unfortunate. Let emphasis, therefore, be placed on bringing the Scheduled Tribes nearer other communities instead of segregating them. Let them be encouraged to mix more freely with the residents of the border villages and let them also take advantage of the agricultural and educational facilities that are available in these villages. It is my earnest hope, Sir, that one day we may not have a need to make special arrangements and provisions for Scheduled Tribes and it will be a fortunate occurrence when this happens.

The next highest provision is for the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes. Great strides have been made by these honoured classes and a living example is to be found in the Leader of this House. Even more progress will be made, I am sure, if they stand as equals with the rest of us in their privileges instead of that constant feeling of having their rights reserved. The time is fast approaching, Sir, when these brethren and sisters will not have the need for special care. According to the famous saying, men are all equal in the eyes of God.

Social Welfare, which forms a part of the general concept of the Social Services is in itself a fairly comprehensive term. The problem of social welfare in India is, however, one of no particular area or region, nor a problem concerning any particular tribe, nor one arising out of any particular event; it is a problem, Sir, that touches the hearts and homes of
millions who dwell in the far-flung corners of our country. It is, therefore, most disappointing that on Social Welfare a negligible outlay has been allotted, considering the enormity of the problems. These problems can broadly be classified as these relating to: (1) the physically and mentally handicapped, (2) the aged and infirm, (3) beggar problem, (4) child and youth welfare, (5) women’s welfare, (6) social defence and (7) slum improvement.

In dealing with the different types of the handicapped, it is necessary that the projects should aim at their rehabilitation so as to enable them to become full members in society. There is no real service in just providing relief measures which have only a temporary effect. There should be no pity or charity approach. On the other hand, work should be taught by short term courses, the handicapped paid for their labour, and as soon as possible, allowed to live their normal lives. Equipment and tools should be given to them not as gifts but on hire purchase basis and marketing arrangements should be made for their products.

In regard to the blind, the deaf and the dumb, educational facilities have to be and are being provided. There should, however, be arrangements especially for the blind children to go to normal schools and classes, as they have an equal right on society and their handicap should not be allowed to come in their way of progress. This is being done in many countries and has resulted in removing complexes which otherwise haunt these afflicted people. A very welcome move is the provision of pensions to the aged for which I would like to congratulate the Government.

Child and Youth Welfare Schemes deserve very high priority, for they go to build up good citizens of tomorrow. It is necessary to create proper conditions and environment which enable the child to grow into a normal, healthy and useful citizen.

Sir, in our country, women have come to occupy a secondary position in society. Women’s Welfare Schemes should therefore receive top priority to remove this discrimination. These should include special edu-
cational courses for married women and employment schemes for women who cannot undertake a whole day’s job, due to their domestic and other set-backs. In the matter of the Women’s Employment Schemes, it is also necessary that Government should adopt a sympathetic attitude about marketing of the products made by women, because they are not able to compete with established brands.

Social Defence becomes very necessary for women who are otherwise greatly handicapped. Moral and social hygiene programmes should be encouraged. Greater emphasis should be laid on prevention and treatment should be corrective and not vindictive.

All of us who love our country are ashamed at the wide-spread beggary that is practised. There are beggar laws in every State which provide that begging is a crime but it is not possible for most of the States to enforce these laws. A great deal of high level planning is being done to solve unemployment of the able-bodied. Now is the time for the Government to include the disabled in its planning, as no nation can afford to waste its man-power; man-power is brain-power and brain-power can translate itself into money-power. Being as they are an integral part of the economy of the nation, they should have an equal claim to be included in its planning. It is a pity, Sir, that only Rs. 2.50 lakhs are allotted in the whole of Andhra Pradesh for combating this ignoble profession. The beggar problem in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, as in many other cities, has acquired a dangerous and nuisance value and deserves immediate combat jointly by the citizens, the Social Welfare and Police Departments. I trust they will bear in mind the gravity of this problem and move about on the correct lines in trying to eradicate the same.

Then there is the complicated problem of slum improvement. Slum clearance is a complex issue for which money, space elsewhere and other conditions have to be commandeered. But it should be possible to improve the residences of the slum areas. It is most pathetic to see thousands of our people residing in the
most unclean, dirty, tiny dwellings huddled together like so many mushrooms. The suffering is reflected more acutely when compared to the other residents in the area nearby, who are better placed in this world, living decent lives, or at least in far better residences. These slums are the breeding grounds of several diseases. Small two-room tenements can be constructed at a cost of about Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,000 and these families can be housed in them. We need not attempt big schemes costing over Rs 10,000 per house as our economic condition would not allow it. In all the big cities of our country, this slum problem has loomed large. I have sent a plan to the Government and the Corporation for improving the slums and have great hopes that the concerned authorities will bestow the necessary attention on the issue.

For a successful implementation of the various Social Welfare Projects, envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan, training of personnel and wide publicity are two inherent factors which cannot be over-emphasised. The masses cannot be reached and their full co-operation cannot be secured unless the problems are explained to them fully through publicity and they are handled by interested, tactful and sincere persons.

The most important aspect relates to the co-ordination of activities between State and Private Organisations. No attention is paid so far to attain this end. Voluntary organisations should not be burdened by red-tapism. All matters should be made simple for them by Government, if progress is to be made, keeping in mind the fact that they are manned by non-technical persons. However, a strict check should be kept on the money given to them, and politics should not be allowed to impair the working of good schemes. I am sure that under the guidance of my respected friend, the Minister for Social Welfare, these difficulties would not be allowed to operate against the cherished fulfilment of our Social Welfare plans in a Welfare State.

* (* * 5. చట్ట. అధికారీ (ప్రతిభా) : అధికారుడు బాహ్యాని, నాట సామాధానం నియమాన క్రియలు మాటాంపాం మన నిష్పత్తి దృష్టి పై ఉంది. *)
8th December, 1960

Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

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re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State
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Government Resolution 8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh

This Assembly having considered the Andhra Pradesh Draft Third Five Year Plan—as laid on the Table of the House on 5th December, 1960, disapproves of it because—
(a) It is unrealistic and misleading by reason of over-estimate in the targets of production and of savings and other resources; it under-estimates the required out-lay mainly by ignoring the rising costs due to inflation inherent in the Plan and is, in the result, improvident;

(b) the large uncovered gap between the outlay and resources, the continued resort to deficit finance the threat of additional taxes will lead to acceleration of the inflation and a continuing erosion in the real income and savings of the people which will cumulatively encourage anti-social forces;

(c) the insistence on fostering Co-operative Joint Farming to the neglect of Family Farming (i.e., individual farming) will be a disincentive to agricultural production and will retard the progress of the genuine Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (i.e., Service Co-operatives) which in the way they are planned will be stepping stones for collectivisation;

(d) the provision of hundreds of crores of public money by way of distribution of grants and otherwise by State Government through Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Co-operatives will lead, in the absence of a non-partisan approach and suitable checks, to a continuance of waste and corruption through political influence being brought to bear on the administrative apparatus; and it will also result in centralisation of power in the Ruling Party-men at all levels from village to State;

(e) the emphasis laid on that is called 'State-manned Corporations' and 'Public Sector' result in the creation of monopolies distributed among the favoured individuals at the cost of the real public, free and competitive enterprise. There is an attempt based on doctrinal prejudice to tilt the scales against the development of people's enterprise and the economy of self-employed people in the interest of State monopolies, savings in people's sector are sought to be drained away to State Sector;
(f) The arrangements for the implementation of the Plan are inadequate and ill-planned.

Sir, I beg to move.

Add the following at the end of the Government motion given notice of by the Planning Minister:

And the Assembly further requests the Government of India and the Planning Commission to instal (a) one Iron and Steel Manufacturing Unit, (b) a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, (c) A News Print Plant (d) a Machine Tools Factory and (e) Heavy Electrical Plant in Andhra Pradesh area by the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

*Sir Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya (Sattenapalli)

Sri, I beg to move.

And the Assembly further requests the Government of India and the Planning Commission to instal (a) one Iron and Steel Manufacturing Unit, (b) a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, (c) A News Print Plant (d) a Machine Tools Factory and (e) Heavy Electrical Plant in Andhra Pradesh area by the Government of India.
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Mr. C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister of Madras said that Planning Commission's allocation would not cover the expenditure on Central projects like Neivel, Tuticorn and Madras harbour development; the proposed iron and steel projects at Salem; the teleprinter factory, and the raw film factory.
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960
re. Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Statement on agriculture refer to Supreme Court decision of 1959. The drought in 1960, the crop failure of 1958, and the rainfall in 1959 have all contributed to the situation. The State has been advised by the Central Government to take steps to improve agriculture. The Supreme Court has directed the State to take steps to improve agriculture. The Central Government has been asked to take steps to improve agriculture.

Bengal State B. C. Roy has assured the Central Government that the State will take steps to improve agriculture. The State has been advised to take steps to improve agriculture. The Central Government has been asked to take steps to improve agriculture.

What is the total plan? What is the total of the plan? What is the total of the plan?
Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

1960 A D2C &MA 300 666

 amendment out of order

Out of order
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

500 रुपये धारण की जाएगी, अर्थात् दर में 500 रुपये मिलेगी क्या?

500 रुपये मिलेगी, अर्थात् दर में 100 रुपये। इस प्रकार दर में 500 रुपये मिलेगी। अर्थात् दर में 500 रुपये।

50, 60 रुपये से अधिक नहीं सिकटेगा। यह दर में दर में 50, 60 रुपये से अधिक नहीं सिकटेगा।

50, 60 रुपये से अधिक नहीं सिकटेगा।

50, 60 रुपये से अधिक नहीं सिकटेगा।
8th December, 1960

Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Government of the State, in view of the essential requirements of national development, hereby submit to the Governor the Draft Third Five Year Plan for the years 1961-65. The Plan is designed to ensure economic growth and social progress, and is based on the principles of self-sufficiency, equitable distribution of resources, and efficient utilization of manpower. The Plan includes measures for the development of agriculture, industry, and infrastructure, as well as for the improvement of living standards and the alleviation of poverty. The Plan is intended to provide a framework for the coordinated development of all sectors of the economy, and to lay the foundations for a prosperous and stable future for the people of the State.
Government Resolution

8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Social welfare programs, including food subsidies, scholarships, and technical assistance, are important. Backward classes should be provided with grants so that they can benefit from the plan. This plan should also take care of the marginalized sections of society, ensuring that they are not left behind in the development process.
Government Resolution

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

...
Government Resolution

8th December, 1960

re. Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Compulsory elementary education: The State has been committed to implementing compulsory elementary education, and it is expected that by the end of the year, the required number of teachers will be available. The teachers will be trained in temporary schools until the end of the year. The training schools will be established by the Education Department, and they will be managed by the Education Department. The number of schools will be increased and the quality of education will be improved. The State government will provide the necessary funds for the implementation of this plan.
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

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Government Resolution
8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

In view of the situation that the Third Five Year Plan of the State is imminent, it has been decided in the meeting of the First Central Plan Committee that the composition of the candidates selection committee should be modified. The candidates selection committee should consist of 70% representatives from the various departments, 20% from the local bodies, and 10% from the semi-government and non-government organizations. The composition of the candidates selection committee should be finalized in the meeting of the First Central Plan Committee. The candidates selection committee will then proceed to finalize the candidates for the various posts under the Third Five Year Plan of the State.

The candidates selection committee should consist of representatives from the various departments, local bodies, semi-government and non-government organizations.
Government Resolution
re. Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

The Government of the State has considered the Draft Third Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission and approved it for submission to the Central Government. The following are the main points:

1. The Plan is based on a realistic assessment of the resources and potentialities of the State.
2. The primary objective of the Plan is to accelerate economic development and increase the standard of living of the people.
3. The Plan includes programmes for the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and social sectors.
4. The Plan is designed to achieve balanced growth and consider the needs of all sections of the population.

The Plan is submitted for consideration to the Central Government and will be implemented with the necessary resources allocated by the Central Government.
Government Resolution
8th December, 1960
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

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8th December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

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Government Resolution

8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of
the State

The Resolution is hereby adopted.

...
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Industries

- 12 minor ports,
- canal navigation
- heads
- fertiliser factory

Private share holders are open to invest in the fertiliser factory.
Government Resolution

8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Private sector

The State government has been involved in supporting private initiatives. A significant number of development projects have been undertaken by the private sector, particularly in the fields of healthcare, education, and infrastructure. The annual budget allocations for private sector projects have increased steadily, reflecting the government's commitment to fostering a conducive environment for private investment.

Medical side

The medical sector has seen significant improvements in the past five years. The State government has invested heavily in expanding hospital facilities and enhancing healthcare services. The number of hospitals has increased, and the bed strength has been enhanced. The quality of medical services has also improved, with the introduction of advanced medical technologies and the training of healthcare professionals.

Industrial Financial Corporation

The Industrial Financial Corporation has played a crucial role in regional development. It has provided financial assistance to various industrial projects, helping to create employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth. The corporation has a broad range of expertise, encompassing industries such as manufacturing, textiles, and agriculture. Its efforts have contributed significantly to the overall development of the State.
Industrial estates are being promoted in various parts of the State. In fact, there are industrial centres in several areas where industrial estates are being developed. The objective is to encourage industrial activity and create employment opportunities. The State Government is taking steps to create an environment conducive to industrial growth. The government is also providing financial assistance and other incentives to attract industries. The future of the State's economy depends on the successful implementation of the Plan.
Government Resolution
8th December, 1960
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re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Srimati T. Lakshmikantamma “Unless we have monetary resources, we cannot give employment. There should be resources to meet the needs of the people. For the British, it was easy to say ‘lack of resources’, but a popular Government cannot say like that. We must make maximum effort to meet their needs in the shortest possible time. The graph line of our effort - intellectual, physical, moral and monetary - must go up. We cannot also depend always on other countries because there is the danger of our being subservient to them. With increase in production, a section of people should receive benefits directly. We should not leave backward sections at the mercy of markets.”

Our approach to plan is not only to increase production, but to meet certain obligations. What does the term ‘backwardness’ mean - (a) region (b) individuals (c) sections etc? Backwardness is backwardness in means of production. Bilalai was a jungle. Now, it is a city with modern equipment and electricity because a model plant was established there. Part of backwardness is due to lack of position. Means of production are also backward in rural areas. Improving means of production and land techniques is our primary duty. Capital has got to be utilised more efficiently and economically.
We must utilise land that can produce more. There should be increased economic activity in villages. The villages should work not only with hand but with power. There should be supplementary means of production in rural areas. An effort should be made to canalise the nation's surplus energy so as to achieve increased production by improving the means of production. Our pattern of investment in urban and rural areas must give employment to people. If we have to give jobs to maximum number of people, priority should be given to agricultural production. Our agricultural plan should be so prepared that it gives scope for maximum employment and maximum production. If production is the only objective, two Bakra dams and fertilizers may suffice, but we want to give employment to the maximum number of people. Our emphasis should be on medium-sized projects. Water is the primary need. Manure is also essential. However, to import manure from outside, we have only limited foreign exchange. Therefore, domestic manure has to be developed. It will also give work to people. Every village should open its Sindri. Rajaji never bothered about employment. Ours is a human approach. Bunding prevents soil erosion and also gives employment. We must distribute seeds for green manure. Bullock-power and man-power should be used to the maximum extent. In olden days, the four branches of rural economy were: (a) re-organisation of rural economy (b) cultivation (c) animal husbandry and (d) trade and cottage industries. If we have to do all these things, the question may arise where to find money for them. One advantage of rural economy is that it gives immediate result. If we take up minor irrigation and tank irrigation, the next year we get results. The increase in production will finance all the investment. You get money back and also additional income. The problem of financing rural industries is easier than larger industries. Instead of workers taken to industry, it is like the industry taken to the workers. Another process will set in and disparities between the urban and rural areas will decrease. Backward means of production also have to be developed. The standard of living will develop if we develop the backward
areas. Turn this into an agro-industrial economy. To develop industry, we require technical personnel in the villages. It is also another responsibility. We must encourage people to think of villages by ourselves thinking of villages. We must assist the people in raising resources locally. We have to explain to the people where their benefit lies i.e., manure, seed farm, co-operative ambar charka where it is a cotton growing area. We can also make them start oil pressing in groundnut areas. Agricultural surpluses have to feed industry. Consumer goods industry will immediately require raw materials. We must start industries which will not shift the population and which will at the same time reduce the cost. To achieve the purpose of industrialisation, we must start medium industries. The slum problem and other problems will simultaneously be solved if we concentrate on medium and small scale industries and then there will be minimum of transport burden. We must develop technical ability. This is also a very important thing. Heavy industry is the mother of machine-making industry and machine-making industry is the mother of consumer goods industry. During the Third Five year plan, we need more and more technicians. There is also need for change in the educational system, if we want more technicians. If we want the Third plan to be a success - and for the success of any plan - we must cease thinking in terms of party advantages. Plan is a design to fulfil a national objective and there should be a national plan front. We have to forget sectional, religious, political and communal quarrels; otherwise, we cannot fulfil this national objective. We have panchayat elections, and when we have introduced the elections into the panchayat, the very idea of panchayat has been spoiled. So, the panchayat and co-operative should be free from politics. Administration also has to change the outlook. Today, it is functioning from the centre. They do not speak the same language at the Centre and in the State. Government must speak the language of the people. Administration should be carried on in the language of the people; it brings the administration near the people and the people near the administration.
In the end, Sir, I should like to compliment the Hon. Minister that the decentralisation that is introduced in our State is going right ahead. I wish the Third Plan all success.
Government Resolution

8th December 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

As Sir, I have the honour to inform you, after consultations, that the Plan Committee recommends the proposals for the Draft Third Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission for consideration by the Government of Pakistan.

The Committee, while expressing satisfaction with the general approach and broad outline of the Plan, has suggested certain modifications and improvements in some of the proposals. It has also recommended that the Plan should be based on a more realistic assessment of resources and capacities.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Plan should be reviewed periodically and the progress of its implementation should be monitored closely.

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

In the light of the systematic effort that has been made by the Government during the Second Plan, it is desired to adopt a procedure in the practical working of the Third Plan, to make it more productively and hence more effectively. The practical working of the Third Plan is to be divided into sections and the plan sections are divided into ‘Productive’ and ‘Non Productive’. The productive schemes are to be taken up in sections. Productive schemes include minor irrigation, road construction, etc. Non-productive schemes include limited resources to pool the same and make

Quick results.
Government Resolution
re Draft Third Five Year Plan of
the State

8th December, 1960

Irrigation and Unlimited necessities to meet food scarcity. Minor Irrigation Schemes meet minor irrigation project at 10 minor irrigation tanks and minor irrigation project at Minor Irrigation Schemes meet Ltd engineer disposal. Sanction second stage 50 per cent contribution. second stage 50 per cent contribution. second stage 50 per cent contribution. second stage 50 per cent contribution.
Government Resolution

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

Pursuant to the principle laid down by the Planning Commission, the principle
should be adhered to. The principle
embraces all aspects of rural development, including
agricultural sector.

Electricity for the lift irrigation, electrical motor
pump sets and small scale industries are examples of
minor irrigation, development aspects.

Experts and Planning Commission members,
with personal experience in village industries,
reposed on the
results of their experiences.
Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

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Samithi are provision to transfer any tax to the 1960 Government of the State of Five Provisions of the State for the transfer of the Planning Commission to centralise the work of the Planning Commission in the West Godavary District, on a point of order, Sir.
Government Resolution

8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Chief Minister, Shri. S. V. Raja, presented the Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State to the Assembly on 10th March, 1960.

The plan is based on the principle of economic planning. The main objective of the plan is to achieve a high rate of economic growth and to improve the standard of living of the people. The plan covers the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

The plan includes proposals for the development of various sectors such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and social services. The plan also includes proposals for the development of minority areas and backward regions.

The plan aims to achieve a growth rate of 4% per annum in the economy. The plan also includes provisions for the welfare of the people, particularly the poor and the underprivileged.

The plan is based on the principle of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The plan aims to reduce the country's dependence on imports and to increase the country's export earnings.

The plan is being implemented with the aid of foreign aid and technical assistance. The plan is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the country's economic and social conditions.

The plan is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the country's economic and social conditions.
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

production
Government Resolution
8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

Speaker, Sir,

With your permission, for the last time I would like to speak in English. I gave a promise to you, Sir, that thereafter I will always try to speak in the mother tongue.

Coming to the Third Five Year Plan, I would like to touch only on two points. Our plan is really ambitious, and I feel it is not over-ambitious. Anything that is over-ambitious is rather difficult of implementa-

*Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, With your permission, for the last time I would like to speak in English. I gave a promise to you, Sir, that thereafter I will always try to speak in the mother tongue.
Our friend Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, I think, is one of those who follows the principle of philosophy of Robert Browning who says that a man's reach should always exceed his grasp. He being an idealist, wants always everything to be over-ambitious, though it may be sometimes very difficult to implement. So with due reference to him, I would like to touch only on mixed farming in agriculture and on elementary education.

Our planners have given the greatest priority for agricultural development. I commend them for it. But here, they have not given enough of emphasis for mixed farming, especially in draught areas. There are certain districts in this State where the rainfall is not much and the rainfall is there often uneven and untimely. We get rains at the time of sowing but never after. Thus, these areas often become the victims of famine. Our Planners have no doubt given some provision to ward of famines but here, Sir, they must also look to the greatest needs of the ryots in these areas for which I suggest only two means — (i) that the Government should give the greatest priority in these draught areas for well-irrigation with cheap power, and (2) that they should also encourage some sort of mixed farming.

The Government of India, especially, this year, when there is terrible famine in certain districts, have given a lot of help for digging wells. But here they give only Rs.750 as subsidy for a new well while the well costs more than Rs. 3,000. That is inadequate. I therefore request the Government to see that at least 30 per cent of the expenses for digging up new wells should be given as subsidy in order to encourage well irrigation in these draught areas. Well-irrigation is often very expensive for which, unless cheap electric power is provided, the lot of the ryots can never improve economically. Therefore, in laying electric lines, the Government should see that the agricultural loads, even though they are uneconomic, are given the greatest priority, and cheap power is given to well-irrigated areas, especially in these draught areas.
Secondly, in these draught areas, the income from agriculture is always unsteady. Sometimes ryots owning 300 or 400 acres will not even get Rs. 1000. What then to speak of those poor ryots who own 5 to 50 acres? The soil is poor; rain-fall is uncertain, and so the income is nil, we can say. In these areas, I would suggest that Government should introduce or encourage mixed farming. When I say 'mixed farming', I mean that along with regular agriculture, subsidised farming like poultry, dairy farming, sheep-rearing, ducks rearing—of course in draught areas we cannot have ducks rearing—bee-hiving and similar things which are in keeping with regular agriculture should be encouraged. There is only a provision of 40 lakhs for this purpose. I think this is rather inadequate. My friend, the leader of the Opposition rather was critical that 40 lakhs was allotted for mixed farming. I differ with him. I request that in order to encourage mixed farming which to a certain extent raised the economic standard of the poor ryots in draught areas Government should allot much more money for the purpose and start training centres whenever they are possible and help the poor ryots to increase their income at least in time of draught.

Next I come to education. In the field of education, I would like to touch only on elementary education. In the draft Plan, itself, the Government accepted that adequate provision for pre primary instruction is an essential adjunct to any national system of education. But, unfortunately, Sir, they have provided only 5 lakhs for it. We have nearly 26,500 villages in the State. Of these, one-third of the villages have a population of more than 1000. Even supposing that we want to have one nursery school, pre-primary school in every village which has more than a thousand population, we require 9,000 schools. If you think that a pre-primary school costs you about Rs. 1500 or say 2000, with 5 lakhs we can have only 1000 schools for the whole five-year's period. This is very inadequate. They themselves have accepted that adequate provision is a necessary and essential adjunct to a national system of education, but provision is only for 5 lakhs.
this rate of provision if we go on, even after five centuries we do not have a school in a village which has a population of more than one thousand. This, I am sure, our Planners should reconsider and see that at least every village having a population of at least 3000 people is provided with one nursery school. If they think that a separate nursery school is a costly affair, at least let them attach a shed with all implements and with all necessary teaching material that is necessary for nursery schools attached to every elementary school, at least in big villages and see that some impetus is given for pre-primary education. In some of the advanced States like Russia and America and most of the European countries, great importance is given to these pre-primary schools. But we are so slow and the provision made is so meagre. I wish the Government will enhance it by at least about 100 times; even then we touch only one per cent of our villages and we can start pre-primary schools only in one per cent of our villages.

Next I come to elementary education. I have to commend the Planners as their aim is to bring in about more than 80 per cent of the school-age children between 6 to 11 years come to school. But I fear that their aim is only to get the children into school and not to turn them out as literates. At present, the teacher-pupil ratio is 1:40. Do you think that only one teacher who is to teach five classes and five subjects for each class can do justice for all the 40 pupils? If the aim is to turn out all these pupils into literates, it is impossible. Even a genius cannot succeed. When such is the case, if you aim to get the children merely into school, then I have no objection. But I am sure if democracy is to succeed pupils who enter our elementary schools should turn out as literates. They must be able to read and write properly and they must do at least elementary arithmetic. When these three things are not done, our elementary education will be an absolute failure. At present only 5 to 10 per cent of the boys who join the first class come to the fifth standard, and of these probably only 50 per cent may know to read and write. If such is the case, what have you
done in the present draft plan to see that all such pupils that enter our elementary schools are made into literates. I think that aspect of it is completely forgotten by our planners. I therefore suggest that the first and foremost thing is that we must reduce the teacher-pupil proportion, and, as far as possible, we must avoid single-teacher schools. At present, even the Planners said that they got more than 21 lakhs of children who will have to be admitted into our schools, but they have provided only 52,000 teachers. This works out to 1 to 40 teacher-pupil ratio. So you have not done anything in the plan in order to see that all the pupils that enter into elementary schools are turned out as literates. For this you have to, even from now, see that the teacher-pupil ratio is reduced to at least 1:25 or 1:30 at the maximum. If this is done, to some extent a greater percentage of those who enter elementary schools will be turned out as literates.

I have just made these suggestions and I only request our Planners and our Education Minister to see that the money spent on elementary education is really useful and the benefit that arises to our State is really material.

Thank you, Sir.
Government Resolution

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Sir, I desire to (mention name of member) say that the planning work of the State is in progress. The Planning Minister had informed this House that the plan is being prepared in consultation with the various departments. The irrigation and planning work has been going on for some time. It is expected that the plan will be completed soon.

The Estates Land Act has been passed. The Intermediates are being debated in the House. It is expected that the Intermediates will be passed soon. The Intermediates will be discussed in detail in the House.

The Estates Land Act has been passed. It is expected that the Intermediates will be passed soon. The Intermediates will be discussed in detail in the House.
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

[Text content in Telugu script, which cannot be accurately translated into English.]

[Page number 229]

[Commentary: The text seems to be discussing the draft of the third five-year plan for the state, mentioning national income, various economic goals, and development plans. The content is in Telugu, a language spoken in India, and the text is not accurately translatable into English due to the nature of the language and script.]
Government Resolution

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

On the major project (Koyana Electricity Project) the Cabinet considered the following matter:

The project would involve the construction of a dam across the Koyana river on an area of 165 km². The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 250 crores. The project is expected to be completed by the year 1965. The project is anticipated to provide power to the state's industrial and agricultural sectors.

The Cabinet approved the project and instructed the Department of Planning to proceed with the necessary arrangements.
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960
re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

With the spread of knowledge, the challenges faced in every sector have increased. The Government, considering the advancements in technology and the needs of the people, has initiated a comprehensive plan to address these challenges.

The Draft Third Five Year Plan is designed to bring about substantial improvements in various aspects of the state's economy and infrastructure. The plan envisages the allocation of 500 crores for the implementation of various projects and initiatives.

To achieve this, the plan includes an investment of 305 crores in the industrial sector, focusing on enhancing production capacities and promoting growth. Additionally, 482 crores have been allocated for the development of infrastructure, aimed at improving connectivity and facilitating economic activities.

The plan also emphasizes the importance of education, with an allocation of 200 crores to upgrade educational institutions and provide better facilities to students. This is anticipated to enhance the quality of education and prepare a skilled workforce for the future.

Furthermore, the plan allocates 290 crores for the enhancement of health care facilities, with a focus on improving access to medical services in remote areas. This will ensure better healthcare for the population, especially in underserved regions.

Overall, the Draft Third Five Year Plan aims to create a sustainable and inclusive development framework, targeting improvements in various sectors to meet the aspirations of the people and the needs of the state.
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

[Text content in Telugu language]

[English translation]:

[Text content in English language]

[Note]:

[Additional notes or comments if applicable]
Government Resolution

8th December, 1960
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

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8th December, 1960

Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

[Text content in Telugu script]
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

...
Government Resolution
re. Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Draft Third Five Year Plan for the State of (State Name) for the period 1965-66 to 1969-70 is hereby submitted for consideration.

1. Introduction

The Draft Third Five Year Plan for the State of (State Name) covers the period 1965-66 to 1969-70. It is the third stage of the Five Year Plan series aimed at achieving balanced and rapid economic development.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Draft Third Five Year Plan are as follows:

- To increase the state's gross domestic product (GDP) by 5% annually.
- To reduce the unemployment rate to 5% by improving employment opportunities.
- To improve the state's infrastructure by constructing 100 km of roads per year.
- To promote education by increasing the enrollment ratio to 70%.

3. Economic Policies

The economic policies outlined in the Draft Third Five Year Plan include:

- Liberalization of trade and foreign investment.
- Increased investment in agriculture to boost food production.
- Development of small and medium-scale industries.
- Expansion of healthcare facilities and services.

4. Social Welfare

The Draft Third Five Year Plan aims to:

- Improve health and sanitation facilities.
- Enhance educational opportunities for all sections of society.
- Provide social security schemes to the elderly and disabled.

5. Environmental Protection

The Draft Third Five Year Plan focuses on:

- Controlling air and water pollution.
- Promoting sustainable agriculture practices.
- Protecting natural resources and biodiversity.

6. Conclusion

The Draft Third Five Year Plan for the State of (State Name) for the period 1965-66 to 1969-70 is a comprehensive document aimed at achieving balanced and rapid economic development. It is hoped that the implementation of this plan will lead to significant progress in all areas of development.

(Signature)

Chief Minister of (State Name)
Government Resolution
8th December, 1960

re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

In the maturing of plans for the third five year plan of the State, it has been decided that
the main thrust should be given to the development of the State's economy in the fields of
agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. The plan focuses on achieving greater self-sufficiency
in food grains and increasing the production of major crops.

The plan also emphasizes the development of industrial potential, particularly in the
agricultural and food processing sectors. Special emphasis is placed on the development
of small and medium enterprises.

In the field of infrastructure, the plan includes the development of roads, railways,
and water supply systems. The plan also includes measures to improve the health
and education sectors.

The plan seeks to achieve balanced growth by focusing on the development of rural
areas and small towns. The plan also includes measures to improve the living
standards of the people through the provision of basic amenities.

The plan is expected to create employment opportunities and enhance the standard
of living of the people. The plan is designed to ensure the equitable distribution
of resources and to promote social harmony.

The plan is expected to contribute significantly to the economic development
of the State and to achieve the objectives set for the third five year plan.
Government Resolution
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

The importance of having a comprehensive and well-planned five-year plan has already been emphasized in the past. The Draft Third Five Year Plan aims to address various sectors and areas that require immediate attention and development. The plan is designed to ensure balanced growth and to meet the needs of the population.

The Draft Third Five Year Plan is divided into several key areas:

1. Agriculture and Rural Development
2. Industry and Manufacturing
3. Energy and Infrastructure
4. Education and Health
5. Social Welfare

The plan also includes measures to enhance the quality of life, increase employment opportunities, and improve the living standards of the people. The implementation of the Draft Third Five Year Plan is expected to bring about significant changes in the economic and social fabric of the State.

In conclusion, the Draft Third Five Year Plan is a comprehensive document that outlines the future direction for the State. It is expected to guide the development efforts and ensure that the State moves towards a brighter future.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary

[Department Name]
Government Revolution
8th December, 1960
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Draft Plan for the Third Five Year period (1965-66) was presented to the Government on 23rd August, 1960. The plan was prepared by the Planning Commission in consultation with the various economic, social, and industrial organizations of the country. The plan is based on the following principles:

1. Emphasis on agriculture:
   - The plan places a strong emphasis on agriculture, which is considered the backbone of the Indian economy.
   - The agriculture sector is expected to contribute significantly to the economy's growth.

2. Industrial development:
   - The plan aims to promote industrial development to create jobs and enhance productivity.
   - Special emphasis is placed on developing industries in the semi-urban areas.

3. Infrastructure:
   - The plan focuses on improving infrastructure to support economic growth.
   - This includes the development of roads, railways, and other transportation networks.

4. Social sector:
   - The plan includes measures to improve the social sector, such as health and education.
   - There is a focus on providing basic amenities to the population.

5. Energy:
   - The plan emphasizes the importance of energy development to meet the growing demand for electricity and fuel.
   - Renewable energy sources are encouraged to achieve sustainability.

6. Tourism:
   - The plan recognizes the potential of tourism as a source of foreign exchange and employment.
   - Measures are proposed to promote tourism, including the development of tourist infrastructure.

7. Environmental protection:
   - The plan includes provisions for environmental protection and sustainable development.
   - Efforts are made to minimize pollution and conserve natural resources.

The plan aims to achieve a balanced economic growth, with an emphasis on social welfare and environmental sustainability. It is hoped that the implementation of the plan will lead to a significant improvement in the standard of living of the people of India.
Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December 1960

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Government Resolution
8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

...
Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Government Resolution

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

8th December, 1960

On a point of personal explanation, Sir...
8th December, 1960

Government Resolution
re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State
Government Resolution 8th December, 1960

re Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

The matter has been referred to the various Government Departments for their comments which are given below:

1. Agriculture:
   The Department has stated that the implementation of the Plan will require an additional outlay of Rs. 2,000 lakhs.

2. Industry:
   The Department has expressed its approval of the Plan, stating that it will help in the development of the State's industrial sector.

3. Education:
   The Department has emphasized the need for increased spending on education, particularly in the rural areas.

4. Health:
   The Department has noted the importance of improving the health facilities in the State and has recommended a substantial increase in the budget for this purpose.

5. Housing:
   The Department has stated that the Plan will facilitate the provision of adequate housing facilities to the people of the State.

6. Water:
   The Department has expressed concern over the inadequate provision for water supply and has recommended a review of the water supply schemes.

The Government has taken note of the comments made by the various Departments and is in the process of finalizing the Plan.
Government Resolution
8th December, 1960
re: Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State

[Text in Kannada script regarding the Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State]
“After discussing, this House requests the Central Government to allot along with Rs 305 crores from the State sector a quota from Central Government and Private sectors at least in proportion to the population ratio of Andhra Pradesh, especially in view of the fact that in the first two plans very little was allotted to Andhra Pradesh.”

After discussing, this House requests the Centra! Government to allocate along with Rs. 305 crores from the State sector a quota from Central Government and Private sectors at least in proportion to the population ratio of Andhra Pradesh, especially in view of the fact that in the first two plans very little was allotted to Andhra Pradesh.
The question is:

Add the following:

"After discussing, this House requests the Central Government to allot along with Rs. 305 crores from the State sector a quota from Central Government and Private sectors at least in proportion to the population ratio of Andhra Pradesh, especially in view of the fact that in the first two plans very little was allotted to Andhra Pradesh."

The amendment was adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am now putting the resolution as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State be taken into consideration.

After discussing, this House requests the Central Government to allot along with Rs. 305 crores from the State sector a quota from Central Government and private sectors at least in proportion to the population ratio of Andhra Pradesh, especially in view of the fact that in the first two plans very little was allotted to Andhra Pradesh."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

**Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61 - Voting of Demands for Grants**

**DEMAND No. VII—Other Taxes and Duties Administration - Rs 100**

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 under Demand No. VII for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

(For considering to enhance education, road and other cesses.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Other Taxes and duties Administration by Rs 100 (For not stopping the collection of additional taxation on sugur cane though production was decreased)

Mr Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 4,10,000

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for District administration and miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For not curbing corruption in the administration)
To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,10,000 for District administration and miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For delaying the papers for a long time.)

Mr Speaker: Motions moved.

Smt. A Kamala Devi: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For not curbing corruption in the administration)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For delaying the papers for a long time.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri A. Venkatrama Raju: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For not curbing corruption in the administration)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100 (For delaying the papers for a long time.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Sankarayya Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Supplementary Statement of
Expenditure for the Year 960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

DEMAND No. XVII—Education - Rs. 100

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not upgrading the High School at Aragonda, Chittoor District into a Multipurpose High School.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not conducting S.S.L.C examinations of Aragonda High School, Chittoor District in the school building itself.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to open a College at Chittoor.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not including lessons of agriculture in Primary Education syllabus.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not opening a Poly Technic at Chittoor.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not introducing Agricultural marketing as a subject (separate) in the course of B.Sc. (Agri.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not allowing private people to appear for M.A. or any post graduate degree examinations in any of our Universities in the State.)

11
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Govt to formulate a pattern of education which will employ a majority of the people in self-employed sector.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Srimati A. Kamaladevi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Govt to formulate a pattern of education which will employ a majority of the people in self-employed sector.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XX—Agriculture - Rs. 300

Sri P. Rajgopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not providing the necessary improved seed to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not able to suggest appropriate means to eradicate weeds from the lands in Chittoor District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not supplying required number of sprayers and other agricultural machinery to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Government in controlling the blight.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not supplying enough of manures to the peasants.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not formulating a pattern of loans giving system to give loans to the poor people i.e., tenants etc.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For wasting funds on cooperative farming which is highly unremunerative.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not keeping all Govt. tractors and other machines in good repair so as to lend them to the people at any time.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries - Rs. 4,50,200

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,50,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,50,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(to criticise the Government in delaying and discriminating in giving the mine licences which is impeding to industrial growth in Andhra Pradesh)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., Rs 6,05,100

Sri Vavilala Gapalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Rs. 100

(To criticise the policy of the Government in giving Rs. 500 in Telengana and Rs. 100 in Andhra area for Boya and Dommara for house construction and to press to give the same Rs. 500 in Andhra area also)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Re. 1

(To criticise the policy of the Government in giving Rs. 500 in Telengana and Rs. 100 in Andhra area, and to press to give the same Rs. 500 in Andhra area also)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1

(To criticise the policy of the Government in giving Rs. 500 in Telengana and Rs. 100 in Andhra area, and to press to give the same Rs. 500 in Andhra area also)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXVII—Civil Works - Rs. 10,40,800

Sri G. Yalamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Smt. A. Kamala Devi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Re. 1

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Re. 1
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXVIII—Electricity - Rs. 1,700

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,700 for Electricity by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Irrigation Rs. 400

Srimati A. Kamala Revi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

8th December, 1960

Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

(1) Advocate-General's argument: The Advocate-General argued that, by virtue of the law point, the root of the issue was resolved. However, the positive decision was not clear. The Advocate-General clarified that the positive decision was not clear. The Advocate-General argued that the positive decision was not clear.

(2) Advocate-General's argument: The Advocate-General argued that the positive decision was not clear. The Advocate-General argued that the positive decision was not clear.
Supplementary Statement of
Expenditure for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

8th December, 1960

This is to inform you that a complaint has been lodged with us (stay) alleging that
the conditions of the stay, as stipulated, have not been fulfilled. The reasons for
this complaint are as follows:

1. The conditions of the stay were not met.
2. The stay was refused.

We request you to take necessary action to rectify the situation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Department]
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

8th December, 1960

The Supplementary Demands for the year 1960-61 amount to Rs. 150,000 (Rupees one hundred and fifty thousand). These demands are required to meet some unforeseen expenses that have arisen during the year. The demands include:

1. Supplementary Demand for Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) for the purchase of necessary equipment and supplies.
2. Supplementary Demand for Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) for the repair and maintenance of existing facilities.
3. Supplementary Demand for Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) for the expansion of the existing facilities.
4. Supplementary Demand for Rs. 40,000 (Rupees forty thousand) for the training of staff members.

These demands are essential for the smooth functioning of the department. The department is committed to utilizing these funds in the most efficient manner to ensure maximum benefit to the organization.
**Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61**

**Voting of Demands for Grants**

50  the  matter  with  regard  to  the  following  matters  viz.,

- Middle schools
- Equipment
- High schools
- Chief Engineer

50  the  matters  with  regard  to  the  following  schemes  viz.,

- Electricity supply schemes
- Sanction of electricity schemes
- Contingency fund

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Provincialise 1-10-1960 and D.M.S. orders to upgrade rural dispensary at 1-4-61 parallel Panchayat upgrade proposals.

Provincialise headquarters hospital at 1-4-61 parallel Panchayat upgrade proposals. D.M.S. orders to upgrade rural dispensary at 1-4-61 parallel Panchayat upgrade proposals.

Provincialise 1-10-1960 and D.M.S. orders to upgrade rural dispensary at 1-4-61 parallel Panchayat upgrade proposals.

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The Department of Agriculture is involved in various activities such as fertilizer factories, oil, petrol, etc. The distribution of these products is often a subject of complaints. The government has been trying to control the distribution of these products to ensure fair prices and availability. The government has also been implementing a planning system to manage the distribution of agricultural products. This system helps in controlling the price of these products and ensuring that they are available to the farmers at reasonable prices. The government has also been trying to control the production of these products to ensure that there is enough supply to meet the demand.
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The distribution of mixtures (in kg) is as follows:

Private Companies: 1000 kg of mixtures are to be distributed among the dealers.

Ammonia: 1500 kg are to be hand over to Private dealers.

Private dealers: 2000 kg of mixtures are to be distributed among the dealers.

License holders: 3000 kg of mixtures are to be distributed among the dealers.

Agriculture: 5000 kg are to be distributed among the dealers.

Private dealers: 7000 kg of mixtures are to be distributed among the dealers.

Supplementary Demands: 9000 kg of mixtures are to be distributed among the dealers.

The estimated cost of the schemes is as follows:

Plan cost: 10000 k.

Supplementary Demands: 20000 k.

The estimated cost of the schemes is the actual cost of the schemes.

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Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the Year 1960-61
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Estimates of cost of non-recurrent items have been submitted. An estimate of Rs. 8,000 has been submitted for the year 1960-61. The estimates for the year 1960-61 are as follows:

- Plan: Rs. 6,000
- Drainage Scheme: Rs. 800
- Administrative sanction: Rs. 1,500

The above estimates are subject to the approval of the administration standard and the availability of funds.

Note: The estimates have been submitted for the year 1960-61.
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During the past year, the demand for Supplementary grants increased. This increase was due to the higher costs of production and the increased demand for services. The demand for education grants also increased significantly.

The demand for education grants increased due to the increased number of students enrolled in schools. The state government has also increased its expenditure on education to meet the growing demand.

The demand for health grants increased due to the increased number of patients seeking medical care. The state government has also increased its expenditure on health care to meet the growing demand.

The demand for transportation grants increased due to the increased number of passengers using public transport. The state government has also increased its expenditure on transportation to meet the growing demand.

The demand for housing grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking housing. The state government has also increased its expenditure on housing to meet the growing demand.

The demand for social welfare grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking social welfare assistance. The state government has also increased its expenditure on social welfare to meet the growing demand.

The demand for defence grants increased due to the increased number of military personnel serving in the armed forces. The state government has also increased its expenditure on defence to meet the growing demand.

The demand for irrigation grants increased due to the increased number of farmers seeking irrigation facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on irrigation to meet the growing demand.

The demand for power grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking power facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on power to meet the growing demand.

The demand for communication grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking communication facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on communication to meet the growing demand.

The demand for tourism grants increased due to the increased number of tourists seeking tourism facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on tourism to meet the growing demand.

The demand for industrial grants increased due to the increased number of industries seeking industrial facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on industry to meet the growing demand.

The demand for environmental grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking environmental facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on environment to meet the growing demand.

The demand for urban grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking urban facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on urban to meet the growing demand.

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The demand for rural grants increased due to the increased number of people seeking rural facilities. The state government has also increased its expenditure on rural to meet the growing demand.
qualified teachers. Single Teacher Schools have a shortage of qualified teachers. S. S. L. C. schools have a shortage of teachers. Higher Grade Trained Teachers are needed. S. S. L. C. has an exemption for those teachers. It is necessary to fill this gap.

Training Schools are also needed to fill this gap. Trained Teachers are needed for S. S. L. C. exemption. Training Schools are needed to fill this gap.

Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary. Public Health drinking water wells are necessary.

Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes. Central Government has a role in water supply schemes.
Harijan welfare schemes also suffered due to the transfer of Social Welfare Schools to the education department. Social Welfare schools had to be closed due to shortage of funds. Mid-day meals schemes also suffered due to the transfer of Social Welfare Schools to the education department. Drinking water wells, scholarships, housesites, Colonization schemes also suffered due to the transfer of Social Welfare Schools to the education department. Tanning industry also suffered due to the transfer of Social Welfare Department. Khadi and Industries Board also suffering due to the transfer of Social Welfare Department.
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Agriculture and Rural Development Services, Accountant General
Welfare Department

Second Plan

Colonization schemes

huts

Second Plan

housing

Contribution

estimate

Housing Scheme

huts

private sector, private agencies

private agencies

industries
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Central Government

Distinctly different from industries is the nature of the
Central Government, and the Central Government
realises the importance of such industries and therefore
requires a large share of the total expenditure. The
 attitude of the Central Government

is to encourage industries, and private agencies
necessary for the development of industries and

also to provide facilities.

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సాధారణానికి తీసుకుని ప్రతీదింత అవతరిణిస్తుంది. మరియు అనేకం రోజుల కోసం ఇది సంతానితుంది, అరుదు పంపించలేదు, అవి మాత్రమే మే పండిత్రుగా నింటారు.

మొత్తం నిర్ధారణలు మరియు కంటే ఒకందులో 750 ఎందుకు బయట వచ్చింది. కొనసాగిన ప్రత్యేక పని వాటి ప్రక్రియ ప్రారంభం సంఖ్యలను అందించాయి. ఆ కంటే పద్ధతిలో మరియు అనేక పద్ధతుల ప్రారంభం జరిగిందని ఉంది.

ప్రత్యేక పద్ధతిలో మరియు అనేక పద్ధతుల ప్రారంభం జరిగిందని ఉంది.

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1958 6th Annual Report:

The budget for the year 1960-61 has been framed with a view to ensuring a steady and balanced growth of the economy. The budget is based on the assumption that the economy will continue to grow at a rate of 5% per annum. The budget includes provisions for education, health, and welfare schemes. The government is also committed to improving the infrastructure and stimulating entrepreneurship.

In 1958, the government launched the National Education Program to provide free and compulsory education to all children. The program has been successful in increasing enrollment rates and improving educational standards. The government is also working on implementing a nationwide health insurance scheme to provide affordable health care to all citizens.

The budget also includes provisions for the development of rural areas, with a focus on improving road connectivity, providing clean water, and promoting agricultural initiatives. The government is committed to promoting small-scale industries and supporting entrepreneurs to create jobs and stimulate economic growth.

The government is also focusing on environmental sustainability, with a commitment to reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy sources. The budget includes provisions for the development of a national park and the protection of wildlife.

In summary, the budget for 1960-61 is designed to promote a balanced and sustainable economic growth, focusing on education, health, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability.
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Andhra Pradesh Revenue Department

Sir,

I am directed to submit the following report on the activities undertaken in the Department of Revenue during the financial year 1960-61.

The Department of Revenue is responsible for the collection of revenue, registration of immovable property, and administration of land revenue. The department has also been involved in the maintenance of records and the enforcement of laws related to land tenure.

The department has been working towards improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its services. This has been achieved through various initiatives such as the introduction of online registration services, the use of technology to streamline processes, and the enhancement of customer service.

In order to meet the increasing demands for services, the department has been expanding its facilities and increasing its workforce. This has resulted in a significant increase in revenue collection and a reduction in backlogs.

Looking ahead, the department plans to continue its efforts to improve services and streamline processes. This will require a commitment to innovation and a focus on customer satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Director, Department of Revenue

Andhra Pradesh
8th December 1960

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3rd Five Year Plan 6th sector to include industries such as automobiles, heavy electrical plant and so on [ase]...
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Officials, Non-Officials 50 & deputation 25 lakhs in total.

The Estimates Committee and the various Estimates Committee, Committee, and sub-committees for various purposes such as Education, Health, Public Health, Rural Water Supply, Local Development Works, etc., have been considered. Supply of drinking water to the rural areas has been increased, especially for small irrigation schemes and major, medium irrigation projects. Social Service, Education, Health, etc., are being supported.

50 lakhs for Officials, 25 lakhs for Non-Officials, and 25 lakhs for deputation.

The Estimates Committee has considered the demands for various purposes such as Education, Health, Public Health, Rural Water Supply, Local Development Works, etc. Supply of drinking water to the rural areas has been increased, especially for small irrigation schemes and major, medium irrigation projects. Social Service, Education, Health, etc., are being supported.

50 lakhs for Officials, 25 lakhs for Non-Officials, and 25 lakhs for deputation.
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18.26. In addition to small schemes for the development of local roads, it is proposed to introduce
Local cess at a rate of 50 paisa per head. The cess will be levied on the local levels to
Elementary education and higher education per head. Local cess at a rate of 50 paisa per head will
be levied on the local levels for the purpose of

Amending Bill

Disposal of

decree (for damages)

High Court appeal
"Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy who was talking to pressmen said that if it was found that the agreement was valid, it was not proper to change. Agreements reached once should not be changed every day. He said that whether the agreement was valid or not could be settled in a friendly manner through several ways. The matter could be referred to a third party, the Legal Department of the Government of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court. All what was required, he said, was that the matter should be settled in a friendly way. All the States were the integral part of one country and the waters of the two rivers should be put to beneficial use of all."

Allotment of waters stand % clear and to the 1851 Act stand clear.

Planning Commission stand clear.

Respondent said that the agreement is contempts fund and sub judice. It is pending in the High Court.

Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy said that if it was found that the agreement was valid, it was not proper to change. Agreements reached once should not be changed every day. He said that whether the agreement was valid or not could be settled in a friendly manner through several ways. The matter could be referred to a third party, the Legal Department of the Government of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court. All what was required, he said, was that the matter should be settled in a friendly way. All the States were the integral part of one country and the waters of the two rivers should be put to beneficial use of all."
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Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down? It is not necessary. In side 说话, 在 side 说话。I am satisfied.
That is the way of interpreting it. Whole import is that. This is the total import of the question. Peaceful co-existence, amicable relations, all that he has said it. As a responsible leader of the whole country he has said it. Nothing wrong a, b, c. The Congress party are the majority in this House. There is nothing wrong in it. Do not try to excite anybody.

I prohibit you from raising. Do not do it. I consider it indiscipline if anybody raises a, b, c, d, e, f, g. As a responsible leader we have a right. He has a right to reply on behalf of the Congress party who are the majority in this House. You must also remember that.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not refer to that.
DEMAND No. VII—Other Taxes and Duties
Administration - Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 under
Demand No. VII for Other Taxes and Duties
Administration by Rs. 100
(For considering to enhance education, road and
other cesses.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for
Other Taxes and duties Administration by Rs. 100
(For not stopping the collection of additional
taxation on sugar-cane though production was decreased)

The motions were negatived.

DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and
Miscellaneous - Rs. 4,10,000

Mr Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for
District administration and miscellaneous by Rs. 100
(For not curbing corruption in the administration)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for
District administration and miscellaneous by Rs. 100
(For delaying the papers for a long time.)

Mr Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for
Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
(For not curbing corruption in the administration)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for
Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
(For delaying the papers for a long time.)

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,10,000 for Dist. Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

The motions were negatived.
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DEMAND No. XVII—Education - Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not upgrading the High School at Aragonda, Chittoor District into a Multipurpose High School.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not conducting S.S.L.C examinations of Aragonda High School, Chittoor District in the school building itself.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to open a College at Chittoor.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not including lessons of agriculture in Primary Education syllabus)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not opening a Polytechnic at Chittoor.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not introducing Agricultural marketing as a subject (separate) in the course of B.Sc. (Agri.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100

(For not allowing private people to appear for M.A. or any post graduate degree examinations in any of our Universities in the State.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Govt. to formulate a pattern of education which will employ a majority of the people in self-employed sector.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 for Education by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Govt. to formulate a pattern of education which will employ a majority of the people in self-employed sector.)

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XX—Agriculture - Rs. 300

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not providing the necessary improved seed to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not able to suggest appropriate means to eradicate weeds from the lands in Chittoor District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not supplying required number of sprayers and other agricultural machinery to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Government in controlling the pests.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not supplying enough of manures to the peasants.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not formulating a pattern of loans giving system to give loans to the poor people i.e. tenants etc.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For wasting funds on cooperative farming which is highly unremunerative.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not keeping all Govt. tractors and other machines in good repair so as to lend them to the people at any time.)
The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not keeping at all Govt. tractors and other machines in good repair so as to lend them to the people at any time.)
The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No XXIV—Industries - Rs. 4,50,200

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,50,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(For not keeping at all Govt. tractors and other machines in good repair so as to lend them to the people at any time.)
The motion was negatived.
**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,50,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(to criticise the Government in delaying and discriminating in giving the mine licences which is impeding to industrial growth in Andhra Pradesh)

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., Rs 6,05,100**

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Rs. 100

(To criticise the policy of the Government in giving Rs 500 in Telengana and Rs. 100 in Andhra area for Boya and Dommara for house construction and to press to give the same Rs. 500 in Andhra area also.)

The motion was negatived.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Rs. 100

(The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Rs. 100)

The motion was negatived.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Re. 1

(The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc., by Re. 1.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1

(The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,05,100 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc. by Re. 1

The motions were negatived.

Demand No. XXVII—Civil Works - Rs. 10,40,800

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Re. 100

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,800 for Civil Works by Re. 1

The motions were negatived.

DEMAND No. XXVIII—Electricity - Rs. 1,700

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,700 for Electricity by Re. 1

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Re. 1

(మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం 300 రూపాయలు యెందు నుంచి యెందు నుంచి 301 రూపాయలు)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Re. 1

(మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం 300 రూపాయలు యెందు నుంచి యెందు నుంచి 301 రూపాయలు)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100

(మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం మెర్చ్‌స్‌పెక్కర్ ప్రశ్నాంశం 300 రూపాయలు యెందు నుంచి యెందు నుంచి 190 రూపాయలు)

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. VII—Other Taxes and Duties Administration.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 100 under Demand No. VII—Other Taxes and Duties Administration."

The motion was adopted.
DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4 10,000 under Demand No XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XVII—Education.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand No. XVII—Education.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XIX—Public Health - Rs. 3,00,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 under Demand No. XIX—Public Health".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XX—Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Demand No. XX—Agriculture".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXII—Animal Husbandry - Rs. 500

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry".

The motion was adopted.
DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries:

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,200 under Demand No. XXIV—Industries"

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc.,

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,05,100 under Demand No. XXVI—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes etc.,"

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXVII—Civil Works

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,40,800 under Demand No. XXVII—Civil Works"

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—Electricity

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,700 under Demand No. XXVIII—Electricity"

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXXVI—Local Administration

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,000 under Demand No. XXXVI—Local Administration"

The motion was adopted.
DEMAND No. XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Demand No. XXXIX—Capital outlay on Irrigation”.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XLIV—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,600 under Demand No. XLIV—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XLV—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,400 under Demand No. XLV—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes”.

The motion was adopted.

(The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on Friday, the 9th December, 1960.)