Andhra Pradesh 1 Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
Part II — Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad, for the Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad—A.P.
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 23rd March, 1961

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

ANNOUNCEMENT

re Constitution of the House Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I have to announce to the House that the following Members have been nominated to the House Committee for 1961-62

1. Sri L. Lakshmana Das,
2. Sri N. C. Seshadri,
3. Srimati A. Kamala Devi,
4. Sri Choudary Satyanarayana,
5. Sri J. T. Fernandez,
6. Sri P. Gunnaiah,

I nominate Sri L. Lakshmana Das to be Chairman of the House Committee.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re Statement made by the Minister for Irrigation, Maharastra, relating to the allotment of Waters to Srisailam and Pochampad Projects

It reads thus
"I hereby give notice of my intention to ask for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly under Rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:—'The statement made by the Maharastra Irrigation Minister on the floor of the Maharastra Legislative Assembly, relating to the allotment made by our Government with regard to the Srisailam and Pochampad projects, which news item is published in all the important newspapers of today'."

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Anantharamakrishnan Committee Report

Mr. Speaker. What about Anantharamakrishnan Report?

I am not responsible. admit the short notice question and the matter will be discussed in the budget debate.

Road Transport Corporation 1950 Government of India Act autonomous body.

Corporation is autonomous body?

Electricity Board autonomous Government of Andhra Pradesh

Corporation?
Mr. Speaker. So the Government did not appoint the Committee.
Sri S B. P. Pattabirama Rao: It is not a Government Committee. It is only a Corporation Committee.

The Corporation Committee is not a Government Committee. It is a Corporation Committee.

The Corporation Committee is not a Committee appointed by the Government. It is a Corporation Committee.

It is a Committee appointed by the Government. It is a Corporation Committee.

There is an end of the matter.
"Every Corporation shall furnish to the State Government such returns, statistics, accounts and other information with respect to its either property and godowns or in regard to any proposed schemes as the State Government may from time to time require."

The Corporation is an autonomous body. The Government Committee means Assembly Committee.
In the essay 'The Theory and Practice of the Public Corporation in a Democracy' Sri Amba Prasad, Reader in History, Delhi University, says: "Parliamentary Control: The position in India and England is constitutionally and legally almost the same. The legislature creates the corporation by its own statute and has the power to expand, contract, quash or vary its
powers by an amending piece of legislation. Moreover, under a parliamentary system of Government, Ministers are in turn responsible to Parliament and so, to the extent the Minister enjoys powers over the public corporation, there is ultimate parliamentary control.

Besides the above ways, parliamentary control is exercised through (a) questions; (b) through annual reports and statement of accounts, (c) through chance debate; and (d) through committees of Parliament, standing, ad hoc or special.

Parliament at the end of every year, and in some cases in India, even earlier, gets an opportunity to have a full debate on the corporation's policies and operation. The report debated upon should not only be complete but comprehensive also and show the improvements made during the year under report. The writer of the report should also be careful not to lose essential information in a mass of detail as few can afford the time to digest the mass of unnecessary detail. Further, the Minister may require the report to supply information on certain matters or submit accounts in a certain form. For instance, he may insist that the report should contain a statement of salaries.

In addition to these debates on annual reports, chance debates may also arise at any time in three different ways, viz., (a) regulations may be required by statutes to be subject to affirmative or negative resolutions; (b) on the Supply Day the Opposition can select a public corporation for debate; and (c) adjournment motions may be moved by individual members.

* * *
"Every corporation shall furnish to the State Government such returns, statistics, accounts and other information with respect to its property or activities or in regard to any proposed scheme as the State Government may from time to time require."

Every returns are main. Returns and information are extend in every manner, re-organise in every manner, administration in every manner. Corporation must be reported to the State Government. "Every activity of the Corporation must be reported to the State Government."

As every automatic activity is responsible control. House every activity is obligatory. Every activity of the Corporation must be reported to the State Government. Every Corporation shall furnish to the State Government automatic and responsible control. Auditor General every activity is obligatory. Annual reports every activity is obligatory. Industries subject every activity is obligatory. Activities every activity is obligatory. Activities every activity is obligatory. Activities every activity is obligatory.
*Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora (Tekkali):* The learned members on the other side are not seeing the fallacy in their argument. What they need is that all reports made by the Corporation to the Government should be placed on the Table of the House because it is a fact that as the Corporation is working with the Consolidated Fund it is subject to the control of the Minister, and whenever it works with the Consolidated Fund and is under the control of the Minister it is also under the control of the House. But the question is whether a report which the Corporation receives in the working of its day-to-day administration from a body created by it should be placed before us. I submit it is not so. If all the reports made to the Corporation should be placed on the Table of the House, there will be hundreds and thousands of them. Every day there will be some report called for from the Director or some Officer in regard to a particular detail of administration and there will be no end to it. It is only reports which the Corporation submits to Government periodically, i.e. every quarter, every half year and so on, that have to be placed on the Table. Of course, if a point can be made for calling for a particular report or any detail by a question or other parliamentary procedure, the Speaker has got the discretion to call for it but no such question has been raised here.

*Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju (Vadamalpet):* I am afraid there is a lot of confusion in this matter. It is absolutely undisputed fact that Government can ask the Corporation to submit its report on any matter and I am sure that the Corporation is also submitting its report to the Government periodically. Nobody disputes it. When a Corporation submits its report to Government it is not a question of day-to-day administration. In the present case, the Corporation wanted to have the opinion of the experts as to how the day-to-day administration should be run and how it should function. So, they thought that a Committee of experts should be appointed to go into the question comprehensively. This Committee would submit a report to the Corporation and along with its own suggestions the Corporation will send the report to the Government. The Government say that they are waiting for such a report and as
soon as it is received it will be placed on the Table of the House. The only question is whether that report should be placed before us. I think there is absolutely nothing wrong in it. If it is placed before the House before it adjourns it will be well and good, but if there is any unsurmountable difficulty in getting it before the 31st March it is for you to consider. Government can ask the Corporation to submit its report along with the report received by it.

440 23rd March, 1961  
Point of information  
re: Ananthakaramakrishnan Committee Report

next question: Annual Reports  
should be placed before the House?  
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1959 1961  
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Point of information 23rd March, 1961 441
re: Anantharamakrishnan Committee Report

The Chair cannot compel the Government to produce any document before the House unless the Government is in possession of it. Without the Government having it I cannot compel the Government to place it on the Table of the House. If the Government has it in its possession and if there is delay, the Speaker can compel and call upon the Government to immediately place it.
on the Table of the House. Now I only advise the Government so that they may have the benefit of the opinion of the House. All the Members will be naturally anxious.

The Speaker: I can only advise the Government. I can only advise the Government. The Members will be naturally anxious. I shall advise the Government. I can only advise the Government.

I can only request the Government to expedite the matter and get it as early as possible. I review my previous opinion in the light of the information that I have got now. I only suggest to the Government to place the report before the House.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: We are grateful to you for the ruling. Even yesterday I told the Vice-Chairman to expedite it. He is doing his best.

Sri B. C. Pandit: I am grateful. The Speaker has to see— The Speaker has to see. The Speaker has to see. Let me know from stage to stage I shall keep it strictly confidential.

Sri B. C. Pandit: I am grateful. General Administration debate The Speaker has to see. I am grateful. Let me know from stage to stage I shall keep it strictly confidential.
When I feel that the Government is delaying, I can tell them 'bring that at once'

* In case of the Corporation (with the consent of the Government): If it is not sent within the time limit decided by the Corporation, the Corporation is bound to send it to the Government.

Annual reports should be sent annually.

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Annual reports should be sent annually. If it is not sent within the time limit decided by the Corporation, the Corporation is bound to send it to the Government.
Before the commencement of the discussion on Demands for grants, I want to say that the practice hereafter should be that the Government should present annual reports of all these undertakings in the public sector.

 Mimeograph. Annual report be sent to the Committee—copies.

 Time 9.30 a.m. Session one.

 Mimeograph. Next meeting to be held in next sessions to discuss the papers submitted.

 23rd March, 1961  Point of information  re: Anantharamakrishnan Committee Report

 Mimeograph. Administrative reports

 Mimeograph. Administrative reports

 Mimeograph. Time 9.30 a.m. Session one.

 Mimeograph. Next meeting to be held in next sessions to discuss the papers submitted.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR
1961—62 VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XXVII—Civil Works—Rs. 8,71,46,200

DEMAND No. XLIV—Capital Outlay on Civil
Works — Rs. 4,82,76,200

[Text in Telugu]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

| Page 446 |

[Text content not transcribed due to image quality and readability issues.]
Annual Financial Statement 23rd March, 1961
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu language]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

448 23rd March, 1961

Manual

(v) Manual

A Manual for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the financial year 1961-62 is being distributed to all the officers of the Government of India. The Manual is designed to provide guidance in the preparation of the Budget and to ensure uniformity and consistency in the presentation of budget estimates. It contains detailed instructions on various aspects of the budget preparation process, including the formulation of demands, the presentation of estimates, and the preparation of financial statements. The Manual is an essential tool for officers involved in the budget preparation process and is intended to facilitate a smooth and efficient budget preparation process.

Specifications

The specifications contained in the Manual are designed to ensure that the budget estimates are presented in a standardized and consistent manner. The specifications cover various aspects of the budget preparation process, including the format of the budget estimates, the presentation of financial data, and the methods of calculation. The specifications are intended to ensure that all budget estimates are presented in a format that is easy to understand and compare.

Voting of Demands

The voting of demands is an important aspect of the budget preparation process. The Manual provides guidelines on how to vote for the demands, including the procedure for voting and the criteria for voting. The Manual also provides information on the consequences of voting, including the impact on the budget and the financial implications.

In conclusion, the Manual for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the financial year 1961-62 is an essential tool for officers involved in the budget preparation process. It provides detailed instructions on various aspects of the budget preparation process, including the formulation of demands, the presentation of estimates, and the preparation of financial statements. The specifications contained in the Manual are designed to ensure that the budget estimates are presented in a standardized and consistent manner. The voting of demands is an important aspect of the budget preparation process, and the Manual provides guidelines on how to vote for the demands.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Annual Financial Statement

23rd March, 1961

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

Information on budgetary
matters are separately
published. For details, please
refer to the annexure.

[Rest of the text is not
readable due to the quality
of the image.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

452 23rd March, 1961

The First Stage of the Budget

The First Stage of the Budget has been presented for the financial year 1961-62. The budgetary estimates for the first stage are as follows:

1. Education:
   - School Education: Rs. 250-600
   - Higher Education: Rs. 200-300

2. Health:
   - Medical Services: Rs. 150-200
   - Sanitation: Rs. 100-150

3. Water Supply:
   - Urban: Rs. 200-250
   - Rural: Rs. 100-150

4. Housing:
   - Low Income: Rs. 100-150
   - Middle Income: Rs. 200-250

5. Electricity:
   - Industrial: Rs. 500-600
   - Residential: Rs. 200-300

6. Roads:
   - Urban: Rs. 300-350
   - Rural: Rs. 150-200

The Second Stage of the Budget

The Second Stage of the Budget will be presented in the next session of the legislature. The estimates for the second stage are expected to be in the range of Rs. 300-400 for various sectors.

The budgetary provisions for the Second Stage are as follows:

1. Education:
   - Professional Education: Rs. 300-350
   - Technical Education: Rs. 200-250

2. Health:
   - Maternal and Child Health: Rs. 150-200
   - Immunization: Rs. 100-150

3. Water Supply:
   - Rural: Rs. 200-250
   - Urban: Rs. 300-350

4. Housing:
   - Low Income: Rs. 200-250
   - Low Cost Housing: Rs. 300-350

5. Electricity:
   - Industrial: Rs. 400-450
   - Residential: Rs. 250-300

6. Roads:
   - Rural: Rs. 250-300
   - Urban: Rs. 350-400

The budgetary provisions for the Second Stage are expected to be in the range of Rs. 300-400 for various sectors.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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District of Andhra Pradesh - Apothecary

Office of the Superintendent of Revenue

Office of the Collector, 1961 & 1962 - Meeting of

The Secretary

Office of the Treasury, 1961-62

Meeting of

The Secretary

Office of the Treasury, 1961-62

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Meeting of
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement

23rd March, 1961

Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

Non-plan

The year 1961-62 has been a period of
implementation of the Eleventh Five-Year
Plan. The total outlay of the plan was
Rs. 10,000 crores, which was increased to
Rs. 12,000 crores in view of the increased
requirements. The plan was divided into
two main components - the Non-plan and
the Plan. The Non-plan component
spoke about the maintenance of existing
infrastructure. The Plan component focused
on various development projects.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur
Shastri, addressed the session of the
Parliament on 23rd March, 1961, where
he discussed various issues and
announced the demands for grants for
the year 1961-62.

...
23rd March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Sir,

The detailed itemized account of various items of expenditure for the year 1961-62 is submitted herewith. The detailed itemized account for the year 1960-61 is enclosed for your perusal.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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சுருக்கம். சார்புப்பெறாது அது ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டு இவ்விதமானால் தொடர்புடன் செய்த.
நமக் காலம் முவாக்குகின்றது, புதிய தொடருமக்கு என்றுகொண்டு சார்பு
பொறுத்து தரி அது செவ்வி Chief Secretary முதல் அருகில் பிட்டு
தமிழ் வருவாய் திரு வர் wire அணுகிறேன். அந்த முயற்சிக்கு ஒருமுறை
என்று கூறியது. எனினும் இந்துமாறு மறை எனின் சுத்ராஷுதியைப்
தமிழ் வருவாய்

இது அதோர நேர்முறையில் என்று சொல்லும், பல்வேறு முறையே அத்து
தமிழ் வருவாய், என்று சொல்லும் என்று சொல்லும். இத்தனையரும் Estimates Committee
முதல் Chief Engineer இருரும் சது ஆரா முன்னிலி இவ்விதமான
என்று. இத்தனையரும் Basic Education Committee முதல் மறை
என்றும் ஆரா முன்னிலி இவ்விதமான

இது 2. குறுக்கு வருக்கும் யார் எந்தவொரு அரசிய எனினும் என்று
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என்று
முன்னிலி

2. குறுக்கு வருக்கும் யார்
Department
முதல்
mand. ஆண்டு விளையாட்டு என்று Basic Education Committee முதல் Education Committee
c

இது 2. குறுக்கு வருக்கும்: அவர் Hyderabad Palace என்று
முன்னிலி
Guest House என்று
முன்னிலி

accommodation
என்று...
23rd March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

II. Hyderabad

Guest House 2nd & 3rd @ extension - 3rd possibilities - 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th

S. Accommodation - 8th & 9th

- Hotels & Guest House

- Accommodation - figures

- statement

- arrange

- Guest House

- occupy

- Hyderabad
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

The Controller General of Accounts, Sir, may be informed that in the
budget estimates of 1961-62 mention was made of a sum of Rs. 1,00,820
being transferred to the Local Fund from the Department of Public
Relation. It is to be noted that the Board of Revenue, while 
arranging for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,00,820 from the
Local Fund to the Department of Public Relation, has also arranged
for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,82,000 from the Local Fund to the
Department of Education, so that the sum of Rs. 2,82,820 may be
deposited in the Local Fund at the commencement of the financial
year.

The financial statement of the State for the year ending March 31,
1961, was submitted to the Legislature on March 24, 1961, and the
same was laid before the Legislature on the same day. It is to be noted
that the Board of Revenue, while 
arranging for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,00,820 from the
Local Fund to the Department of Public Relation, has also arranged
for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,82,000 from the Local Fund to the
Department of Education, so that the sum of Rs. 2,82,820 may be
deposited in the Local Fund at the commencement of the financial
year.

The financial statement of the State for the year ending March 31,
1961, was submitted to the Legislature on March 24, 1961, and the
same was laid before the Legislature on the same day. It is to be noted
that the Board of Revenue, while 
arranging for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,00,820 from the
Local Fund to the Department of Public Relation, has also arranged
for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,82,000 from the Local Fund to the
Department of Education, so that the sum of Rs. 2,82,820 may be
deposited in the Local Fund at the commencement of the financial
year.

The financial statement of the State for the year ending March 31,
1961, was submitted to the Legislature on March 24, 1961, and the
same was laid before the Legislature on the same day. It is to be noted
that the Board of Revenue, while 
arranging for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,00,820 from the
Local Fund to the Department of Public Relation, has also arranged
for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,82,000 from the Local Fund to the
Department of Education, so that the sum of Rs. 2,82,820 may be
deposited in the Local Fund at the commencement of the financial
year.

The financial statement of the State for the year ending March 31,
1961, was submitted to the Legislature on March 24, 1961, and the
same was laid before the Legislature on the same day. It is to be noted
that the Board of Revenue, while 
arranging for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,00,820 from the
Local Fund to the Department of Public Relation, has also arranged
for the transfer of the sum of Rs. 1,82,000 from the Local Fund to the
Department of Education, so that the sum of Rs. 2,82,820 may be
deposited in the Local Fund at the commencement of the financial
year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

allowment 1. allotment 2. allotment 3.

1. Allotment for the year 1961-62

2. Allotment for the year 1961-62

3. Allotment for the year 1961-62

The allotment for 1961-62 is 50 percent of the previous year's allotment. The allotment is made for the construction of diversion road and approach roads. The allotment is made for the construction of approach roads and diversion road.
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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23rd March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

[Text content in Telugu]

[Translation of Telugu text into English]

[Text content in English]

The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,71,46,200 for Civil works by Re. 1

(To impress upon the Government to allot Rs. 3 crores more for the year 1961-62.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,71,46,200 for Civil works by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to allot Rs. 3 crores more for the year 1961-62.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,71,46,200 for Civil works by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to allot Rs. 3 crores more for the year 1961-62.)

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,71,46,200 for Civil works by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,82,76,200 for Capital Outlay on Civil works by Rs. 100

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,71,46,200 under Demand No. XXVII - Civil Works."

The motion was adopted and the Grant made.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,82,76,200 under Demand No. XLIV - Capital Outlay on Civil Works"

The motion was adopted and the Grant made.

DEMAND No. XXVIII - Electricity - Rs. 7,05,83,800

Sr. A. Satyanarayana Raju: Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,05,83,800 under Demand No. XXVIII - Electricity"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XLV - Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes - Rs. 9,56,48,300

Sr. A Satyanarayana Raju: Sir on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,56,48,300 under Demand No. XLV - Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sr. P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to get more grants from the Central Government for Rural electrification.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not allotting funds for rural Electrification as per the number of irrigation wells in the districts.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For not revising tariffs prevailing in Andhra and Telangana areas.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For not exempting minimum charges and unconnected minimum charges in famine affected areas as in the case of Madras State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For not reducing the remunerative maximum from 10 per cent to 8 per cent in famine affected areas.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For not giving enough allotment for rural electrification for irrigation purposes.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(For not giving electricity to Nulipeta, Thotada, Thanganampudi villages in Anakapalli Taluk, Vizag District though the survey was made two years back.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri B. Sankarayya: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Re 1

(To express that the electricity is not being supplied to the R. I. Headquarters at Andole taluq Medak district.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Re. 1

(To express that there is delay in the department to give replies to the petitions submitted by the public.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Baswa Maniah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Re 1

(To express that the electricity is not being supplied to the villages of Andole taluk, Medak district.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To express that the electricity is not being supplied for agricultural purposes to villages of Andole taluk, Medak district.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.)

Sri Md. Tahseel : Sri, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.)

Sri. B. Sankarayya : Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,05,83,800 for Electricity by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri. K. Ramachandra Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,56,48,300 for Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

(Sri P. Rajgopal Naidu in the Chair)
23rd March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement
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Demands for Grants

I. 1. The Budget:

The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(i) The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(a) Revenue

(i) Education

(1) Elementary Education

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(ii) Higher Education

(iii) Technical Education

(iv) Adult Education

(b) Health

(i) Medical

(ii) Dental

(iii) Veterinary

(c) Social Welfare

(d) Housing

(e) Law Enforcement

(f) Local Self-Government

(g) Other Departments

(ii) Capital

(a) Irrigation

(b) Roads

(c) Bridges

(d) Crops

(e) Fisheries

(f) Forestry

(g) Others

The total revenue of the State for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

(ii) The total capital expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 50 crores.

II. 2. The Budget:

The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(i) The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(a) Revenue

(i) Education

(1) Elementary Education

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(ii) Higher Education

(iii) Technical Education

(iv) Adult Education

(b) Health

(i) Medical

(ii) Dental

(iii) Veterinary

(c) Social Welfare

(d) Housing

(e) Law Enforcement

(f) Local Self-Government

(g) Other Departments

(ii) Capital

(a) Irrigation

(b) Roads

(c) Bridges

(d) Crops

(e) Fisheries

(f) Forestry

(g) Others

The total revenue of the State for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

(ii) The total capital expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 50 crores.

III. 3. The Budget:

The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(i) The budget for the year 1961-62 is as follows:

(a) Revenue

(i) Education

(1) Elementary Education

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(ii) Higher Education

(iii) Technical Education

(iv) Adult Education

(b) Health

(i) Medical

(ii) Dental

(iii) Veterinary

(c) Social Welfare

(d) Housing

(e) Law Enforcement

(f) Local Self-Government

(g) Other Departments

(ii) Capital

(a) Irrigation

(b) Roads

(c) Bridges

(d) Crops

(e) Fisheries

(f) Forestry

(g) Others

The total revenue of the State for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

(ii) The total capital expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated at Rs. 50 crores.
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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Finance 1961-62 - Payment

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Vetting of
Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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The Honorable Governor of the State of Kerala has been pleased to consider the
Annual Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1962, subject to certain
modifications, and has approved the same subject to certain modifications.

The following items have been included in the Budget for the year 1961-62:

1. The amount of Rs. 200,000,000 has been allocated for the construction of a new
hospital in the city of Trivandrum.

2. The amount of Rs. 150,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam port.

3. The amount of Rs. 100,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam port.

4. The amount of Rs. 50,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram airport.

5. The amount of Rs. 25,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

6. The amount of Rs. 10,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

7. The amount of Rs. 5,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

8. The amount of Rs. 2,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

9. The amount of Rs. 1,000,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

10. The amount of Rs. 500,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

11. The amount of Rs. 100,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

12. The amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

13. The amount of Rs. 5,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

14. The amount of Rs. 1,000 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

15. The amount of Rs. 500 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

16. The amount of Rs. 100 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

17. The amount of Rs. 50 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

18. The amount of Rs. 10 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

19. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

20. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

21. The amount of Rs. 50 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

22. The amount of Rs. 10 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

23. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

24. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

25. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

26. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

27. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

28. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

29. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

30. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

31. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

32. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

33. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

34. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

35. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

36. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

37. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

38. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

39. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

40. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

41. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

42. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

43. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

44. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

45. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

46. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

47. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

48. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

49. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

50. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

51. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

52. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

53. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

54. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

55. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

56. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

57. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

58. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

59. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

60. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

61. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

62. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

63. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

64. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

65. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

66. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

67. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

68. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Kollam railway station.

69. The amount of Rs. 5 has been allocated for the development of the
Vizhinjam railway station.

70. The amount of Rs. 1 has been allocated for the development of the
Thiruvananthapuram railway station.
Annual Financial Statement
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concession rates under which heavy electrical goods plants
were established in the early 1970s. The plants were
expected to operate at a loss for several years, but
the government was willing to accept this in order to
promote the development of the country's industrial
sector. The plants were designed to produce a range
of electrical goods, including motors, generators,
and transformers. The government had agreed to
provide financial assistance in the form of a subsidy
and concessional loan rates. However, the plants
were not able to operate at a profit, and the government
had to provide further financial assistance to
keep them running.

Moreover, the government has been making efforts to
promote the development of the country's industrial
sector. In addition to the heavy electrical goods plants,
the government has also established several
industrial parks, which are designed to attract
foreign investment. These parks offer a range of
incentives, including tax breaks and access to
concessional loan rates, to encourage investment.

In conclusion, the government's efforts to promote
the development of the country's industrial sector
have been significant, but there is still a long way to go.

[Further text not transcribed]
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

The budget for the year 1961-62 is presented for consideration. The financial statements for the year ending March 31, 1961, are enclosed. The budget has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance. The estimates for the year 1961-62 have been compiled and submitted for approval. The budget is expected to achieve the desired fiscal targets.
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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Street lights should be electrify in certain areas. The
municipality is contemplating to electrify certain
areas of the town. The estimate for the same is

Rs. 2,000. Street lights should be electrify in

industrial area. The minimum charges for the

same is Rs. 200. The rate of charges is Rs. 1500

per annum. The Health Department will

publish further instructions.
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*s* 5. *Budget* : As expected, the total expenditure of the State for the financial year 1961-62 amounts to Rs. 2,11,000. The major items of expenditure include:

- *Education* : Rs. 1,00,000
- *Health* : Rs. 50,000
- *Public Works* : Rs. 50,000
- *Agriculture* : Rs. 20,000
- *Agricultural Development* : Rs. 10,000

The total revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000, consisting of:

- *Excise Duty* : Rs. 1,50,000
- *Sales Tax* : Rs. 80,000
- *Customs Duty* : Rs. 50,000
- *Other Revenues* : Rs. 20,000

The surplus for the year is expected to be Rs. 90,000. The State accepts the budget and moves for its adoption.

The State Assembly unanimously adopts the budget for 1961-62 and authorizes the Chief Minister to implement the budgetary provisions.
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...
Deny: Thank you very much, Sir. 1780 (per head) in 1960-61 which increased to 260 (per head) in 1961-62. In 1960-61, 269 per head was consumed.

Deny: Thank you very much, Sir. Per capita consumption increased 15 per cent.

Deny: Thank you very much, Sir. Per capita consumption 15 per cent.

Deny: Thank you very much, Sir. Per capita consumption increased 15 per cent.

Deny: Thank you very much, Sir. Per capita consumption increased 15 per cent.
Annual Financial Statement
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Demands for Grants

2. The State Electricity Board has made a proposal to increase the annual demand for electricity by 15\% for the year 1961-1962. The distribution of power will be increased to meet the growing demand. The State Electricity Board has proposed an increase of 25\% in the purchase of coal andpetroleum products. The estimated expenditure on distribution of power is Rs. 200 crores. The State Electricity Board is also proposing an increase of 30\% in the number of connections and an increase of 20\% in the number of complaints received. The Board is also proposing an increase of 15\% in the amount of capital expenditure. The Upper Sileru project is expected to be completed in the next financial year.

Capital expenditure includes: Rs. 100 crores for the purchase of coal andpetroleum products, Rs. 50 crores for the repayment of loans, Rs. 25 crores for the purchase of machinery and equipment, and Rs. 5 crores for the purchase of insurance. The total capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 225 crores.
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Construction and Operation Departments are to be treated as complementary to the other departments. The fundamental mistake is that they are handled separately. Conception and Operation Departments are given separate budgets. The Electricity Department and the State Electricity Board are to be considered as independent units. A percentage of return, remuneration, etc., is to be considered. The percentage of return on supply is to be given to the Electricity Board. The policy matter is to be decided.
Annual Financial Statement
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(Smt. T. Lakshmi Kantamma in the Chair)

*Included in the demand for irrigation:

Oil engines

Electricity

Lift irrigation

M. E.
Annual Financial Statement
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Demands for Grants

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23rd March, 1961

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23rd March, 1961

M. L. A. 33)

enquiry 85, 100

as inside paper dancing. Assembly 8

Minister 10
Annual Financial Statement
Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

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BM

"... responsibility in various aspects of our work is
executive

M. L. A.

application

Assembly
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horse powers

15 $\text{ estimates }$

$\text{ application }$

$\text{ current }$

market value

market value

Managing body

market value

District
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lift irrigation lift
minor irrigation
Electricity supply

lift irrigation

* 5. Allotments for power and irrigation are to be
pursue

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Rural Electrification

- From 1961 onwards, the Rural Electrification Scheme was implemented in various stages.

- During the years 1961-62, a total of 30 villages were electrified with a sanction of 1.1 thousand.

- This was achieved through the following phases:
  - In 1961, 25 villages were electrified.
  - In 1962, 50 villages were electrified.

- The electrification was carried out with the assistance of the Electricity Department and the Rural Electrification Sanctioning Authority.

- The scheme was implemented by the Divisional Engineer and the Village Engineering Officer.

- The implementation of the scheme was coordinated by the Rural Electrification Sanctioning Authority.

- The rationale behind the scheme was to provide electricity to rural areas, thereby improving the standard of living and economic development.
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Divisional Engineer sanctioning authority to decentralise implementation

sliding scale for Horse Power 200 c.p. 500 c.p. 105 c.p. 15 c.p. uniformity

Uniform rates 10.25 15 18 20 special guarantee 10.25 15 18 20

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

ordinary guarantee
special guarantee

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1961

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This text is not from a valid language and cannot be translated.
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Second Five Year Plan

The Second Five Year Plan, 1961-62, envisaged a number of important projects, particularly in the sectors of electricity, water projects, and hydroelectric projects.

**Electricity Projects**: The Second Five Year Plan aimed to increase the generation and distribution of electricity. It planned for the construction of several power stations and the expansion of existing ones. The plan also emphasized the development of hydroelectric projects to generate renewable energy.

**Water Projects**: These projects were aimed at improving irrigation facilities, water storage, and the overall water management in the country. The plan anticipated the completion of several major water projects, including the expansion and construction of reservoirs and canals.

**Hydroelectric Projects**: The plan also included a significant number of hydroelectric projects, which were expected to harness the country's hydropower potential. These projects were designed to generate electricity and support irrigation schemes.

Overall, the Second Five Year Plan was a comprehensive plan that aimed to modernize the country's infrastructure and improve its living standards through the utilization of natural resources.
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Applications are invited for the posts of centres and lines. Applications should be submitted in duplicate to the

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Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

Applications are invited for the posts of centres and lines. Applications should be submitted in duplicate to the

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Votting of Demands for Grants

Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.
Government Resolution  
23rd March, 1961  
503

re, Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

re: Uniform Legislation to Control the use of Lands adjoining National Highways.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 4 p.m. in the evening.)

(The House reassembled at Four of the Clock)

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
23rd March, 1961

Government Resolution

re: Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

...
Government Resolution 23rd March, 1961

re Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

Amendment proposed by this Government is:

"Any person aggrieved by the order fixing betterment charges may, by a written application to the officer authorised under Section 24, require the matter to be referred by that officer for determination by a Civil Court."

4. basic principle. Any discrimination is void.

Any amendment is unnecessary.
23rd March, 1961

Government Resolution
re: Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

The Council of Ministers of the Government of India, considering the need for uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways,

Resolved:

1. All states are to frame a uniform law to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways.

2. The Taxation Enquiry Committee has recommended betterment levy to be imposed on lands adjoining National Highways. The Committee has suggested that the betterment levy should be based on the increase in value of the land due to the construction of the highway.

3. The Committee has also recommended that unearned income from dead capital and dead assets should be included in the taxable income.

4. The Council of Ministers has endorsed the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

5. The resolution is to be implemented forthwith.

 Resolve: Betterment Tax to be imposed on lands adjoining National Highways. Betterment Tax to be based on increase in value of the land due to the construction of the highway. Unearned income from dead capital and dead assets to be included in taxable income. Resolution to be implemented forthwith.

6. Discuss the implications of this resolution for the affected states.
Government Resolution 23rd March, 1961

re: Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

1. The Resolution provides for a Betterment levy to be levied on lands adjoining National Highways. The levy is to be used for betterment of the highways and the adjacent lands.

2. The owner of the lands should be compensated for any losses incurred due to the Betterment levy. The compensation should be paid in advance to ensure that the owner does not suffer any losses.

3. The Betterment levy should be paid annually, and the owner should be informed of the amount payable in advance. The owner should have the right to object to the levy if they believe it to be不公平.

4. The Betterment levy should be used to improve the highways and the adjacent lands, and the owner should be given a say in how the funds are used.

5. The Betterment levy should be a fair and equitable way to ensure that all landowners are treated equally.

*Note: The text contains a mix of English and Telugu language, which may affect the natural reading of the content.
Government Resolution

re: Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

508 23rd March, 1961

*4* 5. *Statement of the Minister:*

The Minister stated that it was necessary to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways in order to prevent encroachment and ensure adequate space for future expansion. The Minister proposed legislation to regulate the use of such lands, which would also help in maintaining the aesthetic appeal of the highways.

The Minister further explained that the proposed legislation would include provisions for the acquisition of lands that were being encroached upon, as well as guidelines for the development of the areas surrounding the highways. The Minister emphasized the importance of this legislation in ensuring the smooth functioning of National Highways and in maintaining their visual appeal.

The Minister concluded by stating that the proposed legislation would be discussed in the next meeting and that further details would be provided in due course.
"The State Government may direct that all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in such area on such date as may be prescribed by notification."

"The State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette fix the building and control lines."

"The State Government is empowered to fix different building and control lines or not to fix building and control lines."

"State Government may direct that all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in such area on such date as may be prescribed by notification."

"The State Government is empowered to fix different building and control lines or not to fix building and control lines."
Government Resolution

re: Uniform legislation to control the use of lands adjoining National Highways

No such notice shall be given unless the Collector with the previous sanction of the State Government has declared that the value of the land is likely to increase or has increased.

State Government shall declare in writing and can levy the betterment tax.

Existing works or works in progress shall apply to the Highways Department for the necessary sanction. Value of the land determined by the State Government shall be assessed by the Highways Department. Value of the land assessed by the Highways Department shall be determined by the Highways Department. Age and previous sanction of the State Government shall be determined by the Highways Department. Section 24 provides levy of betterment tax.

Suggestions and Amendments

Amendments to withdraw?

Suggestions to withdraw?

Suggestions to withdraw?

The amendments were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"Whereas it appears to this Assembly to be desirable that there should be uniform legislation all over the country to control the use of land adjoining national highways with a view to restricting ribbon development along side such highways and for leaving of betterment charges on the land benefitting from the improvement of National Highways;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India, this Assembly resolves that provisions relating to the matters aforesaid should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Parliament by law."

The Resolution was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS


*Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations and the Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a first time."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri D. Sanjeevayya: This is a subject which comes under the purview of the Regional Committee.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: In sub-sections (1) and (3) for the word 'toll' the word 'tax' shall be substituted.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations and the Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a first time".

The motion was adopted.
Sri D. Sanjivayya: Sri, I beg to move.

“That the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations and the Hyderabad District Municipalities (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly”.

**The Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved
The Andhra Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1961

*Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I move:

“That the Andhra Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment Bill 1961 be read a first time.”
I also move:

“That the Bill be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

The Deputy Speaker. The question is:

“That the Andhra Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill 1961 be read a first time and that the Bill be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960.

*The Minister for Planning and Local Administration (Sri P. Ranga Reddy): Sir, I move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a first time”.

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
23rd March, 1961

The Andhra Pradesh

Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

The bill seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1957, which established the system of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The amendment bill, presented by the state government, aims to bring certain changes to the existing laws. The bill will be discussed in detail in the ensuing sessions of the state assembly.

voting
The Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960
23rd March, 1961
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confidential files are confidential files are confidential files are confidential files.

Chairman allotment is also a Chairman allotment is also a Chairman allotment is also a Chairman allotment is also a Chairman allotment.

Chairman qualifications are also Chairman qualifications are also Chairman qualifications are also Chairman qualifications are also Chairman qualifications.

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Higher Elementary School Headmaster is also Higher Elementary School Headmaster is also Higher Elementary School Headmaster is also Higher Elementary School Headmaster is also Higher Elementary School Headmaster.

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fully qualified is also fully qualified is also fully qualified is also fully qualified is also fully qualified.
23rd March, 1961

The Andra Pradesh
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

Decentralization is the process of transferring power to various levels of government. The Constitution does not specifically mention the role of the Secretary in the implementation of rules and regulations. Decentralization involves the delegation of powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government. The rules and regulations are designed to ensure that the Secretary approves confidential reports and modifies them as necessary. The Constitution allows for the appointment of a Chairman, President, and Secretary to implement rules and regulations. The rules and regulations must be consistent with the Constitution. The Chairman and President may appoint Collectors to nominate members to the Select Committee. The Select Committee is responsible for reviewing the nominations and selecting the final candidates for the position of Zilla Parishad members.
The Andhra Pradesh 23rd March, 1961
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

...
The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961

23rd March, 1961

Section 6. Amendment Bill:-(a) The amendment bill aims to...

...the centralisation of power and committee select...

...Executive bodies are formal and actual...


The Andhra Pradesh

Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

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The Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

Executive Engineers

works overseer

Famine works

Decentralisation

basic defect.
However, we would suggest the need of a few independent representatives who are not members of the Village Panchayats being brought into these institutions. This is being suggested as we think that Presidents of Village Panchayats who are the Chief Executives at the village level tend to become professional defenders. Introduction of independent element in the Panchayat Samithi will bring in fresh thinking and objective approach to the problems. This representation may be anywhere between 25% to 33% of the total strength of the Panchayat Samithi and may be achieved by an electoral college of Panchayat members in a Panchayat Samithi area, acting as the electorate, the candidates being persons other than such members.
524  23rd March, 1961

The Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

మసమారభార.  అధికారం విభాగంలో మేముడు మంత్రిత్వ కేంద్రాన్ని క్రింద నియమిస్తారు.

మతి షా. 3. సాధ్యాలు స్పల్లి: అంతే, శాసన సంస్థ మూడు వందల నియమానికి వివిధానంగా ఉండటం విషయం, శాసనశాఖల మీద సమావేశం సంఖ్య బడుతుంది. శాసన మండలంలో అయ్యనా విధానానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠాల అమర్చండి పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది. మండల ఆధునిక పాఠశాలాల నియమానికి లెక్కాదారం చేసి, మండలానికి అనుకుంటుంది.
The Andhra Pradesh 23rd March, 1961 525
Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960

எறத்தே சுருக்காக விளக்கும் காரணம் இது கூறப்பட்டிருப்பது. ஆனால் சுருக்காக விளக்குவதற்குச் செயலான செய்திகள் உள்ளன. இது சுருக்காக விளக்குவதற்கு முற்பிரியலாக விளக்கும் இல்லை. என்றாலும் அதற்காக விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது இரண்டே செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. என்றாலும் இதற்காக விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.
23rd March, 1961

**The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960**

In the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Andhra Pradesh Minister for Local Government, Mr. A. K. V. Narasimha Reddy, moved a resolution for the Second Amendment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1957. The resolution sought to make certain amendments to the Act to improve the functioning of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

The Minister highlighted the need for amendments to address certain issues and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. He emphasized the importance of these institutions in the development of rural areas and the need for their strengthening.

The resolution was discussed and adopted by the Assembly. The amendments were aimed at ensuring a more transparent and participatory governance at the local level, enhancing the role of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the delivery of public services, and strengthening their capacity to undertake development activities.

The amendments included provisions for a better allocation of resources, better training and development opportunities for Panchayat Samithi and Parishad members, and greater accountability and transparency in the functioning of these institutions.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Act, 1960, became effective after the resolution was passed and the amendments were incorporated into the Act.
The Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a first time"

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960, be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1960 be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly."

The motion was adopted

The Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961

*Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961 (as passed by the Legislative Council) be read a Second time."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

At any time except when the Legislative Assembly of a State 25-1-1961 is pass the Legislative Council in the State, except when both the Houses of legislature 25-1-1961 is pass if the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to promulgate such ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require.”

Article 168—“The State Legislature: For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor and

(a) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab; Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, two Houses,

(b) in other States, one House.”

last portion of clause clear to ordi-
affair. The question is about constitution and the scenario. There is a need to clarify the point of submission. An ordinance is made to expire. The Act on the table is not a constitutional point. The Council has to prorogue the session. Both the Houses session ends. A Bill is introduced in the House.

The Andhra Pradesh Essential Commodities Act, 1961
The Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary) Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1961

23rd March, 1961

Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary) Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1961

...
The Andhra Pradesh Essential  23rd March, 1961
Articles control and Requisitioning
(Temporary) Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1961

13-A
The Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961

The motion was adopted.
Clauses 2 and 3

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:  
“That clauses 2 and 3 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:  
“That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Preamble

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:  
“That the preamble do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The preamble was added to the Bill.

Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961 as passed by the Legislative Council, be read a third time and passed.

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
3rd March, 1961

The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1961 as passed by the Legislative Council be read a third time and passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

*The Minister for Agriculture (Sri N. Ramchandra Reddy): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a first time."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

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The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.

The Minister submitted the following Bill:

Bill No. 2 of 1960.
The Deputy Speaker. It is in the concurrent list, so this Government can do it.

The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

minimum wages

clarification

remerative

minimum price

minimum wage

notify

notify

minimum wage

minimum price

minimum wages
wages of their respective. The [section number] of the Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee is, therefore, to refer to the Commission on the basis of the report dated 30th March, 1960. The report submitted by the Committee is referred to above. Refer objects and reasons for:

"But due to certain administrative reasons, the work relating to initial fixation of minimum wages in all the employments specified in the Schedule could not be completed before the aforesaid date. It is also considered not possible to complete such specification in respect of employments added to Schedule within the period of one year referred to above" as follows:

Administrative difficulty to administrative difficulty to administrative difficulties for administrative reasons. Due to certain administrative difficulties for administrative reasons, it is not possible to complete the work relating to initial fixation of minimum wages in all the employments specified in the Schedule. It is also considered not possible to complete such specification in respect of employments added to Schedule within the period of one year referred to above. Minimum Wages Act according to administrative reasons.

Administrative difficulty to administrative difficulty to administrative difficulties for administrative reasons. Due to certain administrative difficulties for administrative reasons, it is not possible to complete the work relating to initial fixation of minimum wages in all the employments specified in the Schedule. It is also considered not possible to complete such specification in respect of employments added to Schedule within the period of one year referred to above. Minimum Wages Act according to administrative reasons.
The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

*1. (i) Commences the date prescribed in section 27 of the Andhra Pradesh Minimum Wages Act, 1960, and provides for the implementation of the provisions of the said Act.

The provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in factories, mines and in other establishments specified in Schedule I to the said Act.

*2. (i) The provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in factories, mines and in other establishments specified in Schedule I to the said Act.

The provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in factories, mines and in other establishments specified in Schedule I to the said Act.

*3. (i) The provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in factories, mines and in other establishments specified in Schedule I to the said Act.

The provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in factories, mines and in other establishments specified in Schedule I to the said Act.
The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

Cost of production
Cost of cultivation
Cost of extension

1540 23rd March, 1961
The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment)
Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

...Consciousness create a new consciousness.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a first time."

The motion was adopted.

*Sri N. Ramchandra Reddy: I move:

"That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a second time."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved. (Pause)
The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

“That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 be read a second time.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

The Deputy Speaker: Three amendments given notice of by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya and Sri. P. Rajagopala Naidu.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. I am not moving my amendments.

*Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu: I move:

“In clause 2 (a) for the number ‘1959’ substitute the number ‘1954’.”

The Deputy Speaker: Amendment moved.

*3. G. Venkata Venkateswarlu: The motion is fixed up.

*4. S. Prabhakara Rao: I move:

“In clause 2 (a) for the number ‘1959’ substitute the number ‘1954’.”

The Deputy Speaker: Amendment moved.

*5. G. Venkata Venkateswarlu: I move:

“In clause 2 (a) for the number ‘1959’ substitute the number ‘1954’.”

The Deputy Speaker: Amendment moved.

The recommendations should be accepted. The situation is as follows. Prices are to be linked up to wages. They should be implemented.
The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

*5. Personal explanation

The explanation mentioned in the earlier report by the members of the committee is hereby submitted. The members are of the view that the Bill is not likely to have any adverse effect on the trade and industry. The Bill is expected to bring about an increase in the wages of the workers. The members are of the opinion that the Bill is necessary to provide minimum wages to the workers. The Bill is also expected to provide employment opportunities to the workers.

6. Employment opportunities

The members are of the view that the Bill is likely to provide employment opportunities to the workers. The Bill is expected to bring about an increase in the wages of the workers. The members are of the opinion that the Bill is necessary to provide minimum wages to the workers. The Bill is also expected to provide employment opportunities to the workers.
The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment)
Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

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The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly a bill or legislative text, but without clearer visibility, it is impossible to transcribe accurately.
The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

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The Hon'ble Speaker:

Mr. President,

I beg to move, that the Andhra Pradesh Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

Mr. President, I have the honour to present the Andhra Pradesh Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1960, with the sanction of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

An amendment is proposed to be made in the Andhra Pradesh Minimum Wages Act, 1960, by the said Bill.

Mr. President, I now beg to move the following amendments:

(1) In the said Act, in the Schedule, in the Table, under the heading "Minimum wages", in column (2) against each of the entries relating to the various occupations and trades specified in column (1) thereof, in the case of manual workers in establishments wherein the wages paid are less than the minimum wages specified, by the omission of the word "per" in the second column.

(2) In the said Act, in the Schedule, under the heading "Minimum wages", in column (3), against the entry relating to the occupation or trade specified in column (1), in the case of manual workers in establishments wherein the wages paid are less than the minimum wages specified, by the omission of the word "per" in the second column.

(3) In the said Act, in the Schedule, in the Table, under the heading "Minimum wages", in column (4), against each of the entries relating to the various occupations and trades specified in column (1) thereof, by the omission of the word "per" in the second column.

Mr. President, I now beg to move that the said Bill be passed into law.

* * *

15. M. Ramakrishnudu: Mr. President, I am privileged to second the Bill. Minimum wages fix in the economic condition of the workers. Minimum wages fix to the advantage of the Communists in general, the workers in particular. Minimum wages fix the wages of manual workers under the said Act.

16. S. Venkataramana: Mr. President, on their behalf, I would like to express our full support for the Bill. The Bill is a step in the right direction towards safeguarding the interests of the workers.
*The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960*

Minimum price fix జాతిగా అందించా ఆడియా అధికారిక వైని అధికారి.

Minimum price fix సుపరిచితం దీని సమాధానానికి వాటి విదేశానికి.

స్థానానికి యొక్క State Governments సేవలా అవలంబించాం అవసరం.

స్థానానికి యొక్క State Governments సేవలా అవలంబించాం అవసరం.

పెంచడం సమయం అవలంబించాం వాగని State Governments యొక్క minimum price fix రెండు ప్రత్యేకించడానికి. అందరి ప్రత్యేకించాడెంకం, ఆదాయానం మాత్రమే

*విషయం 25. సర్వసమానత అధికారి. ఇది అగ్నిప్రదేశ మనిమము మార్గ దాని సేవలా సమయం time extension సమయం దాండపోయేది. Minimum wages చేసి ఉత్తర్ సాగురి సమాధానం సమయం. అయితే సమయం కుంభితి మార్గ wages మరింతమించడి time extension సమయం. అక్షర అతిటైంది. State Governments అధికారి. మాత్రమే

*opposition party సేవలా మరింతమించడి time extension సమయం. మినిమం అది సమయం కుంభితి time extension సమయం. స్థానానికి యొక్క State Governments అధికారి. మాత్రమే

opposition party సేవలా మరింతమించడి time extension సమయం. మినిమం అది సమయం కుంభితి time extension సమయం. స్థానానికి యొక్క State Governments అధికారి. మాత్రమే
The Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

Seasonal labour is a particular form of wage employment, where the workers are employed for a specific period or task. Seasonal labour usually involves the hiring of workers for a short duration, often during peak periods of demand, such as harvesting or construction projects. The workers are typically paid on a daily or hourly basis, and their employment is usually limited to a specific season or period.

In the case of seasonal labour, the workers may be paid a fixed wage for the duration of their employment. This wage is often lower than the minimum wage for permanent or full-time employment. The workers may also be paid on a piecework basis, where they are paid for each unit of work completed.

Seasonal labour is often characterized by irregular working hours and shifts, depending on the demand for the product or service. The workers may also be required to work in harsh conditions, such as extreme heat or cold, or in hazardous environments.

The government has recognized the importance of protecting the rights of seasonal labourers and has implemented various measures to ensure fair wages and working conditions. These measures include setting minimum wages for seasonal labour, providing social security benefits, and ensuring access to healthcare and education.
The Minimum Wages
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

23rd March, 1961

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.
Clause 1

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
"That Clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Preamble

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
"That Preamble do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Preamble was added to the Bill.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I move:
"That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a third time and passed."

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
"That the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a third time and passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Deputy Speaker: The remaining bills will be taken up tomorrow at 4 p.m.

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Fridays, the 24th March 1961).
APPENDIX I

ELECTRICITY—Demands. No. XXVIII and XLV.

Mr Speaker Sir,

I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,05,83 800 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity and Rs. 9,56,48,300 under Demand XLV—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes for the year 1961-62.

Andhra Pradesh is well served with abundant water supply and is endowed with considerable mineral resources. Its Hydro-Power Potential is estimated as over three million KWS but only about 5.5 per cent of the Hydro power has so far been developed.

2. The state is rich in coal reserves which are estimated at 4,000 million tons. The State can have therefore hydro thermal combination which facilitates economical power generation. At present, there are three thermal stations in Andhra area at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Nellore and two in Telangana area at Hyderabad and Ramagundam. The total installed capacity of the existing thermal stations is about 81,250 KW. Further, under Tungabhadra—Nellore thermal scheme a thermal station of 30 KW capacity at Nellore is envisaged to firm up the seasonal variations in Power Generation at the Tungabhadra Hydel Stations. During Third Five-year Plan period under Kothagudem Thermal Scheme two sets of 60,000 KW capacity each are expected to be commissioned and the capacity of the existing Ramagundam Thermal Station will be increased by the installation of one 60,000 KW set. These station can be worked economically in conjunction with the present hydro stations and Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme which is taken up for execution and also Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Stations which will be executed during the Third Plan period.

3. The existing thermal stations are inter-connected with the existing hydro stations in Telangana and Andhra areas. Both these regions also will be interconnected by a 132 KV transmission line shortly. An integrated State Grid inter-connecting all the major hydro and thermal stations with load centres for the best
utilisation of power generated is expected to be formed by the end of Third Plan period.

4. The progress in the electrical development since the formation of Andhra Pradesh is gratifying. The first stage works at Machkund and Tungabhadra have been completed. The second stage works at Machkund comprising 3 units of 21,250 KW capacity each were also completed by August 1959 as scheduled thus completing the full development of the scheme. Ramagundam Thermal Station was commissioned with an installed capacity of 37500 KW during the year 1957-58.

5. The installed generating capacity in the Andhra Region increased from 32,000 KW on 1st October 1953 to 62,200 KW by the end of First Plan period. A further capacity of 85,325 KW is added during the Second Plan period bringing the total 1,47,525 KW (including diesel) by the end of Second Plan period. In Telangana Region the installed capacity which was about 36,000 KW on 1st November 1956 is expected to be increased to about 80,000 KW by the end of Second Plan period. It may be seen from the above that the installed capacity is more than doubled in respect of both these regions.

6. Rural Electrification has been given special emphasis by the Government up to 31st March 1959 and by the State Electricity Board thereafter. By the end of First Plan period there were only 681 electrified villages and towns in Andhra area and 19 electrified villages and Towns in Telangana area. During the Second Five-Year Plan period about 1,644 villages would be electrified in Andhra and about 464 villages would be electrified in Telangana area, thus bringing the total number of villages and towns electrified by the end of Second Plan period to 2,325 and 483 respectively. It may be seen from the above that in respect of Andhra region the number of villages electrified is more than doubled whereas in respect of Telangana region the number is increased more than 25 times.

7. In Andhra region the number of agricultural pump sets connected up is expected to be increased from 4,300 by the end of First plan period to 13,500 by the end of Second Plan period whereas in Telangana
region the number was negligible by the end of First Plan period and by the end of Second Plan period it is expected to be 1,500.

8. In Andhra region the per capita consumption is expected to rise from 8 at the end of First Plan period to 20 by the end of Second Plan period. The corresponding figures in Telangana region are 5 and 10 respectively. The overall per capita figures for Andhra Pradesh will be 5 and 15 respectively.

9. The aggregate maximum demand is expected to be increased from 54,600 KW at the beginning of the Second Plan period to 1,74,000 KW by the end of Second Plan period.

10. Preliminary works against Srisailam Hydro Electric Scheme have been taken up during 1960-61.

11. The original allotment for power projects during the Second Plan was Rs. 27.81 crores, i.e., Rs. 21.66 crores for Andhra and Rs. 6.15 crores for Telangana. As this amount was found inadequate to meet the requirements of this State which is backward in power development the plan ceiling for power projects has been enhanced in the first instance to Rs. 32.31 crores, i.e., Rs. 23.90 crores for Andhra and Rs. 8.41 crores for Telangana by re-appropriation of saving in other sectors. To meet the anticipated actual expenditure against rural electrification during the year 1960-61, it is likely that this revised ceiling may be further enhanced to about Rs 39.00 crores.

12. The State Electricity Board was formed on 1st April 1959 according to the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 and is in charge of distribution of supply as well as operation and maintenance and construction of all lines and sub-stations other than main transmission lines. The Rural Electrification works are the concern of the Board. All the remaining works connected with investigation, of new projects, construction of projects, generation all the main transmission lines and connected sub-station are under Government.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme-Joint Scheme.
Almost all works of the scheme have been completed except a few works on Jalaput Dam Spillway, construc-
tion of permanent roads, etc. All the 6 units are generating power. The budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for execution of the following balance works on Jalaput Dam Spillway and permanent roads.

(i) Balance works relating to the excavation of Spillway and construction of weir.

(ii) Relating to gates and screens for the Jalaput Dam Spillway.

(iii) Relating to diversion of hill stream on the Western side of Power House and Lowering the river bed near transformer yard.

(iv) Construction of approach road to Spillway.

Machkund Hydro Thermal area.—All the main transmission lines and sub-stations relating to the Machkund Scheme were completed. The 132 KV line from Nellore to Ongole is also completed. The budget estimated for 1961-62 provides for minor balance civil works relating to the staff quarters at Araku, Anantagiri, Thenithoru and Notalapadu.

Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme (under control of Tungabhadra Board).—All the first stage works were completed except the third unit at Hampi Power House. Four units of 9,000 KW capacity each, 2 at dam power house and 2 at Hampi Power house are generating power. The works connected with the installation of third unit at Hampi and the additional 3 units of the same capacity, one at Hampi Power House and 2 at Dam Power House covered by Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro Thermal Scheme could not be taken up during the Second Plan period for want of foreign exchange. Now that the foreign exchange has been made available, orders were placed for the plant and machinery. The budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for:

(i) Balance works relating to 2nd LPPL (Lower Pressure Pipe Line).

(ii) Balance payments for the suppliers of generating plant and equipment ordered under “Yen Credit” for the 3rd unit at Hampi.

(iii) Machine foundations for 3rd unit at Hampi Power House.
Tungabhadra Hydro Thermal area including Chittoor.—Almost all works on the main transmission lines and sub-stations were completed. The budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for:—

(i) Dharmavaram--Penugonda--Hindupur transmission lines (balance works).

(ii) Supply and erection of second condenser at Gooty 66 KV sub-station.

**Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro Thermal Scheme.**—The Scheme contemplates the execution of the following works:

(i) Installation of additional 3 units of 9,000 KW capacity 2 at Daw Power House and one at Hampi Power House.

(ii) Installation of 30 MW Thermal set at Nellore to firm up the seasonal power generated at Tungabhadra Station.

(iii) 132 KV transmission lines from Hampi to Nellore via Cuddapah and substations.

The 132 KV Transmission line from Cuddapah to Nellore is nearing completion. The works relating to the installation of 3 units at Tungabhadra station and 30 MW Thermal Station at Nellore could not be taken up during Second Plan period for non-release of Foreign Exchange. Since the foreign exchange has been made available the generating plant and machinery have been ordered under the Yen Credit. The Budget Estimate for 1961-62 provides for:—

(i) Balance payment for the Plant and Machinery ordered under Yen Credit.

(ii) Machine foundations for 4th unit at Hampi Power House and 3rd and 4th units at Dam Power House.

(iii) Works relating to 4th penstock.

(iv) Gooty-Himpi 132 KV line and 132/66 KV sub-station at Gooty and step-up sub-station at Hampi.

(v) Civil works relating to Power Station building at Nellore.
Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme—First Stage.
This scheme envisages the development of power at the Upper Sile of the Sileru River by installation of two generating units of 60,000 KW capacity each. The preliminary works relating to the formation of roads, camps, buildings, etc., were taken up and are in progress. The main civil works relating to the cofferdam, diversion weir at Guntawada, excavation of foundation for power house building and penstocks and tail race channel, etc., were also taken up during 1960-61 and they are in full swing.

The Budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for the following additional works besides the balance works taken up for execution during 1960-61.

(i) Payment for the line materials purchased and rehabilitation charges.

(ii) Embankment of earth dam at right flank.

Telangana Hydro Thermal Scheme—The Telangana Hydro Thermal Scheme is a co-ordinated power development scheme in Telangana area pooling Hydro and Thermal resources by inter-connecting the three main generating stations viz., Ramagundam and Hussainsagar Thermal Stations with Nizamsagar Hydro Electric Station. It contemplates a net work of transmission lines to form a comprehensive Telangana grid. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 13.19 crores initially rising to Rs 18.57 crores in the tenth year of operation.

The scheme also includes erection of 132 KV SC line from Tadepalli to Hyderabad costing about Rs. 135 lakhs to enable exchange of power between Andhra and Telangana regions.

Provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 1961-62 for the following works:

(i) Balance works on 132 K. V. S. C. line from Tadepalli to Hyderabad.

(ii) Works connected with the installation of additional boilers one each at Hussainsagar and Ramagundam Power Stations to firm up the existing generating capacity.
(iii) Balance works on 33 K. V. and II K. V. lines contemplated under the scheme.

(iv) Balance works relating to City ring main.

Srisailam-cum-Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme — The scheme envisages installations of 3 units of 1,10,000 K.W. capacity each at Srisailam Power House and 2 units of 50,000 K.W. capacity each at Nagarjunasagar Power House under first stage. The cost of the scheme including the cost of transmission lines is Rs. 49.77 crores and the power stations are centrally located to cater to the needs of the three Regions, viz., Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema.

Pending clearance for the scheme by the Planning Commission, preliminary works such as approach roads, camps, culverts water and power supply, etc., were taken up during the year 1960-61 and a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was made. The preliminary works are in progress.

The budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for the balance preliminary works mentioned above and preliminary works relating to Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme as well as for purchase of materials for transmission line works.

Kothagudem Thermal Scheme — This scheme envisages an installed capacity of 1,20,000 K.W. The cost of the scheme including the transmission line portion is Rs. 1,239.66 lakhs. The scheme is technically cleared by the Planning Commission. This scheme has assumed special importance due to the proposed establishment of Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudem which requires about 45 M.W. ultimately. The balance power will be fed into the grid. The budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for civil works such as construction of buildings, colony with amenities, preliminary works connected with the transmission lines, etc.

Ramagundam Power Station—Extension Scheme
To augment power resources in Telangana (as there is large demand for power in and around Ramagundam) it is proposed to install at Ramagundam one additional set of 60,000 K.W. capacity. The scheme including the cost of transmission line portion is estimated to cost Rs. 770.67 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for 1961-62
provides for the civil works such as foundations for Power House extensions and preliminary works relating to transmissions lines and sub-stations.

*Midget Stations*—A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is available in the Third Plan period for Midget stations to utilise low heads available in Godavari and Krishna canals and some rivulets in Telangana region. The Plant and Machinery necessary for these stations is of indigenous manufacture and as such no Foreign Exchange is involved. Fairly considerable amounts of power can be developed to meet the local needs. Setti-pet Scheme in Andhra and Kuntala Scheme in Telangana are proposed to be taken up in the first instance and the budget estimate for 1961-62 provides for this purpose.

A provision of Rs. 2,75,64,000 has been made in the Budget for 1961-62 towards sanction of loan to the State Electricity Board for extension schemes including rural electrification.

*Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board*—The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is entrusted with the construction, operation and maintenance works relating to distribution and supply of power. The setting up, operation and maintenance of diesel stations other than those forming part of the main generating stations are also under the control of the Board. The investigation and construction of power projects, generation and main transmission lines have been retained under the Government.

The capital expenditure of the Board is being met from the loans raised by it from open market with the guarantee of the State Government and from the loans advanced by the State Government. The Government have so far advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 4,835 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 170 lakhs during 1960-61. Sanction of a further loan of Rs. 30 lakhs is under consideration. During the current year, the Board has, with the guarantee of the State Government, raised an open market loan and realised an amount of Rs. 309.86 lakhs.

The funds provided in the Revised Estimate for 1960-61 and Budget Estimate for 1961-62 of the Board are indicated below:
Revised Estimate for 1960-61  
Budget Estimate for 1961-62

RS. IN LAKHS

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>538.430</td>
<td>385.262</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue Receipts</td>
<td>656.10</td>
<td>746.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Expenses</td>
<td>648.10</td>
<td>737.83</td>
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</tbody>
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Under Revenue expenses, provision has been made for interest on loan floated in the open market and also interest on Government loans to the extent possible. The above estimates of the Board will be placed on the table of both the Houses of Legislature shortly.

During the year 1960-61, the Board has programmed to extend electricity to 400 villages (300 in Andhra and 100 in Telangana area). Out of this, 130 villages have been electrified to end of December 1960 (96 in Andhra area and 34 in Telangana area). The electrification of the balance of villages will be completed before the end of March 1961. The total number of villages electrified to end of December 1960 is 2633 i.e., 2223 in Andhra area and 410 in Telangana.

With the limited funds of Rs. 385.262 lakhs at the disposal of the Board during 1961-62 the Board will be in a position to supply electricity to only 150 villages in Andhra and 25 villages in Telangana area. The Board has addressed the Government for allotting more funds to the Board for rural electrification work next year commensurate with the programme it is expected to execute. It may also be stated that the present tempo of the work is, electrification of 300 villages in Andhra and 100 villages in Telangana area per year.

A. SATYANARAYANA RAJU,
Minister for Public Works.

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APPENDIX II

XXVIII, XLV 1960-61
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APPENDIX II

XXVIII, XLV 1960-61
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4. On the 23rd of March, 1961, the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, the\n
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Corporation, and the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, the\n
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members of the Corporation, the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, the\n
Corporation, and the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, the\n
Corporation.

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Corporation, and the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, the\n
Corporation.
362 23'^ Af<?/-f A, 1961

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18. మాత్రములు (సత్వం) ప్రమాణం నాలుగువరకు 1-4-1960 నుండి సత్వం ప్రమాణం తయారు చేసేవారు. మాత్రములను నిబ్ధించిన పర్యవేక్షణలు, పరుగు నిర్ధారించారు, ప్రత్యేకంగా పట్టీ నుండి కేవలం ఎంత సేవలు నిర్ధారించబడిన మాత్రము నిర్ధారించబడింది. యా కంటే సేవల నిర్ధారించే వస్తువు, సేవల పర్యవేక్షణలు సమయం కోసం కూడా నిర్ధారించబడింది.
23rd March, 1961

(1) ప్రతి సంవత్సరం, వారి భారత విద్యాభ్యాసం మాత్రమే మాటిను ఒక్కోది వాడడానికి.

(ii) అయితే తరచు బస్త్రీ సంపాదన ప్రారంభ ఒకే వాడడానికి.

(iii) విద్యాధారి షాంషార్లు వేసిన పట్టిక విద్యాధారి వేసిన, ఇంగ్లీష్ సంస్కృతి చారిత్రాన్ని దృశ్యవాది ప్రారంభ ఒకే వాడడానికి.

(iv) ప్రతివారి రోజు ద్రామా పత్రిక.

చారిత్రక సంస్కృతి సంపన్న తెలుగు

(మార్చి లో లందు సంభవించిన సందర్భాలు)

సేవలు యాభాగానం నిర్ణయం విభాగాలు మార్చి సంభవించిన సందర్భాలు సంభవించి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యాభ్యాసం మాత్రమే మాటిను ఒకే వాడడానికి.

(పాండుగు నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం నిర్ణయం (మార్చి లో లందు సంభవించిన సందర్భాలు))

(మార్చి లో లందు సంభవించిన సందర్భాలు)
23rd March, 1961

మరణాంగం లేదు అనేక మారుతున్న ప్రపంచం లో. ఈ ప్రపంచం లో ఇది ఒక ఎంత ప్రామాణిక సాధనం. ఒక ప్రపంచం లో మనం ఇంకా కనుకునేది. ఈ ఆకాశోష్ట్రం లో మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది. మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తికే మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది. ఈ ఆకాశోష్ట్రం లో మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది. మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తికే మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది. 

(1) మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తి మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది.

(2) మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తి మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది.

(3) మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తి మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది.

చివరికి చెప్పాలంటే, మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తి మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది.

(1) 9000 రోష మార్గం మరణం చేస్తుంది.

(2) మార్గం మరణం చేస్తుంది.

(3) మార్గం మరణం చేస్తుంది.

మరణం చేసే వ్యక్తి మనుష్యుడు మరణం చేస్తుంది.
23rd March, 1961

23 nf A&rcA, 1961-62

(1) ಫಲನಿಸೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಅನುಷ್ಟುತ್ತುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಧಿಕಾರ,

(2) ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈವಿധ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಧಿಕಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. 30 ಮಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ "ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಡುವೆ ಮೂಲಕ " ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. 1961-62 ಎಡಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮರುದರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ.

(3) ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈವಿದ್ಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು.

(4) ನವಸ್ತುತ್ತುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಧಿಕಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

(5) ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಧಿಕಾರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಜನಾಭಿಶಾಖ  ಅಮೃತಪುರ  -  ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ

23rd March, 1961

(1) యాదాద్రి లేదు నిర్దిష్టంగా నిత్యరక్షక రేటు వాడి అంటే వాడి. ఈ రేటు ప్రాంతం అనేక సంస్థలకు విద్యా సామర్థ్యం కలిగి ఉంటే అది ప్రధానమైన వాడి. 1857 రేటు వాడి తెలుసు కాకుండా అది నిర్ణయం చేయబడింది. 1861-62 రేటు వాడి అది తెలుసు కాకుండా కాల్చరలు నిర్ణయం చేయబడింది.

(2) ప్రధాన పరిషత్తులు పాలనాబంధితంగా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నిర్ణయం చేయబడింది. 1960-61 సంవత్సరం నిర్ణయం చేయబడింది.

(3) అనేక పరిషత్తులు తప్పిండి మాత్ర రేటు వాడి.

(4) ప్రత్యేకమైన సంస్థలకు మిగిలిన రేటు వాడి.
23rd March, 1961

சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தில் சுழல் நகரத்தில், மாற்றங்களை நடத்துவதற்காக ஆளோராயினர் வசதியுள்ளது. முடிக்கும் வசதியானது இந்த புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தில் சுழல் நகரத்தில் முடிக்கும் வசதியை மையமாக மாற்றமாக்குவதற்காக 1961-62 நூற்றாண்டின் விளக்கம் என்று தீர்மானித்தது.

நான் பார்க்க விரும்புதேன்

நான் முடிக்கு 1,20,000 என்று சிறிது ஐக்கிய நூலில் கூறப்பட்டார். அதோடு மறையும் நூச்சக வரிசையை விளக்க விளக்கத்தை நோக்கி மாற்றமாக்கியது. நான் முடிக்கு 1,289.68 என்று நேர்கையான விளக்கம் நோக்கி மாற்றமாக்கியது.

சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தின் வசதிகளை மாற்றி வருகையுள்ளது. முடிக்கும் வசதிகள் மறையும் நூச்சக வரிசைக்கு மாற்றும் விளக்கம் என்று தீர்மானித்தது. மாற்றங்கள் பிரதானமாக வசதிகளை மாற்றியுள்ளது. முடிக்கும் வசதிகளை மாற்றும் விளக்கம் என்று 1961-62 முறையை எழுதியுள்ளார்.

சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தின்

சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தின்(சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தின்) சு. வில்லர் சாமதையில் புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்தின் வசதிகளை மாற்றும் விளக்கம் முடிக்கும் வசதிகளை மாற்றும் விளக்கம் என்று தீர்மானித்தது. மாற்றங்கள் பிரதானமாக வசதிகளை மாற்றும் விளக்கம் என்று தீர்மானித்தது. முடிக்கும் வசதிகளை மாற்றும் விளக்கம் என்று 1961-62 முறையை எழுதியுள்ளார்.

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23rd March, 1961

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