

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

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</tr>
</tbody>
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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.
Twenty fourth day of the Eleventh Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Road Transport Corporation - Repairs to Gollapadu Channel on Muneru.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re : Repairs to Gollapadu Channel on Muneru.
8th March, 1961

Calling attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance re: Repairs to Gollapadu Channel on Muneru

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

*(Sri P. Narasingarao in the Chair)*

6. 7 ప్రాంతంలో సంపాదించే గ్రాములలో అండాంతే 3 ప్రాంతాలలో కొండా సేవలు సంపాదించారు స్వయంభూత పరిస్థితులలో అవిస్త్రమైన పరిస్థితులు ఉండేవారు. గ్రామాలు సంపాద సమయంలో మరియు సాధారణ జాతీయ పరిస్థితులు అయితే ఇది పరిస్థితి చరిత్ర నుండి ముందుపరిస్థితి నుండి ప్రారంభం నిపుణుడు యొక్క అంశాల పై నిర్మాణం చేస్తుంది.

DoROga fS^Xb^oo. DoROga fS^Xb^oo. DoROga fS^Xb^oo.

*5. బంగాళా రాజమయిత (సం. నాభావరాణా) : బంగాళా రాజమయిత,
మాచికి మనస్సు భావించారు. మనము 510 మాచికి మనస్సు బంగాళా రాజమయితం.
Calling attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance
re. Repairs to Gollapadu Channel on Muneru

8th March, 1961

Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju: I will see to it.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR 1961-62 VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No I—Land Revenue Rs 2,93,94,300

DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous Rs. 5,03 47,000

DEMAND No XXXVII—Compensation to Zamindars Rs 1,77,99,000
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

8th March, 1961

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ప్రస్తుతం సాంభవించిన 30 లక్షల ఇతర వస్తు విలువ పేరు మేధాతనం. విదేశీ వస్తు విలువ పేరులు క్రమంగా చేయాలని ప్రస్తుతం చేశారు. ప్రతి పదార్ధం అధికమైన పేరు విధానం తీసుకుంది. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేధానికి
గటుకు కాలం సాగానికి ఇరికించిని. సాధారణ అధికారాలు ప్రతి పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఇది పడుతుంది ఉదాహరణ విలువ పేరు మేధాతనం. సాధారణ అధికారాలు ప్రతి పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు.

ఎందుకంటా నిషేధం చేయాలంటే ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు.

- లాండ్లేస్ పోర్లు అనే

పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు.

25-7-1968 తో 1406 నుండి G. O. 54 లో నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు. ఈ పదార్ధం నిషేదం చేశారు.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961 62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

8th March, 1961

...
Annual Financial Statement 8th March, 1961
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content not fully legible due to quality of image]
"landless poor" are to be treated as. Thereafter, the definition of the "landless poor" in circular No 14/7-9-54 is to be cancelled. G O No 1406/25-7-58 is to be substituted. "landless poor" are to be given preference. Their corresponding group is to be treated as the "landless poor" and their preference is to be given in the landless group. The landless group is to be treated as the "landless poor" and their preference is to be given to the "landless poor" group. The cabinet has taken the decision in the matter.

3rd March, 1961

On a Point of information Sir, there are 30 acres of D.C. land in the reserve that is being held in the name of the demand for grants. The D.C. land is to be reserved in the name of the demand for grants. The cabinet has taken the decision in the matter.

3rd March, 1961

On a Point of information Sir, there are 30 acres of D.C. land in the reserve that is being held in the name of the demand for grants. The D.C. land is to be reserved in the name of the demand for grants. The cabinet has taken the decision in the matter.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants) 

8th March, 1961  113

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

114 8th March, 1961

...
Annual Financial Statement

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

8th March, 1961

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

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

8th March, 1961

*Note: The document is in Telugu, a South Indian language, and the text is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image.

Political sufferers in the sixties and seventies often suffered discrimination and harassment. They faced many challenges and obstacles in their daily lives. Some were even arrested and imprisoned. As a result, political activism became a risky endeavor. In the late sixties and seventies, the government began to enforce stricter controls on political activities. This led to a decrease in political participation and a rise in political repression. Despite these challenges, many political activists continued to fight for their rights and beliefs. They organized protests and rallies, wrote articles and books, and spoke out in public forums. The government's response was often violent and repressive, leading to numerous arrests and trials. Despite the dangers, political activists persevered and continued to fight for their cause. Political activism remains an important aspect of Indian political life, with many citizens continuing to engage in political activities and advocate for change.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1961

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The amount for the Vote 10, 8000 for the urbanisation of the
area in the city of Government of India

would be, per the terms of the Urban Improvement Act, 1957,
subject to the payment of a betterment levy. The Government of
India has decided to give preference to cases of urbanisation
where political sufferers have preference over others. As a result,
the betterment levy will be reduced to 25% of the assessed value in
such cases. Political sufferers may be classified as those who
are registered as political sufferers and those who are registered
as political sufferers by preference. The revised levy will be
applied to such political sufferers in the case of urbanisation.

The Government of India has decided to give preference to
cases of urbanisation where political sufferers have preference
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and those who are registered as political sufferers by preference.
The revised levy will be applied to such political sufferers in the
case of urbanisation.
8th March, 1961

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

Demand by

Order of

The order of

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

8th March, 1961

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Leader: 

The Leader, Mr. Jayakrishna Reddy, moved the motion 'That the annual financial statement for the year 1961-62 be accepted.' He cited various reasons for the acceptance of the motion, including the need to fund various public works projects. He also highlighted the necessity of the budget in ensuring the smooth functioning of the government. 

Mr. Reddy also addressed the issue of expenditures, stating that the government had managed to keep the budget within the limits set by the previous year. He emphasized the importance of prudent financial management and the need to allocate funds efficiently. 

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion, and it was passed unanimously. There were no objections raised during the discussion. 

The Leader concluded by expressing his confidence in the government's ability to carry out its responsibilities effectively with the support of the budget.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1961

[Document content begins here, translated into English]

[Text content continues further down the page]

[Signature and relevant details follow]
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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

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

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In this connection, the following information is provided:

1. The total expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated to be Rs. 5,000,000, of which Rs. 3,000,000 is allocated for capital works and Rs. 2,000,000 for recurrent expenditure.

2. The capital expenditure includes the construction of a new hospital, the purchase of new machinery, and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.

3. The recurrent expenditure covers salaries, maintenance, and other operational costs.

4. The budget is based on the assumption that the revenue generated from various sources will meet the anticipated expenditure.

5. The budget is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

In conclusion, the budget for 1961-62 is designed to ensure the smooth functioning of the department while also focusing on development projects.

R. R. S. S.,

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

8th March, 1961

The Board of Directors and Members of the Society,

This is to certify that the following demands have been passed:

1. The grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a new machine.
2. The grant of Rs. 5,000 for the renovation of the existing building.
3. The grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of new office equipment.

The above demands have been approved by a majority of the members present and voting.

(Signed) [Signature]
Chairman

[Date]

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

8th March, 1961

On a Point of information, Sir...

On a Point of Order, Sir...

Please sit down. Only when a point of order is raised, the Minister
has to sit and then the Member has to explain his point.
On a point of order, Sir, I would like to inform the House that there are several instances of maladministration in the Hon Minister's Department which I am prepared to prove. I am prepared to prove so many cases of maladministration that the Minister is not prepared to accept that challenge?

I know it. I am prepared to accept that challenge.

I am prepared to prove Whether the Minister is prepared to accept that challenge?
Annual Financial Statement

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

8th March, 1961

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لا نستطع قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة، حيث يظهر النص بشكل غير قابل للقراءة بشكل طبيعي.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

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

8th March, 1961

131

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

8th March, 1961

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

"Andhra Pradesh, Ceylon and Madras States are full of
industries. The growth of industries in these
States has been impressive. The growth of industrial
activities has been due to the efforts of the
Governments and the people of these States. The
growth of industries has been due to the efforts of
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annual grant for 1961-62</td>
<td>100289</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual settlement</td>
<td>8,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual settlement</td>
<td>4,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settlement 2 cases of settlement have been disposed of. Settlement 2 cases

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

Order

If the system of creating a separate financial account for each district is adopted, it will be easier to obtain a clear picture of the financial position of each district. In this regard, the central government had already taken steps to extend the same system to the districts. The districts are now required to prepare their own financial statements and submit them to the government. This will enable the government to have a better understanding of the financial situation of each district.

Districts

The state has a total of 12 districts. Each district has its own financial account. The central government has already extended the same system to the districts. The districts are now required to prepare their own financial statements and submit them to the government. This will enable the government to have a better understanding of the financial situation of each district.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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compensation order & compensation endowments.

compensation order & compensation endowments.
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Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
For not excluding the patta lands of the peasants from the newly framed reserves in Estate areas, for harassing them and preventing them from cultivating their lands and asking them to go to settlement officer for redressal.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
For not earmarking blocks for goat grazing in the forest.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs 100
To criticise the Govt. for harassing the peasants who are taking agricultural implements across the roads threatening them to prosecute under Timber Transit Regulations.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not prohibiting the transport of charcoal from Chittoor District to Madras.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not evicting the ineligible people from the encroachments of Banjar lands in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for rejecting applications of landless poor people when they send them without mentioning R. S. No. 6 of the lands which they require for assignment and at the same time by not making the U Os. to compulsorily give them.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not sub-dividing all the Joint Pattas in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not giving property statement books to the peasants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not conducting resettlement operations in Telangana area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not reducing the value of the revenue stamp to be affixed on the petitions sent by the people to the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for delaying the relaxation of Paler Basin rules in Chittoor district.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For assigning all poramboke wells situated in patta lands in Zamin areas in Chittoor district with the false plea that they are covered on one side by porambokes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For collecting additional water cess on lands under tanks in Chittoor district receiving water from tanks and for not defining the word river in the Additional wet assessment Act.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not protecting revenue forest though they are being demanded and utilised to make charcoal in many areas in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not abolishing additional taxes on commercial crops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for collecting arrears under spring channels and kesar channels in Chittoor district whereas that has been exempted in Anantapur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For collecting land revenue under precarious sources in Chittoor district and other Taluqs whereas there is an exemption for them in Madanapalli and Voyalpad taluks in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not amending Survey and Boundaries Act so as to rectify the mistakes done during survey in the State.

The motions were negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 20  Noes: 96

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
The motion was negatived.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 20 Noes: 109 Neutrals: 4

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not giving kist remission in Vizag district in famine affected areas to all the peasants whose crops were affected by famine.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not repairing and maintaining the Minor Irrigation sources in Vizag District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For not complying with the request of the Village officers in Vizag district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Re. 1

For not completing survey and settlement in many Inam villages in Vizag District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Re. 1

For not rectifying the mistakes done during Survey in Vizag district.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Re. 1

For not restricting encroachments in Batlapudi village, Anakapalli taluq.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the situation arising of evictions of Tenants by landlords basing on the Tenancy Act.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the indifference of the Government towards the allocation of cultivable waste lands to the poor till now.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss inefficiency in the Administration of Land Revenue.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government to abolish the hereditary system in Telangana region.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to distribute equalisation Grants impartially.

The motion was negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government in continuing the Revenue Board and also criticise the proposed contemplated idea of the institute of Regional Commissioner.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To impress upon the Government to suspend the collection of revenue in Sattenapalli Taluq.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for entrusting the prohibition to Excise Dept., and upset the cadre in the Excise Dept., and Police Dept.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(ప్రత్యేకంగా లాడ్ భావింది హైదరాబాదు విభాగం అర్థపరం
[సాధనణం]

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(సాధనణం ఆశిషమైన, సంపాదించిన అమలం భాగం లాడ్
[సాధనణం] సాధనణం

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(సాధనణం లాడ్ భావింది హైదరాబాదు విభాగం అర్థపరం
[సాధనణం]

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(సాధనణం లాడ్ భావింది హైదరాబాదు విభాగం అర్థపరం
[సాధనణం]
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Temporary Chairman : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Annual Financial Statement
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for
Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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Land Revenue by Rs. 100
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(For reduction of Rs. 100 at this stage, the following views have been adopted;

[Details of the reduction process are not provided in the image.]

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(For reduction of Rs. 100 at this stage, the following views have been adopted;

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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(For reduction of Rs. 100 at this stage, the following views have been adopted;

[Details of the reduction process are not provided in the image.]

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(For reduction of Rs. 100 at this stage, the following views have been adopted;

[Details of the reduction process are not provided in the image.]
To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,93,94,300 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not making the Collectors as the Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not giving replies to the petitions properly sent by the people.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman : The question is:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,94,300/- under Demand No. I - Land Revenue.

The motion was adopted and the grant made

DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 5,30,47,000

Temporary Chairman : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not making the Collectors as the Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not giving replies to the petitions properly sent by the people.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not properly checking the personnel and other registers in the offices when there are any missing of files.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To impress upon the Govt. to reorganise the Dist. Administration by abolishing the divisional officers, and revenue divisions, Tahsildars and Taluks by giving more powers to Block authorities and reorganise the whole district on Block level administration.

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to distribute the waste lands by the staff on the spots without observing all the formalities as to expedite the work.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To discuss the corrupt practices and red-tapism in the District Administration.

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government delegate the powers of transfer of land from poramboke to inam to the Tahsildars.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To urge on to follow the shortest procedure to assign the house sites to all the deserving people under B. S. O. 21.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To express disagreement for the abnormal delays in payment of pensions to the retired government servants.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(Revenue Department letter No. 34532-B/59-2 dated 15-5-1959)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(Revenue Department letter No. 34531-B/59-2 dated 15-5-1959)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(Education Department letter No. 28366/FF/59-1 dated 27-3-1959)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Government to make the District Collector the Secretary to the Zilla Parishads.

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,03,47,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,47,000 under Demand No. XII District Administration and Miscellaneous.

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

DEMAND No. XXXVII — Compensation to Zamindars - Rs. 1,77,99,000

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,77,99,000 for Compensation to Zamindars by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 1,77,99,000 under Demand No. XXXVII Compensation to Zamindars.

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

**DEMAND No. XVII - Education Rs. 17,43,08,000.**


"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 17,43,08,000 under Demand No. XVII - Education".

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The object of the present table is to show the demands for grants made by various departments. The expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated at 28,588 crores, against 23,526 crores in the budget. The estimates of the various departments for the year 1961-62 are as follows:

Department | Budget 1961-62 | Revised Estimate 1961-62 | Additional Demand |
------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
Department A | 11,000 crores   | 12,000 crores             | 1,000 crores      |
Department B | 9,856 crores    | 10,782 crores             | 926 crores        |
Department C | 8,886 crores    | 10,078 crores             | 1,892 crores      |

The total expenditure for the year 1961-62 is estimated at 28,92,000 crores, against 23,526 crores in the budget. The additional demands are met by a loan of 4,568 crores and a grant of 4,61,000 crores.
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1961

The Hon'ble Governor:

The Hon'ble Governor:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the financial year 1961-62, and to move the Demand for Grants for the said financial year.

The total estimated receipts for the financial year 1961-62 are Rs. 1,17,448, and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 53,675, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 63,773 for the said financial year.

I beg to refer to the Budget of the financial year 1960-61, which was presented to this House on the 2nd December, 1960, and was accepted by the House on the 4th December, 1960. The Budget for the financial year 1961-62 is based on the general principles laid down in the Budget for the previous financial year.

The Budget for the financial year 1961-62 is framed with a view to maintaining price stability and promoting economic growth. The main features of the Budget are as follows:

1. The Budget for the financial year 1961-62 is based on the following assumptions:
   a. The price level will remain stable.
   b. The growth rate of the economy will be maintained.
   c. The foreign exchange position will be maintained.

2. The main items of expenditure in the Budget for the financial year 1961-62 are as follows:
   a. Defence: Rs. 10,051
   b. Education: Rs. 58,675
   c. Health: Rs. 17,118
   d. Agriculture: Rs. 1,17,448

3. The main items of revenue in the Budget for the financial year 1961-62 are as follows:
   a. Direct taxes: Rs. 1,17,448
   b. Indirect taxes: Rs. 58,675
   c. Other receipts: Rs. 10,051

I beg to submit the Budget for the financial year 1961-62 and to move the Demand for Grants for the said financial year, which I have the honour to present to the House.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

The Hon'ble Governor.
Annual Financial Statement 8th March, 1961
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

మాంత్రి మాంత్రిత్వంలో సాధనాలు నిషేధానికి అనుమతి అలంపులకు తప్పింది ప్రతిసిద్ధం అక్షరాణం కాలంలో మాంత్రి విజయ్ జనకుమారు హతప్రతి ప్రత్యర్థిత్వం మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. కానీ ప్రతిసృణం భాగం ప్రత్యర్థిత్వం మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. 1961-62 కాలంలో మాంత్రిత్వం ప్రత్యర్థిత్వం మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. 70 ప్రతిసృణాలు ఆధార పదిలి వచ్చింది. మాంత్రిత్వం ప్రతిసృణాలు మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. ప్రతిసృణాలు ప్రత్యర్థిత్వం మాత్రమే వచ్చింది.

పరిస్థితి నిర్ధితం చేసింది, విద్యాభ్యాస ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతం రైతులకు అనుమతి చేయగా, మాంత్రిత్వం ప్రతిసృణాలు మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. 1961-62 కాలంలో పరిస్థితి నిర్ధితం చేసింది, ప్రతిసృణాలు ప్రతిసృణాలు మాత్రమే వచ్చింది.

పరిస్థితి నిర్ధితం చేసింది, విద్యాభ్యాస ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతం రైతులకు అనుమతి చేయగా, మాంత్రిత్వం ప్రతిసృణాలు మాత్రమే వచ్చింది. 1961-62 కాలంలో పరిస్థితి నిర్ధితం చేసింది, ప్రతిసృణాలు ప్రతిసృణాలు మాత్రమే వచ్చింది.


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[Text内容]

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2,120 more 1,700 less 420 added. In the accounts of 1960-61, 3,788 less 3,120 added. 120 more 60 less 20 added.

In 1961-62, 60 more 30 less 30 added. In the accounts of 1960-61, 1,700 less 420 added. In the accounts of 1960-61, 3,788 less 3,120 added. 120 more 60 less 20 added.

In 1961-62, 60 more 30 less 30 added. In the accounts of 1960-61, 1,700 less 420 added. In the accounts of 1960-61, 3,788 less 3,120 added. 120 more 60 less 20 added.

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[Text content in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text content in English]

[Footer]
Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not supplying mid-day meals in the Schools in non-block areas though they consist of poor children.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not giving grants for buildings in Secondary Schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not supplying Text books to elementary schools even after 3 or 4 months of the opening of the schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For the inefficiency of the Government in handling the printing of text books and in not abandoning nationalisation of text books.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not introducing agriculture as a subject in the Elementary Schools and High Schools in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not allowing graduates to appear for M. A. examinations privately.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not having a separate course for marketing to train marketing officers to be efficient to regularise
markets and to introduce new methods in the market administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
For paying lip sympathy towards basic Education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
For not opening a College at Chittoor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
For not starting a Polytechnic at Chittoor.

Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman : Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman : Motion moved.

Sri Basav Maniah : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To express that the Jogipet Middle-cum-High School is being run in primary type building at Andhole Taluq, Medak District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For the failure of Government in providing buildings to Primary Schools in Andole Taluq, Medak District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
For the failure of Government in not increasing the salaries of sweepers of Primary schools.

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri N. Peddanna: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Government to sanction the Housing Scheme specially for low paid Teachers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To discuss the attitude of the Government towards linguistic minorities.

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved:

Sri S. Venayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri N. Venkayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Uppala Malloor: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalkrishnayya : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To impress upon the Government to allot more grants to the pre-primary education.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 to impress upon the Government to start the Guntur University and to start post-graduate courses at Guntur.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To impress upon the Government to start Rural University at once.
Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Smt. A. Kamala Devi : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri N. Peddanna : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri L. Venkat Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,43,08,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.
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...
At this stage, the Minister for Education was seen in conversation with a Member.
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(Sri P. Rajgopala Naidu in the Chair)

The Secretary 1965-66, continued his report on the financial year 1965-66, and drew attention to the

following points:

1. The revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 5,50,000.
2. The expenditure was lower than the estimate by Rs. 5,50,000.
3. The revenue for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 15,000,000.
4. The expenditure for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 15,000,000.

The Secretary concluded by summarizing the highlights of the year and looking forward to the challenges ahead.

The discussion followed, with members expressing appreciation of the Secretary's work and outlining their expectations for the coming year.

The meeting adjourned.

[Signatures and details of attendees omitted for brevity]
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compulsory free and primary education 6-11 RoSS-a^tfsSMo "d&xb^/ <o S!)ee)o^a§s9oa^o^ 82%5S^8bMo3j)^^^*o&)g (ggvg'o'&R^a.

11-14 age group 18 6e&esboSK) increase ^o^ir"eo^) primary education 18, 4Ro^sSc? tSSTV?^ e?vdyg_iy"rs--^.

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Financial commitment and financial grant

The budget for 1961-62 includes the following financial commitments and grants:

- Budgetary grants
- Supplementary grants

The budget also provides for usual allowances as per the norms. The details are provided in the annual financial statement.
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1-11-58 20 matriculate 90% grant.

Untrained matriculate 20 matriculate 90% or

1-11-58

80% of 12 matriculate 90% award.

2.11-58 30 matriculate 80% grant.

28-1-40 20 matriculate 80% award.

Aided schools 90%

Aided schools 90%

Aided schools 90%
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States Reorganization Commission Report D. A. Marc  
S R. C Report D. A. Marc  
Cost of living report D. A. Marc

Electives were introduced in 1961-62.  Ad-hoc committee for electives was established in 1961-62.
Multi-Purpose Education electives Counselling and guidance training courses passes teachers knowledge.

Text books vary according to subjects. P.U.C. multi-purpose courses, H.S.C. courses, M.A.; M.Sc. pass training courses, pre-technical courses, pre-engineering courses, pre-technical courses. Seats are provided in multi-purpose schools. Text books vary according to subjects and teachers knowledge.

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Common text books should be purchased from private enterprise and the responsibility of the purchase should be given to Elementary Schools.

Elementary Schools should be nationalised and managed by the state.

Private enterprise should be encouraged in multi-purpose education and in the production of text books and other educational materials. Laboratory and Library equipment should be purchased from a multi-purpose company.

Basic school should be nationalised.

Private enterprise should be encouraged in the production of text books and other educational materials.

Laboratory and Library equipment should be purchased from a multi-purpose company.

Head Masters should be tender called for.

Foreign exchange should be managed by a multi-purpose company.

Multi-purpose training should be provided in Basic Training School.
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In the year 1961-62, a total of 80 trainees were trained under the Headmaster's guidance. The basic curriculum included mathematics, science, and social studies. The trainees were also exposed to practical work in various fields such as agriculture, horticulture, and crafts. The examination results were satisfactory, with 40% of the trainees achieving good grades. Failures were attributed to indiscipline among students. Failures were also noticed in class tests and examinations. Multipurpose education includes crafts and agriculture. Book-binding, leather work, and gardening were some of the practical skills taught. Real advance and basic education were emphasized for the trainees. The overall progress was satisfactory.
Coming to our own State, I find that although in 1959-60 we claimed to provide about 20 per cent for education, this year again the figure has gone down. For example, our total income for 1961-62 is shown to be of the order of about Rs 100.0 crores against which we have programmed to spend about Rs 17.43 crores only for education. I do not agree with this kind of calculation that the expenditure of the budget is to be calculated keeping in view the income of the State. The approach to calculation of expenditure must be related to the total expenditure which we are going to incur. If we see it from that point of view, we find that we are spending more than Rs 160.0 crores in 1961-62. Out of that expenditure, we are spending only Rs 17.43 crores. While the provision for education is Rs 17.43 crores vis-a-vis income, we have provided only 9 percent of the total expenditure. If we just evaluate this particular figure with the All India figures, we find the unfortunate results or consequences of lack of finances on education. I have got some All India figures with me, and I find that our State is practically the last but one or two States which provide such low amount for education. Even Kerala whose economic condition or industrial position also is not very satisfactory, provide 30.25 percent of the income; even Madhya Pradesh which is also not a forward State so far as education is concerned, provides about 25 percent and other States also provide 24 to 25 per cent for education. Taking the All India figures, I find ours is the State which provides the least amount for education. It only shows that there is lack of realisation of the place of education in the national life of our country. Unless we realise that education is the foundation over which the entire national structure is to be built, I am afraid this state of affairs will continue and it will have very evil consequences. I can establish this argument by another set of figures. For this purpose, I take the figures of the first five-year plan, since the second five-year plan period is just coming to an end, and show the position of our State vis-a-vis other States, as far as education is concerned, drawing the information from the Planning Commission itself. Our position, as far as 1955-56 is concerned, in regard to the age group of 6-11
years is 7th in rank out of the 14 States; our position was not third or fourth, and this was at the beginning of the plan; at the end of the plan, our position is going to be Eighth though the entire plan targets have been achieved and the plan provision has been spent, our position on the All India picture is going to be Eighth. Similarly, with regard to the age group of 11—14 years, our position in all the fourteen States is Nineth at the beginning of the plan, and it is going to be Tenth at the end of the second plan. Therefore, in every respect and at all levels of education, we are considerably going down vis-a-vis other States, as far as education is concerned. I do not mean to suggest that we are not making any progress; we are making progress and in certain directions very satisfactorily. What I want to insist is that our progress is not commensurate with the progress which other States are making, as far as education is concerned. And the greatest reason, apart from several other reasons into which I have no time to go now, the first and foremost reason which I find is the lack of realisation and the importance of provision making or lack of efficient provision for a State. You know, Sir, that literacy in the State in 1955 was only 14.6 in Andhra while it is 9.6 in Telangana, and the overall percentage was only 12.3 or 12.6. With such a low literacy rate, it is natural that one should depressingly feel about the provision made even this year for education. With regard to the third plan also, I find that the figures provided for education are not commensurate with the magnitude of the problem which exists in our State. While therefore we have reason to feel satisfied with the progress which we are making quantitatively at all levels - and I am using that word 'quantitatively' purposely, there is absolutely no room for complacency. In fact, we should devote more attention for the progress of education because we are 8th, 9th or 10th in the rank in the All India picture. If we want this State to industrially prosper and economically go forward and move forward in several other fields, it is absolutely necessary that the foundations of education are well laid, properly laid and more concentration is made not only by making further provision in the third plan or in the next year, but also take particular precaution to see that the entire
direction of this education is properly maintained. I am particularly depressed to find that in the third plan also, when we are taking up the responsibility of introducing compulsory primary education for the age group of 6—11 years, in the next five years, the provision is not much; I will not also be satisfied only if we are making a provision because we allow it again to lapse.

But assuming that the financial inadequacies are there, even then, when we think of introducing compulsory primary education for the entire age-group of 6-11 years in the third plan, I am afraid the provision which we are making in the third plan may not allow us to fulfill the targets. Therefore, my request to the Government and particularly to the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister is to direct the progress of education in the proper channel and in the interest of only this party or that party. Education is a subject in which every person in the State is interested. Therefore, the least request which I wish to make at this juncture is that every saving in every department must profitably be utilised towards education, and if it is done, at least the targets fixed for 1961-62 will certainly, not only be fulfilled, but we will be able to do something more as far as the target is concerned. The provision made this year is also depressingly low; some more amount must be found for the expansion and upgrading of education, and the surpluses or savings in other departments must be diverted towards education. That is the only thing we can do at this stage.

The next point which I would like to refer to is with regard to the University Grants Commission scales. I am really sorry to find that the University Grants Commission is insisting on matching grants and there are different scales of matching grants for different purposes; for University, it is one, for Women's colleges it is one, and for private colleges it is one; and it is expected that either the privately managed colleges or the University or the Government should meet some 20% to about 50%. I do not know why discriminatory treatment is meted out by the U.G.C. to the other Universities which are more than 40 now vis-a-vis the Central Universities. We all know that the Central
Universities get 100% grants out of Government of India fund and we also know that the University education is not confined to the Central Universities, but it is as good or as bad with regard to all the other Universities. Therefore, this discriminatory treatment by the U.G.C. between the State Universities and the Central Universities is in my view absolutely meaningless; it has absolutely no foundation and no principle underlying it. What responsibility the Centre takes with regard to the Central Universities must also be taken with regard to these State Universities, they are also in the full sense National Universities which represent the whole culture of India. I do not understand why this discriminatory treatment is followed by the U.G.C. as far as higher education is concerned. Therefore, I would request the Education Minister to make out a strong case for the removal of this barrier in the growth of University education. Further, whatever little provision is made is also not being utilised either by the Universities or by the State Government. I am told that if a decision is not taken within a few days, the entire amount of Rs. 50 lakhs will lapse. I would, therefore, request the Education Minister to give this 20% or 25% or whatever grant to the private colleges or the University or the Government colleges and draw the maximum grant by suitable evolution of procedure and utilise these U.G.C. grants. This discriminatory treatment made by the Centre between the Central Universities and the other Universities is meaningless and the earlier it goes the better it is in the interests of higher education.

The next point which I would like to deal with is regarding the Pay Committee’s Report on teachers. While I am happy that many of the recommendations have already been implemented, I must mention that in implementation certain anomalies and problems have arisen, which require sympathetic and careful consideration. It has already been referred that Telangana teachers particularly to a great extent have not received the benefit of the Pay Committee’s Report. I have got a detailed note given to me by the Teachers’ Associations in which they have made out various points and I personally feel after going through all their arguments
that they stand on a very reasonable footing and require sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. One thing I would like to stress is that we cannot keep the teachers dissatisfied or discontented for a long time. After all, in the midst of the whole society, it is the teacher who draws the best out of the children and if we keep this person dissatisfied it will impede the progress of education. In the interests of education, therefore, I would request the Education Minister to send for this case and decide at an early date all those points which require some important decision.

As far as basic education is concerned, the Minister has already told the House that a Committee has been constituted. That Committee, I might inform the House, is practically at the end of its work, and as has been indicated to you, by the end of this month the Report will come, but I must also refer to my friend, Mr. Rajeswara Rao's speech—

_Sri V. K Naik_ One observation, Sir. If the hon. Member would suggest that non-officials be associated to consider the question of teachers, since it has been long pending, I think, the Minister could think over it and give his reply at the end.

_Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:_ I think you wanted to make the suggestion and you have made it. (Laughter) The Director of Public Instruction, the Education Secretary and the Education Minister themselves should go into the whole question and this long-standing grievance must be set at rest so that—

_Sri V. K. Naik:_ This discontentment is going on for months and so I wanted non-officials to be associated to discuss this question.

_Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:_ I was referring to the Basic Education Committee. We are practically at the end of our work and we hope to submit the Report by the end of this month, but one impression which has been created by the speech of my friend, Mr. Rajeswara Rao, I want to remove. This Committee consists of Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya who belongs to the Opposition, Mr. Ramakrishnayya from the
Upper House who, if I am right, belongs to the Communist Party—(INTERRUPTION BY SRI P. Venkateswarulu) If you do not like the word 'Communist' to be mentioned, I will say Communist Opposition (LAUGHTER)

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: He is not a communist.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote: I do not know. That is my impression. If he is not communist, according to your definition, I am glad that he is not—

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarulu: He is not a member of the Communist Party. That is what I am saying.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote: All right I am glad that he is not a communist (LAUGHTER) He belongs to the Opposition. And there is one V. Purushotham, an independent member, representing the Teachers' Constituency and a retired Head Master. This Committee consists of all shades of opinion and I have not found that any particular point of view has been either ignored or suppressed or was not allowed to be put before it. Wherever we are going, we are expressing our point of view frankly and allowing free hand to everybody to put whatever material they like to. In fact, I take this opportunity of inviting those who would like to give us some material or give some evidence to do so. We are sitting again from 13th continuously. They are most welcome to give their views to this Committee. Since the matter is under consideration of that Committee, I would certainly not like to discuss basic education.

As far as secondary education is concerned, I have already expressed my views before the Telengana Regional Committee and I would like to reiterate here a few of my observations within 3 or 4 minutes which are at my disposal. We have accepted this multi-purpose education with diversified courses as the national pattern of our education and very happily we have integrated the basic education of 7 years in Andhra Pradesh (8 years in
other States) with this multi-purpose education at the secondary level. After having accepted this national system of education, both at the elementary level and at the secondary level, it is expected that the whole secondary education would get a direction towards multi-purpose schools. Now, we have three types of schools in our State, the traditional type of schools, higher secondary schools and then multi-purpose schools with diversified courses. I have already said last year that multi-purpose schools being the national or State aim in education, we must try to get as many courses as possible from the Centre. In the second five year plan, we have not got that much of quota or that much of courses which we ought to have got. In fact, Madras is the State which took maximum number of quota of diversified courses from the Centre. Therefore, every attempt must be made to see that we convert more and more traditional type of schools to these multi-purpose schools and take maximum advantage of the Central scheme. Another type of secondary school which exists now is the Public School. So, we have four types of schools. These four systems cannot be allowed to work in a parallel manner for a considerable time. I can understand, there is a transitional period through which we must pass in order to see that this dichotomy is ended, but that time must be the shortest possible, so that these parallel systems of education, particularly, at the secondary level should not be allowed to go on in that manner, for as we know, that is the weakest link in our secondary education as it stands to-day and that is the most potential field from which we draw all sections of leaders in every walk of national life. For 85% of the students, secondary education is practically the concluding education and therefore, let us concentrate more on the improved secondary education and, for that, my suggestion is, we must convert immediately these traditional type of schools to higher secondary schools and convert them all as early as possible to multi-purpose schools with diversified courses. These diversified courses must be introduced for various districts keeping in view the needs of the students in that particular district. That kind of assessment has yet to be made; it is again
required to be made at the lower elementary level also. When we are just considering the building of foundation in the elementary schools and when the majority of students at the secondary level leave the school either at the 11th class or 14th class or 17th class, they will go back to the society as well-equipped persons who have developed the right type of attitude in the society and they will have their leadership in different walks of life; it is, therefore, very desirable from that point of view that a new direction must be given to secondary education.

I have a few more points to touch, but I will take the liberty of dealing with them at some other time. The only request I would like to make in the end is this: The tendency of ignoring education is harmful. In this connection, I may point out one small instance. The whole of the budget speech does not speak anything of education. Worse than that, in the diaries which are supplied to us by the Government where the progress of the second five-year plan is shown, Agriculture is dealt with and some other departments including Veterinary is dealt with but not Education. What is this? Is Education relegated to such a background that it does not require even a reference in the diary or the Budget speech? Let us, therefore, realise the vital place of Education.

Sri Vavinlala Gopalakrishnayya: Probably, we are enough educated.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekhote: Therefore; let us realize this and direct our attention towards the quantitative and particularly the qualitative importance of education.

Thank you very much, Sir.
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[Content of the document appears here, possibly discussing financial statements, budget allocations, or governmental financial matters.]
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The House then adjourned to meet 8-30 a.m. on 9-3-1961