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

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

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad, for the Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad-A.P.
GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

"Constitution of the Committee on Public Accounts"

*The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (2) of rule 165 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, eighteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1961-62."

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

(Pause)

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (2) of rule 165 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, eighteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1961-62."

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

"That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate six members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the financial year 1961-62"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate six members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

- Mr. Speaker: In accordance with the regulations made by me for the conduct of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on 15th March, 1961 as the date on or before which notice of nominations for election to the Committee on Public Accounts should reach the Secretary, Legislature.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, eighteen, there will be an election, the date and time of which will be intimated later.

Constitution of the Committee on Estimates.

*Sri D Sanjivayya: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 185 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, eighteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1961-62"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, eighteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1961-62.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate six members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Estimates of this House for the financial year 1961-62.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That this House recommends to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate six members from Legislative Council to be on the Committee on Estimates of this House for the financial year 1961-62.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: In accordance with the regulations made by me for the conduct of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I fix 3 P.M. on 13th March, 1961 as the date on or before which notice of nominations for election to the Committee on Estimates should reach the Secretary.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, eighteen, there will be an election, the date and time of which will be intimated later.
Constitution of the Committee of Privileges

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 172 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, fifteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 172 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, fifteen members from among their number to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: In accordance with the regulations made by me for the conduct of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, I fix 3 P.M. on 14th March, 1961, as the date on or before which notice of nominations for election to the Committee of Privileges, should reach the Secretary, Legislature.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, to be filled, namely 15, there will be an election, the date and time of which will be intimated later.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR 1961-62—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No XXIII—Co-operation Rs. 1,84,78,800

*Note: The text is written in Telugu and contains financial details and possibly other relevant information. The details include the voting of demands for grants, with specific amounts mentioned. The text is a formal document and appears to be a part of a financial statement for the year 1961-62.

The document includes details of grain banks, financial transactions, and possibly other economic activities or regulations for that period. It seems to be a formal record of the financial activities of the Co-operation sector for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1961

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(Continued from previous page)

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

10th March, 1961

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10th March, 1961

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

*Note: The text appears to be in a language other than English, possibly Telugu or a similar script. The content is not legible due to the nature of the script or image quality.

*Note: The text is not translatable, and the content cannot be accurately represented in natural text format.
Annual Financial Statement

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

Small scale industries and small handlooms have been allocated a handloom reply.

*Sir 3. 1. G. (Representative): Small handlooms have been allocated an additional time. Co-operation including handlooms has been increased in demand and the demand for handlooms has been increased.

G. (Representative): Small handlooms have been allocated an additional time. Co-operation including handlooms has been increased in demand and the demand for handlooms has been increased.

Co-operative Collective farm has been increased by 1105 acres. The amount has been increased by Rs. 1,000. The amount has been increased by Rs. 1,000. G.O. No. 1804, 18-10-1968, 25-80 acres. Joint farming Society has been increased by 1,000 acres. G.O. No. Pass 165. etc G.O. No. 165. etc.
Deputy Collector, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall examine Revenue accounts, cultivation accounts and members 1000. Mr. member of the constituency 180. M.L.A. member of the constituency is to appoint the following members: 225 landless and poor persons. The Board of Directors shall frame bye-laws and select 225 members to the Board of Directors. Deputy Registrar is to examine the accounts and select 225 members among landless and poor persons.
Annual Financial Statement 10th March, 1961

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

Last year the Co-operation Demand is fixed at 1330. The financial statement shows the demand for last year was 1330. The joint registrar and the registrar have approved the financial statement. The implementing committee has approved the lease order for the year. The order was approved by the deputy collector and the registrar. A note is made of the additional members of the society. The deputy registrar has approved the byelaws of the society. The registrar has approved the order of the court. The note is approved by the deputy registrar. The byelaws of the society are approved.
331 10th March, 1961

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

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Demand for Grants for the year 1961-62 for the following Departments:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Industries
5. Fisheries

The total amount required for these demands is Rs. 40,000,000.00.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Department]

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

10th March, 1961

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ನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಅಗ್ಗ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ಯಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಸುತ್ತುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಕವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

March 10, 1961

(333)

(830 x 500)

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

March 10, 1961

(333)

(830 x 500)
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

10th March, 1961

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Labour contract societies 

1960-61, Rs 1,50,000

Labour contract societies are established to provide employment to the workmen during the period of unemployment. The said societies have been

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10th March, 1961

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

Co-operative Demand 6th amount is granted loans as provided. Fisheries Co-operative Societies 8th 400 grants have been made. Fisheries Demand 8th 400 grants have been made. These are to be repaid.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

18 रुपए वायराल्फर्शिटिंग अर्थस्रोते अस्तित्वात. या निधीमध्ये तापसीके प्राप्त होणारे शिक्षण वरील अनुपातमध्ये साजऱ्याचं वायराल्फर्शिटिंग अर्थस्रोते अस्तित्वात. या निधीमध्ये तापसीके प्राप्त होणारे शिक्षण वरील अनुपातमध्ये साजऱ्याचं वायराल्फर्शिटिंग अर्थस्रोते अस्तित्वात.

1961-62 वर्षाच्या शिक्षण वरील अनुपातमध्ये साजऱ्याचं वायराल्फर्शिटिंग अर्थस्रोते अस्तित्वात. या निधीमध्ये तापसीके प्राप्त होणारे शिक्षण वरील अनुपातमध्ये साजऱ्याचं वायराल्फर्शिटिंग अर्थस्रोते अस्तित्वात.

10th March, 1961
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1961

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[Text in Kannada]

[*] S. Mahapatra (20): Dr, Mr, Mrs, Advocate, Lawyer, Judge, etc.

[Specified text in Kannada]
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of  
Demands for Grants

10th March, 961

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The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the following demands for grants for the year 1961-62, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein:

I. By-law Transitory: Bye-law No. 14 shall cease to have effect on the date of the 30th June, 1961.

II. Budgets: The Budgets for the year 1961-62 shall be presented to the House on the 30th June, 1961, and the accounts for the year 1960-61 shall be audited and presented to the House on the 30th June, 1962.

III. Works:

(a) By-law for the construction of a new building at the Government Secretariat, Hyderabad, shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

(b) The works for the construction of a new hospital at the Government Medical College, Hyderabad, shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

IV. Education:

(a) The proposals for the establishment of a new school in the city of Hyderabad shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

(b) The proposals for the extension of the existing school at the village of Ramnagar shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

V. Social Welfare:

(a) The proposals for the establishment of a new old age home in the city of Hyderabad shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

(b) The proposals for the extension of the existing old age home at the village of Ramnagar shall be submitted to the House for consideration on the 30th June, 1961.

These proposals shall be considered by the House on the 30th June, 1961, and the necessary grants shall be voted for their execution.

S. O. 123:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the establishment of a new school in the city of Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

S. O. 124:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the extension of the existing school at the village of Ramnagar, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

S. O. 125:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the establishment of a new old age home in the city of Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

S. O. 126:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the extension of the existing old age home at the village of Ramnagar, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

These proposals shall be considered by the House on the 30th June, 1961, and the necessary grants shall be voted for their execution.

S. O. 127:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the construction of a new building at the Government Secretariat, Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

S. O. 128:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the construction of a new hospital at the Government Medical College, Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

These proposals shall be considered by the House on the 30th June, 1961, and the necessary grants shall be voted for their execution.

S. O. 129:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the establishment of a new old age home in the city of Hyderabad, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

S. O. 130:

The Hon’ble Governor is pleased to assent to the proposal for the extension of the existing old age home at the village of Ramnagar, subject to the conditions and limitations specified therein.

These proposals shall be considered by the House on the 30th June, 1961, and the necessary grants shall be voted for their execution.
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339 10th March, 1961

Committee No. 2 dealing with agriculture— a Committee No. 2
dealing with agriculture— a Committee No. 2

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

10th March, 1961

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

10th March, 1961

In the context of the financial year 1961-62, the budgetary allocations were as follows: [Details of budget allocations and expenditures should be provided here.

Subject to the approval of the House, the allocations would be made as per the budgetary framework. The House was requested to consider and approve the budgetary proposals in the manner prescribed by law.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Land Mortgage Banks

Credit Societies

Education and training is a third arm

Study Team
on Co-operative Training. The Statutory Board 
defines Statutory Board and training in co-operative training. It aims to improve co-operative training by formalization.

Statutory Board is responsible for training and education of members. It provides training on co-operative training and education.

The Board provides training on a consignment basis and cash and carry basis.

V.L.W. and B.D.O. are involved in the co-operative training.

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

Thrift Societies - Since a large number of thrift societies were established from time to time, they have made a considerable contribution in the development of the country. The model of Japan is widely followed by these societies. Thrift Societies provide necessary savings to the people and help in the economic development of the country.

Tenants' protection - Tenants of agricultural land are protected by law. The concept of tenants' protection was introduced in the country after the World War II. The government has taken steps to protect the tenants' rights.

Risk - Risk is an important factor in the financial world. Risk management is an essential aspect of financial management. The government has taken steps to manage risks in the financial sector.

(Sri P. Narasinga Rao in the Chair)
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

10th March, 1961

National Development Council

Title deeds

law of diminishing returns

state level

Chief Auditor

Registrar

Chief Auditor

Audit separate

audit officers

state level

Chief Auditor

Registrar

Estimates Committee

A.§. P. V. Rangaswami

Ref. 1232

1,28,644

13

Auditors

1960

1961

20

21

Estimates

Auditors

20

20
Annual Financial Statement

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

10th March, 1961

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

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

10th March, 1961

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[Text content not provided]
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Handloom apex society and marketing society have, at the end of financial year 1960-61, a total number of 52,300 handlooms and an annual sale of Rs 50,00,000. These societies face challenge from the rapids in the textile market due to] the introduction of new machines. The Society had to face considerable losses during the years 1961-62. As a result, the Society had to reduce the rates of the handloom goods.

Handloom marketing society reports, Rs 10,00,000 revenue during 1961-62, due to the introduction of new machines and increased demand of handloom goods. The Society has decided to increase the rate of handloom goods from Rs 10 to Rs 12 per unit.

The demand for handloom goods has increased during 1961-62 due to the introduction of new machines and increased demand of handloom goods. The Society has decided to increase the rate of handloom goods from Rs 10 to Rs 12 per unit.

Unemployment is a major concern and the government has to take measures to absorb the unemployed laborers. The government has decided to introduce a basic policy to absorb the unemployed laborers. The policy, known as the 'Basic Employment Policy', aims to absorb at least 50,000 unemployed laborers in the next five years. Unemployment, 1968, is estimated at 15,00,000 laborers and the government has to take measures to reduce it.

Handloom and marketing societies have been operating for more than 50 years and have established a good reputation in the textile market. The government has decided to extend matching grants to these societies to continue their operations and to introduce new machines.

The government has decided to extend matching grants to these societies to continue their operations and to introduce new machines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1960-61 Estimate</th>
<th>1961-62 Estimated</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>-4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averages</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:****
- Textiles: 7,000 to 11,000, increase of 4,000.
- Chemicals: 5,900 to 1400, decrease of 4,500.
- Engineering: 4,600 to 4,000, decrease of 600.
- Averages: 8,000 to 8,000, no change.
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10th March, 1961

Dear Sir,

As the Chairman of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Financial Statement of the Year 1961-62. This statement includes the financial performance of various regional institutions and departments for the year.

The budget for 1961-62 includes the allocation of funds for the various regional institutions and departments. The budget is designed to support the expansion and development of these institutions.

The financial statement shows a significant increase in the income of the board. This is due to the increased contribution from various sources.

The expenses for the year have also increased, mainly due to the increased expenditure on the various regions. The board has made every effort to ensure that the funds are used efficiently and effectively.

I am confident that the board will continue to support the development of the various regional institutions and departments.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairman

[Company Name]
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Annual Financial Statement
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The text on the page appears to be in Telugu, a language primarily spoken in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The page contains a detailed financial statement and budgetary information for the years 1961-62, along with various financial and administrative details.

While the text is in Telugu, it seems to relate to financial planning and budgetary allocations for a specific year, possibly within a governmental or organizational context. The document appears to be an official record, providing insights into the financial strategies and expenditures of the time.

Please note that without a proper translation tool, providing an accurate translation of the entire document is not feasible. However, if you require specific sections or key points translated, I can assist with that.
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Annual Financial Statement
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As rural society belongs to affiliated societies. The rural society may belong to Central Banks
or non-affiliated banks. “Affiliated banks” belong to the Central Banks
and affiliated banks. “Non-affiliated banks” do not belong to the Central Banks.
Affiliated banks are: 
1. Affiliated banks to Central Banks
2. Non-affiliated banks

The rural society may belong to any of these categories.
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Upon the introduction of clause 3, it was necessary to incorporate the additional share of the non-affiliated societies as well as the affiliated societies. In this context, elections to the Central Banks were also held. However, it was observed that the share of the non-affiliated societies as well as the affiliated societies was increased in clause 3. The Central Banks and rural banks were also provided with the deposit of the percentage of the controlled articles. The Central Banks and rural banks were also provided with the deposit of the percentage of the controlled articles.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

10th March, 1961

The Hon'ble Governor: Gentlemen, Sirs,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the Financial Year 1961-62. This statement is based on the approved Estimates. The Department has been able to operate under the Estimates and the accounts have been audited by the Departmental Accountant who has reported that the accounts are true and correct. The Private chartered accountants have also audited the accounts and have reported that they are true and correct. The accounts have been scrutinized by the departmental staff and have been found to be in order.

The Auditing Department has also staffed the Departmental audit teams. The accounts have been scrutinized by the departmental audit teams and have been found to be in order.

The accounts have been certified by the Private chartered accountants and have been found to be in order.

The accounts have been certified by the departmental staff and have been found to be in order.

The accounts have been certified by the departmental audit teams and have been found to be in order.

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The undersigned has the honor to present an estimate of the requirements of the Department for the year 1961-62, which will be submitted to the House for its consideration and sanction. The following estimates have been prepared:

1. The figures are based on the financial year 1961-62.
2. The estimates include all necessary items, such as salaries, allowances, and other expenses.
3. The estimates are subject to the approval of the House.

The undersigned has the honor to submit the accompanying estimates for your consideration.
Annual Financial Statement
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[Text content in Telugu]

1. [Content in Telugu]

2. [Content in Telugu]

3. [Content in Telugu]
"1. జంటితో వెండి అత్యంతం స్థూపం జరిగింది. అసలు అడవి ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?

2. పొట్టు జనసాధారణా అండు వాహనం ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?

3. జంటితో వెండి అత్యంతం స్థూపం జరిగింది. అసలు అడవి ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?

4. జంటితో వెండి అత్యంతం స్థూపం జరిగింది. అసలు అడవి ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?

5. జంటితో వెండి అత్యంతం స్థూపం జరిగింది. అసలు అడవి ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?

6. జంటితో వెండి అత్యంతం స్థూపం జరిగింది. అసలు అడవి ఆధారంపై నిర్ణయం చేసిన చర్చా క్షమత శాసనం పెంచరు. ఇది నేటి ప్రస్తుతించవచ్చు. కానీ నిర్ణయం తెలియజేసి కోసం తరచు సంచాలనం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకత కనుగొనండి?
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Routine procedure
discuss final orders

Bank supersession notices
enquiry report

pending orders
note put-up

action
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The following urban bank had a surplus. Politics can often be complex and require careful consideration. The surplus was considered sufficient to cover any potential risks. The urban bank's surplus was also subject to review by the set of directors, who discussed the matter extensively. The surplus was then utilized to fund various projects and initiatives. The urban bank had historically invested in these areas, ensuring a stable and sustainable financial position.

The budget and demand for grants were voted in favor by a majority, subject to the approval of the concerned authorities. The urban bank had consistently maintained a healthy financial position, which was reflected in the financial statement submitted for the year 1961-62.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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...
There is no basis for the charge that the Government dictated to the Registrar and the Registrar appointed the nominees of the Government. The State Government is not directly concerned with the nomination.

There is no basis for the charge that the Government dictated to the Registrar and the Registrar appointed the nominees of the Government. The State Government is not directly concerned with the nomination.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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Sri P. Sundarayya: The original document 6th is a portion of the document. Every member has a right to ask that copy be put on the table according to the rules of procedure.

I want your protection, Sir. I want your protection, Sir....
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paragraphs that are not well formed or are missing context.

3. The authorised copy is not available for reference. A

reference to the authorised copy is always advised, as the

authorised copy contains all relevant information.

4. The authorised extract should be used with caution,

as there may be inaccuracies or omissions.

5. Even the High Court is not competent, I think, to

authorise an extract, as such authorisation can be

contradicted by the relevant authorities.

6. The authorised extract is the official version, and

should be used for all purposes.

7. The authorised version should be the only

version used, as it contains all relevant

information.
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Sri P Sundarayya. I am again asking your protection. He is making a reflection on the member, of this House.

Sri P Sundarayya. I am again asking your protection. He is making a reflection on the member, of this House.

Sri P Sundarayya. I am again asking your protection. He is making a reflection on the member, of this House.
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3. The Hon’ble Speaker: Merits తెలుసా... నిర్ణయంచే మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది. మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది -
I am protesting against that remark— మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది.

4. The Hon’ble Member: Merits తెలుసా... నిర్ణయంచే మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది. మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది—

5. The Hon’ble Speaker: Point of order, Sir, సించుసారి అనే విషయం నిర్ణయంచే మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది.

6. The Hon’ble Speaker: Temporary Chairman: I will get that and verify.

7. The Hon’ble Speaker: ఇది నిర్ణయంచే అనే విషయం నిర్ణయంచే మనం ప్రతి పిలిచేదిద్దుతుంది.

Temporary Chairman: I will get that and verify.
10th March, 1961

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Contempt of court extract 4° 5 6 7 -

Temporary Chairman: He is not yielding.
Sri P. Sundarayya: Again I want your protection, Sir. Once more! While you are speaking! It seems to me that the matter
which I am bringing to your notice is a mere question of
motive attribute. I am asking your protection.

Sri P. Sundarayya: But I am not yielding Sir. I am not yielding conclusions
motive attribute you are imputing motives to the
House. I am not yielding conclusions.

Sri K. Chandramouli: I strongly protest Sir.

Sri P. Sundarayya: Sri K. Chandramouli: I am not yielding Sir. I am not yielding
proof which I am bringing to your notice.

Sri P. Sundarayya: I am not yielding Sir. I am not yielding conclusions
motive attribute. I am strongly protesting against it Sir.
Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu: Question

Sri K. Chandramouli. I am always respecting the Assembly. I never did anything wrong to any member. I never did it. I have got more respect towards this Assembly than any other member.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

The motion was negatived.

Sri P. Sundarayya demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 17       Noes: 102

The motion was negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Ministers for interfering in the administration of Co-operative Institutions.

The motion was negatived.

Sri Beesetti Apparao demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 17   Noes: 104

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motion was declared adopted.

Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 17    Noes: 105

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Re. 1

To express that the audit is not being done regularly in all Registered societies.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Re. 1

To express that the private audit is a great loss for the societies because the charges are much.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

To express that the subsidy is not being issued in time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

To express that audit reports are not being sent to the Societies.

The motions were negatived

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,78,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

For purposes of exposing nepotism rampant in the administration of the Department

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,78,800 under Demand No. XXIII—Co-operation.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri P. Sundarayya demanded a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 107 Noes: 18

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXXV—Local Administration
Rs. 68,13,800

DEMAND No. XXXVI—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Rs. 5,34,19,300

*Sri P. Ranga Reddy (Deputizing for the Chief Minister): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,13,800 under Demand No. XXXV—Local Administration. The Demand has the recommendation of the Governor.”

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.
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*Sri P. Ranga Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,300 under Demand No. XXXVI - Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The Demand has the recommendation of the Governor."

_Temporary Chairman:_ Motion moved.

*Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,300 under Demand No. XXXVI - Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The Demand has the recommendation of the Governor."

_Temporary Chairman:_ Motion moved.

*Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,300 under Demand No. XXXVI - Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. The Demand has the recommendation of the Governor."

_Temporary Chairman:_ Motion moved.
The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad in the year 1954 sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,28,500 to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for a period of 3 years from 1954-55 onwards for meeting the expenditure on account of payment of increased salaries and allowances under the recommendations of the Pay and Service Commission and to provide a few essential amenities in the City. The sanction of the grant was also intended to enable the Corporation to tide over the financial difficulties faced by it and stabilise its finances within a period of 3 years. The grant was continued, at the request of the Corporation in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 subject to the condition that it will not be continued any longer. Again in 1959-60 the grant was sanctioned subject to the condition that it should be used for certain specified works and the grant will not be sanctioned in the ensuing years. Accordingly, the grant was not sanctioned for 1960-61.
The Corporation has again come up to the Government with a request for continuance of the grant so that it may show justifiable progress in the maintenance and improvement of public amenities. The Government have considered the request particularly in view of the constitution of a single Corporation for the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and provided a grant of Rs. 4,75,000 to City and Town Municipalities in the Telangana region.

A sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided in the revised estimates for 1960-61 for sanction of grant to the City and Town Municipalities in Telangana Region and the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad. These finances are intended to such of the City Municipalities and Town Committees whose finances are in deficit on account of the enforcement of the erstwhile Hyderabad Government. Out of Rs. 4.75 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 4,71,675 has been sanctioned to the City and Town Municipalities and the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation and the balance of Rs. 3,325 which is not required, has been surrendered to the Finance Department. A similar provision of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1961-62 for the same purpose.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Estimates for 1960-61 for sanction of grants-in-aid to the Municipalities and Local Bodies to meet 50% of the extra cost on account of the revision of pay scales and allowances of their employees. A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been allocated to the Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department and Rs 12 lakhs to the Planning and Local Administration Department out of the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs. The provision has been made in accordance with the recommendation of the Pay Committee.

Under the Head 'Town Planning' a provision of Rs. 4,21,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1961-62. This item consists of two heads of account as indicated below:
(a) Regular Establishment Rs. 1.67 lakhs 
(b) Mobile Units Rs. 2.54 lakhs

Total Rs. 4.21 lakhs

(a) Regular Establishments: Under this head, the usual expenditure required for the pay and allowances of the staff and other incidental expenditure is provided for both in the revised estimates for 1960-61 and budget estimates for 1961-62. Besides, this expenditure of Rs. 1.53 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1960-61 and Rs. 1.56 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1961-62, an amount of Rs 0.09 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1960-61 and Rs. 0.11 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1961-62 is also provided for towards expenditure on the T. P. staff employed for Community Development. This expenditure was previously being debited to the head of account 63-B. But now this staff is also considered as part and parcel of the regular establishment, as Community Development is also considered as a regular feature of the Department.

(b) Mobile Units: The Mobile Unit Organisation has been created temporarily to prepare Master Plans for the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and for certain other selected towns. This organisation is functioning since two years. This organisation consists of the City Mobile Unit and Urban Mobile Unit. Each Unit is functioning under a Deputy Chief Town Planner. The City Unit is expected to prepare the Master Plans for the twin cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad within a period of 3 years.

The Urban Unit is located at Guntur. It has so far attended to the preparation of Master Plans in the following six Municipal Towns and the Master Plans of these towns are expected to be ready shortly:

(1) Vijayawada,
(2) Visakhapatnam,
(3) Guntur,
(4) Rajahmundry,
(5) Kakinada,
(6) Nellore.
The Urban Unit will be taking up the work relating to preparation of Master Plans for the following 4 towns during the year 1961-62:

1. Tenali,
2. Eluru,
3. Masulipatam,
4. Anantapur.

The entire expenditure on this organisation is recoverable from the local bodies concerned.

Realising the growing importance and acuteness of housing problem, the former Government of Hyderabad enacted legislation to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation. The legislation enacted in this behalf goes by the name: "The Hyderabad Housing Board Act of 1956".

The above act was enforced in Telangana Region in the first instance during 1960 and the Hyderabad Housing Board is brought into being in this region with effect from 1-7-1960. For the time being the Board is manned by a paid chairman and four members (three non-officials and one official).

A bill to extend the scope of the applicability of the Hyderabad Housing Board Act and its jurisdiction to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is awaiting legislation. As per Sub-Section 3 of Section 58 of the Hyderabad Housing Board Act, 1956, the Government shall, every year, make a grant to the Board a sum equivalent to the administrative expenses of the Housing Board.

Keeping this obligation on the part of the Government in view, the State Finance Department have provided a sum of Rs. 5,63,600 in Budget Estimates for the ensuing financial year, i.e. 1961-62 under Major Head 57 Miscellaneous, Minor-Head -1 - Mis. and unforeseen charges - Sub-Head T (iu) Grant to the Hyderabad Housing Board to enable the Board to meet its requirements under its administrative expenses.
DEMAND No. XXXV — Local Administration
Rs. 68,13,800

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,13,800 for Local Administration by Rs. 100 For not conducting secret elections to Panchayats.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,13,800 for Local Administration by Rs. 100 For not alloting 75% of the revenue collections made in the Panchayats to them respectively and make them self-sufficient.

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,13,800 for Local Administration by Rs. 100 For not bringing integrated Act for Municipal Administration.

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Besetti Appa Rao: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,13,800 for Local Administration by Rs. 100 For not conducting secret elections in Panchayats.

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXXVI — Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works — Rs. 5,34,19,300

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government, for not appointing an independent Grants Commission to allot funds to various Zilla Parishads, Samithis and Panchayats in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

For not reducing the number of officials in C. D. Blocks.

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri K. L Narasimha Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri Uppala Maloor : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions moved.
Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,34,19,300 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: Motions Moved.
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(Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu in the Chair)

మనం, ప్రతిభా పరిమితి majorltyతో, విశ్వసాధ్యమైనం ప్రాంతంలో నిలిచినం చిపులు, ఆసమేం అనేకలేదు (ప్రతిభా పరిమితి)
మాజైలు మరియు minorlty రాశిలో నిలిచినం చిపులు మండలంపెట్టినం మాజైలు మరియు minorlty రాశిలో నిలిచినం చిపులు మండలంపెట్టినం మాజైలు
మరియు minorlty రాశిలో నిలిచినం చిపులు. మరింతగా, ఈ ప్రాంతంలో, ప్రతిభా పరిమితి gray ద్వారా, అర్ధమండలంపెట్టినం మాజైలు మరియు minorlty రాశిలో నిలిచినం చిపులు
మండలంపెట్టినం మాజైలు మరియు minorlty రాశిలో నిలిచినం చిపులు.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu in the Chair

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(Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu in the Chair)
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Administrative rules may violate the interest of teachers. Any teacher who violates the administrative rules may lose his teaching job. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that teachers are compliant with the rules. The following are the administrative rules that teachers must adhere to:

1. Teachers must submit their monthly reports on time.
2. Teachers must maintain proper records of their students.
3. Teachers must attend all the meetings and training sessions.
4. Teachers must ensure the safety and security of the students.

Organisers are responsible for ensuring that teachers follow these rules. If any teacher violates these rules, the organiser may suspend or terminate their employment.

Workers are also responsible for ensuring that teachers follow the rules. If any teacher violates these rules, the workers may report the issue to the organiser.

In conclusion, it is essential to ensure that teachers follow the administrative rules. This will ensure the smooth functioning of the educational system.

B. D. O. 1961-62

Chief Executive Officer

B. D. O.
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information may be consult 5 information
manner details. The expenditure incurred
in this connection is Rs. 394,100 out of
which Rs. 100,000 is provided from
excess balance. The balance amount is
to be borne by the Union Government.

The report for 1961-62 is as:

for the period from 10th March, 1961
to 31st March, 1962. The expenditure
incurred in this connection is Rs.
394,100 out of which Rs. 100,000 is
provided from excess balance. The
balance amount is to be borne by the
Union Government.

The report for 1961-62 is as:

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10th March, 1961

information may be consult 5 information
manner details. The expenditure incurred
in this connection is Rs. 394,100 out of
which Rs. 100,000 is provided from
excess balance. The balance amount is
to be borne by the Union Government.

The report for 1961-62 is as:

for the period from 10th March, 1961
to 31st March, 1962. The expenditure
incurred in this connection is Rs.
394,100 out of which Rs. 100,000 is
provided from excess balance. The
balance amount is to be borne by the
Union Government.

The report for 1961-62 is as:
Standing Committees

Executive Committees
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[Text content appears to be in a script within the image, possibly a language other than English, and is not legible in this format.]

**Social Welfare** suggests the need for complaints to be heard from the public. The matter is:

Social Welfare has received complaints for the following causes:

- Social Wills
- Domestic Violence
- Social Inequalities

Training programs are also being considered for:

- Elderly Care
- Child Protection
- Social Work Practices
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(The House then adjourned to meet at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 11 March, 1961.)
APPENDIX
1961–1962

DEMAND No. XXXVI — Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works - Rs. 5,34,19,300.

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

I rise to move the Demand for Rs. 5,34,19,300 under Community Development and Local Development Works.

Objects and approach

2. The central objective of the Community Development Programme is to secure the fullest development both of the material as well as the human resources of the area. The approach of Community Development Programme has been to apply the co-operative principle in its varying forms for solving all problems of rural life. The motive force for solving these problems and securing the development has to come from the people themselves, with the State assisting with supplies, services and credit.

3. The Second Five Year Plan had laid great emphasis on Community Development Programme. During the plan period a basic reappraisal and reorganisation of the programme took place as a result of the recommendations of the Study Team led by Shri Balwantrai G. Mehta in December 1957. This reorganisation affected the administrative and financial frame work of the Programme. With the close of the current financial year we will be completing the Second Five Year Plan and in 1961-62 we will be entering the Third Five Year Plan and it would be appropriate if I mention here a few details about the coverage under this Programme by the end of the Second Five Year Plan and our programme for the Third Plan and particularly the programme in 1961-62 to which the demand now relates.

4. Andhra Pradesh State had been originally delimited into 447 blocks. Consequent on the transfer
of certain border villages from Andhra Pradesh to Madras and vice versa on 1—4—'60 under the Andhra and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act 1959, the total number of blocks originally carved out in this State was reduced by two. Hence the State stands delimited into 445 Blocks as from 1—4—'60.

5 Out of these 445 blocks, 326 blocks are in operation and they consist of 192 Stage-I, 82 Stage-II, 5 Community Development, 4 Multipurpose Projects and 43 Pre-extension Blocks. The programme has covered 77.14% of the area, 74.32% of the villages and 75.03% of the rural population. It is proposed to start 26 new Pre-extension blocks on 1—4—'61 and another 26 on 2—10—'61. By October 1963 the programme would be in operation in the entire State excepting of course municipal towns and cities.

Panchayati Raj

6. As the Hon. Members are aware the programme had started with the purpose of making the administrative people reliant and the people themselves self-reliant. In the former sense it had largely succeeded in as much as the official machinery in charge of the programme had constantly relied on people's participation. But somehow the impulse for social consciousness and social action still seemed to originate externally to the Community which the block programme sought to serve. It was in view of this and in order to make good this vital lacuna that it was considered necessary to make people's institutions responsible for development programmes. Andhra Pradesh Government took the momentous step of decentralising the administrative apparatus of the State and to usher in the 'Panchayati Raj' in the country-side. The State had the privilege of being the pioneer in the country in this initiation of Democratic Decentralisation. Government had been marching forward with faith in the people and in their representative institution.

7. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act was brought into force in October 1959. The first batch of 235 Panchayat Samithis came into being by the end of November 1959. Since then as Blocks entered Stage-I every six months Panchayat Samithis were constituted for them and at present there
are 271 Panchayat Samithis functioning in the State. This process will continue until the remaining Blocks reach Stage-1 and have their Samithis.

8. Several functions of normal Development Departments, along with funds and staff, have been made over these bodies. They have taken over these tasks with zeal and are striving to do their best. The Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis have, on the whole done well up to now. Some have done exceedingly well, quite a large majority quite well, some satisfactorily and a few only have come in for adverse notice. One Panchayat Samithi had to be superseded. One President of Samithi had to be removed as a motion of no-confidence was passed against him. There are a few cases of irregularities committed by Zilla Parishads and Samithis and Government have promptly drawn their attention to them and advised them suitably. Government hope that the few who have given room for complaint will benefit by the way in which by far the largest majority have been working and shown the way. Unless people's representatives develop team spirit and are prepared to subordinate everything else to the needs of the Community, there would always be instances of faction gaining the upper hand here and there, and prestige and personal interest over-riding the cause of the many.

9. To study and understand the working of Panchayati Raj, as it is in operation in our State, the following teams have visited this State so far:

(i) Study team from Maharashtra
(ii) Study team from Gujarat
(iii) Study team from Bihar
(iv) Study team from Orissa
(v) Study team of Members of Parliament.

Members of all these teams have visited some Samithis and Parishads in this State and discussed the working of Panchayati Raj with people, elected representatives and officials at various levels. Some of the teams have already finalized their reports and recommendations and the State concerned are proposing suitable legislation to establish Panchayati Raj in their States more or less on the same lines as we have done.
The Andhra Pradesh Government had also sent in February 1961 a Study Team Consisting of 3 Chairmen of Zilla Parishads, 3 Presidents of Panchayat Samithis and 3 officials to study the working of the Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan State and development of small scale and cottage industries in the Punjab. The team has since returned and their report is awaited. The Government hope that the non-official members of the team who had the benefit of this Study in Rajasthan would share their experiences with their co-workers in the districts.

It may also be mentioned here that a team of twelve journalists working at Hyderabad and Vijayawada was sent to visit projects in some Districts of the State. During their itinerary the journalists have also visited Panchayat Samithi Blocks, interviewed the Presidents of Panchayat Samithis and Chairmen of Zila Parishads and acquainted themselves with the working of these bodies.

10. As already announced by the Finance Minister Government have decided to constitute a State level Evaluation Committee with Sri Balwanthrai Mehta as Chairman. Panchayati Raj is an open book and anyone can read it and offer constructive criticism. No other programme sponsored by Government anywhere in the world, so far known, has been subjected to a more rigorous probe in each of its facets from year to year, stage to stage. Official and non-official agencies have collaborated in it jointly as also severally. The probe has not been confined to national agencies alone. Foreign and international agencies have all collaborated with equal ardour. No other programme touches more intimately the life of the bulk of our population. The programme naturally comes into sharp focus for review and evaluation in the hands of free and independent press as well.

11. The reviews and evaluation reports have served as a running commentary on the programme ever since it was born. The operators in the programme have been kept on their toes, thanks to these frequent commentaries. The emphasis in the programme, the priorities and the control continue to be adjusted visibly from year to year in conformity with the consensus of these commentaries.
12. Our Government have felt that a stage has come when a more detailed study of the programme in this State should be taken up by a competent Evaluation Team so that every aspect of the programme might be gone into in detail and an objective assessment made for the benefit of all concerned. When the Team’s report is ready Government will take prompt action to examine it and implement the recommendations made therein.

**Finances for Local Bodies**

13. In order to augment the resources of Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads besides the usual grants that will be made over by the departments in respect of functions transferred by them, the following provisions have been made in the budget for 1961-62.

1. 25 n.P. grant for each Panchayat 65,00,000
2. 25 n.P. grant to Panchayats under Equalisation grants ... 65,00,000
3. 25 n.P. grant for each Panchayat Samiti ... 49,95,000
4. 30 n.P. grant to Panchayat Samithis ... 58,82,000
5. Grants - in - aid to Panchayat Samithis to meet the cost of Honoraria of Presidents and T. A. of non-official members ... 10,69,400
6. 30 n.P. Ggrant to Zilla Parishads 16,10,000
7. Grants - in - aid to Parishads towards payment of Honororia to Chairmen of Zilla Parishads and T. A. of Non-officials members ... 5,11,000
8. Grants to Zilla Parishads for the construction of new office buildings of expansion of existing office buildings ... 31,00,000
9. Grants towards Planning establishments in Zilla Parishads 5,94,000
10. Provision for granting loans and advances to Samithis and Parishads ... 9,00,000
These provisions are made in the budget for 1961-62 under the appropriate heads. They are not therefore included in the present demand.

**Block as a unit of Planning and Development**

14 Though in principle it has been agreed to treat the block as a unit for purpose of planning and Development the question of devising suitable means to achieve this objective has been under consideration for quite a long time. The National Development Council has decided that the block should be treated as a unit for the purpose of planning and development and that it should be the agency through which the resources of Government flow to the people. Based on the note prepared by the Planning Commission on the subject, our Government have issued comprehensive instructions for the guidance of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The distribution of head-wise outlays in the State Plan block-wise has been indicated to facilitate the drawing up of a Plan for each block. A list of self-help programmes which may be taken up in the blocks has also been prepared and supplied to all Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. In each district a conference of the Chairman, Presidents of Samithis, District Officers and Block Development Officers was held and the problems facing them with regard to the preparation of Block Plans were discussed and solutions found. Government hope that suitable block plans would be drawn up very early so that each block may have its own blue print for its development during the Third Five Year Plan.

**Training Programme**

15. Work in the Community Development Programme requires a particular orientation especially in regard to working with the people and assisting them in every way possible. For this purpose, therefore, orientation training courses have been organised for various categories of personnel who serve in the blocks.

'The training of Community Development personnel has also a second objective viz., to equip the technical personnel better in their own job and bring their technical knowledge up to date. Thus the training programme has been so organised that orientation training relating to the general attitudes and approach
is being imparted to block level personnel as a common course and job training is given to different categories of personnel in the special institutions set up for this purpose by the Government of India. We have taken full advantage of the training facilities afforded by the Government of India and trained our Block Development Officers, Social Education Organisers, Extension Officers etc., in the Orientation Training Centres. While most of the training instions are run by the Centre, the responsibility of training Village Level Workers and Gramsevikas rests with the State Government. There are 8 such Institutions in this State of which 4 have Home Science Wings attached to them for training Gramsevikas.

Training of Members of Panchayat Samithis

16. To properly equip the non-officials associated with the Community Development Programme at the block-level with the necessary knowledge and information so as to enable them to play their role fully and effectively in the planning and implementation of the various development programmes relating to their respective block, consequent on the Democratic Decentralisation of the people’s institutions and devolution of power and authority to the people and their associates, the Government have taken up the training of Members of Panchayat Samithis with central assistance during 1960. For this purpose, the Government constituted 20 teams for the 20 districts, each consisting of one Block Development Officer, one District Panchayat Officer and 3 Non-officials selected by the Zilla Parishad concerned. The training programme commenced in 9 districts in the middle of March 1960 and in the remaining districts in April 1960. Out of 11,035 members of Panchayat Samithis, 8,695 were trained upto the end of September 1960. For the training of the remaining un-trained members of the Panchayat Samithis, the sub-Committee on Training of the Informal Consultative Committee of the State Legislature suggested that 2 teams each consisting of 2 officials Dist Panchayat Officer and Block Development Officer and 2 non-officials may be sanctioned initially for a period of 4 months for completing training in Telangana region and another team for Rayalaseema region. No separate training team was found necessary.
for Circar Districts as only a few members of Panchayat Samithis remained untrained. The Zilla Parishads of the Circar districts have been asked to arrange for the organisation of one or more camps in the districts concerned for completing the training of these members before the end of the current financial year. The 3 training teams in Telangana and Rayalaseema areas commenced functioning in the second fortnight of January, 1961.

Gramasahayaks Training Programme

17. In order to secure the active participation of the villagers in the Community Development Programme, a programme for the training of Gram Sahayaks is being conducted in training camps organised by the block personnel. The training is now imparted in the agricultural group of subjects, viz., Agriculture, Co-operation and Panchayats. Upto the end of September, 1960, 3,269 training camps were held. The total number of Gramasahayaks trained by the end of September 1960 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,40,205</td>
<td>7,325</td>
<td>1,47,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical achievements

Agriculture:

18. The people's organisations have made concerted efforts and organised intensive campaigns under various agricultural production schemes in the blocks to increase agricultural production. As a result of their efforts, there has been a significant increase in the levels of production. The following statement indicates the increase in per acre production during the programme period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Production per acre in 1951—52</th>
<th>1952—60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>943.0</td>
<td>1134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>306.9</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>291.2</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>721.3</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Even though the pace of food production during the previous years has been satisfactory, there is still urgent need to step up production at a much faster rate and speed. Keeping in view the rate of increase in population, natural standards and the needs of industrialisation, it is of paramount importance that during the coming years, the levels of food production in the country and particularly in an agricultural State like ours, should go up atleast by about 50%. With this objective in view, the Government have requested the Panchayat Samithis and Panchayats to prepare block and village agricultural production plans, with the assistance of the District Agricultural Officer and the block level staff. The Panchayat Samithis have taken very keen interest in this scheme and are getting Plans prepared.

20. Increasing reliance is being placed on progressive formers and Gramasahayakas for extension of improved methods of cultivation and for exception of the agricultural production programmes. In the Kharif and Rabi food production campaigns, members of Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and the Block Officers have worked together with the farmers and recorded very good results. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the formulation, execution and supervision of all programmes and in particular the food production programmes is vested with the peoples organisations. The intensive Agricultural district programme has been introduced in West Godavari District. The scheme aims at providing all requesting for increasing agricultural production simultaneously such as full credit requirements of farmers based on agricultural production plans, requirement of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements etc, development of Co-operative Societies with credit and supply channelled through them, as also providing marketing facilities. Provision for soil testing unit and an agricultural workshop is also included under the scheme. The programme commenced for Rabi season of the current year. In the first year 20% of the land will be covered under the scheme and by fifth year 65% will be covered. The scheme is being implemented very successfully in the district.

21. Similarly another scheme for provision of credit for agricultural production planned at village
level is also under implementation in the State. This scheme is specially intended to benefit the small agriculturist and senior cultivators so as to enable them to produce more on the basis of a plan got up for each family at the village level. Under this scheme, one block is selected in each district wherein 10 villages best suited for operating the scheme are chosen. The agriculture production plans are prepared by the Agricultural Department based on actual requirements. The implementation of this programme is entrusted to the Panchayat Samithis. This scheme is expected to bring about a significant change among the farmers.

22. In Srikakulam district, in Nandigama village this scheme produced remarkable results. The Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi have implemented this programme on 521 acres of wetland owned by 115 farmers. All the modern methods of cultivation were adopted with the assistance of technical officers. As a result of this the average yield per acre increased to about 5,100 lbs of paddy which is almost double the average yield per acre in the previous year.

23. The Panchayat Samithis and Panchayats who were entrusted with the responsibility of execution of agricultural production schemes, have organised the Rabi and Kharif campaign on an intensive scale and good results were achieved. The Samithis have also organised model farms on two or three progressive farmers' holdings so that other villagers might benefit from the latest scientific methods of cultivation.

Minor Irrigation

24. In the development of irrigation, the minor irrigation programme occupies a very important place. These Minor Irrigation works though they have a shorter life, limited protection and need careful maintenance, they require comparatively small investments and produce quick results and can be executed speedily with local resources. Above all, the Minor Irrigation works provide gainful employment to the cultivator and landless labourers in rural areas and these works need no substantial assistance by way of highly technical personnel or equipment in executing them. The scope of development of irrigation facilities in this State is very large. As a result of the concerted efforts, the additional
area brought under irrigation from the inception of the programme upto the end of December 1960, was 6.48 lakh acres. During the same period, 548 oil engines, were distributed to the ryots. 1625 katcha wells, 689 pucca wells, 28 tanks, 19 miles of irrigation channels, 49 tube wells and 224 pump sets were provided in addition to repairing 1110 katcha wells, 252 pucca wells, 179 tanks and 42 miles of channels. During the same period, 1.17 lakh acres of land was reclaimed and 54,418 acres of land was bunded and terraced.

25 Now that Government have decided to transfer the maintenance of Minor Irrigation sources from Revenu to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis with effect from 1-4-1961, Government hope that these bodies will see that Panchayats and the beneficiaries take greater interest and make themselves fully responsible for their maintenance with such assistance as Government give from year to year through Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

Animal Husbandry:

26 The programme of livestock improvement during the current year resulted in the establishment of 10 new Artificial Insemination Centres in the State in addition to starting of 6 First class Veterinary First Aid Centres and 4 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries. The programme for poultry farming was intensified and in each block 5 units were started by encouraging private poultry breeders. From the inception of the programme period upto the end of December 1960, 17,315 pedigree animals and 3.05 lakh pedigree birds were supplied. Under fishery development, 3 pilot projects in three blocks were started-one in Medchal in Hyderabad District, one in Vayalpad in Chittoor district and a third in Peddapuram of East Godavari district. During 1959-60, 45.66 lakhs fish seed were supplied.

Education and Social Education:

27 In view of the importance of education, special efforts were made by the Panchayat Samithis to start new primary schools, convert the existing schools into the basic type, and organise adult literacy centres. With the transfer of elementary education to the Samithis, there has been significant change in the conduct
of schools by the teachers in the villages and there has been a visible progress in the attendance of children in schools. With a view to encourage the poorer classes of the Community to send their children to the schools, the Panchayat Samithis have organised special schemes such as free mid-day meals, the distribution of slates, books, pencils and clothes and also scholarships to the poorer children. All these schemes have been implemented with good results and there has been demand for extension of these schemes to other villages.

The mid-day meals programme had been in operation in a limited way in Andhra part of the State for the benefit of school-going children of Scheduled Castes. In 1959-60, this facility was extended to children of other communities also and to start with, this was introduced in 20 Panchayat Samithis of the State. As the results were extremely gratifying, the scheme was extended further to cover some villages in all Panchayat Samithis in the State. The Block Samithis and Village Panchayats have been collecting grains and vegetables to feed the children and with the assistance given by the Government, the Local Panchayats have been running these schemes successfully. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan period for the purpose of giving assistance under this Scheme.

Health and Sanitation:

28. Under this programme, maximum stress was laid on the provision of safe drinking water supply to each village. In addition to Community Development funds, funds under various schemes like Local Development Works Programme, Equalisation fund, Rural Water Supply Schemes were utilised for providing drinking water supply. From the inception of the programme up to the end of December, 1960, 18,200 new drinking water wells were constructed and 62,552 drinking water wells were renovated. The Panchayat Samithis and Village Panchayats have been asked to give first priority to sanction schemes for drinking water supply in the villages under the various programmes entrusted to them.

Communications:

29. The response from the people for the village communications programme has been encouraging and
the largest contribution by way of cash, labour and
material was received from the people for this pro-
gramme. From the inception of the programme, till
the end of December 1960, 16,911 miles of katcha roads
were constructed.

Co-operation:

30. In the overall development of rural areas,
the village panchayat, the village school and the co-operative,
play a very important role. These are the
primary agencies through which all major activities can
be effectively organised. These institutions are comple-
mentary to one another as people's institutions in the
sphere of administration and economic reconstruction.
After the advent of Panchayati Raj, the co-operative
movement gained rapid momentum. From the incep-
tion of the programme period up to the end of December
1960, 11,880 co-operative societies with a membership
of 12,11 lakhs were organised. They cover 34% of the
rural population in Samithi areas. The co-operative
movement at present covers 87% of the villages in the
blocks, and by the end of Second Plan period, all
villages in the State will be covered by co-operatives.
A pilot scheme for channeling of all credit through
cooparatives is being implemented successfully in six
blocks.

In the State, by the end of April 1960, there were
1,310 Industrial Co-operatives functioning. The exist-
ing societies provide work to about 8,000 members.
There are also 38 irrigation co-operative societies in the
State covering an area of 18,136 acres.

Cottage Industries:

31. The Cottage Industries programme in the
blocks is intended mainly for providing training facili-
ties in the use of improved tools and modern techniques
of production and in providing them with necessary
assistance. The large scale unemployment and under-
employment in the rural areas can be reduced to some
extent by providing employment to the landless labourers
in the Small Scale and Cottage Industries. The
Panchayat Samithies have organised 13 Regional artisan
training centres one in each district and 7 more are
being organised in the remaining districts. The Govern-
ment have also formulated four schemes for establishing
common facilities and production centres for the manufacture of cycle parts in selected Samithi villages around the city of Hyderabad. The Samithis are now running the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Centres. From the inception of the programme till now, more than 11,000 artisans have been trained in various trades in different blocks. The recent industrial survey has indicated that as a result of the various programmes, the earning capacity of the artisans has increased substantially. The All-India Board have also contributed to the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries. Special programmes like tailoring and embroidery were also organised for the benefit of women. Similarly special programmes for the backward communities in the State were also organised by starting tannery pits, bone-meal making centres and leather goods manufacturing centres.

Local Development Works Programme:

32. The Local Developmet Works Programme which was introduced in 1953 continued to receive good response from the people during the current year also. The scope of the programme during 1959-60 was restricted to drinking water supply schemes while for the current year 1960-61, rural roads and school buildings were also made eligible for assistance. The Government of India allotted Rs. 28.56 lakhs for new works and Rs. 18.0 lakhs for spill-overy works in the current year and it is expected that the full grant will be earned before the end of the year.

During the Second Five Year Plan period i.e. from 1956-61, this State received Rs. 182.58 lakhs of Central grant. During the Third Five Year Plan period, the Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 50 crores for all India and this State is likely to get about Rs. 5 crores during the Third Plan period. For the year 1961-62, only Rs. 4 crores are to be utilised and the Planning Commission has indicated that our State’s share in 1961-62 is likely to be Rs. 35 lakhs.

Village Road Development Co-operative Schemes:

33. The Village Road Development Co-operative Schemes continued during the current year for completion of old work only since no additional grant
was made available to this State during the current year 1960-61. In the current 176 road works costing Rs. 32.98 lakhs are in progress.

There is also, in operation a purely State Scheme called 'Roads in village plans'. For the current year 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided which was distributed among the Zilla Parishads for sanctioning 50% grant for small road works costing not more than Rs. 20,000. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilised by the Zilla Parishads.

General:

34. Under the Community Development Programme, this State maintains its foremost rank among all the States. In the State-wise review of the Community Development Programme for 1959-60 issued by Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, this State secured first rank in 9 items and second rank in 4 items. For the purpose of this review 26 items were included of which this State exceeded all India average achievements under 19 items. Only under 7 activities there are shortfalls. They are:

(i) Animals castrated;
(ii) Village camps organised;
(iii) Villagers trained;
(iv) Village lanes paved;
(v) Drinking water wells constructed;
(vi) Katcha roads roads repaired, and
(vii) Culverts constructed.

Expenditure and People's contributions

35. From the inception upto December, 1960 the total expenditure incurred by Government is Rs. 16.42 crores while the people's contribution amounted to Rs. 6.21 crores.

36. On first November 1960, the first Anniversary of Panchayati Raj was celebrated with great enthusiasm in almost every village in the State. These celebrations have roused great enthusiasm among the people. As a result of this, over nine thousand works costing Rs. 254 lakhs were taken up for the benefit of the Community. Out of this, the people's contribution alone worked out to Rs 85 lakhs, a little over 30 per cent of the total cost of the various works taken up.
Criticisms

37. Community Development, touching as it does many aspects of village life, naturally, is subject to review and criticism at various levels and in several quarters. This criticism falls broadly into two categories namely, (a) those difficulties which could, by discussion at local levels, be resolved and (b) those problems, the solutions of which lie in the hands of the Government. With the constitution of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis a forum has been provided for a critical assessment of the programme in its various aspects at the District and the Block levels and for taking proper measures, in so far as they lie within their powers, which are, indeed, quite considerable.

38. The second category of difficulties and problems facing these statutory bodies relate mostly to organisation and functions of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, relationship of the officials and non-official agencies at the Block and District levels etc.

39. The Government are themselves most anxious to see that the Democratic Decentralisation ushered in the State is placed on right lines and that, defects or handicaps standing in the way of proper implementation should be removed promptly. With a view to ascertaining from the Presidents of Panchayat Samithis and Chairmen of Zilla Parishads, the difficulties if any, Regional Conferences of Chairmen of Zilla Parishads and Presidents of Panchayat Samithis were held between July to September 1960 and the Heads of Departments were also invited to participate. As a result of the Conferences, Government have taken note of the problems facing the Statutory Bodies in the implementation of the programmes and the following are some of the decisions the Government have taken on the recommendations made in the said Conferences.

(a) One of the major difficulties in the implementation of the programme was represented to be the inadequacy of engineering staff and the lack of coordination between the staff that existed. To rationalise the staffing pattern of the Engineering personnel, Government have decided to constitute a Local Administration Engineering Service for the engineering personnel in these bodies. For this purpose, a Superintending Engineer at the State Headquarters, one Executive Engineer
and two Assistant Engineers in each Zilla Parishad, besides the other subordinate staff have been selected. The engineering establishment at the block-level has been strengthened by posting an Overseer in addition to the Supervisor. For the non-block areas, one Supervisor and Overseer have been given for each revenue division.

(b) To cope with the additional work involved in the Panchayat Samithi office, and to give relief to the Block Development Officer, Government have sanctioned Managers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars for Panchayat Samithi offices.

(c) To enable Chairmen of Zilla Parishads to effectively supervise the activities of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis, the Government have provided them with Jeep Station Wagons.

(d) Realising that the Chairmen of Zilla Parishads and Presidents of Panchayat Samithis have to devote much of their attention and time for discharging their functions at the risk of their personal professions, Government have sanctioned payment of an honorarium of Rs 300 p.m. to each Chairman and Rs. 100 p.m to each President.

(e) To see that certain members of Panchayat Samithis who are required to attend meetings of Samithis from distances over 20 miles are not put to much hardship, the Government enhanced the rate of Daily Allowance from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 for the first day of the meeting.

(f) There had been difficulties in transfer of funds from Departments in respect of functions transferred and they have been, to a large extent, removed now.

(g) To see that the programme of construction of school buildings is not handicapped owing to limited budgets under Community Development, instructions were issued to Panchayat Samithis to contribute up to Rs. 10,000 (including the sum of Rs. 3,000 available from Community Development) from their General Funds or Elementary Education Funds.

(h) To see that the amounts under Equalisation Grants are fully utilised by the Panchayats, the Government issued instructions that the Zilla Parishads may
place these amounts at the disposal of Panchayat Samitis who could scrutinise the applications of Panchayats within their respective areas and sanction grants.

40. As I mentioned last year the major criticism up to the time, used to be that the programme had not yet roused the enthusiasm of the people to the extent that was expected and that it had not made the people self-reliant although it had certainly made the administration ever responsive to the wishes of the people. I had also stated then that it was our hope that the Panchayati Raj would meet these criticisms. From the defects and difficulties which have since been brought to the notice of Government and for some of which the Government have issued orders as mentioned above, it will be seen that the nature of the criticism has changed. This is proof perhaps that Panchayati Raj has already achieved its basic task. Most of the criticisms now are about the functions or the finances or the staff available to the Samitis and the Zilla Parishads. As I already mentioned, Government are anxious and will do everything in their power to see that more and more developmental activities are transferred to these bodies and ensure that they have enough staff, finances and powers to discharge those responsibilities.

41. Let me conclude by quoting from the Reserve Bank review of Community Development Programme in India, where they have themselves stated that 'to change the attitude of people and to make them active is a difficult and long process.' With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in a few States, the people there are beginning to feel that through their own effort they can improve their standard of living. If the new scheme succeeds the movement will really be passed into the people's hands, where, in fact, it should belong. This also is our hope. It is a two way process, in that the extent to which the new schemes succeed, the movement will really pass into the people's hands and conversely the extent to which the movement passes into the people's hands to that extent, the new schemes will succeed.

42. It is common experience that at the slightest exasperation, be it the late running of the train or a late delivery of a postal communication, there comes...
almost immediately the criticism that democracy has failed. Naturally this trend is accentuated when democracy is worked at the ground level. It is probable that their acts of commission and omission, even though of a trivial nature, may lead some people to the conclusion that decentralisation which is in operation has also failed. It is therefore very necessary to see things in their proper perspective. A dispassionate and comparative view of the working of the self-governing units at the three levels (Village, Block and District) would lead us undoubtedly to the conclusion that they are not doing as badly as some may make out. What is necessary is a little more patience to view things in the right perspective and offer constructive suggestions for improvement. We have taken a big stride in decentralisation and the reform deserves the co-operation of all in making it a success.

Budget Details

The following provisions are included in the Demand for Rs 5,34,19,300

(a) Community Development Programme in Stage-I, Stage-II and Community Development Blocks. Rs. 3,51,31,500

(b) Multipurpose Projects. Rs. 27,99,500

(c) Recurring expenditure on personnel retained on National Extension Service pattern. Rs. 73,59,300

(d) Training Schemes sponsored by the Government of India Rs. 1,29,000

(e) Local Development works Rs. 80,00,000

Total Rs. 5,34,19,300

In respect of expenditure included under item (a) above the Central Government will meet 75% of the non-recurring expenditure and 50% in respect of recurring expenditure. The balance will be met by State Government.

In respect of expenditure in Multipurpose projects for tribal areas included under item (b) the Ministry of Community Development will meet expenditure
as in the case of Community Development Blocks and in addition the Ministry of Home Affairs will give outright grants upto Rs. 15 lakhs for each Multi-purpose Project within a period of five years. Against the proposed expenditure of Rs. 27,99,500 it is estimated that the contribution of the Ministry of Home Affairs would be of the order of Rs. 18.5 lakhs.

In respect of committed expenditure of Rs. 73,59,300 which is outside the Plan, Central Government will meet 50%.

In respect of Training Schemes the entire amount will be met by Central Government.

So far as Local Development works are concerned 50% will be met by the Government of India and the remaining 50% is either paid by the people in full or shared by the people and the local bodies and the State Government.