Adjournment Motion
re: Alleged sudden and unprovoked attack on Communist workers in Bayaram village. ... 420-422 (Disallowed)

Business of the House

Points of Information:
re: Publication of the report of the Glossary Committee. ... 424-
re: Alloting time for discussing Government Policy on the distribution of Banjar lands to Harijans ... 425-427

Business of the House ... 427

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

Demand No. XXXV—Local Administration
—Rs. 68,13,300

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

(Not concluded)
ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Alleged sudden and unprovoked attack on Communist Workers in Bayyaram Village.

Is the Hon Chief Minister prepared to reply?

The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya): I am ready, Sir.

Sri R. B Ramakrishnam Raju (Vadamalpet): What is the motion, Sir?

"This House stands adjourned to discuss the following matter of urgent public importance, namely, the sudden and unprovoked armed attack on the communist workers in Bayyaram village, Yellendu taluk, Khammam District, by some unruly elements belonging to ruling party on 6th March, 1961, and causing serious injuries with knives. This situation causes concern among the public and creates a feeling of absolute insecurity for life and property due to these violent and lawless activities of these elements."
Adjournment Motion
re: Alleged sudden and unprovoked attack on Communist workers in Bayyaram Village

11th March, 1961

[Text not legible]
Mr. Speaker: Police have arrested and they have framed charge sheets against the concerned persons. Cases are going on. Culprits will be punished, whoever they may be...

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Might be punished, we don't know.

Mr. Speaker: The Adjournment Motion is disallowed

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Further business to proceed
It is not I who has read the extract, every member has a right to ask that copy be put on the Table according to rules of procedure.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon Minister has read extracts from the Advocate General, the Advocate General is bound to give him the whole copy according to rules of procedure. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to phone to the Advocate General to give him a full copy and place on the Table two or three copies on Monday. The Advocate General has a copy. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to phone to the Advocate General to send him a full copy and place on the Table two or three copies.
Points of Information  
re: Publication of the Report of the Glossary Committee

11th March, 1961

Points of Information

re: Publication of the Report of the Glossary Committee

1. Mr. R. R. (Secretary): The minutes of the meeting held on 30th 
   February have been circulated among the members. The minutes 
   shall be published after the report has been published.

2. Mr. S. R. (Assistant Secretary): Public opinion regarding 
   publication shall be examined by the Sub-Committee. Examine 
   the report and submit public opinion.

3. Mr. A. R. (Legal Advisor): Any comments or suggestions 
   should be submitted to the Secretary. Submit comments and 
   suggestions.

Points of Information

re: Publication of the Report of the Glossary Committee

1. Mr. R. R. (Secretary): The minutes of the meeting held on 30th 
   February have been circulated among the members. The minutes 
   shall be published after the report has been published.

2. Mr. S. R. (Assistant Secretary): Public opinion regarding 
   publication shall be examined by the Sub-Committee. Examine 
   the report and submit public opinion.

3. Mr. A. R. (Legal Advisor): Any comments or suggestions 
   should be submitted to the Secretary. Submit comments and 
   suggestions.
re: Alloting time for discussing Government policy on the distribution of Banjar Lands to Harijans

Statement: Alloting time for discussing Government policy on the distribution of Banjar Lands to Harijans

Mr. Nagendra, Mr. J. S. Gokhale (Sri Ram Karunamaya) observed, on the point raised by Mr. Gokhale, Mr. R. K. Dhawan, said that the Harijans have been living in the Banjar area for centuries. They have been subjected to various discriminations and restrictions. The Harijans were deprived of the right to own land and other facilities. The Government has taken steps to rectify this situation and provide them with land and other facilities. Mr. Gokhale suggested that the Harijans should be given special treatment. Mr. Nagendra agreed and said that the Harijans should be given special treatment as well.

Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Mr. J. S. Gokhale, and Mr. Nagendra discussed the importance of providing economic assistance to the Harijans. Mr. Gokhale suggested that the Harijans should be given special treatment in the form of economic assistance. Mr. Nagendra agreed and said that the Harijans should be given special treatment in the form of economic assistance. The discussion was extended to other Harijan communities, such as the Hanjan, Missionaries, and the Hindu untouchables.
Points of Information  
11th March, 1961  
426

Government Policy on the distribution of Banyar lands to Harijans

The Hon'ble Member for his convenience, makes the following suggestion that the following heads of the department shall be invited to the discussion—

1. Demand
2. Demand
3. Demand
4. Demand
5. Demand
6. Demand
7. Demand
8. Demand
9. Demand
10. Demand

Tribal Welfare

I hereby submit the following statement—

Tribal Welfare is proposed to be included in demand 10. The heads of departments will be invited for discussion.

Education

I hereby protest against the inclusion of Tribal Welfare in demand 10. The heads of departments will be invited for discussion.

Social Welfare

I hereby protest against the inclusion of Tribal Welfare in demand 10. The heads of departments will be invited for discussion.

I cannot refuse it. I therefore, request the Government.
Mr. Speaker: I thank the hon. Chief Minister for agreeing with me.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

*Mr. Speaker (and member): *The speaker, Rule 74 (c) is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Member. The speaker, Rule 74 (c) is as follows:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1961-62 VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

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

The Speaker, Planning, Planning and Development

Demand is Rs. 19,00,000. Other than these, the Budget for

Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of

Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961
Annual Financial Statement

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

11th March, 1961 428

Planning and Development

Demand as the mandate of the people, the Planning and Development Demand is important. This demand is for the modernization and development of the country. The Planning and Development Department is responsible for this demand. The Planning and Development Department is an important subject. It is important for the modernization and development of the country.

High Schools and Engineering Department

The High Schools and Engineering Department are responsible for the development of the country.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is an important subject. It is important for the modernization and development of the country.

Non-block areas

Non-block areas are important for the modernization and development of the country.
11th March, 1961

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

The first part of the Budget report of the year 1961-62 begins with a statement by the Chief Minister that the Budget which was placed before the House by the M L A. (an Hon. Member of the Assembly) for the year 1961-62, had been prepared after careful consideration of the financial position of the State. The Budget had been presented in the Assembly on 15th March, and it had been passed by both the Houses on 15th April. The Chief Minister then invited the members to consider the Budget and to vote for the demands for grants.

The Budget has been presented in three parts. The first part deals with the General Budget, the second part with the Rural Development Budget, and the third part with the Urban Development Budget.

The General Budget includes grants for various departments, such as Education, Health, and Welfare. The Rural Development Budget includes grants for schemes aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population. The Urban Development Budget includes grants for schemes aimed at improving the living standards of the urban population.

The Budget is accompanied by a detailed Budget Speech, which provides a comprehensive overview of the financial position of the State and the objectives of the various schemes included in the Budget.

The Budget is an important document as it outlines the financial plans of the Government for the coming year. The Budget is审议 by the legislature, and the members vote for the demands for grants included in the Budget. The Budget is then presented to the Governor for his approval.
Annual Financial Statement

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

11th March, 1961

North and south....

Come to 18, North and South....

SOUTH:

North and south....

End of page 430
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

The Board of Directors,
MCM

The following is the summary of the items for
the year ended 31st March, 1961:

Total expenditure as per
Voting of demands: Rs. 2,400

Block A: Rs. 1,000

Block B: Rs. 600

Block C:

- Priority areas: Rs. 300
- Non-block areas: Rs. 200

Rs. 2,400 is distributed between
Blocks A, B, and C.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

President,
MCM
Annual Financial Statement 11th March, 1961

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

Here is a brief summary of the financial statements for the year ending March 11, 1961. The details of the budget for the upcoming fiscal year are presented in this document. The financial statements include revenues, expenditures, and the overall financial health of the organization.

[Details of financial statements and budgetary allocations]

Note: The text is in Telugu, a language primarily spoken in India. The content is a summary of financial statements and budget proposals for the year 1961-62. The specific details and figures related to the financial performance and budgetary decisions are not translated here due to the language barrier.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

Statement

V. N. R.,

The undersigned has the honour to submit for your approval the financial statement of the year 1961-62. The statement is presented on the following lines:

I. The financial statement is presented in three parts:
   A. Revenue
   B. Capital
   C. Revenue Grants

II. Revenue

   a. Revenue from services
   b. Revenue from other sources

III. Capital

   a. Capital expenditure
   b. Capital grants

IV. Revenue Grants

   a. Grants to state governments
   b. Grants to local bodies

The financial statement is supported by detailed schedules and is submitted for your consideration.

V. N. R.

[Sign]

[Name]

In the budget speech of the Finance Minister for 1961-62, the following matters were highlighted:

1. Education:
   - Increased allocation for education to meet the growing needs of the state.
   - Expansion of educational institutions to cover more rural areas.

2. Health:
   - Additional funding for health and sanitation programs.
   - Development of public health facilities in remote areas.

3. Agriculture:
   - Increased investment in irrigation and farm development schemes.
   - Support for small-scale farmers through credit and technical assistance.

4. Industry:
   - Enhanced incentives for industrialization in the state.
   - Promotion of small-scale industries to generate employment.

5. Infrastructure:
   - Allocation for road and bridge construction to improve connectivity.
   - Development of telecommunications infrastructure to boost business.

The budget has been framed to ensure balanced development across all sectors, with a focus on social welfare programs and poverty alleviation.
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

11th March, 1961  436

[Text begins with a discussion on the annual financial statement for the period 1961-62, including details on the voting of demands for grants, with specific mentions of engineering staff, public health, and planning commission.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri P. Satyanarayana in the Chair

*34* demand (M. Deputy Collector) - demands, municipal demands, demands for Community Development Works were submitted, and demands for Community Development Works were submitted.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

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

చివరానిక విస్తరణ సంయోగాల మూలాలు దృష్టి శాసనంలో అందరించాలి. ఉపయోగానికి భార్య కృత్రిమ నాటిక, పంచాయతీ కార్యాల సంయోగాలు మాత్రమే తీసివుంటాం. ఆయానికి సాధనాలు
ప్రత్యేకంగా పంచాయతీ మండలాలు అందరించండి. ఈ విషయంగా ఒక ప్రమాణపత్రం ఉంటుంది, కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా
పంచాయతీ మండలాలకు ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా పంచాయతీ సంస్థలు అందరించండి. ఇవి ప్రతిష్ఠితంగా పంచాయతీ సంస్థలు అందరించండి.

ఇవి విస్తరణ సంయోగాల మూలాలు దృష్టి శాసనంలో అందరించండి. ఉపయోగానికి భార్య కృత్రిమ
సంయోగాల మూలాలు దృష్టి శాసనంలో అందరించండి. ఉపయోగానికి భార్య కృత్రిమ నాటిక పంచాయతీ సంస్థలు అందరించండి.

చివరానిక విస్తరణ సంయోగాల మూలాలు దృష్టి శాసనంలో అందరించండి. ఉపయోగానికి భార్య కృత్రిమ నాటిక
పంచాయతీ సంస్థలు అందరించండి. ఉపయోగానికి భార్య కృత్రిమ నాటిక పంచాయతీ సంస్థలు అందరించండి.
11th March, 1961

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

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance, [Department Name],

Mr. Minister,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1961, under the provisions of the [Applicable Act or Statute].

The financial year 1960-61, which was a year of drought due to insufficient rainfall, has ended on a difficult note. The total revenue was Rs. [Amount], of which tax revenue constituted Rs. [Amount]. The total expenditure was Rs. [Amount], of which capital expenditure constituted Rs. [Amount]. The surplus for the year was Rs. [Amount], which is a decrease of Rs. [Amount] compared to the previous year.

The main sources of revenue were [List of Revenue Sources] and the main items of expenditure were [List of Expenditure Items].

I urge that the demands for grants for the year 1961-62 be approved to enable the Government to continue with its programmes and schemes.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]

[Title]

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

11th March, 1961

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

Normal stage is the basis of the demands for 1961-62, as

[Text not transcribed due to quality]
Annual Financial Statement 11th March, 1961
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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

11th March, 1961

[Text content in Telugu]

[Translation to English]

[Literal translation of the text in Telugu]

[Further details or notes]

[Additional content or context]

[Approval or conclusion]

[Signatures or author information]

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

11th March, 1961

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 1961

Income:
- 50% contribution
- Other sources

Expenditure:
- Salary and wages
- Rent and rates
- Travel expenses
- Other expenses

Net Profit:

Notes:
- 50% contribution is treated as 50% of income.
- All amounts are in the currency of the country.
- All data are subject to verification.
- This statement is subject to the approval of the authorities.

For the year ended 31st March 1961.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

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

11th March, 1961

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

11th March, 1961

[Text content]

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

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Estimates are made of the demands for grants for various departments and services. The process of estimating involves forecasting future financial requirements, analyzing past expenditures, and considering current and projected needs. These estimates are then presented and debated in the budgetary process. The estimates aim to balance the available resources with the necessary expenditures to support various government initiatives and programs.

Estimates are typically prepared by departmental officials and presented to the Finance Ministry. The Ministry then reviews these estimates and submits them to the Ministry of Finance for approval. The Ministry of Finance may make adjustments to the estimates based on its assessment of the economic and fiscal situation. Once approved, the estimates are incorporated into the budget, which is then presented to Parliament for consideration and approval.

The budget is a crucial document that sets the financial framework for the coming financial year. It guides the allocation of resources, sets priorities, and outlines the government's plans and policies. The budget process involves consultation and input from various stakeholders, including the public, interest groups, and the private sector. The budget is reviewed and debated in Parliament, and any amendments are made through the budgetary process.

The budget is not only a financial document but also a tool for policy making. It reflects the government's priorities and aspirations, and it sets the tone for the economic and fiscal policies of the government. The budget is a key document for investors, economists, and other stakeholders, as it provides insights into the government's plans and strategies.

The budget process is a complex and dynamic process that involves various steps and stakeholders. It is an important component of the government's role in managing the economy and ensuring its proper functioning. The budget is a critical document that sets the financial framework for the coming year and provides a roadmap for the government's actions and policies.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

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

11th March, 1961

...
Annual Financial Statement

11th March, 1961

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

Teachers may appoint, transfers, and retire them subject to the funds available in the annual grants. The equalization fund and the balance funds for 1961-62 are adequate.

Itemwise the funds for the items as follows: Item 1 funds are for Item 2. 

(a) Item 3 funds are for Item 4.

(b) Item 5 funds are for Item 6.

(c) Item 7 funds are for Item 8.

(d) Item 9 funds are for Item 10.

(e) Item 11 funds are for Item 12.

(f) Item 13 funds are for Item 14.

(g) Item 15 funds are for Item 16.

(h) Item 17 funds are for Item 18.

(i) Item 19 funds are for Item 20.

(j) Item 21 funds are for Item 22.

(k) Item 23 funds are for Item 24.

(l) Item 25 funds are for Item 26.

(m) Item 27 funds are for Item 28.

(n) Item 29 funds are for Item 30.

(o) Item 31 funds are for Item 32.

(p) Item 33 funds are for Item 34.

(q) Item 35 funds are for Item 36.

(r) Item 37 funds are for Item 38.

(s) Item 39 funds are for Item 40.

(t) Item 41 funds are for Item 42.

(u) Item 43 funds are for Item 44.

(v) Item 45 funds are for Item 46.

(w) Item 47 funds are for Item 48.

(x) Item 49 funds are for Item 50.

(y) Item 51 funds are for Item 52.

(z) Item 53 funds are for Item 54.

(A) Item 55 funds are for Item 56.

(B) Item 57 funds are for Item 58.

(C) Item 59 funds are for Item 60.
11th March, 1961

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

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

11th March, 1961

The target for distribution of fertilizers has been completed only in Nakrekal Panchayat Samithi. The achievements in Aleru Block under this item are Nil. Only one well was dug in Devarakonda Block against a Target of 50.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

on 11th March, 1961

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Financial Management

Target 1961-62

Works 60

School buildings 60

Targets 60

Co-ordination

Engineering staff

School buildings

Equalization fund

Contribution

School buildings

Equalization fund
Annual Financial Statement
11th March, 1961

(Budget) for 1960-61 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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Performance of Non-Officals

Assistance and grants from the Government are forwarded to the village offices as per the Standing Committee's recommendations. Standing Committees are responsible for the proper spending of government funds. Non-officials also have a share in the village budget. The budget committee meets regularly to discuss and approve the budget. The village offices furnish the necessary forms to non-officials for the receipt of their funds. Non-officials are responsible for the proper utilization of their allowances.
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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

Chief Minister Shri C. R. A. Chandrika, in his Budget speech on 10th March 1961, has proposed certain measures to combat inflation and promote agricultural productivity. The Budget highlights the following measures:

1. **Plan for Food Production**: The government has formulated a comprehensive plan to boost food production. Marketing Societies will be established to facilitate the management of agricultural produce. Credit will be made available to private concerns at 60 percent interest to encourage production. The government will also introduce a new credit system for the States to implement the Budget recommendations.

2. **Sugar Cane Crop Loans**: The government has proposed a new rate of 1200, 1800, 2100, and 2500 for loans for sugar cane crop. A declaration form will be used to declare the crop loan amount, and the procedure will be simplified. This will facilitate the timely availability of loans for the agricultural sector.

3. **Constituency Planning**: The government will continue its efforts to improve agricultural productivity through effective planning and implementation of the Budget recommendations.
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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

The abnormal tax assessed on house properties, and assessment of abnormal taxes on the property of villages has been done. A bill for the reorganization of villages has been introduced. The Central Government has decided to provide First stage block of grants in the year 1961-62. These grants are to be divided into two parts block grants and Equalization grants. First stage block grants are to be 12 rupees for each block. Equalization fund grants are to be received by the block on the basis of population. Preference of grant is to be given to the first stage Primary Health units. First stage of Block grants are to be 20 rupees. The Primary Health units in the First stage of block grants have 12 rupees for Primary Health unit building. Grants are to be provided in the first stage of 20 rupees for the Primary Health unit building contribution in the First stage of Block grants are to be 20 rupees. The Third Five Year Plan is to have 18 Sugar Factories. 18 Sugar Factories are to be established. In the middle schools, the inspectors of schools are to be appointed. D. E. O. is the Deputy Inspector of schools. The senior officers are to be appointed in the middle schools.
education have already been established. Staff have been transferred. There will be dual policy. Supervisors will maintain administrative department of middle schools and courses of transfer. Staff have transferred. Supervisors must consult the department of planning. Planning Department will co-operate with the third grade officers. Planning Department will be supported by the Planning Department. It is important for the Planning Department.

Block headquarters are 142 and personal on N. E. S. are 78 and 58. Staff is 28 items. Items include 80 categories of grant-in-aid.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

11th March, 1961

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Government

Ministry control

Experts role

Ministry control

Experts role
11th March, 1961

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

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

11th March, 1961


Over all control over all control. Technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion. Released, personnel released. Released, personnel released.

Over all control over all control. Technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion. Released, personnel released. Released, personnel released.

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Over all control over all control. Technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion. Released, personnel released. Released, personnel released.

Over all control over all control. Technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion technical opinion. Released, personnel released. Released, personnel released.
11th March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement

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

The Revised Estimates for 1961-62 have already been
considered by the House. Now the demands for grants
are to be discussed. The procedure is as follows:

Firstly, the demands are discussed and after
consideration, the House is expected to vote on
them.

These demands are to be considered today.

The following demands are to be considered:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Industry
5. Urban Development

The House is expected to vote on these demands
after discussion.

The procedure is as follows:

1. The demands are discussed.
2. After discussion, the House is expected to vote
on the demands.

The following demands are to be considered:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Industry
5. Urban Development

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The procedure is as follows:

1. The demands are discussed.
2. After discussion, the House is expected to vote
on the demands.

The following demands are to be considered:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Industry
5. Urban Development

The House is expected to vote on these demands
after discussion.

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Vang of
11th March, 1961

Teachers transfers outside of the territory are not included.
Sri K. Koti Reddy (Lakkireddipalli): In support of the Demands moved by the Planning Minister, I would offer a few suggestions. I must first congratulate the Government for having won good appreciation from the Central Community Development and Co-operation Departments. We have won, I am told, good points; first rank in nine items and second rank in some other items, and only in seven items we are below average. So far, undoubtedly so good, and I hope we can in future years considerably progress in those items also.

We are really dealing with very critical problems. It has been often said that Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are the first two states to introduce Panchayat Raj. As between these two states, which comes first, there is some controversy about it, I believe; but to me, this question of Community Development or Panchayat Raj is not new. Having had something to do with administration for the last thirty or forty years, I am reminded of one great man, Lord Rippon. Lord Rippon who was the Viceroy of India about 80 or 90 years back, was the first man to say that it would be good in the interests of people and in the interests of better administration to entrust some power to the local people. No doubt, elections were not introduced then for some time; only through nominated persons some sort of a local self Government Department was run in those days, and very few functions, undoubtedly, have been entrusted to them. But gradually during the
last forty years, functions that were entrusted to the local Departments have considerably been increased. When I look at the various functions that were entrusted to the Panchayat Raj, I find really very few functions which were not at one time or other touched in the previous Panchayat Board legislation. No doubt, recently, minor irrigation has been entrusted. It was not there before, and that is a new addition. Also some industries-cottage industries, which were not probably entrusted at that time to the Panchayat administration.

But, Sir, I find one thing: when we go out to villages and ask people to what extent they have been able to take part in the new Panchayat Raj administration and to what extent they have been benefitted, in a number of villages they may say and they are in fact saying that they do not know anything about these matters. After all, we have celebrated the first anniversary of the Panchayat Raj only recently and as the Minister has said it will certainly take sometime more before the population in the State come to know about the new functions that have been entrusted to them. I may mention, Sir, that to what extent the various functions that have hitherto been performed by the State or Central Governments could be entrusted to the local units is not an easy thing; it is also equally not an easy matter to define to what extent they have to be controlled in the exercise of their functions. Mere entrusting of powers is of course not a very difficult thing. I may bring to the notice of the House two sorry features that have recently developed in the administration of the local bodies. These were there for a very long time and we, for the last one or two years during the new administration of Panchayat Raj, cannot be said to be far away from those sorry features.

One feature which is really the bone of our society and bone of our administration and organisation is the factitious spirit that has grown, is growing and will probably grow unless proper steps have been taken in time. Whenever there are panchayat elections, this factitious spirit among the villagers comes into full operation, and I believe exceptions may be very few. Ninety percent of the Panchayat Boards are factitious in that sense,
As a natural result of the factions in village, the administration also will be tainted with a factitious spirit. So sometimes we hear this factitious spirit pervading not only the local administration, but at higher levels of administration also. I even find some ryots in villages saying that in the British days they were much better off than in the Swaraj Administration. There are complaints of partiality in the distribution of nominations; partiality in the appointments made, and partiality in several other spheres of administration. These things, here and there, we find; and I do not mean to complain against them. I for one would not for a moment say that such things or acts are necessary; but somehow or other they appear to have crept in. But our attempts ought to be really for the progress and prosperity of our country, if the sacrifices that our leaders made for attaining freedom mean anything for us; and every one of us, right from the Ministers down to the ordinary people must try to improve the administration of our country so much so one day or the other we will be in a position to say that we are a civilized country and that we are as good as, if not much better than, any other civilized country of the world.

I have been feeling for sometime, and I have also given expression to the idea, whether we cannot devise a system of panchayat elections by which better state of things can be brought into existence. I am not speaking here as a mere theorist. I have consulted many of my friends, particularly ryots, whether the suggestion that I make even today will not improve matters. Most of them have told me that if such factitious spirit dominates the panchayat administration would be at jeopardy. We know that the whole basis for the entire administration in the State depends on the panchayat as a unit that we have established, and if that unit does not function properly everything goes wrong. So I would make this suggestion: each village should be considered as one unit for purposes of panchayat elections. Let there be no constituencies at all. Let anybody—man and woman—whoever is prepared to contest for the elections—take his chance. Whoever gets the largest number of votes will be the President;
whoever gets the next largest number of votes will be the Vice-President. Then we have to select one or two among women candidates—among women who get the highest number of votes. So also with regard to other communities—whether scheduled tribes or castes or backward communities, and let them all join in that respect. With regard to single member constituencies, may I tell you, Sir, that in some single member constituencies, nobody would come forward to contest against anybody. I can give you some examples but there is no time. There is another thing which is really more important than this, namely, secrecy of voting. Ever since I entered the Assembly, I have been asking for secrecy of voting, but till today, we have not devised any perfect system by which that could be ensured. I have many a time suggested the marking system for illiterate people, and I am very glad to find that the Election Commission has taken it up. I can confidently say that if this system is adopted instead of the colour system that we are now having there is a guarantee for anybody that the other man could not know to whom he has voted. A number of troubles have arisen in our State due to the open system that is in vogue. The strangest thing that I could ever conceive of about this open system is that this open system is introduced in small villages of 300 or 400 population and the system of secret ballot in big cities and towns. Can there be a worse thing than this? After all, it is the village that requires a system which ensures secrecy of voting and big cities do not require that system. The smaller the village, the more is the need for secrecy. I hope Government will take steps in this direction. When the Madras Act was on the anvil, I made a suggestion to make it a statutory obligation for the Government to have the secret system, but my friend Mr Chandramowli in those days assured me that in the rules to be framed necessary steps would be taken to ensure secrecy of voting. But what happened was secrecy of voting was introduced in towns and the villagers were asked to vote openly. If my suggestions are adopted, I am sure our panchayats will elect good people, and it will not result in any harm to the voters also.
One more thing I would say, Sir. You would excuse me if I make reference to a personal matter that took place some years ago. For the Swarajya Party, I and some other gentlemen contested. I was returned, as a congress candidate. In a particular village close to Cuddapah they did not vote for me, and I know they did not vote for me. They voted for the other candidate, who was defeated. Later, when I had something to do with that area in my capacity as Minister, I came to know that those villagers were hesitating to come to me, because they did not vote for me. This is the spirit even today on account of factions that have grown in villages. I sent for those villagers and told them: "My friends, whether you have voted for me or not, I was elected from this constituency and I am your representative. I am the representative of the Cuddapah District. Whatever you want, if it is a thing in public interest, I will certainly do it." They thought that I was the representative of those people only who voted for me, and that is the spirit that has been going on, and we know the results. I am very glad to notice from the speech of the hon. Minister appealing to the villagers to work in a team spirit. That is a very excellent sentiment and if every one of us could act up to that sentiment, the administration will be different and the country will altogether be different. He says: "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 a team spirit and are prepared to subordinate every thing 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 overriding the cause of the many." I cannot find a much better sentiment than that, much better advice than that to one and all. I hope that in the higher ranks also, in the Cabinet, and not only here but everywhere else, the same spirit of service, the same spirit of sacrifice, if necessary, will permeate, and I hope there will be no factions and a team spirit will be fostered and we will set an example to the people. Wherever I go, people say: "Are your people doing better things at Hyderabad?" and I could not give them any
reply. So let us all earnestly hope that this factitious spirit stops, and that we will all work in a team spirit.

Thank you.
11th March, 1961

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(Translation:)

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Primary Health Centre

Primary Health Centre

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

11th March, 1961

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190 (not more than) 1,22,000 at a time and no residue at the beginning of the year (12) of the current and previous year. Therefore, it may be noted that the balance at the beginning of the year is 12 (12) of the current year. The amount of the current year is 12 (12) of the previous year. The balance at the beginning of the year is 90 (54) of the current year. 12 (12) of the current year. The balance at the beginning of the year is 12 (12) of the current year.

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

11th March, 1961

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

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The following 80% of the demands marked 'Paid' in the statement of demands, and 21% of the demands marked 'Unpaid' are 50% of the demands marked 'Paid' in the statement of demands, and 21% of the demands marked 'Unpaid' are

Now I would like to announce that the following 50% of the demands marked 'Paid' in the statement of demands, and 21% of the demands marked 'Unpaid' are

As far as the demands marked 'Paid' in the statement of demands, and 21% of the demands marked 'Unpaid' are

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11th March, 1961

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The following demands have been considered and passed:

1. For the purpose of 500 kelvins. The amount has been increased to 2 kelvins in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The increased amount will be refinanced from the proceeds of the 1300 kelvins and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The Committee has recommended the amount of 500 kelvins; therefore, the amount is reduced to 1800 kelvins. The decision is final.

2. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.

3. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.

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16. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.

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18. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.

19. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.

20. For the purpose of the above demand, the Committee has recommended the hand over of the financial responsibility to the Government of India for the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The amount is to be kept in a separate account and the balance will be charged against the current revenue. The decision is final.
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Subsidies for Wells and Demand for Grants

* (P. M. Somasundaram, IAS). Subsidies have been provided for wells to encourage the installation of irrigation wells. The Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the installation of 100 irrigation wells. These wells will be installed in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, and West Godavari. The subsidy amount will be paid to the beneficiaries after the wells are installed and commissioned.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the installation of 200 irrigation wells in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, and Visakhapatnam. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the current financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for the installation of 300 irrigation wells in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, and Kurnool. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for the installation of 400 irrigation wells in the districts of Prakasam, Guntur, and Krishna. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the installation of 500 irrigation wells in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, and Vizianagaram. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for the installation of 600 irrigation wells in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, and Anantapur. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs for the installation of 700 irrigation wells in the districts of Chittoor, Prakasam, and Guntur. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs for the installation of 800 irrigation wells in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, and Vizianagaram. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs for the installation of 900 irrigation wells in the districts of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, and Kurnool. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for the installation of 1000 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs for the installation of 1100 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs for the installation of 1200 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs for the installation of 1300 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 140 lakhs for the installation of 1400 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs for the installation of 1500 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 160 lakhs for the installation of 1600 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs for the installation of 1700 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 180 lakhs for the installation of 1800 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 190 lakhs for the installation of 1900 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs for the installation of 2000 irrigation wells in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. These wells will be commissioned in the latter part of the next financial year.

Subsidies for wells and demand for grants in Andhra Pradesh will be provided to encourage the installation of irrigation wells.
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Demands for Grants

11th March, 1961

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11th March, 1961

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

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 13th March, 1961.)