ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 12th March, 1966

The House met at Half-past Eight of the clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr Deputy Speaker We shall take up questions and answers

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham (Madugula) Sir, before the Chief Minister answers the questions, I would like to draw your attention to question No 802 'Has any final decision been taken by the Government regarding transfer of Rajahmundry Paper Mills' You know, Sir, the question was put in 'middle ages' and it is coming up for answer today!

Mr Deputy Speaker — I do not know whether the delay is on the side of the Government

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham (Madugula) — We must try not to be slow.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Because copies of the agreements have been furnished just now, does he want the question to be postponed?

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — The terms of the agreements have to be scrutinised. We would like to have a day or two for that purpose.
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—I would like to make an offer.

Tomorrow is Sunday. If hon. Members like Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, Sri Viswanath or Sri Rajajipala Naidu or any other members want to know more or completely about this, I would arrange for a discussion with the officers and myself at my residence tomorrow. They can know completely not only about the Anchara Paper Mills but about the Republic Forge and about Dr. Dharma Teja's also. That, in my opinion, would be better. If they agree, I have no objection to sit with them and discuss and let them know all the details.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Today we shall postpone the first two questions and take them up again after discussion with the officers.

Mr. Tenny Viswanatham—I only hope that the Chief Minister will take note of what Sri Venkateswarlu has said.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—We can have it the day after tomorrow at 11:30 a.m.

Sri Tenny Viswanatham—At 11:30 session will be going on here.

Mr. Tenny Viswanatham—I am in the House of Members for question hour discussion with officers. Chief Minister can discuss absolutely anything. Question Hour suggestion must be carried out. Even on the 14th, in my chambers or the Committee Room here they can discuss. The next day you can take up all the questions and any question can be asked. If any other hon. Member is interested, he can also certainly come.

Sri Tenny Viswanatham—I can be present only on the 16th.
Sri K Brahmamanada Reddy — On the 16th I won't be here. 18th will be all right, and all the questions about Republic Forge, Andhra Paper Mills and the Thermal Plant of Dr Teja can be taken up after that.

we can go through it. If any other material is available with the Chief Minister it may be circulated to facilitate the discussion.

Sri K Brahmamanada Reddy — Applications are pending with Government of India for issue of a letter of intent. Government have received 8 applications for manufacture of scooters. The application of the Co-operative Industrial Estate has been recommended to the Government of India for the necessary licence.

5 more applications have been received for manufacturing auto-cycles, mopeds, etc. Messrs National Scooters Manufacturing Co, Tadepalligudem and Messrs National Scooters Manufacturing Co, Vijayawada, have been recommended to the Government of India for licence.
12th March, 1966

Oral Answers to Questions

Q 412.

S S Rao — Co-operatives  do  recommend  financial stability  or examine

?  

But I am told Sir, that they are different managements

About 6 months back

Sri K Brahmamad Reedy — About 6 months back

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Q 807.

824 (6347) Q — Saravan A Sarveswara Rao (Eluru) and V Satyanarayana (Penigonda) — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of officials of the Government left for Bombay, Calcutta and other States to study the Agro-Industrial Units,

(b) whether they have submitted a report on their study, and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

Sri K Brahmamad Reedy — (a) No, Sir

(b) & (c) Do not arise

But I may add, sir, that the Director of Industries has deputed officers of these departments to visit two National laboratories—the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta and the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—The first team who visited the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute have collected information for the preparation of model schemes in respect of 12 or so industries. Decolourisation of plaques, high alumina bricks, fosterite bricks, dolomite bricks, glass ampules, toughened glass, Ceramic industrial estate producing various ceramic chemical porcelain, sanitary ware, washing machine rotators, roofing material etc...

That will be looked after, sir.
12th March, 1966

Oral Answers to Questions

RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

808—

* 936 Q—Sarvasri A Vosudeva Rao, (Huzurnagar) K Rajamallu (Chennur) and P Bapath (Tiruvuru) —Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was constituted by the Government to look into the working of the rural industrial projects,

(b) if so, who are the members of the Committee and whether any proposals have been submitted by them to the Government regarding the industries to be opened in the districts, and

(c) what is the annual total expenditure on the establishment of the above committee?

The Minister for Finance (Dr M Chenna Reddy) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(c) The annual total expenditure on the T A & D A of non-official members is as follows —

1963-64   Rs 445 20
1964-65   Rs 734 95

Statement laid on the Table of the House—Vide part (b) of L A Q No 808 (936) starred

Chairman

1 Minister for Industries

Members

2 Minister (Finance & Co-operation)
3 Minister (Planning)
4 Chairman of the Khadi & V I Board
5 Chairman of the Electricity Board
6 Sri Chadambara Reddy, Chairman, Rural Industries Project Committee, Anantapur
The following schemes have so far been proposed and sanctioned:

1. Scheme for the establishment of one General Engineering Workshop in each project at a total cost of Rs 3 00 lakhs.

2. Scheme for the training of artisans in improved technology at a cost of Rs 10,000.

3. Scheme for the supply of improved tools and equipment to village artisans on 75% grant and 25% loan or contribution basis at a total cost of Rs 25,000.

4. Scheme for the establishment of Dye-House and Designs Extension Centre at a total cost of Rs 50,340.

5. Scheme for processing suitable sites for Industrial units at a cost of Rs 25,000, and

6. Scheme for grant of loans to Industrialists at a cost of Rs 2 25 lakhs.

*Sanction—Sanction sanchar

Quarries in Prathipadu Taluk, East Godavari District

*882 Q—Sri K Govindarao (Anakapalli)—Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain quarries in Prathipadu taluq in East Godavari district are being reserved for departmental contractors without leasing them out,
(b) if so, the reasons therefor, 
(c) whether it has resulted in any loss of revenue to the Government, 
(d) whether the Government have received any representation from Sri Kalluri Prakasa Rao of Anakapalli during January, February, 1965 requesting the Government to lease out these quarries for a sum of 3 lakhs for 5 years, and 
(e) if so, why the offer was rejected?

Dr M Chenna Reddy—(a) Only 9 00 acres out of 33 44 acres in S No 43/2 of Gandimetta and 18 00 acres out of 433 17 acres in S No 54/1-A of Donegedda quarries have been reserved 
(b) The above areas have been reserved for exploitation by the Highways Department 
(c) No, Sir The remaining area of quarries are being sold in public auction 
(d) No, Sir 
(e) Does not arise

EXPENDITURE ON THE SURVEY OF OLD MANUSCRIPTS

811—

*1727 Q —Sri P Gummaya (Kothuru)—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state 

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government during 1965-66 for the protection and translation of manuscripts and for the survey of old manuscripts in the State,

L A Q No 810 has not been put and answered, hence included under 'Written Answers to Questions'
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

(b) the extent to which the said work has been completed so far,
(c) the nature of the said scheme, and
(d) whether the Central Government has given any monetary aid to this scheme?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M R Appa Rao)—

(a) The expenditure incurred on 'Survey of Records' is Rs 1,759 68 Paise and the total expenditure incurred on all items including the Survey of old manuscripts in the State' is—Rs 1,933 832 46 Paise

(b) The Research Assistants appointed by Government have collected information and prepared some lists of records in private hands and this work is in progress.

(c) The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee among other things has,

1. To take steps for the acquisition of records in private custody and for the preservation, classification and study of important historical documents and for bringing them to the notice of scholars.

2. To take steps to ensure that historical records in the custody of Government departments are properly preserved and catalogued, and

3. To procure copies of such records as may exist outside the State as may have a bearing on the history of the Deccan.

(d) Yes, Sir, Rs 3,000 as grant-in-aid for the said work.

2. 17501 68

3. Rs 3,000 grant
418  12th March, 1966  Oral Answers to Questions

...continue a historical or literary value. Literary and historical distortions...
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

1. Store information is available as detailed in the notes below:

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   - Table 2

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812—

* 1179 Q—Sri E Balaram Reddy (Giddalur)—Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether any representations for house-sites have been received by the Government from the harijans of Basavapalli and Ambavaram villages of Giddaluru taluk, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Smt T N Sadalakshmi)—

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise
cut motions  —Thanks for the information

Smt T N Sudalaxmi —Thanks for the information

Shri K. Brahmamanda Reddy —We have also informally discussed this matter, Sir and all the members of the Council of Ministers are requested to acknowledge receipt of the letters written by the legislators.
12th March, 1966

Oral Answers to Questions

BAN ON THE MIGRATION OF PEOPLE OF THE STATE WITHIN THE STATE

813—

*1700 Q.—Sri Ch Malikharayuna (Yellavam)—Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any ban placed by the Government on the migration of the people of the State within the State,

(b) the number of inter-district migration systems of the people in the State, and

(c) whether the public of plains in the State can migrate to the Agency areas of the State to carry on professions for their livelihood from the point of view of the development of backward areas?

Smt T N Sadalakshmi—

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, Sir
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966 423

It will be very dangerous, Sir, to the tribals. It is for the protection of the tribals that the ban is there.
HOME FOR THE AGED AND DISABLED IN YAKUTHPURA, HYDERABAD

814—

*1217 Q—Sri G C Kondaiah [Put by Sri S Vemayya]—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any home for the aged and disabled persons in Yakuthpura in Hyderabad City,

(b) how many inmates are there in it and how much amount Government is giving per head for diet charges, and

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Government in August, 1965 from the inmates with regard to the rising of the amount?

Smt T N Sadalakshmi—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 200 boarders are on the roll of the Home and an amount of Rs 20 per month per inmate is being spent by Government towards boarding charges

(c) No, Sir
P F and New Pay Scales to Teachers of the Transferred Areas in Satyaveedu Taluk

815—

254 (2316) Q—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya—Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to refer the answer given on 3-3-1964 relating to the conditions of teachers in transferred territories and state,

(a) whether the provident fund was introduced and the new pay scales were given to the teachers of the transferred areas in Satyaveedu Taluk, Chittoor District, and

(b) if so, from when?

The Minister for Education (Sri A Balaram Reddy)—

(a) & (b) The teachers transferred to this State under Pataskar's Award are continuing to subscribe to T P F and the question of introducing P F again does not arise.

The revised scales of pay have been ordered to be paid with effect from 1-8-1963 Regarding payment of arrears, orders have been issued in G O R. No 116, Education, dated 8-2-1966.

944—A 3
426 12th March, 1966 Oral Answers to Questions

February's order refers to order of time of an order G O of order subsequent effect.

Arrears of pay to pay fixation to pay fixation's retrospective effect to normal rules on pay fixation's effect, and the order of a G O of an area's issue of a transfer of scales' retrospective effect.

Tuition fee and special fee in Z P Higher Secondary School, Satyaveedu

816—

*572 (1438) Q — Suri T Balakrahrany — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that students studying in the Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary Schools at Satyaveedu and Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Vengaletur were compelled to pay tuition fees and special fees from VI Class to XII Class from 1952 to 1965 as per old Madras Rules existing prior to 1960, and

(b) what are the reasons in not applying Andhra Pradesh Educational Rules to this date in respect of the students studying in these schools?

Sri A Balaram Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Transferred Territories (Repeal and Extension of Laws) Act, 1962 came into force with effect from 1-1-1962 according to the order issued in G O Ms No 79, dated 29-9-1962. As the Director of Public Instruction was not in receipt of the said G O action could not be taken by him to collect tuition fees etc. in Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools referred to according to the rules in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-10-1962.

Girls' tuition fees are collected for Two years from VI to XII form and boys for third form. Tuition fees are excised for girls, and refund for tuition fees is given for girls as a norm.  }
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

collection of high rates of tuition fee and compulsory donations by certain schools in the twin cities

817—

*568 (889) Q—Sarasri Vallala Gopalakrishayya, K. Rajamalli, A Sarveswarrao, V Satyanarayana and M Ramgopala Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain schools in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are collecting abnormal fees and also collecting large amounts by way of compulsory donations at the time of admission as against the educational grant-in-aid code, and

(b) if so, what was the action taken by the Government so far in the matter?

Sri A Balaram Reddy—(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Having come to know, Government have issued a Press Note cautioning the private managements to desist from collecting high rates of tuition fees and other donations

Sri A Balaram Reddy—There are fifteen

1. St George’s Grammar School, Hyderabad,
2. Rosery Convent Higher Secondary School, Hyderabad
3. Francis Girls High School, Secunderabad
4. Holy Mary’s High School, Hyderabad
5. St Anne’s High School, Secunderabad
7. Methodist Boys Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School, Hyderabad
8. Wesley Boys Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School, Hyderabad
9. St Joseph’s Middle School, Secunderabad
10. St Anne’s Middle School, Bolarum
11. St Mary’s Higher Secondary School, Secunderabad
12. St Patrick’s High School, Secunderabad
13. St Anthony’s High School, Secunderabad
14. All Saints Higher Secondary School, Hyderabad,
15. Little Flower High School, Hyderabad,
Written Answers to Questions

1. Are grants for primary schools, high schools, and institutions with recognition withdrawn?

2. Legislation to withdraw recognition from 15 institutions under a particular donation system has been introduced in the House.

3. The Business Advisory Committee has introduced a teaching grant to support building development and activities. Are grants for schools paid by the authority?

4. Are grants for schools paid by fees and donations?

5. Recognition withdrawal status yield pressurise recognition withdraw status.
Oral Answers to Questions
12th March, 1966

Q. Is there any recognition withdraw (withdrawal) of recognition of institutions that are suffering from press note?

A. Recognition withdraw (withdrawal) of recognition of institutions that are suffering from press note should be explained according to press note.

Q. Director of Public Instructions. Abnormal institutions are suffering from uniform instructions. How do you follow the Act?

A. Abnormal institutions are suffering from uniform instructions. The Act is passed, and schools are immediately managed by the management. Abnormal schools are burdened with heavy burdens. The Act is followed, and act is taken against the institutions.

Q. Abnormal schools refer to abnormal standards. Normal fees are 50% higher than normal standards. Voluntary donations are also needed. Abnormal schools need Voluntary donation. Normal schools are only in Andhra area. Schools in other areas are not included. Refer to the Act.

Q. Schools in the heavy rush area need general standards. These standards are not maintained. Schools need voluntary donations. Schools in heavy rush areas are not included. Refer to the Act.
Oral Answers to Questions

12th March, 1966

[Text not legible for transcription]
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

Vizag Municipality

818—

*371 (4964) Q—Sri P V Ramana (Put by Sri P Syamsunder Rao) (Achanta)—Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the meeting of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Council held on 9-12-1964 was presided by two different individuals,

(b) if so, whether different resolutions were recorded in the minutes book and the reasons therefor,

(c) if so, what are they,

(d) whether any representation was received by the Government from the Councillors, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereupon?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N Chenchurama Naidu)—(a) and (b) The Chairman, Visakhapatnam Municipal Council, presided over the meeting of the Municipal Council on 9-12-1964 and after the condolence resolution relating to the sudden demise of Sri G K Padmaraju, Ex-Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council was passed, the resolution concerning the Town Planning Trust of Visakhapatnam was taken up. Five members are stated to have raised an
objection questioning the competence of the Council to discuss the subject. Thereupon the Chairman is reported to have adjourned the meeting on the ground of taking legal opinion and left the Council Hall, after passing a resolution to that effect. The fact of the meeting having been adjourned for taking legal opinion in the matter has been recorded in the Minutes Book as Resolution 535. The Vice-Chairman is reported to have presided over the meeting held subsequently by 17 Councillors on the same day. A resolution was passed at that meeting but it was not recorded in the minutes book as the Commissioner is also reported to have left the Council Hall with the minutes book and was not available.

(c) Copies of the resolutions are placed on the Table of the House.

(d) A copy of the representation dated 12-12-1964 addressed to the Collector, Visakhapatnam by the Councillors was received by the Government.

(e) The action of the Chairman, Visakhapatnam Municipal Council in adjourning the meeting held on 9-12-1964 is in accordance with regulation 17 of the regulations made by the Municipal Council, Visakhapatnam under Section 25 of the repealed Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities Act, 1920. The meeting held by the 17 Councillors subsequently was therefore considered not valid and consequently the resolution passed in the subsequent meeting was also considered not valid and necessary orders were issued in Government Memo No 4141-Pl/63-2/M, dated 15-1-1966.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Copies of Resolutions referred to in L.A Q No 818 (*4964)
Vide answer to clause (e) of L.A.Q.

Proceedings of the requisition meeting of the Municipal Council, Visakhapatnam, held on 9-12-1964 at 4 p.m. in the Council Hall, Visakhapatnam

RESOLUTION

535 As five members have raised an objection questioning the validity of the Council to discuss this subject, I have adjourned this meeting to take legal opinion in the matter.

Sd T S N RAJU,
Chairman, Municipal Council

The following members of the Municipal Council met immediately after the Chairman left the Meeting while discussing the subject and met under the Presidentship of the Vice-Chairman, Sri Fareed Sama Alias Babulal, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

1 Sri S Payadiathollu Naidu
2 " S Surya Rao
3 " B Nagulu
4 " Ch Suryanarayana
5 Sri V Apparao
6 " S Papaiah
7 " S Tataya Reddy
8 " Rachamalla Appalaswamy
Oral Answers to Questions 12th March, 1966

9 Sri J Yalla Rao
10 " K Janikiramaiah
11 " D Jagannadha Rao
12 " D Naga Raju
13 " K Surya Rao
14 Sri P Williams
15 " N A Raju
16 " N A Na^du
17 " Fareed-ul-Zama

The Municipal Council strongly feels that the Town Planning Trust has wasted past two years of its existence without doing any useful work in the direction of the improvement and development of the city and the object with which the Trust was constituted i.e., preparation of detailed schemes and estimates of the Master Plan and execution of the same, and instead launched upon unnecessarily large land acquisitions resulting in agitation and litigation among the people in the city and stopped entirely private enterprise in land development and housing in the city these two years.

Now in consideration that the Union Government and the State Government have given a directive recently for taking up the development of the city immediately i.e., the fast development of the city, this Council requests the Town Planning Trust to take up measures in the direction of immediate execution of the Master Plan.

Further, the Council requests the Town Planning Trust to allow approval of the layouts which are now pending with the Trust under the name of acquisition, and drop the acquisition proposals of the Trust of the lands for which the layouts were submitted by the private owners of lands and thus encourage private enterprise in land development and housing and the present scheme of the Trust of land acquisition and development and allotment of vacant plots to individual purchasers who are almost coming for outside the city may be dropped for, as it will result in speculation and black-marketing in future and no benefit for the rate-payers of the City.

Further this council strongly protests any move to close or reduce the Town Planning Department in the Municipality and requests the Government to stop any such attempts in future.

Further the Council resolve to send immediately three members of the Council to wait on a deputation with the Government to represent on the above matters and the deputation will consist of (1) Sri S Surya Rao, (2) Sri K Janaki Ramaiah, and (3) Sri Chenna Suyanarayanc Rao

MOVED BY S TATAYYA REDDY,
SECONDED BY V APPARAO
Oral Answers to Questions

12th March, 1966

421 (5273) Q —Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has constructed Modern Slaughter Houses in pursuance of G O Ms No 319, M A, dated 23-3-1965, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sr I S Venayya —(a) No, Sir

(b) The proposal for construction of a modern slaughter house at a cost of Rs. 1 65 crores at Hyderabad with Central assistance is under correspondence with the Government of India.

5275 Q —&*; Af (Mahabubnagar)—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Government propose to supply drinking water to Mahbubnagar town and Jedcherla from Meenabaram Vagu flowing near Gangapuram village, Mahbubnagar Taluk.

Sri N. Cheruku Rama Nadu —(a) No, Sir

(b) The proposal for construction of a modern slaughter house at a cost of Rs. 1 65 crores at Hyderabad with Central assistance is under correspondence with the Government of India.
Short-notice Questions and Answers 12th March, 1966

(b) if so, whether any estimates have been prepared so far by the Government for the same, and

(c) what is the total quantity of water required at Mahbubnagar town per day and what is the quantity now being supplied?

Sri N. Chenchu Rama Naidu —

(a) There is no such proposal, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The quantity of water now required at 30 gallons per capita per day is 10,80,000 gallons per day. The existing system is capable of supplying about 4,60 lakh gallons per day to the town which works out to a prorata supply of about 12 gallons per capita per day which is considered adequate for the time being.

WATER SUPPLY TO ONGOLE

821—

*S1722 Q —Sri S. Venayya —Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

by what time adequate drinking water facilities will be provided to Ongole Town, Guntur District?

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu — Adequate water facilities have been provided to Ongole Town from July 1965.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXEMPTION OF SPECIAL FEE FOR THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

821—A

S.N.Q. No 2745-H —Sri T Balakrishnayya —Will the hon. Minister for Special Welfare be pleased to state

(a) whether the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes studying in Secondary schools have been exempted from payment of Special Fees etc; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the GO may be placed on the Table of the House?

Smt T. N. Sadalakshmi —(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A copy of GO No. 2575 Edn (SW), dated 26-7-1961 is laid on the Table of the House.
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Social Welfare Department—Education—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Exemption from payment of special fees such as Library fees, games fee, etc—Orders—Issued

EDUCATION (S W) DEPARTMENT

G O Ms No. 2575 Edn

Dated July 26th, 1961

Read the following—

1. From the Director of Public Instruction letter Rc 1402/G3/55, dated 6-8-1957
2. From the Director of Social Welfare letter L Dis No. 1164/58, dated 27-7-1958
3. From the Director of Public Instruction letter No. 1402-G3/56, dated 7-5-1960

ORDER

Several representations have been received by Government from institutions Scheduled Castes pupils representatives of various Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Organisations in the State requesting that the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students studying in schools may be exempted from the payment of Special Fees such as Library and Games Fees etc., as the students belonging to eligible communities, who are economically backward, are not in a position to pay even this Special Fees and thereby feeling difficult to prosecute their studies.

2. The Director of Social Welfare and the Director of Public Instruction who have been consulted in the matter have reported that it is necessary to exempt the eligible community students from the payment of Special Fees in addition to the exemption from tuition fees, grant of scholarships etc., so as to encourage these community students, who are educationally backward to get themselves educated.

3. The Government after careful consideration of the issue have decided to exempt the eligible community students i.e., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes from the payment of special fees such as Games Fees, Library Fees etc., which are now being
Short-notice Questions and Answers 12th March, 1966

levied in the recognised schools, and direct that all the eligible community students referred to above in the State be exempted from the payment of special fees from the academic year 1961-62

4. The Director of Social Welfare and the Director of Public Instructions are requested to issue suitable instructions to all the educational institutions in the State to exempt the students of all eligible communities studying in the recognised schools from the payment of special fees from the academic year 1961-62

5. The expenditure should be debited to relevant sub-heads under "47—Miscellaneous Department's K Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes II Scheduled Castes—C Education—7 Amount transferred from 37 Education—Payment of Compensation to Educational I situations for loss of income due to exemption from payment of Games see sanctioned to the students of Scheduled Castes, Tribes, etc., who enjoy full fee concessions"

6. The above order issues with the concurrence of Finance UO Note No 44871/BG/61-1, Edn., dated 14-7-1961

(By Order and in the Name of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh)

Sri T Balakrishnaiah—What is the amount fixed for giving exemption from payment of fees by the Schedule classes

—3,600 and 1,800 respectively

National Scholarships

921—B

S N Q No 2743-V—Sri B Dharmabhirshnam (Nalgonda)—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the names of students to whom National Scholarships have been awarded for the SSLC passed candidates in March, 1965 in the Andhra University area together with the marks, and

(b) whether all the candidates have been given the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A Balaram Reddy—(a) & (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House,
12th March, 1966

Statement placed on the Table of the House vide Short Notice Question No 821-B (2743-U)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the students to whom National scholarships have been awarded</th>
<th>Name of the School for which he passed the SSLC examination in March, 1965 in Andhra University Area</th>
<th>Total aggregate marks in Hindi out of 600 excluding Hindi</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Govinda Rao, Josyula</td>
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<td>502     80</td>
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<td>School &amp; Address</td>
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<td>Dodipatla Sarveswara Rao</td>
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<td>Yarlagaddi Venkatasa Prasad</td>
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<td>Konakapaka Trinadha Srinivasa Rao</td>
<td>Municipal High School, Kaspa, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam district</td>
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<td>Chembul Venkata Rama Laxamana Sastry</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Sri Ramachandra Murthy, Kanda</td>
<td>Molurin High School, Kakinada</td>
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<td>Mullapudi Vijayalakshmi</td>
<td>Mullapudi Vijayalakshmi C/o Sri Sai Tutorial College, Avangadda, Krishna District</td>
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<td>Sagi Appala Raju</td>
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<td>G Sayramesh</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Sri P Ravindranath Sarma</td>
<td>Mrs A V N C High School, Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>Hygrevamurthy, Rachuri</td>
<td>C B M High School, Visakhapatnam</td>
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<td>Krishna Rao Upparapalli</td>
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<td>Sudhirranjan Gadde</td>
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<td>Venkataramana Jonnalagadda</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Kameswara Rao, Cheemalapati</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Prabhakara Rao, Sundara</td>
<td>Sri Radhakrishnan Z P High School, Donepudi, Guntur District</td>
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STATEMENT—(Contd.)

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<tr>
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<td>Sankara Prasad Pathihanda</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Durgampudi Venkayamma</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Sreenivasa Reddi, Boddapari</td>
<td>Z P High School, Muppalla, Guntur District</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) All the candidates who have passed S S L C from the Andhra University area have not been awarded scholarships. The Government of India have fixed 48 awards as quota for the Andhra University area of the State. Only 48 candidates were therefore selected by the Government of India for the award of National Scholarships. Of those selected except Sri Vedula Krishna Rao have been sanctioned the scholarship. The scholarship of Sri Vedula Krishna Rao has been kept in abeyance during 1966-67 and it will be available from 1967-68, when he takes admission for higher studies as the candidate could not prosecute his studies on account of ill-health.

ALLOTMENT OF FOREST LAND

821—C

S N Q No 2745-X—Srinath A Kamaladevi (A'er)—WILL the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Mulkapalli village, Bhongu taluk submitted applications during February 1960 to the Hon Minister for Forests, Hon Chief Minister and Hon Minister for Revenue requesting for the allotment of 1,000 acres of forest land in the said village to the public there, and

(b) whether the Government will take into account that hardship to the cattle and sheep of the area in the case of allotment of the said 1,000 acres of forest land in the Mulkapalli village situated at a distance of 150 miles to the victims of submersion from the construction of Nagarjunasagar?

Sri N Chenchurama Nadu (a) Yls. Sir

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Chief Conservator of Forests.
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

METRIC SYSTEM IN PRINTING FORMS AND OTHER STATIONERY

810—

* 1686 Q—Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi)—Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to adopt metric system in printing the forms and other stationery,

(b) if so, when is it likely to come into force,

(c) whether there will be any savings to the Government with the introduction of Metric system, and if so, how much?

A—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The switch over to the metric sizes will be done gradually after the existing stocks of paper and forms are consumed

(c) No, Sir

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Deputy Speaker—I am to announce to the House that the discussion on the Administrative Reforms Committee Report will be held from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., on 24th March 1966
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RE DECISION FOR LOCATING THE STEEL PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

"I intend to call the attention of the hon Chief Minister on the urgent matter of public importance viz, "The grave situation of widespread suspicion and large-scale agitation in the minds of the entire population of the State owing to the indefinite delay caused and the needless postponement of decision by the Centre regarding the location of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam in spite of the unequivocal and unambiguous recommendation of the Anglo-American Consortium and the specific assurances and promises made to the Andhra Public by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Sastri during his last visit to the State which delay enhances the apprehensions of the public in the background of certain attempts made to link this question with the quantum of targets of steel production to be fixed for the 4th Plan period."

The revised sum will suffice only the Pre-Condition expenditure on the project.
444 12th March, 1966 Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Decision for locating the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

Prime Minister are hopeful, that the Government of India would agree for the location of the Steel Plant

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu —Point of submission
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re Non-payment of distress loans to applicants

Prime Minister gave assurance to continuing Government officers to implement the proposals made by him. Steel target, news of new plants, assurance of continuing steel effort, assurance by the Prime Minister to implement the proposals made by him, assurance of continuing steel effort.

He also told me, 'How can we ignore the strong recommendations made by the Consortium like that?'

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu—Was this brought to the notice of the Government of India?

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham—I may add that the present Minister for Steel was bodily present where the Prime Minister gave the assurance.

Sri K Brahmamanda Reddy—The present Minister was present at Hyderabad.

RE NON-PAYMENT OF DISTRESS LOANS TO APPlicants

Sri in Mahajan—alleged, taken note of, indicated that distress loans could be paid without any interest. There were 15,000 distress loans, call attention to the position, that distress loans could be paid without any interest. The position in 1952, distress loans could be paid without any interest. Collect distress loans without any interest. M. to the Prime Minister that distress loans could be paid without any interest. Collect distress loans without any interest. M. to the Prime Minister that distress loans could be paid without any interest.
The Minister for Revenue (Sri N Ramachandra Reddy)—All the ninety-five villages in Markapur taluk are affected by drought due to failure of rains during fasli 1375 (1965-66). The total population affected by the drought conditions in this taluk is 1,40,000. More than in the case of other drought-affected areas in the district, several relief works have been sanctioned to provide labour and they are under execution. Seven relief works at an estimated cost of Rs 1,00,000 in Markapur Panchayat Samithi area and 19 works at an estimated cost of Rs 1,24,000 in Yeriagondapalem Samithi area are under progress. So far an amount of Rs 23,261 has been spent on these relief works in Markapur Taluk. It has also been proposed to grant remission of land revenue to a tune of Rs 2,44,837. In order to alleviate the distress in the drought-affected areas, an amount of Rs 2,50,000 was allocated to this taluk for granting distress takkavi loans. The Tahsildar has reported that he has so far sanctioned 54 loan applications covering an amount of Rs 23,700.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—27 applications which were found to be defective are reported to have been sent back to the respective Revenue Inspectors for further enquiry and report. The Tahsildar has further reported that most of the applications were received during the first week of February and that they have been forwarded to the concerned Revenue Inspectors for submitting proposals after due enquiry. Steps are being taken to see that the entire allotment is spent by 31-3-1966.

re Famine conditions in Satyavedu Taluk, Chittoor District

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—27 applications which were found to be defective are reported to have been sent back to the respective Revenue Inspectors for further enquiry and report. The Tahsildar has further reported that most of the applications were received during the first week of February and that they have been forwarded to the concerned Revenue Inspectors for submitting proposals after due enquiry. Steps are being taken to see that the entire allotment is spent by 31-3-1966.

re Famine condition in Satyavedu taluk, Chittoor District
controversy

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — During the current fiscal an extent of 36,308 acres of wet land and 31,257 acres of dry land was cultivated in Satyavedu taluk in Chittoor district till the end of January, 1966. The rains received in this taluk as in other taluks of the district, were less than the normal for this year as a whole and the rains were also not timely particularly so in respect of dry crops. There was therefore general failure of dry crops in all the taluks including Sathayavedu taluk. But as this taluk received a little more rain during the north-east monsoon when compared to other taluks the Tahsildar, Sathyavedu seems to have misconstrued about the prospect of the standing crops and without a complete over-assessment of the crops in every village, made a report to the Collector that no remission was necessary. Basing on his report, Sathyavedu taluk was not considered as affected by adverse seasonal conditions in the first instance by the District Relief Committee at its meeting held on 31-12-1965. The Collector is taking suitable action against the previous Tahsildar for his careless and baseless report.

As the overall rainfall in this taluk also was less than the normal, and also not at the appropriate time, this taluk also was in fact, adversely affected in respect of both dry and wet crops eventually. The Sub-Collector, Chandragiri and Tahsildar, Sathyavedu were asked by the Collector, Chittoor to again conduct a detailed and intensive over-assessment in this taluk and submit a report. The Collector has also conducted over-assessment and visited a number of villages in T.P. Kota, Nagalapuram, Nindra and Mangalam firkas and made local enquiries and found that the yield of dry crops is between 4 annas and 6 in T.P. Kota and Nagalapuram firkas and less than 4 annas in Nindra and Mangalam firkas. The Sub-Collector, Chandragiri also visited several villages in all the firkas in this taluk conducted over-assessment and made local enquires. It has been found that seasonal conditions and crop conditions in Sathyavedu taluk are practically the same as existing in the adjoining taluks of Puttur and Kalahasti.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance  

\( i.e. \) Collection of sales tax by agents from the ryots in Telangana

This taluk also has since been considered as drought affected as other taluks. The District Relief Committee has also sanctioned on 4-2-1966 the following relief works in this taluk besides extending the several other relief measures contemplated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Minor irrigation R W S Works 13,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Road works 80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Distress Takkavi loans for distribution to needy ryots 40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Collector is examining the proposals for remission for both wet and dry lands.

**RE COLLECTION OF SALES TAX BY AGENTS FROM THE RYOTS IN TELANGANA**

**Sri P Narasir Reddy (Nirmal)** — Sir, under the Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax Act, it has been laid that any agent of a producer who is not liable to sales tax is exempt under sales tax. Under this contract, the ryoit, i.e., the principal, in selling his produce in the agricultural markets in Telangana area, sells all the produce to his agent in the market. Recently, in this agricultural season there has been a circular issued by the Sales Tax Department that sales tax will have to be collected from the agent of the agriculturist. Due to this, naturally the agents of the ryots who are the principals, have been deducting 3\% per cent from the produce that they have been selling in the market area. Now, the circular which was examined by some of us was said to have been issued informally by the Sales Tax Department in the context that the High Court of Madras has decided in a case between an Association and the Government in their State to the effect that association was selling produce from the agriculturist to the consumers and as such they would not be exempt from sales tax. How can that ruling be made applicable in our State and on what grounds? I would require a reply from the Hon’ble Minister because it is clearly laid down that where the principal is exempt the agent cannot do it. The other argument put up was that since an agent is making purchase from the agriculturists, to be sold to other merchants, therefore he is liable to tax. The agent would only get as per Rules about Rs 1-8-0 on the produce that he sells on behalf of the principal, i.e., the agriculturist. So it would not be reasonable to levy 3\% per cent on the agent as such. Therefore, I wish the Government may look into it because this practice is specially prevalent in some of the markets in Telangana area. In Hyderabad district they are not doing it. There should be uniformity in this.

**Sri N Ramachandra Reddy** — Under proviso to clause (3) of section 2 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, in the case of sale by a person of agricultural or horticultural produce grown on any land in which he has an interest, whether as owner, usufructuary mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, the amount of the consideration relating to such sale shall be excluded from his turn-over. Under Section 11 of the Act in respect of a transaction of sale or purchase affected by an
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re Collection of sales tax by agents from the ryots in Telangana

agent on behalf of a principal, who is a resident of the State, the tax or penalty due under the Act shall be assessed or levied and collected from the Agent in every case, where such principal would be otherwise liable to pay such tax or penalty in respect of that transaction.

The Madras High Court has held in the case of the “State of Madras Vs Tiruchangode Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd” that an agent who sells goods on behalf of principals, and has dominion over the goods of the principals and authority to transfer the property in such goods acquires a turnover in respect of such transactions, and that the turnover acquired by the agent in such circumstances is in law, as well as in fact, his own turnover for the purposes of Sales Tax assessment, that it cannot be treated as the principal’s turnover, and that the exemption provided for an agriculturist principal selling the surplus produce will not apply to the transactions of the agents on behalf of the principal.

In the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act as in the Madras Act, the term ‘dealer’ has been defined to include a Commission Agent and there is provision in the definition of ‘turnover’ for the exclusion of the sales of agricultural or horticultural produce grown by a dealer, from his turnover.

In view of the judgment of the Madras High Court referred to above, instructions were issued to the CTOs to inform the merchants Associations that selling agents of growers in goods liable to tax at the sale point will be treated as independent dealers and subjected to tax according to law. Even under the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, the position cannot be doubted that a Commission Agent is a dealer under the Act liable to tax, that an agent would be liable to tax irrespective of the fact whether the principal is a dealer or not within the meaning of the Act. Section 11 of the Act, while providing for the levy of collection of tax from an Agent, contains the provision which suggests that the levy and collection from an agent depended upon the principal being liable to tax. This section, however, does not purport to provide for exemption from tax and that, having regard to the scheme of the Act, a Commission Agent of agriculturist principals can also be treated as a dealer by himself and subjected to tax.

In the circumstances stated above, a turnover is liable to be taxed under Section 11 of the Act at the hands of an Agent, only if the principal is otherwise liable to pay tax. It, therefore, follows that where the turnover is not that of a principal but only that of the agent, Section 11 of the Act does not apply, as the principal is not liable to assess the tax and the Agent too cannot be assessed to tax under that Section. On the other hand, in such a case, the turnover, being that of the Agent, the agent is himself liable to be assessed to tax under Section 5 of the Act if he be a dealer within the meaning of Section 21 (1) (a) of the Act. Thus, where, in the circumstances laid down in the “State of Madras Vs Tiruchengode Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd”, the turnover acquired by an agent in respect of agricultural produce entrusted by a grower for sale fails to be treated to be that of the agent’s own turnover and not of the grower principal, the agent will be liable to be assessed to tax under Section 5 of the Act.
450 12th March, 1966  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

Regarding the scarcity of drinking water in the villages and taluks of Anantapur district

The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act does not prohibit the collection of tax by the sellers. The Agents who are dealers are not prohibited under the Act from realising tax due on their transactions from their agricultural principals of the buyers. This is a matter to be settled between the principals and the Commission Agents themselves.

Anyhow, this is the opinion of the Law Department and now if we want to give relief, certainly an amendment has to be brought out. That is under consideration.

Re Scarcity of Drinking Water in the Villages and Taluks of Anantapur District

Sir, to meet the situation created by the scarcity of drinking water in Sollapuram and Hammapuram villages of Rayadurg taluk, a water tanker with a capacity of 6,000 gallons has been moved to Kannekal. A sum of Rs 5,000 has also been placed at the disposal of the Tahsildar for transport charges for supply of water in Ramapuram, Kothala and Peda-Kothala Villages of Uravakonda.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

**re Burglery at Mangalpad of Bodhan taluk, Nizamabad district**

sub-taluk, water is available for one more week. 2 tankers of 15,000 gallons capacity have been moved to Uravakonda for filling up the lorry. The Collector is keenly watching the position and is taking all necessary measures.

*Sri G C Venkanna—Sir, it is a false report

*Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—That will be enquired into

**re Burglery at Mangalpad of Bodhan Taluk, Nizamabad District**
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re Burglery at Mangalpad of Bodhan taluk, Nizamabad district

12th March 1966

Burglary at Mangalpad of Bodhan taluk, Nizamabad district

Serai Ahmad Ali, H.B. Amin

Asst. Inspector of Police

Nizamabad

To the

Inspector General of Police

Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh

Gandhinagar

Subject: Burglary at Mangalpad of Bodhan taluk, Nizamabad district

Sir,

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

On 12th March 1966, a matter of urgent public importance was brought to my notice. It refers to a burglary that occurred at Mangalpad of Bodhan taluk, Nizamabad district. The matter is of great concern, and I request your immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,

Serai Ahmad Ali

H.B. Amin

Asst. Inspector of Police

Nizamabad
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1966-67 VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No XVII—Education—Rs 32,91,08,000

*Sri A Balaramireddy —Sir I move

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 32,91,08,000 under *Demand No XVII—Education”

Mr Deputy Speaker —Motion moved

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure of the Government to take steps to introduce Telugu as medium of instruction in the University level

Mr Speaker —Cut motion moved

Sri Poola Subbaiah —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure of the Government in not providing employment to all the trained and qualified secondary grade teachers of the State

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motion moved

Sri Patpatla Ranganayakulu —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For interfering in the affairs of the Universities which are autonomous bodies

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not starting a Polytechnic at Chittoor

*A note on Demand No XVII—Education, is printed at the end as Appendix
To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not starting an Arts and Science College at Sangareddy for District Headquarters of Medak

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government to start Post Graduate Course in the Engineering College, Anantapur

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government in introducing compulsory Education in the whole State at least upto 5th Standard

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved

Sri P Koteswara Rao —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

To register protest and condemn the attitude of the Government in not creating posts of I Grade Hindi Pandits and making appointments in the Telangana area in general and Medak district in particular

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motion moved

Sri P Narayan Reddy —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not locating second Government Girls Polytechnic at Old Polytechnic buildings at Vuyyuru as requested by Zilla Parishad, Krishna

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not locating Arts and Sciences Colleges at Nandigama, Nuzvid and Vuyyuru in Krishna district

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not providing upper primary schools at Devarapalli, Chagantupadu, Bhadrirajupalem, Royyuru, Vanukuru, Poranki, Edupugalu, Pedapulpaka, Yenamalakuduru, Tenneru villages of Kankipodu Samithi,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not giving recognition to girls schools at Pedana, Pamarru, Avanigadda, Mylavaram, Nandigama as requested by Zilla Parishad Krishna

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved

Sri Pillalamarr Venkateswarlu —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure of the Government to admit candidates who have passed and obtained Polytechnic Diploma in the 3rd Year of BE Course

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motion moved

Sri T K R Sarma —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure to implement compulsory elementary Education throughout the State

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure to evolve a definite and uniform policy of Education up to the Secondary level

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

The following standards in the Osmania College, Kurnool and its bad management

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

To urge to amend the Universities (amendments) Acts to delete sections relating to the issue of instructions by the Government and removal of the Vice-Chancellors

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved

Sri A Sarveswara Rao —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motion moved.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri Vavalala Gopalakrishnayya —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

To impress upon the Government to start the fourth University at Guntur at least in a first year of the Fourth Plan which may include in the Third Five-Year Plan

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motion moved

Mr Deputy Speaker —Somebody must have misplaced it They had been placed on the Table

Mr Deputy Speaker —They were being placed one day in advance

Mr Deputy Speaker —Not particularly, but I am speaking in general
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

- College Division
  - Education Directorate
  - School Education
  - Training Schools
  - Higher Education Directorate
  - University

The recurring grants are part of the plan to take up by the Central Government.

Commitment to the Central Government's budget allocation for the year 1966-1967.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67

Voting of Demands for Grants

Commit expenditure and pay scales to Institutions. Find your own resources and cut Student fees. Teachers prepare examination-mind in the education system. Prescribed Text-Books, guides, and original study subjects are important. Common examination papers are given.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67
12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

attachment examination 7th Class Public examination
Practical aspect 7th Class Public examination
Non-Details supply schools examinations revise
Non-Details supply schools examinations revise

practical aspect of Non-Details supply schools examinations revise

arrangement of examinations revise

arrangement of examinations revise

arrangement of examinations revise

arrangement of examinations revise

arrangement of examinations revise
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67

Voting of Demands for Grants

Instructions shall be carried in Telugu
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

the year 1966-67

Masters

Education nationalise Text-Books nationalise open print Committee press certify print

map 6° 58°

Page 58

50 58 100 80 58 80 58°

100 200 4 4 4 4 democracy democracy democracy
436 12th March, 1966, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
the year 1966-67

Voting of Demands for Grants

Democracy —Democratic Socialism
Social studies 
Imperialism

notes on examination papers

(Mr. B Sreerama Muthy in the Chair)

Fill up the blanks on examination papers. Take up text-books

Nationalisation of text-books — text-books, educational
Mr Speaker, Sir, after hearing Mr Sivayya one gets the impression that everything is very bad in the Andhra Pradesh Education Department. I think that is too much of an exaggeration. Certain things he was not able to understand—the real implications of the educational pattern of any country. The progress in the world is very rapid and any system of education in any country must keep up with the progress of the world. Unless our educational pattern and our syllabum are revised periodically in order to keep up with the rapid progress in the world, I think our education will be behind, our civilisation will be behind, and in every aspect of life we shall be far behind the modern advanced State. Therefore, we must periodically revise our pattern of education and revise our syllabum and periodically we must issue new text-books. Unless this is done our progress will be retarded.
Secondly, Mr Sivayya missed one point. He must know that any training college or training school cannot function without a model school. If we have a training college we must have a model high school or a higher secondary school attached. Therefore, a training college and a model high school are one unit. Similarly, a training school and a model elementary school are one unit. We cannot have a Training college without a model high school or a training school without an elementary school attached.

With one thing I agree. Mr Sivayya was strongly opposed to the use of guides. It is very unfortunate that in our country some guides are being followed even by intelligent teachers. I think Government must find out ways and means by which they can ban the publication of these guides, and in that way they can do a lot for raising the standards in our country.

About student indiscipline, to a great extent we have to blame ourselves—all political parties. As far as my experience goes, I have found in many cases that ultimately it is some political party or other—I am not mentioning any particular one—which wants to exploit the students for its own advantage. One of the main reasons for student indiscipline is interference of political parties. If all political parties come to an understanding that they will not utilise students for their own political purpose, to a great extent we would have taken the first step to maintain discipline among students.

Mr Sivayya was highly critical of public schools. But, what is a public school? According to me, a public school is one wherein boys and teachers are kept in a particular campus and the boys are given all-round education. At present, we have a number of high schools where the boy stays only for 5 hours in a day and the other 19 hours he spends in the house or outside. In such schools a boy cannot be given an all-round education. With this object in view public schools have been started. Of course, the fees levied may be very high in some schools, but some people can start public schools which can be within the reach of the middle class or a poor man and give them a type of all-round education. If some of the people can take up these schools, I think we shall be doing a great service to the country.

Coming to the actual budget, I am happy to note that the physical targets of the third plan have been reached and some of them have been exceeded. But unfortunately, Sir, along with physical expansion, qualitative expansion has not been kept up. However, in the fourth plan certain provision has been made for the qualitative expansion of our schools and colleges. For instance, there is a provision for science equipment in the high schools and even in elementary schools. This has to be praised. Similarly, there is also provision for equipping laboratories. This also has to be commended. If this qualitative expansion is made more progressive, I think our standards to a very great extent can be improved and in due course we may be able to compete with some of the advanced nations like Germany, U.S.S.R., Japan and so on. Therefore, I request the Minister to provide in the fourth plan...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for
the year 1966-67
Voting of Demands for Grants

for some more funds for qualitative expansion. If need be, for one
or two years, we may even stop physical expansion and equip our
schools and colleges with those funds for qualitative expansion. There-
fore, I request the Minster to consider this aspect and see if we can
equip our schools by stopping quantitative expansion for the present.

Coming to our new pattern of education, I am of the view that an
integrated syllabus is very good and the standards have been raised to
a great extent. The latest move of the D P I to have a common exami-
nation at the 7th class level is very commendable. My only plea is,
though we must have a method by which we can standardise our edu-
cation at certain levels, I fear that to start a common examination from
this year may be a bit early, because the upper primary schools in the
State are not having fully qualified staff in them. According to the
sanctioned scales, every upper primary school must have a graduate-
trained teacher, but not even 10% of them have got graduate trained
teachers, every school must have a Hindi Pandit but not even 5% are
having them, and every school must have a well-qualified Telugu teacher
and even they are not there in all schools. When there is such disparity
between one school and the other, is it feasible to have a common
examination this year? The plea that we must have a method by which
we can make the teachers cover the syllabus is all right and the common
examination may serve the purpose, but the results, I feel, may be very
damaging. Therefore, I request the Department to see whether some
method can be evolved by which the results of the examination are not
very damaging. From next year there is need for common examina-
tion and there is then enough of time for all teachers to follow it and then
there will be no scope to criticise the teachers later one.

About secondary education, the expansion has been very good, but
as I said earlier, here too the qualitative expansion is not up to the mark.
Government have to be congratulated for reorganising the inspectorate
in the State especially in the Samithi level where they have got an inde-
pendent Inspector of Schools and there is another Inspector who is fully
in charge of administration. Here I would like the Minster to consider
whether he too should not be relieved for actual education work and his
work as administrator at the Samithi level could be taken over by the
S E O. At present, the Social Education Organiser who is better paid
with less qualifications has very little responsibility. Why not make
him responsible for administrative work and relieve the Extension
Officer (Education) for inspection work and toning up the work of
elementary teachers? If this is done, our standards at the elementary
school level can be raised and there would be two officers wholly to
inspect the schools, guide the teachers and see that our standards are
raised in the village elementary schools.

With regard to the Inspectorate of secondary education, the system
is quite good, but here too they have not implemented it fully. When we
wanted the inspectorate to be separated from administrative work,
our idea was that for each district there should be a subject inspector.
You cannot expect a Social Studies Inspector who has specialised
in Social Studies to inspect a Mathematics or Science class, nor a

944—A 8
Mathematics man to inspect a Social Studies or Science class. Our idea is that for each district there should be one Science Inspector, one Mathematics Inspector and one Social Studies and Humanities Inspector. Unless we have that system the inspectorate cannot guide our teachers in the schools. It often happens that a Social Studies man has to inspect a Mathematics class and whatever he says is not relished by the Mathematics teacher because he is an expert in that subject while the Inspector is not. Therefore, our Inspectorate is not able to do full justice in guiding the various teachers in the schools.

Coming to multi-purpose schools, here I feel there is a lot of wastage. I quote an instance in Anantapur where we have a well-equipped multi-purpose school, last year or the year before that, the R D P I who inspected the School informed the Department that costly engineering equipment was lying idle and getting rusted, but nobody took cognizance of it. After spending thousands of rupees if such costly machinery is not used, what is the purpose? The main reason for this is the Department has been posting Headmasters who have very little interest in the subjects. I would request the Minister to see that wherever there are multi-purpose schools energetic and dynamic persons are posted as Headmasters and then I am sure you will be doing something useful. Otherwise lot of wastage will be there. That is the reason why in the Anantapur Multi-purpose school the results of the Engineering Section are really woeful.

In the fourth plan, provision for the Universities is very meagre. For three Universities, an amount of Rs 10 lakhs has been provided. I do not know how with this meagre provision the Universities can start new courses or even raise the standard of the existing courses. I feel that Government should raise this provision to at least Rs 50 lakhs.

About physical education, Sir, this is one of the Departments which is receiving step-motherly treatment at every stage—at the stage of the D P I, D P H, D H E and D M S. We have Physical Education Teachers in all colleges both professional and general. But what is it that the Physical Education Teachers are doing? At least in the general colleges, i.e., Arts College some work is being done, but in the engineering and medical colleges, the physical education teachers are not cared for by the authorities. Physical education is something which must help the student to do his studies better. We want physical education in all schools and colleges in order to make the student physically fit to pursue his mental avocations. Physical education is supplementary to general education. If this aspect is not emphasised even if we have physical education teachers in all schools and colleges, it will be a failure. Another thing is—recently our Government is mixing up physical education with National Fitness Corps. They are two different things. National Fitness Corps may form part of physical education but physical education cannot be a part of National Fitness Corps. Here again they are sending up for training in this National Fitness Corps teachers who are uninterested with physical education. This will lead only to more complications in schools and colleges, especially in schools where the time is limited and there will be clashes between physical education teacher and teachers who are trained only in National Fitness Corps.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Therefore I would suggest to the Government that whenever you send for training in National Fitness Corps you send only a physical education teacher or Director of Physical Education to avoid clashes and avoid complications to the Headmasters of the schools. Otherwise there will be trouble and clashes and very often the Headmaster will not sacrifice his class work just to run or to conduct National Fitness Corps exercises. To avoid that, train up only the physical education teachers so that they can do both the activities of physical education and National Fitness Corps activities at some time or other. Unless this is done I think this National Fitness Corps will definitely suffer and physical education also will suffer.

Now, Sir, speaking about the College of Physical Education, it is in a very bad locality, but still the space seems to be quite all right, recently I visited it, there is a lot of space towards the south which can be easily acquired and again the site is so angulated. Unless it is levelled up it will not be of much use. The Physical Education College has no model school. There is no doubt a private school which is being utilised as model school for physical education college. Why not the Government acquire or request the private body to hand it over to the college so that they can do much better work and utilise it properly. Secondly, Sir, training in physical education is a work which begins at about 5-30 in the morning and ends at 6-30 or 7 in the evening and most of the lecturers should be there. They must come to the field at 5-30 a.m. and go for lunch and then go home only after 7-30 p.m. or so. To make the teachers come all the way from different places will be rather taxing for the teacher. Therefore I suggest to the Government to have a comprehensive scheme by which every lecturer in the college of physical education gets accommodation in the campus of the physical education college and the hostel accommodation there is very inadequate. Out of 200, only 60 students are being accommodated. Most of the boys have to live outside and eat their meal somewhere in some corner of the city. This is not in keeping with their actual work. Therefore at least let the Government make some temporary arrangements so that next year all the trainees may be given some accommodation and thus their education may be more proper.

I have to congratulate the Government that they are thinking of opening two more schools of physical education for training physical education teachers. It is absolutely necessary. Every upper primary school must be staffed with a physical education teacher. Already if I remember right, there are 1200 upper primary schools. During the course of next year the Government wants to raise 400 more elementary schools into upper primary schools. Now we will have roughly 1600 upper primary schools which require 1500 physical education teachers. How are you going to supply? Unless you start two schools immediately, you cannot cope up with the work. Even if you start two schools to take 100 in each, until 8 to 9 years you will not be able to satisfy the needs of the upper primary schools for physical education teachers. Here, Sir, another suggestion I would like to make to the Government is—now that physical education is getting importance, now that physical education should be given impetus in all the colleges—both professional and general, why not the Government think of having...
Voting of Demands for Grants

an Advisor of Physical Education at the state level? Now nobody is looking after physical education in professional colleges and the Directors of Professional colleges cannot supervise physical education and the principals are not interested in physical education. They are more interested in their academic line, but not in physical education. I am sure competent people will be available for appointment as Adviser of Physical Education in the State and it will be a great help to have some sort of co-ordination for developing physical education activities at all levels both at school and college—both professional and arts—and even they will be of help for the various sports activities in the State.

Last, but not least, about the library movement—it is a great success in our State. According to the latest Library Act, we made a provision that Library Department should have a Director of its own. But this provision is implemented in its violation only and recently I think on 29-12-65 the State Library Committee seems to have unanimously passed a resolution that there will be a Director of Libraries. I am sure the Minister who presided over the Library Committee will see that it is implemented during the course of this year and that way give impetus for the development of library movement in the State.

Lastly, I am very happy to note that a lot of encouragement is given in the State for cultural affairs and especially for historical archaeology. Till recently historical archaeology has been mostly the work of the Government of India. Now under the direction of our Minister, Shri M.R. Apparao, this aspect is given some sort of encouragement and I am sure in the course of the 4th Plan, all our historic monuments would be exhausted and excavations will be made and in that way our history will be made rich by new discoveries.

Fifty per cent of the persons born are deprived of education. Fifty per cent of the persons born are deprived of education. Fifty per cent of the persons born are deprived of education. Fifty per cent of the persons born are deprived of education.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

refresher course

Compulsory Education

Economic factors

Adult education

(1) Liquidation of illiteracy and spread of education and literacy
April 12th, March, 1966, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1966-67
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sir A. Dasavatharam (Boodam)—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Education Demand placed by the Education Minister before this House and while doing so, I have got a few words to say and a little bit of advice to give with regard to that demand. The separation of the Directorate of Higher Education in charge of collegiate education and the Directorate of Public Instruction in charge of school education is indeed a happy feature because there would be efficiency in the administrative machinery of the education system. With regard to school education, the target anticipated is 16 lakhs school-going children, but unfortunately, 7 24 lakhs children are only enrolled and the reasons given are—poverty and indifference on the part of parents to send the children to schools and the employment of children to supplement the income of the family. That is a truthful feature that is now existing in India because we are poverty-stricken. The British people administered us for 2 to 3 hundred years and reduced us to dust and we are now building up our country. To add to that, we are confronted with special difficulties, first, we are famine-stricken, and besides that, we experienced the onslaught of Pakistan. Fortunately, we beat the enemy and taught her a good lesson. Now we have to build up our financial structure. Unfortunately, to finance our education system it has become a very difficult thing now. In spite of it, our Education Minister made very good provisions. At the elementary education stage, because children are not attracted, we can suggest some little industries also in it, i.e., in Pendurthi, Vizyanagaram Block, cane-chair making they have taken up and they are teaching to the pupils and they are making some profits out of it and they are paying the pupils. So, small industries like soap-making may be taken up—cultivation also—as part of elementary education. Besides that, we are giving mid-day meals also and that is attracting some of the pupils. However, we have to adopt certain policies to attract them more. With regard to secondary education, I think the present system must be changed to some extent. We are having trades in ITI schools and polytechnics and one of those trades must be adopted here also in every secondary school so that the secondary education pattern will attract certainly students and I suggest other things also—motor mechanism also may be introduced and electrical apparatus can be repaired so that students going out of the portals of the high school or multi-purpose school will become self-sufficient, to build up the future India, technicians are required and so
I suggest this system. I compliment and further congratulate our Education Minister for taking up 7 centres as English language campaign centres. He wants to encourage and give an impetus to English language and I think English is the only language through which we can negotiate and communicate with all nations of the world. Even supposing that we want to develop science, this is necessary and every nation that wants to sustain its independence must definitely develop science and the only language that is now available to develop science is English and if we go back to our old languages—Sanskrit will have the substance of science, but it is very difficult to learn Sanskrit now all of a sudden. We have to definitely move with other nations and go in hand with the advancement of science. So I think the step that has been taken by our Government is definitely wise and it is giving more importance to English language. Some of the hon'ble Members have pointed out that the Government are taking steps to adopt English from 3rd standard onwards and that it would be very difficult.

But what I say is this. When you want to understand science and scientific paths and if you go to theories there, one sentence will run to one page—from the beginning of the page to the end with so many adverbial and adjectival and several other clauses, the meaning of which cannot be understood easily. Grammar must be taught and English must be taught in good sense and it is the only resort in India. I suppose. We must resort ourselves to English in the development of Science. Science is playing an important role in the production of agricultural produces also. The manures that we are applying were only scientific products. We cannot go out of it. We cannot ignore science. Even to-day in the planting world also, one thing is producing multiform varieties. In one single rose plant you will be seeing several flowers of different colours. So science has advanced and now-a-days you might have seen in papers that artificial insemination between one category and the other produces a different plant altogether. So they are creating *Viswamithra Srusti* also. Man is going to explore the secrets of nature. It is deplorable to hear that the Hon'ble Finance Minister at the end of his budget speech said, Man is on the verge of landing on the moon land. He commented I feel quite sorry for it. Whether we want to progress with other nations or not is a different thing. Russia and America are progressing well and they want to explore what is there in the moon land. Mineral resources and coal deposits may be there. They will do it. If we do not want to try to move along with them our ill-luck would have it. I am very sorry to say that I could not find any provision in regard to nuclear physics labs which are existing in Andhra University at Waltair because that is the only nuclear laboratory which is conducting some research about atomic energy. There you will find Alpha, Beta, Gama rays apparatus are manufactured there and every scientific apparatus has been manufactured there. It is really pride to find such a Nuclear Physics Laboratory. I am really sorry that no allotment was made in that regard. Thank you, Sir.
12th March, 1966
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Voting of Demands for Grants

The statement includes details of the financial transactions and budget allocations for the year 1966-67. It outlines the voting of demands for various grants and expenditures, providing a comprehensive overview of the financial activities for the year.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

He has to verify both register and try to do the enrolment. He has to verify both register and try to do the enrolment in anticipation of approval of D.E.O. Scales of pay increments apply for 1965.
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the year 1966-67
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Just if you go into the past and 10-15 1951 population and
literacy percentages there what is the literacy among
the population as of March 31, 1966 and the percentage of
the population from 10-15 1951 population and the
population of tenth rank at 21.7% mass literacy in 1961 Census
submitted 10 1961 Census 10 mass literacy 10

Where as in Madras 1951 rank 10
Mass literacy 10 rank 9 10 1951 Census mass literacy 10 percentage of population
Education
Mass literacy percentage of population

What are our plans? What are our
targets? How to achieve
We have to overcome targets fix
overcome those targets to achieve
lack of funds for appointing additional teachers to the extent necessary

Mass enrolment target 16 14,500 7.24% Mass enrolment
Mass enrolment target
Exaggerated
targets fix the targets Fix, targets are more targets fix the
anomalies we have to overcome those targets fix and
average targets to achieve

What is the meaning of plans Funds plans are plans to
implement those targets to achieve

Primary education enrollments of children 1951 population and it is about 69% still 9th rank.
Cent per cent we would have occupied the first rank or second
rank 65% attending school figures 25%
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I have discussed with him about School Improvement Fund. It is possible to allocate funds (say about 1000 rupees) for school improvement. This has been discussed with the School Improvement Committee and R D P I.

It is the duty of the Government to provide at least a small building for the school. In our phased programme, we plan to build a small building to be run by the village poor. They are not up-to-date. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide at least a small building to run a phased programme. At least there should be shelter for the students. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide at least a small building to run a phased programme. At least there should be shelter for the students.

Teacher-pupil ratio is abnormal. It is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers.

Because we are providing free education, we need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers.

Vacancies have been filled in the last three months. The number of vacancies is 150. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50. Funds have been allocated for additional teachers. Teacher-pupil ratio is 1.50 or 60 to 1. We need funds for additional teachers.

Until all the students are absorbed, Selection under GO will be
T S L C marks as Top priority What is the fate of the students who passed earlier? Do we agree with him that priority should be given to students who passed earlier and merit gets priority? What is the future of students who do not pass? Top priority for merit. We should give priority and convert higher education into Intermediate education. We are playing with the education of the children. We are starting Primary Schools and converting higher education, PUC to Intermediate. We need to change the pattern of education. As Hon Mr Anthony Reddy has said, as the country is advancing, we have to change the pattern of education. I do not agree with him that we should not play with the education pattern. But we should not play with the education of the children. We are starting Primary Schools and converting higher education, PUC to Intermediate. We need to change the syllabus, get the latest inventions, make it up-to-date. We can make the syllabus up-to-date and bring it up to the mark of international standard. What is the use of changing the schools outright? We need to start the examinations for assessment. What is the use of common examination? We need to start the examinations for assessment.
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Standards common examination is used to assess standards of common examination. The time limit for these examinations is set to ensure consistency. The common examination is held annually, and the examinations are conducted at various centers across the country.

1. Allotment of funds for education: The government allocates funds to various educational institutions, including local library authorities, to support education.

2. Local Library Authorities (Local Hirajana)

3. Certified Insititutions: Institutions that are certified to educate students up to the 3rd form.


5. Local Library Authorities: Institutions that provide support to local libraries and community centers.
400 Rs as per the Revised Budget. Higher primary and Upper primary schools have been started—about 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

English teaching campaign centres have been started—about 3

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Higher primary and Upper primary schools have been started—about 3

1. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

2. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

3. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

4. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

5. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

6. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

7. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

8. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

9. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

10. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

11. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

12. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

13. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

14. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

15. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

16. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3

17. Rs 3 lakhs 35 thousands have been spent so far. Teaching centres have been started—about 3
Voting of Demands for Grants

Physical education teachers at various levels:  
- District level: B T Training Colleges
- Secondary Training Colleges: 10, 15 seats

Training faculties for immediate training:
- Physical education teachers
- Training centres: refresher course
- BT Secondary Training Colleges: 10 seats
- Secondary Training Colleges: 15 seats

Physical education training institutes:
- Oriental Colleges: diploma in social studies
- Oriental diploma in language proficiency
- General knowledge teach
- Language paper, social studies paper
- Social science paper
- Hindi

Technical Education: Textile Technology
- Spinning and Weaving mills
- Composite mill
- University standard
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IAS grant

Committees for recurring and non-recurring expenditure

Two years committee condition

Committee President

Science equipment, library, furniture

Full-fledged high schools

Science equipment, library

Higher Grade Teachers

Appoint Girls’ Polytechnic College

Facilities

English
Voting of Demands for Grants

medium schooling facilities are provided in 135 English medium schools in the non-Government sector. Girls receive free education in Government schools, Government fee is either non-Government fee. Government fee is either Government fee or non-Government fee. S S L C passed in Government schools, fees are Government and non-Government fees. MLA certify recommendations of the University Grants Commission and private lecturers. Surplus is absorbed as a demand for higher education. Science education is provided in common examination for social and academic integration. Common examination is conducted in Hindi by the Staff to provide examination system common. Block examinations are conducted.
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- Examinations effective S S L C Examinations in the first standard, graduate teachers, diploma in the second standard, and rural training in the third standard. Examinations in the fourth standard are now effective.
- Encourage the development of education in rural areas.
- Improve the quality of education in the village sector.
- Encourage the development of education in the rural areas.

General outlook: Encourage Girls' colleges to affiliate with the Girls' University. Girls' colleges are serious in improving the standard of education in elementary schools. Elementary Secondary Schools need grants to develop Science teaching. The purpose of reorientation in the Science teaching is to provide qualified staff.

- Pay increase for staff in 50% of the schools.
- Development of Science teaching equipment.
- Development of laboratory attenders, clerical attenders, demonstrators, graduate teachers, untrained graduates, and correction work for Correctional Officers. Development of girls' education in elementary schools for boys.
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Girls' education

Girls' polytechnic

Non-teaching staff

Pension, provident fund

Selection committees

Common examination

Elementary secondary schools buildings

Physical education

Cultural Affairs

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair
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Voting of Demands for Grants

4th plan
1st year 4th plan

school

Physical Education Teachers

1st year 4th plan

Physical Education Teachers

1st year 4th plan

programmes

Some Members have made reference to that

Mr Deputy Speaker — The hon Minister is replying to the Demand on Cultural Affairs. But we have been given the Demand only just now. We did not have an opportunity even to speak and it is surprising that the hon Minister is replying. In fact, none of the demands covered Cultural Affairs. And the Minister is replying when nobody has made any reference to that.

Sri M R Apparao — Some Members have made reference to that.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The hon Minister could have supplied it earlier. When was it supplied?

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — It was supplied just fifteen minutes back.

Mr Deputy Speaker — It must have been circulated in the morning. I have information that it was circulated in the morning.

Sri P V Siviah — It was given only at the time when the Minister for Education was introducing the Demand.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — Nobody had an opportunity to speak on the cultural affairs.

Mr Deputy Speaker — My information is that it was supplied in the morning.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande — It has not been done. It was supplied only 10 or 20 minutes back.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The office says that it was supplied in the morning.

Sri Vaidyanathram Ramachandra Rao (Medchal) — Even if it was supplied in the morning, it would not have been possible to go through the booklet that has been supplied within this short time.

Sri P Anthony Reddy (Anantapur) — Sir, Archaeology and other things have been referred to by me.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Deputy Speaker — There is division of opinion

Sri Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao (Medchal) — Some hon Members were supplied when the session commenced, and some complain that it has been supplied just now. Even presuming that it has been supplied in the morning, how can we read and speak on that? It could have been supplied much earlier.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The usual convention was that it should be supplied a day earlier.

Sri M R Appa Rao — It should have been supplied a day earlier. But we supplied it in the morning because of the delay in printing.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Then, the complaint of the Members would be logical.

Sri M R Appa Rao — I am very sorry, Sir. We supplied it at 8 O’Clock in the morning. Nobody wanted the Demand on Cultural Affairs. When the Education Demand is taken up, I supplied the information.

Sri K Mara Reddy — On a point of Order, Sir. Has the Minister moved the Demand on Cultural Affairs?

Mr Deputy Speaker — It is included in the Education Demand. Cultural affairs is part of Education Demand.

Sri M R Appa Rao — If they do not want, I do not want to speak.

Sri A Sai Yesuwar Rao — Sir, education is part of culture and culture is not part of education.

Chief Secretary — lecture

Chief Secretary — lecture

Rama Murthy Renu, E V U (Women’s education), P T Reddy (Paintings) — monthly programmes

Hiralal Moria, Khammam — lectures

Cultural pamphlets

Cultural re-orientation

Sportsmen — pension

Sports Council — Cricket, Tennis, Foot-ball, volleyball,
Basketball, Table-Tennis, Swimming have sport coaching Scheme to attract Andhra Pradesh teams. Football, volleyball best in India. Andhra Pradesh teams under Vice-Chancellor Ravindra Bharathi. To arrange visits to India's best sports teams. To improve education pattern of education. To develop primary education, secondary education, higher secondary education. PUC mixture of education. To bifurcate Training Colleges into Model Schools. To mix up Education, Director of Higher Education. To arrange University Funds 10. To improve education at UGC level. Emergency Budget 18. Higher Education 54.
Voting of Demands for Grants

The year 1966-67

Committed expenditure for the year 1966-67

The Finance Secretary has provided for an examination in common examination IV Form for SSC classes and syllabus for Primary Education, Secondary Education syllabus. The syllabus cover for common examination is provided.

Nationalised Text Books are provided for all classes.
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Mr. Deputy Speaker — If hon. Members interrupt him now and then, he will lose the trend. I don't think it will be helpful. We have a convention that after the speech is over some clarifications can be sought.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri P V Sivah—Leave alone the theory, at least from the point of practical aspects, this may be given up this year.

Sri A Balaramu Reddy—I shall come to that point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I had originally asked the hon. Minister whether he would like to reply at the end. He allowed Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarulu to raise clarification. Therefore, others also are raising.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—No, Sir, he kept on standing.

"..."
Public Schools for Girls & Universities as medium of instruction

Administration strengthened

Extension Officer countersigning officers

Increment of Deputy Inspector of Schools independent of the block level

Deputy Inspector of Schools point out

Tour

Extension Officer

Text books

Print 1959

Print 1966

Press 1966

Machinery

Secondary school stage

nationalise

BDO agent

Print 1966

Cut
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Department

emphasize

misunderstand

Pointed answers General knowledge, question and answer scope Essay writing
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Text-Books release and guides

Ban on examination and re-examination should be examined. Ban should be avoided in cases of mistreatment. Ban should not be used to discourage orientations. Orientation training centres, Science Institutions—qualitative improvement and physical expansion. Qualitative improvement in science oriented training centres, Science Institutions—qualitative improvement and physical expansion. Qualitative instruction science oriented training centres, Science Institutions—qualitative improvement and physical expansion. Qualitative instruction science oriented training centres, Science Institutions—qualitative improvement and physical expansion.

SEO's and Deputy Inspectors are the extension officer irrespective of block administration. SEO to the Deputy Inspector, irrespective of functions-adult education.
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The year 1966-67

Finance difficulties in the sphere of inspection were encountered in the sphere of inspection. The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties. The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties.

The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties. The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties.

The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties. The sphere of inspection was faced with financial difficulties.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) for 12th March, 1966

Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker, Sir, replying something to the question of Hindi, the hon Minister has said that everything is being done about Hindi propagation. He did not say anything about the posts which are vacant still in Telangana. It has been stated in a GO issued that invariably in all secondary schools there should be a first grade Hindi Pandit. We have only second grade pandits. May I know what is being done about this?

The second point is that on 19th January, the Hon’ble Minister while addressing a meeting, agreed that facilities should be provided for the children of minority languages. Does this apply to Marathi medium students also? A number of times the matter has come up. Have any orders been issued?
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...
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secondary grade training & 1000 surplus. Secondary grade training schoolsSelection GO
teachers 1000 surplus. Secondary grade training schoolsSelection GO

surplus^ 3^3^3^3 Secondary grade training schools 33^3^3^3 3 33^3^3^3 3 3 33^3^3^3
pass 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 pass
selection 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 Selection 5 pass 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3
select 33^3^3^3 select 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3
Hindi Primary Schools 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 3 3 33^3^3^3
aided schools 33^3^3^3 recognition 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 33^3^3^3 3 33^3^3^3

Finance Secretary—As Finance Secretary, he is treasurer there as Finance Secretary happens to be the treasurer of Osmania University

Finance Secretary is their treasurer as Finance Secretary The Finance Secretary happens to be the treasurer of the Osmania University

Mr Deputy Speaker—He has replied to the problem

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu—That is not the only problem existing block grants Rs 62 lakhs Third plan committed expenditure 39

Third plan 39 committed expenditure 39

Third plan 39 committed expenditure 39

commitment expenditure 39

provide Fourth plan schemes start 39

meet 39 committed expenditure 39

Rs 62 lakhs+Rs 39 lakhs of the Third Five-Year Plan committed expenditure. It will come to about one crore and odd 8 39

gap 39 fill up 39

944—A 12
12th March, 1966

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- Schools, minority schools language schools, language
- Accept principle accept

- G.O. regarding

- Common examination
- Wrong way wrong direction

- Common examination public examination

- State Advisory Committee meeting School headmasters stage first to tenth class
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri P V Sivakumar — That is not it, Sir. The 7th class is a public examination, a common examination.

Sri A Balaram Reddy — I am coming to that point, Sir. Our resolution passed the advisory committee of non-officials. We thought that this would be too late to have a full-fledged public examination. So just to prepare the pupils, teachers, and everybody concerned, we have introduced, watered it down to a common examination just to prepare them for a full-fledged examination next year.

Sri T Thennett Viswanathan — What does the hon. Minister mean by ‘common examination’? ‘75% of schools are common, Public examination are standard papers, central set’.

Sri T Thennett Viswanathan — That also will be common to all the schools in the State.

Both are therefore common, but this will be ‘public’ examination.

Sri A Balaram Reddy — The State Advisory Committee wanted another public examination at the end of the VII Class. We had no time, we could not introduce a full-fledged public examination at the end of the VII Class this year. So we thought that we could introduce
some sort of a common examination in order to make the pupils get themselves prepared for a full-fledged examination next year. I do not know how it can be made more clear.

*Sri Tenenti Viswanatham*—What is the difference between a ‘common examination’ and ‘a public examination’?

*Sri A Balaram Reddy*—'Public Examination' means that papers will be set externally, marks will be awarded by external examiners, they will be tabulated externally. This year, we said that the tabulation will be at the school level itself, assessment will be at the school level, correction of answer papers will be at the school level.

*Sri A Balaram Reddy*—I have referred to the State Advisory Committee for Education. He has not given clarification—the difference between the common examination and public examination. He proposed for 1966 a common examination. What does it mean? He proposed later a public examination. What is this going to mean?

*Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy*—This has already been answered.
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the year 1966-67
Voting of Demands for Grants

Public examination means—questions will be set by external examiners, valuation also by external examiners. Common examination means everything will be done at the school level—valuation, tabulation etc. There is a lot of difference. What is the use of going on asking? There is no confusion.

Sri P. V. Sivath —What the Chief Minister is saying is different from what the Education Minister has said.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy —There may be difference in his thinking, but so far as what we have said, there is no difference.

Sri P. V. Sivath —I think they are differing.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu —Common examination.
It is both common and public. He may defer, he may not defer. Public examination paper setting, Common examination paper setting.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande —My point about Hindi Pandits has not been answered. About it, he has not said anything.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande —Sir, I raised a point regarding Hindi Pandits.
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...to all the institutions...

What does it mean? There are hundred things where the Finance Secretary may recommend and we reject. The point is...

If Osmania University wants to go through the full programme, let them raise their own internal resources...

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is...

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100...

Failure of the Government to take steps to introduce Telugu as medium of instruction in the University level...
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The cut motion was declared negatived

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu pressed for a division

The House then divided—Ayes-17 Noes-90 Neutrals-2

The cut motion was negatived

_Sri K Brahmananda Reddy_—It does not mean that anybody is opposing Telugu medium

_Mr Deputy Speaker_—The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure of the Government in not providing employment to all the trained and qualified secondary grade teachers of the State

The cut motion was negatived

_Sri K Nagiah_—Sir, As it has already been stated that when centres for the location of Post Graduate Courses are to be considered, Guntur will be one of the places that will certainly be favourably considered I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment

The motion was, by leave of the House withdrawn

_Mr Deputy Speaker_—The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For interfering in the affairs of the Universities who are autonomous bodies

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not starting a Polytechnic at Chittoor

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For not starting an Arts and Science College at Sangareddy for District Headquarters of Medak

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government to start Post Graduate Course in the Engineering College, Anantapur

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government in introducing compulsory Education in the whole State at least up to 5th Standard

The cut motions were negatived
Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

The cut motion was negatived

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
To register protest and condemn the attitude of the Government in not creating posts of I Grade Hindi Pandits and making appointments in the Telangana area in general and Medak district in particular

The cut motion was negatived

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
For not locating second Government Girls Polytechnic at Old Polytechnic buildings at Vuyyuru as requested by Zilla Parishad, Krishna

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
For not locating Arts and Sciences Colleges at Nandigama, Nuzvid and Vuyyuru in Krishna district

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
For not providing upper primary schools at Devarapalli, Changanipadu, Bhadrajpalem, Royyuru, Vanukuru, Poranki, Edupugallu, Pedapulpaka, Yenamalakuduru, Tenneru villages of Kankipadu Samithi

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
For not giving recognition to girls schools at Pedana, Pamarru, Avanigadda, Mylavaram, Nandigama as requested by Zilla Parishad, Krishna

The cut motions were negatived

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100
Failure of the Government to admit candidates who have passed and obtained Polytechnic Diploma in the 3rd-Year of B E Course

The cut motion was negatived
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*Mr Deputy Speaker—the question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure to implement Compulsory Elementary Education throughout the State

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

Failure to evolve a definite and uniform policy of Education up to the Secondary level

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

The following standards in the Osmania College, Kurnool and its bad management

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

To urge to amend the Universities (amendments) Acts to delete sections relating to the issue of instructions by the Government and removal of the Vice-Chancellors

The cut motions were negatived

*Mr Deputy Speaker—the question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 32,91,08,000 for Education by Rs 100

To impress upon the Government to start the fourth University at Guntur at least in a first year of the Fourth Plan which may include in the Third Five-Year Plan

The cut motion was negatived.

*Mr Deputy Speaker—the question is

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 32,91,08,000 under Demand No XVII—Education"

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 14th March, 1966.
APPENDIX

Demand No XVII Education Ministers' Speech while moving in Demand No XVII (Education) in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

MR SPEAKER SIR,

I rise to present the Budget Demand under Education for the year 1966-67.

The total demand for Education is Rs 32,91,08,000 which includes a sum of Rs 2,81,40,000 for Fourth Plan Scheme. The amount covers the requirements of the departments of Higher Education, General Education, Public Libraries, NCC and Technical Education. The above amounts asked for include amounts required for further maintenance of institutions and offices opened during the Third Plan period the expenditure on which is a committed expenditure with effect from the year 1966-67.

Higher Education

The Directorate of Public Instruction has been split up into two Directorates with effect from October, 1965 i.e., Directorate of Higher Education in charge of Collegiate Education and the Directorate of Public Instruction in charge of School Education. The Director, Higher Education is also the Director of Public Libraries.

Consequently all the Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges with the Secondary Schools attached to them have been placed under the control of the Director, Higher Education. As a result of placing the Secondary Schools attached to the colleges under the control of the Director of Higher Education the provisions under the various sub-heads in the Budget estimates for 1966-67 have increased, and proportionate decrease is however made in the Secondary Education.

During the year 1965-66 a sum of Rs 55,81,000 was provided under—C Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges under Non-Plan as it was decided to sanction the grant-in-aid to Private Colleges in the same year on pre-payment system. Against this amount of Rs 55,81,000 during the year 1965-66 an amount of Rs 71,63,900 has been provided in the Budget for 1966-67 to cover the expenditure on the following items apart from the regular grant-in-aid to be sanctioned during the year 1966-67:

1. For sanction of arrear grants to the Colleges for the year 1964-65 whose accounts have not yet been audited.
2. Additional grant-in-aid payable to the Colleges as per recommendations of the D.S Reddy Committee.
3. Towards payment of additional D.A to the Teaching, Non-teaching and menial staff working in the aided colleges.
4. Towards the payment of additional grant-in-aid to colleges with reference to the anomalies in the pay scales of non-teaching staff.
Towards the payment of teaching grant to aided colleges on the basis of actual expenditure in the month of August as per Government order

Government have issued orders agreeing to pay teaching grant in full to Oriental Colleges with effect from 1964-65

With regard to the provision made under Plan, salient features of the plan programme are given as hereunder —

At the end of the third plan period, the number of affiliated Arts and Science Colleges under Government and private managements rose to 76 as against 50 at the end of the Second Plan period. This number excludes the 16 colleges exclusively for women including the one managed by the Osmania University at Hyderabad, against the 8 at the end of the Second Plan period. The number of Evening Colleges in the State rose from 5 at the end of the Second Plan period to 18 at the end of the Third Plan period.

During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to ensure an additional enrolment of 20,000 i.e., 4,000 for each of the five years of the plan.

Due to the present emergency only a provision of Rs 75 00 lakhs is made for collegiate education for the 1st year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Out of this Rs 35 lakhs is allotted towards completion of spill-over building schemes pertaining to Government colleges. Rs 10 00 lakhs for improvements to University Colleges within the campuses, Rs 20 00 lakhs for strengthening the existing affiliated colleges under Government and private managements and Rs 10 00 lakhs for improvement of training facilities at the graduate level. On account of the cut due to emergency no new colleges should be started during 1966-67. Facilities will be provided for increasing the intake of the existing colleges (introducing shift system wherever necessary) and also for the opening of next higher classes in the colleges newly established during the last two or three years, to ensure an additional enrolment of 4,000 particularly in science courses.

In regard to the teacher training courses at the graduate level the intake in the five Government training colleges at Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Nellore, Hyderabad and Warangal has been increased from 150 to 200 during 1965-66. During the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the intake in the other four existing training colleges in the State viz., the Osmania College of Education at Hyderabad and the aided training colleges at Vizianagaram and Guntur (at Guntur there are two training colleges, one for men and another for women) is proposed to be increased to 200 as in the case of the Government Training Colleges. This step is necessary to meet the demand for trained graduate teachers in the State. In view of the prevailing dearth of trained graduate teachers particularly in Mathematics and Sciences, it is proposed to award stipends to 450 B Ed students (freshers) at the rate of Rs 75 per month for nine months on selective basis.
The Government permitted the opening of an aided training college by the Management of St Ann’s Providence during 1965-66. The management could not however open the college during the year 1965-66. They have been permitted to start the college in 1966-67 with an intake of 100 trainees.

The strength of Diploma course for Graduates in the Government College of Physical Education at Hyderabad is proposed to be increased from 60 to 80 during 1966-67, with provision for enhancement of stipends to the freshers from Rs 50 to Rs 75 per month.

School Education

The progress made in the field of School Education may be said to be fairly satisfactory, though the allotments made for 'Education' had to be reduced due to the increased needs of the irrigation and power projects. Following is an account of the progress made during the Third Plan period:

**Elementary Education** — It was programmed to appoint 28,000 additional teachers. As against this 14,300 teachers only could be appointed during the plan period and only 7 24 lakhs of additional children could be enrolled in classes I to V as against a target of 16 lakhs. The target originally aimed at could not be achieved for three reasons: (1) poverty and indifference on the part of the parents to send the children to schools, (2) employment of the children to supplement the income of the family and (3) lack of funds for appointing additional teachers to the extent necessary. 9 52 lakhs of elementary school children have been covered by the mid-day meal scheme launched during the Third Plan period.

As against the proposal to open 575 new middle schools however 1901 new middle schools have been opened (of the existing middle schools about 900 schools have been upgraded to high schools) which it was proposed to increase the enrolment in classes VI to VIII from 4 08 lakhs at the beginning of the plan to 6 66 lakhs by the end of plan period. On account of opening of larger number of new schools, it is expected that the additional number of children enrolled would exceed the target and in the next two to three years, there would be an appreciable increase in the enrolment.

**Secondary Education** — While it was the intention during the Third Five-Year Plan period to improve Secondary Education qualitatively rather than for quantitatively however on account of the reduction of the Plan outlay and the popular demand for the opening of more schools particularly in rural areas, very little could be done for the qualitative improvement of education.

As against the target of 440 high schools 992 new high schools have been opened with the result that the additional enrolment by the end of the Plan period would be over double the original target of 50,000.
Fourth Plan and Annual Plan for 1966-67

The outlay for General Education in the Fourth Plan has been tentatively fixed at Rs 54.70 crores as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Type</th>
<th>Outlay (Rs in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Education</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Education</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Educational schemes</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>54.70</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The outlay for General Education for the first year of the Plan is fixed at Rs 262.00 lakhs (Rs 183.00 lakhs for the schemes relating to the Directorate of Public Instruction and Rs 79.00 lakhs for the schemes relating to the Directorate of Higher Education).

Out of the amount of Rs 183.00 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan for School Education (relating to Director of Public Instruction) a sum of Rs 17.04 lakhs is intended for the continuing schemes and Rs 20.00 lakhs for the continuing schemes under Higher Education.

The following are the salient features of the Annual Plan (1966-67) relating to school education:

While by and large provisions made are mainly for qualitative improvement rather than for quantitative expansion, some provision has also been made to meet the inevitable and just demands of expansion.

**Elementary Education**

It is proposed to appoint 500 additional teachers in primary schools during the year 1966-67 wherever the appointment of additional teachers is justified on the basis of average attendance. 400 primary schools are proposed to be upgraded to upper primary schools during 1966-67 by opening class IV. Provision has been made for the opening of class VII during 1966-67 in the schools where class VI was opened during 1965-66, for the appointment of trained graduates as headmasters in 600 upper primary schools, for the appointment of secondary grade teachers, language and other specialist teachers in upper primary schools. A sum of Rs 9 lakhs has been provided for improving the teaching of science in primary and upper primary schools.

With a view to improve the quality of teaching in elementary schools provision has been made for improving the physical facilities of teacher training schools, for organising in-service training courses for elementary school teachers, and also for the opening of 5 more English Language Teaching Campaign Centres (in addition to the 7 existing).
Secondary Education

Provision has been made for the opening of 25 full blown high schools at places where there is such demand and for upgrading 100 upper primary and 100 middle schools to high schools by opening class VIII to begin with in addition to making provision for the opening of next higher classes in the existing incomplete high schools and additional sections. An amount of Rs 12.50 lakhs has been provided for appointment of staff as per Andhra Educational Rules in the Secondary Schools of Telangana area. This provision is expected to meet to some extent the existing deficiency. Provision is also made for the appointment of post-graduate teachers in Higher Secondary Schools for handling classes XI and XII wherever such teachers have not yet been appointed. A sum of Rs 25 lakhs has been provided for the strengthening of school laboratories and libraries. An amount of Rs 5 lakhs has been included for providing furniture and equipment to a few secondary schools. Provision has also been made to establish 2 institutions for the training of Physical Education Teachers besides making provision for the strengthening of the Physical Education Inspectorate. In addition it is proposed to appoint an Inspector of Physical Education in each district. An amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs has been provided for organising inservice training and workshops for the Secondary School Teachers.

Other Educational Schemes

Provision has been made for the expansion of NCC, development of Sanskrit, Hindi and other Modern Indian Languages.

New Pattern of Education

The new pattern of education in this State is being implemented progressively. During the current school year, the 7-year Integrated Elementary Education Syllabus was introduced in class 7. The new syllabus was for classes 8 to 10 under the new pattern of education has been approved and it will be introduced in the class 8 during 1966-67. Pupils now studying in class 7 and who secure promotion at the end of the school year will study the new Integrated Syllabus for Secondary Education in class 8, which will be the first year of the 3 years' Secondary Education course. Pupils who are now studying classes 8 to 11 in ordinary high schools and classes 8 to 12 in Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools, will however continue their studies under the old pattern and parallel classes will be run for them in the coming years until they complete their course of study. As a result of the implementation of the new pattern of education, middle schools which are now having classes up to 8, will cease to exist from next year and they will, as far as possible be either upgraded into high schools by opening the new 8th class or classes 6 and 7 in these schools will be merged with the primary schools having classes 1 to 5, and thus become Upper Primary Schools. The existing High, Higher Secondary or Multi-purpose Schools having lower classes will continue to retain them for the present.
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Common Examinations at the end of Class 7

Under the new pattern of Education consisting of 7 years Elementary Education, 3 years of Secondary Education and 2 years of Higher Secondary Education 7th class will be a terminal stage for a large number of students. The syllabus in class 7 under the 7 year integrated Elementary Education course has been introduced during 1965-66 in all Upper Primary, Higher Elementary, Senior Basic Middle High and Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools. To secure a fair degree of uniformity in the standards of attainments of pupils studying in these schools, a common examination at the end of 7th class will be conducted in all schools, having class 7, throughout the State in April 1966. Question papers for this common examination will be set at the State level and the valuation of answer scripts will be done at the District level. Tabulation of marks and declaration of results will be done internally in each school.

School Improvement Programme

With a view to securing peoples' participation for providing the physical facilities required for the large number of elementary schools in our State, the Government has launched the school improvement programme throughout the State during this year. The programme was formally inaugurated by the Chief Minister in August, 1965. The success of the programme depends on the effective mobilisation of the resources of the community for improving elementary schools. The non-officials have to play a key role in the successful implementation of this programme because the activation of the school improvement committee would largely depend on their enthusiasm. The scheme has already been successfully implemented in a few areas in the State and steps are being taken to make it a State-wide Movement.

English Teaching Campaign

There are at present seven English Language Campaign Centres to train primary school teachers. By the end of March, 1966 about 2,000 Secondary Grade Teachers would have been trained at these 7 centres. An amount of Rs 3,34,900 has been spent for running these centres.

Provision has been made for starting 5 more centres under the English Language Teaching Campaign in 1966-67 in five other districts and an amount of Rs 2,61,000 has been earmarked for this. Ultimately it is proposed to have such centres in every district headquarters town in the State.

Since the retraining programme at the centres would take a fairly long time in view of the large number of teachers working in elementary schools, it is proposed to organise short orientation courses and a few summer courses for the immediate benefit of teachers who are not covered by the campaign. Deputy Inspectors, Extension Officers (Education) and Training School Teachers who have not yet been trained at Regional Institute of English, Bangalore will also be given training at these summer courses and short courses.
Improvement of Science Education in the State

Realising the importance of science education in the national development, Government have taken up schemes for the strengthening of science education in schools.

During the year 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 9.93 lakhs has been spent for equipping about 500 high schools with the essential laboratory equipment. About 100 teachers are given special training in the content of the practical skills in handling the apparatus at the science education unit through 10-week orientation course and about 300 teachers are given training in practical skills at the Pilot Science Workshop Centres run at Bheemunipatnam.

Some Multi-purpose and Higher Secondary Schools are also being equipped with the scientific and technological books worth about 2 lakhs of rupees and about 44 librarians have been appointed in certain selected higher secondary schools.

With a view to laying special emphasis on agricultural production and the need for training in that field, an amount of Rs. 1.12 lakhs has been invested in strengthening the agriculture stream in certain multi-purpose schools and post basic schools.

Following are some of the plans and projects of the State Government for the ensuing year 1966-67 in giving scientific bias to the school education:

1. *Technical Training to Science Teachers*—Inservice training is proposed for both graduate teachers and secondary grade teachers, the former under the guidance of American Peace Corps Volunteers at 7 centres. Similarly 4 centres are proposed to be opened for the Secondary Grade Teachers handling Science in lower classes i.e., classes IV to VII.

In addition, 3 seminars are proposed to be conducted one in each area of the State.

In all these things approximately about 6 lakhs are proposed to be invested.

2. *Strengthening the School Laboratories*—About 500 high schools, 1,000 upper primary schools and 4,000 primary schools are proposed to be equipped with apparatus worth Rs. 4,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively in each school, involving a total investment of Rs. 29 lakhs.

3. *Development of Libraries*—An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to be invested for providing reference books for the teachers and the pupils in about 300 high schools at cost of Rs. 1,500 each. Some selected teachers will be given special training in the maintenance of libraries.

4. In addition to the above, it is also proposed to undertake a survey of the facilities in the teaching of science in schools in respect of Man.
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Power, Accommodation, Furniture and Fittings Apparatus, Library facilities etc., so as to have a rational basis for further planning and development of science education in the State

**Adult Education**

The State Government is keen on eradicating illiteracy as far as possible. A scheme to eradicate adult illiteracy enlisting the services of teachers and other social workers on voluntary basis has been taken up in three blocks in the three well defined areas of the State Kodaganehalli of Anantapur District, Podalakur of Nellore District and Achampet of Mahabubnagar District on a pilot project basis.

According to this scheme, about 300 Adult Literacy Centres in the three Samithis covering about 180 villages, enrolling at the rate of 20 adults per centre within the age-group of 14-45 are being opened during the current year. It is estimated that at the end of the prescribed period of 4 months, 6,000 adults would be literates. It is proposed to extend the scheme by starting more centres spread over in all the districts of the State in a phased programme.

**Educational Survey**

With a view to secure the maximum utilisation of the available resources for the development of education, it is necessary to plan the proper location of schools in the State. The Second Educational Survey is being undertaken in the State to achieve this objective so that in future new schools will be opened in places which will serve specified areas and also help in more meaningful educational development.

**National Cadet Corps**

*Target Strength* — At the end of the Third Five-Year Plan as against the target figures for NCC strength to be achieved of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Target Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Senior Division (including Girls)</td>
<td>70,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Junior Division (including Girls)</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,03,437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The actual achievement were as follows* —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Actual Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Senior Division</td>
<td>58,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Junior Division</td>
<td>28,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,086</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Group Headquarters —During the year 1965-66, nine group Headquarters each under the control of a Lt Colonel and with two units each were raised at the following places:

- Hyderabad
- Secunderabad
- Waltair
- Kakinada
- Vijayawada
- Guntur
- Tirupati
- Kurnool
- Warangal

During the year 1965-66, as many as 30,822 cadets attended the various annual training camps held in this State. In addition two Public and K.G. School Annual Training Camps one at Waltair for Naval Wing and another at Secunderabad for Air Wing Cadets were held.

Camps —107 cadets were attached for 1 month regular Army Units/Field areas to give them the taste of field life.

N C C during Emergency —During the Emergency, the N C C in this State was called upon to take up Civil Defence duties. Four officers and 100 cadets undertook the guarding of vital installations like important railway bridges, telephone exchange, electric and water installations and other vulnerable points in the “twin” cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Some of our cadets helped the local police in the traffic control duties, thus relieving the police personnel for law and order work.

The response in our State to receive intensive training on voluntary basis by both boys and girls in the N C C had been very encouraging. 3,721 cadets received training in the State during the recent emergency on account of hostilities with Pakistan.

Finance —As compared to the year 1964-65, the position of actual expenditure on N C C and A C C for Plan and Non-Plan is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Rs 18,940 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Rs 7,20,492 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(up to Nov 65)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 1965-66, the Budget provision allocated for N C C was on

(a) raising of 34 new troops of Junior Division.
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(b) doubling of strength of the existing troops and thus achieving  
the planned Junior Division strength of 33,000 cadets from  
the existing 15,150

(c) establishment of nine NCC Group Headquarters to func-  
tion independently ,

(d) to continue to have A C C till 31st March, 1966

This was achieved within the Budget with no extra commitment to  
the Government

Freedom from Hunger —N C C has also been asked to help in  
campaign for Freedom from Hunger  N C C cadets will in future  
help Department of Food and Agriculture in an effort to grow more  
food  Cadets will also give manual help during the camp periods

Future Policy —The A C C will cease to exist from 1st April,  
1966 and will be replaced by the Junior Division N C C  By the end of  
the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is expected to have cadet strength of over a  
lakh in the Junior Division in the State  The training in the Junior  
Division gives good foundation for building up disciplined life, the stress  
thereof laid on increasing the Junior Division cadet strength at par with  
Senior Division strength  It is also planned to achieve a cadre strength  
of one lakh in the Senior Division by the end of the Fourth Five-Year  
Plan period

General —Our cadets in general are properly clothed and equipped  
Attendance on parades, and in camps exhibit the enthusiasm among the  
student population in the State

Libraries

Since the formation of a separate department of Public Libraries in  
1961, there has been a marked progress in regard to the number of  
libraries, book stock, number of readers, number of books lent for home  
reading, etc  The library movement has been carried into the rural  
areas and the Fourth Plan envisages the establishment of a library in  
every village  The number of libraries which stood at 1935 at the end of  
1963-64 increased to 2,115 at the end of 1964-65  The department  
has undertaken the survey of a very large number of unaided libraries  
scattered all over the State and it is proposed to bring them also under  
the purview of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 extending  
them annual grants  During the current year about 150 of these unaided  
libraries have been inspected and declared eligible for aid under rule  
10 (i) of the A P P L Rules, 1961

The book stock in all the Government Libraries and those under  
the Local Library Authorities (District Central Libraries — Branch  
Libraries, etc) was 19,29,000 at the end of 1964-65 as against 14,70,850  
at the end of the previous year  The average number of readers per  
day was 1,05,750 and the average number of books consulted in the  
premises was 1,07,900
The average number of books lent for home reading per day was 1,04,500. The inter-library loan system was further intensified, and this has resulted in not only savings in expenditure on purchase of copies of additions of more number of books, but also increasing the tempo of inter-library co-operation.

During the current year, establishment of one more Regional Library at Visakhapatnam under Government auspices was sanctioned bringing the total number of Government Regional Libraries to four.

Government are aware of the immediate problem of the Local Library Authorities namely provision of suitable buildings at least for their respective District Central Libraries. Government have therefore been sanctioning aids to the Local Library Authorities to promote their building programme. During the current year, an amount of Rs 19,000 was sanctioned to the Local Library Authorities of Medak, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. Up to the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, a total grant of Rs 2,23,000 has been sanctioned to the Local Library Authorities. The District Central Libraries of Medak District (Sangareddy), Hyderabad District (Vikarabad), Nalgonda, Khammam have buildings of their own. The Local Library Authorities of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Anantapur and Chittoor, which were sanctioned building grants amounting to Rs 60,000 have taken steps for the acquisition of land and/or construction of buildings. A sum of Rs 4 00 lakhs has been earmarked for the expansion of library facilities during the first year of the Fourth Plan period.

As indicated at the outset, it is the aim of the Department to establish a public library in every village in the State, as also provision of library facilities for the children and it is proposed to set apart Rs 75 00 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for the purpose.

Besides the special grants to the Local Library Authorities for specific purposes such as opening of branch libraries, book deposit centres, construction of buildings for District Central Libraries, etc., a special grant of Rs 1,90,500 was sanctioned to the Local Library Authorities in Telangana towards the maintenance of the existing libraries under them, purchase of books and equipment, etc., during the current year.

In general the progress so far achieved particularly on organisation, administration and the modern systems of Library Service introduced in the Public Libraries in the State has been satisfactory.

Technical Education

The departmental programme in the Third Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on the consolidation of the institutions started during the earlier Plan periods.

Though the allotment under the Third Five-Year Plan programme was Rs 295 00 lakhs, the actual expenditure would be Rs 309 67 lakhs. The outlay for 1965-66 was Rs 76 00 lakhs. During the course of the Third Plan period the following new institutions and new courses with physical targets indicated were started:
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Degree Level

Nagarjunasagar Engineering College was started during 1965-66 with an intake of 120 seats. It is temporarily located in Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad. This college will be shifted to Nagarjunasagar Dam when buildings are provided at the Dam site. Intake has been increased under 5-year integrated course in the existing institutions as follows:

- Engineering College, Anantapur: 60
- Engineering College, Kakinada: 30
- Engineering College, Waltair: 30
- Engineering College, Hyderabad: 30

3-Year Degree course has been introduced in College of Engineering, Kakinada during 1963-64 with an intake of 90 seats, Osmania University Engineering College, Hyderabad with an intake of 100, Engineering College, Waltair 30 and in Engineering College, Anantapur during 1964-65 with an intake of 60 seats. Part-time degree course has been started in Osmania University Engineering College with an intake of 80 during 1963-64.

Diploma Level

One Government Polytechnic has been started at Srikakulam with an intake of 120 seats during 1961-62. Two girls' Polytechnics, one in public sector and another in private sector have been started during 1961-62 with an initial intake of 210 seats. Subsequently, the intake of the above two Girls' Polytechnics was raised to 350. The intake of the diploma institutions has been raised to 3,463 from 2,433 during the Third Plan period. Textile Technology course and Metallurgy course have been introduced in Government Polytechnic, Guntur and Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam respectively with an intake of 30 seats each. Part-time diploma course has been introduced in Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam during 1965-66 with an intake of 40 seats. Mining Institute, Gudur has been converted into Polytechnic with an intake of 40 seats. Pharmacy course was introduced in Girls' Polytechnic, Kakinada and Hyderabad. Commercial Photography, Commercial Practice and Food Technology were introduced in Diploma Institutions during the Third Plan.

Certificate Level

3 Junior Technical Schools have been started with an intake of 180 during Third Five-Year Plan bringing the total number of Junior Technical Schools to six with annual intake of 360.

Training facilities in Fine Arts also have been substantially increased during the Third Plan period.
The Plan programme under Fourth Five-Year Plan of this Department envisages an outlay of Rs 10 crores for technical education schemes with an accent more on starting of diversified courses at both degree and diploma levels and quality improvement schemes. The outlay for the year 1966-67 has been limited to Rs 71.00 lakhs in view of the national emergency which includes capital works. Rs 44.46 lakhs is allocated for continuing schemes of the Third Plan spilled over to the Fourth Plan programme. A few new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1966-67 mainly with a view to introduce diversified courses.

Besides consolidation of the existing institutions by providing the equipment and accommodation to bring them to the All-India standard, additional seats are proposed to be created during 1966-67 at different levels as follows:

- **Degree level**: 170
- **Diploma level**: 310
- **Certificate level**: 360

During the year 1966-67 a beginning is proposed to be made for starting more diversified courses both at degree and diploma levels which are considered highly essential for rapid growth of industry in the State. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during this year for which necessary provision has been made in the Plan programme for 1966-67:

**Degree level** — It is proposed to introduce a 3-year degree course in Civil Engineering in College of Engineering, Kakinada and Anantapur with an intake of 30 seats at each centre. Metallurgy in degree level will be introduced in University Engineering College, Waltair with an intake of 30 seats. Part-time degree courses at Kakinada and A M I E course at Vijayawada will be introduced during 1966-67.

**Diploma level** — It is proposed to introduce Metallurgy course in Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam with an intake of 30 seats and Pharmacy course in Government Polytechnics at Visakhapatnam, S V Government Polytechnic, Tirupati and Government Polytechnic at Hyderabad. The intake of Government Polytechnic, Gudur will be increased to 80 seats. The intake in Diploma course in Commercial Practice will also be increased to 60 seats. Mining Institute, Kothagudem is proposed to be converted into a Polytechnic with an intake of 80 seats.

**Certificate level** — 6 Junior Technical Schools will be started in Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Proddatur, Anantapur, Nellore and Visakhapatnam with an intake of 60 seats at each centre.

In addition to the activities taken up by the department in Government Institutions provision has also been made adequately in the Plan programme for 1966-67 for giving grants to the three Universities in the State and the Private Polytechnics for expanding their institution and starting new courses during the year.
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A sum of Rs 0 50 lakhs has been earmarked for Quality Improvement Schemes and a like amount for increasing financial assistance to deserving and poor students in 1966-67.

Fine Arts Education

Out of an amount of Rs 71 00 lakhs provided for 1966-67 a sum of Rs 3 00 lakhs is earmarked for development of training facilities in Fine Arts.

The achievements of both financial and physical targets of Third Plan and the tentative 4th Plan proposals are as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Physical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Plan</td>
<td>Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed for 1966-67</td>
<td>Rs 309 67 lakhs</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Plan</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 1000 00 lakhs</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4th Plan</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Diploma</th>
<th>Certificates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the end of 3rd Plan</td>
<td>Rs 309 67 lakhs</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>3463</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed for 1966-67</td>
<td>Rs 1000 00 lakhs</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

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The budget estimates for the year 1966-67 are as follows: The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 55,81,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 71,63,900. The estimated surplus for the year 1966-67 is Rs. 55,81,000.

(1) The total estimated revenue for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 55,81,000.

(2) The total estimated expenditure for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 71,63,900.

(3) The estimated revenue for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 55,81,000.

(4) The estimated expenditure for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 71,63,900.

(5) The estimated surplus for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 15,82,900.
Appendix
12th March, 1966

3°(9)K3 s*ac&*,  ^  4,000  
3:ca 20,000  3^oaa ^^^^  3cRxs°3§ ^oa 
33^8 38^3 3o^38^  3x)K43

gy^o  83  50 00  eghsM  ssOaoa
20 e&eo, IS^^e,  ^cco^ ^^  egHS^ 
5 o^eo  *#6J-*3H0g ^coo  eg338  36^  sseaa  1966-67^ 
4,000  3boaa  gyggc 
3^830 ^^  ^^  ^3^ 
M 2  ^  3  ^^^  ^^^
sa^anRsrax)

^ao°gr<R>, 5  ^  ^^  gy^o^  3ogg3;
1965-66  ^  150  200  sa  150^0  ^eaoa  43  30^3^ 
200  33  ^^  2§o<g<go  450  3bo5  g)  ccoR
8) 75  o  ^  9  arR°<s) ^r^  ^so^^oa
1965-66  ^  ibo^*  ^a^ 

gsryos^ 3*ox<oa  100  3?oa ^ca  33,  {m^o^ 
1966-67&"  60  80§  a^gogaaoa 

944—A 15
Appendix  
12th March, 1966  
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>5.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(As per the report)
Appendix

(Loose-leaf volume 13383X3: 25 p.)

...
Appendix

12th March, 1966

525

The following tables present data for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The tables include information on the number of students and teaching staff in various departments. The data is presented in a tabular format for easy reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
<th>1966-67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables also indicate the distribution of students across different age groups and gender.

For a more detailed analysis, please refer to the Appendix section of the document.
1966–67 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது என்றும் அலையுள்ளது என்றும் இல்லை. 1966 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது 2,000 கோடு ரூபாய் விலை பெற்றது. இன்றும் அது இங்கிலாந்துக்கு 100 கோடு ரூபாய் விலை பெற்றது. இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 3,34,900 ரூபாய் கொன்றது.

1965–66 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது அலையுள்ளது என்றும் இல்லை. 1965 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது 800 கோடு ரூபாய் விலை பெற்றது. இன்றும் அது ஐக்கும் வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 2,61,000 ரூபாய் கொன்றது. இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 700 கோடு ரூபாய் விலை பெற்றது. இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 300 கோடு ரூபாய் விளையாடப்பட்டது.

அத்துடன் தொடர்ந்து, என்றும் வருடங்கள் காட்சிகள் கொன்று ஒன்று கொடுக்கிறது. இவ்வூரில் உள்ள பொருள் விளய்த்து வந்தது பேராசியர் என்று மூன்று பாலூட்டிகள் பாதுகாப்பு விளயில் ஒன்று கொடுக்கிறது.

1965–66 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது 500 அலையுள்ளது என்றும் இல்லை. 1965 ஐக்கும் வருடமானது உள்ளூர் விலை பெற்றது. இன்றும் அது ஐக்கும் வருடமானது விளையாடப்பட்டது. இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது 100 கோடு ரூபாய் விலை பெற்றது. இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 300 கோடு ரூபாய் விளையாடப்பட்டது.

இந்த வருடம் விளையாடப்பட்டது முறையில் 2 கோடு ரூபாய் விளையாடப்பட்டது. இந்த வருடமானது பொருள் விளயில் ஒன்றாக விளையாடப்பட்டது. 44 கோடு ரூபாய் விளயில் ஒன்றாக விளையாடப்பட்டது.

இந்த வருடமானது உள்ளூர் விளயில் ஒன்றாக விளையாடப்பட்டது. இந்த வருடமானது விளயில் ஒன்றாக விளையாடப்பட்டது. 1,12 கோடு ரூபாய் விளயில் ஒன்றாக விளையாடப்பட்டது.
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‘ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ವಿಭಾಗ’ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಭಾರತಾದಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿರಾದಿಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ 1966-67
ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಳವಾದ ಸರ್ವೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ದಂದು (ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಮಾಡು ಅಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ
ಮಾಡಲು)

1. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೇ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಮಾಡುವ ವೈದ್ಯ ಒಂದು —ಹೊಂದಿ ದಂದು (ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ.
ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕಾರನು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೇ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಅಂತರ್ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಯೋಗವಾದ ವೈದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ದಂದು) ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ದಂದು
ಡಾನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ

ಇದು ಕೆಲವು IV ಅಥವಾ VII ರಾಜೀವು ಚಿಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಧೀರ ಆಯೋಗವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಣಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು

ಇದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈದಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ

2. ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೇ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ —ಹೊಂದಿ 29 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ 500 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನಿಸ 100 ಆರೂಪ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ, 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ
ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ 4,000 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 500 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ, ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 100 ಆರೂಪ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

3. ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ —ಹೊಂದಿ 300 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ
ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ 1,600 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯೇ ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನಿಸ 500 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನಿಸ 100 ಆರೂಪ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ (ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು)

4. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿ 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ —ಹೊಂದಿ 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ 400 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿ
12th March, 1966

Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Bhava Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>58,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Suruva Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>28,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>87,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


dakshinam 180 (عدد) मात्र में मिश्रित 300 (عدد) में छुट्टी के अद्यावधि (वर्षान्वयन) में 14-45 (दिन) तक, लाभाधिकारी को दिया जाता है। इसे 20 (दिन) वाले चर्चा कराने के लिए पाया गया कांग्रेस में प्रति 6,000 (मात्र) दर से संचालित करने के लिए चार कांग्रेस स्वामी ने अपने 40 साल के आवाद में उड़े हाथियों को बनाया जा रहा है।


dakshinam 70,437

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Bhava Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>70,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Suruva Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,03,437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


dakshinam 180 (عدد) मात्र में मिश्रित 300 (عدد) में छुट्टी के अद्यावधि (वर्षान्वयन) में 14-45 (दिन) तक, लाभाधिकारी को दिया जाता है। इसे 20 (दिन) वाले चर्चा कराने के लिए पाया गया कांग्रेस में प्रति 6,000 (मात्र) दर से संचालित करने के लिए चार कांग्रेस स्वामी ने अपने 40 साल के आवाद में उड़े हाथियों को बनाया जा रहा है।


dakshinam 58,470

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Bhava Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>58,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Suruva Prakasha, Dhanyakarana, etc.</td>
<td>28,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>87,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix  

1965-66 30,822 944 16 3,721

1965-66 30,822 944 16 3,721
అమ్మతాలు

1964-65 ఏడుమురు విద్యాసాగరాలు నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి (సంస్థ, భూమి
చాలన నిర్మాణ నం. 182 కు ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం.

(మార్గే) (మార్గే)

(8) 1964-65 సంచాలన 18,940 00 23,74,260 00
(9) 1965-66 సంచాలన 7,20,492 00 13,01,218 00

(1965 రాజసభ మధ్యం)

1965-66 ఏడుమురు విద్యాసాగరాలు నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 383 నం.

(4) మార్గే దార్శనిక ప్రతి నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం.

(1) 1966, మార్గే 31 సంచాలన మధ్యం

(సైనిక సంచాలన నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 85 నం.

పిలిచలు శుద్ధి

స్థాయిశీలిత పద్ధతిబదంపతన ఐదు రాజసభ మధ్యం నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం.

1966, మార్గే 31 సంచాలన మధ్యం నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం.

(సైనిక సంచాలన నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 84 నం.

1966, మార్గే 31 సంచాలన మధ్యం నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 85 నం.

(సైనిక సంచాలన నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 86 నం.

1966, మార్గే 31 సంచాలన మధ్యం నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 87 నం.

(సైనిక సంచాలన నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 88 నం.

1966, మార్గే 31 సంచాలన మధ్యం నం. 9, విభ. 7, నం. 129, ప్రతి మూడు నం. 80 నం. 83 నం. 89 నం.
Appendix  
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1961-62 ಕ್ಕೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆಗೆ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಭಾರತದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೊಂದರ ಮುಂದೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ ಮೆಟಾಲ್ಯಂಡಿಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ (ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಜಿಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳು) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾರುಟುದೋರ 1963-64 ಮತ್ತು 1965-66 ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ 1,115 ಮತ್ತು 2,115 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ 1961-62 ಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ 150,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ 1961, ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ 10 (1) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸರಿಸ್ವತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಪುನರ್ವಿಜ್ಜನೆ.
19,000 the offset of which is realised from the sale of shares amounting to Rs. 2,23,000. The major share of this amount is realised through the issue of 3308 shares at Rs. 83 each, in the ratio of 1 to 2.

The remaining Rs. 8,000 is realised through the issue of 3308 shares at Rs. 83 each, in the ratio of 1 to 2.

In respect of Rs. 2,23,000, the shareholders are entitled to receive Rs. 400 per share.

The shareholders are entitled to receive Rs. 75 per share in respect of the remaining Rs. 8,000.

The total amount realised through the issue of shares is Rs. 1,90,500.

As on 1965-66, the amount realised through the issue of shares is Rs. 76,000.

The above figures are based on the information provided in the document.

1965-66 is the financial year for which the figures are provided.
Appendix

12th March, 1966

1963-64 for the year ending March 31st, 1964, expenditures on education amounted to Rs. 90 lakhs, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 100 lakhs.

1964-65 for the year ending March 31st, 1965, expenditures on education amounted to Rs. 100 lakhs, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs.

1963-64 for the year ending March 31st, 1964, the budget for education amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs.

1961-62 for the year ending March 31st, 1962, expenditures on education amounted to Rs. 120 lakhs.

1961-62 for the year ending March 31st, 1962, the budget for education amounted to Rs. 210 lakhs.

(The text continues with a list of expenses and receipts for subsequent years.)

Appendix (continued)

1965-66 for the year ending March 31st, 1966, the budget for education amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs.
12th March, 1966

Appendix

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(1) The Appendix of the 30th Annual Report for the year 1965-66, which was approved at the Annual General Meeting of 1965-67, is as follows:

- 170
- 310
- 360

For the year 1966-67, the ratio of the Board of Directors to the total number of shareholders was 1966-67.

(2) The Appendix of the 31st Annual Report for the year 1966-67, which was approved at the Annual General Meeting of 1966-67, is as follows:

- 170
- 310
- 360

For the year 1966-67, the ratio of the Board of Directors to the total number of shareholders was 1966-67.

(3) The Appendix of the 32nd Annual Report for the year 1967-68, which was approved at the Annual General Meeting of 1967-68, is as follows:

- 170
- 310
- 360

For the year 1967-68, the ratio of the Board of Directors to the total number of shareholders was 1967-68.
Appendix  
12th March, 1966  
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1966–67 the total expenditure is 375,000 rupees, comprising 80% for administrative expenses, 15% for educational purposes, and 5% for other expenses. The total revenue for 1966–67 is 350,000 rupees, which includes 50% for administrative expenses, 30% for educational purposes, and 20% for other expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Administrative</th>
<th>Educational</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966–67</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>3463</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1966–67 the total expenditure is 375,000 rupees, comprising 80% for administrative expenses, 15% for educational purposes, and 5% for other expenses. The total revenue for 1966–67 is 350,000 rupees, which includes 50% for administrative expenses, 30% for educational purposes, and 20% for other expenses.
BUDGET SPEECH ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Culture is the hallmark of human race. If a human being is defined as an animal he must be defined as a culturable animal. Human beings consider it infra dig to be called animals even culturable animals, because of the innate inability of any animal to become cultured. Animals have instincts only, while men have reason, and reason gives scope for responsibility and irresponsibility, freedom and slavery, selfishness and unselfishness, in short for good and bad. Animals cannot do good or bad for they have no rational brain. They cannot sin, they cannot do good in the sense human beings do. They are not responsible for their acts while human beings are. The "depths of a man's hell measures the height of his heaven". Man can sink to lower moral depths than an animal, and he can rise to higher spheres than even the gods. If humanity is to progress, physical sciences as well as ethics must contribute to the betterment of the physical and the human qualities of humanity. Otherwise man loses his right to be distinguished from the animal kingdom to which he biologically belongs.

The important question is what is culture? Culture has both positive and negative aspects. To be courteous, to be kind, to be unselfish is to be cultured, to be discourteous, to be unkind, to be selfish is to be uncultured. Every act has to be considered circumstantially and a cultured man does certainly do so. For example can one be courteous to a ruffian rowdy? May be, kindness sometimes achieves what punishment often fails to do. The concept of Ahimsa has to be applied in life, depending on various existent circumstances. It is the unique achievement of Gandhiji that he forged the instruments of culture truth and non-violence as weapons of humanist politics for getting rid of imperial domination depending upon uncultured, aggressive exploitation. Humanising politics, which was considered hitherto as non-ethical changed the face of human progress.

The development of man from the primitive to the modern stage shows progressive development of the qualities such as generosity, pity, kindness and self-sacrifice through the influence of religion and philosophy. We see that religion and philosophy were often misused, plunging the human being into moral regression, but somehow generally accepted ethical concepts have been succeeding in the end. There have always been and there always will be philosophers who can take man back into the dark ages. The most recent example is Fascism which elevated aggressive intolerance, based upon race superiority, cruelty and selfishness into a grand structure of neo-moral philosophy for "saving mankind". Fortunately in the life and death struggle humanism succeeded against brutality. If the reverse happened we do not know what would have been the fate of mankind.

Idealists all over the world have amazing basic similarities. The prophets, idealists, philosophers and mystics often liberated themselves to a greater or lesser extent from prejudices and tried to practise disinterested virtues by their own insight into reality. Even critical intellectuals tried to liberate themselves from the narrow prejudices of
their time and place by the exercise of free unselfish willpower. If the will has an axe to grind, everything is rationalised in the interest of selfish ends. Humanity always considered non-attached men, men who are not attached to the self or selfish ends but attached to the ultimate or the collective, whether it be to God or to the good of mankind as ideal men. Non-attachment involves, as already seen, virtues such as charity, courage, generosity, intelligence, detachment and so on.

The ideal of non-attachment is advocated by almost all religions as well as some philosophers. Some philosophers denied the value of non-attachment and advocated philosophies based on cruelty, urging indifference to slaughter, horror and atrocity. They even regard truth as relative, thereby elevating untruth as organised false propaganda for some purpose, to the position of honour. They replace God, by a Nation or a class or even a dictator, to the detriment of the interest of other Nations and other people. Now the question whether the good ends can be achieved by essentially bad means faces us and I am sure many of us believe that good ends can be achieved by good means only and the saying “End justifies the means” is a dangerous slogan often leading to oppression, slaughter, lying and other evils.

Another important aspect of culture besides the humanist qualities is essentially the human quality of appreciating beauty in Nature, in thought and in expression. The basic qualities of Nature such as sound, form, colour and movement, when contemplated by rational, intuitive human mind and expressed by it through various forms of artistic media, lend themselves to be fashioned into art objects of great beauty contributing to the permanent enlightening and absorbing contemplation by cultured human minds. Thus ethics and aesthetics based on humanism or religion are the heritage of mankind. If the human mind has to evolve to a higher plane than the often erring rational mind, the qualities of self-sacrifice and absorbing appreciation of beauty based on religion or humanism should be cultivated intensively by humanity.

In Andhra we have Sahitya, Sangeeta Nataka and Lalita Kala Akademies as well as the Science Akademi, Ravindra Bharathi, Department of Archaeology, Archives and the Sports Council. Ours is perhaps the only State where the Science Akademi exists. To popularise science and the scientific way of thinking that the Science Akademi is established mainly under the inspiration of Sri P V G Raju, the then Education Minister. Our Chief Minister thought it would be wise to give special emphasis to Culture and he created the new Ministry of Cultural Affairs in our State, during 1964-65.

MINISTRY OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1965-66 towards the activities connected with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The expenditure connected with the activities of this Ministry is met from the above provision.

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The following are some of the activities —

(a) "Sweety Samskritika Seva" — Under this scheme, distinguished men and women of letters and arts, social work and political awakening are being honoured every fortnight in the capital and once in two months at each district headquarters. Under this scheme Rs 4,000 (City) and Rs 6,000 (Districts) have been sanctioned. Each person will be presented with a sum of Rs 116 (City) and Rs 100 (District). These functions in the city are being arranged in the Kalabhavan and it is the intention of the Ministry to develop Kalabhavan and Ravindra Bharathi as the cultural centres of Andhra Pradesh.

The following persons were honoured with Sanmanams under the scheme:

IN THE CAPITAL —

1. Sri Mudigonda Veerabhadra Murthy
2. Sri Vedantakavi
3. Sri Maqdoom Mohiuddin (Urdu)
4. Smt. Illndala Saraswathi Devi
5. Sri Ramamurthy-renu (Hindi)
6. Mrs & Mr V K Dhage (Social Works)
7. Dr P Sree Devi (Education)
8. Sri P T Reddy (Artist)

IN DISTRICTS —

1. Sri Kalogi Narayana Rao (Warangal)
2. Sri Heeralal Moria (Khammam)
3. Sri Vanamamalai Varadacharyulu (Adilabad)
4. Smt. Sangam Lakshmi (Hyderabad district)
5. Sri Raghunadha Kache (Karnanagar)
6. Sri Arige Ramaswamy (Hyderabad district)
7. Sri K Rajiah (Medak)
8. Sri Anantapantula Ramalingaswamy (Srikakulam district)
9. Sri Chattu China Purnayya Pantulu (Srikakulam district)
10. Sri Puripanda Appalaswamy (Visakhapatnam district)
11. Sri Paidi Raju (Visakhapatnam district)
12. Sri G Joseph (Guntur district)
13. Sri Ankala Venkata Subba Rao (West Godavari district)
14. Mampuri Kodanda Rami Reddi (Nellore)
15. Sri Belluri Srinivasa Murthy (Anantapur)
16. Sri Putalapattu Sramulu Reddi (Chittoor)
17. Sri D T Tatacharya (Chittoor)
Appendix


(b) Lectures on Arts and Culture — Under this scheme lectures by distinguished personalities are being arranged in the City. The following important persons have given lectures under the scheme:

1. Sri C S Rao (Cine-Director on International Film Festival)
2. Sri Sanjeevadev (Art Critic on Aesthetic approach in life)
3. Sri Rayaprolu Subba Rao

Extension of this scheme to the districts is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Cultural Pamphlets — Under this scheme, Essays and Articles on Cultural subjects will be published in the form of pamphlets. The following pamphlets are proposed to be published during March, 1966:

2. Shakespear’s Vision of Life and Indian Thought and other essays by Sri M V Rajagopal, IAS (in English)

(d) Equipment — Rs 5,000 for purchase of tape recorder etc., and Rs 1,500 for purchase of Record-player and Records—both for the use of Ministry for Cultural Affairs—have been sanctioned during 1965-66

The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi

The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi has undertaken the following cultural activities during 1965-66:

1. The Centenary of Harinarayana Apte, ‘Father of Marathi Novel’ on 1-1-1965
2. The Seminar of Hindi Writers on the 6th, 7th and 8th February 1965
3. The Seminar of All-India Women Writers, on the 25th, 26th and 27th April, 1965
4. Late Kalaprapurna Vedam Venkataraya Sastry memorial meeting on 30th January, 1966

A Hindi Lekhak Sangh was constituted with Sri A Ramesh Chowdary, as Chairman, which would serve as the Hindi Advisory Committee to the Akademi.

An Advisory Committee of Telugu Women Writers was constituted as an adjunct of the Akademi with 12 members to consider the problems facing the women writers and help them in solving the same.

The Modern Telugu Literature—Award of Prizes

It has been the policy of the Akademi to encourage Modern Telugu literature also along with the classical Saraswatham. To this end it was decided to award prizes of Rs 1,116 each, every year, to the best
collection of Short Stories, Modern Poetry and Novel, published during the previous 5 years period. The following were adjudged best for 1965 —

1 Short Story “Athagari Kathalu” by Smt Bhanumathi Ramakrishna

2 Modern Poetry “Ritu Chakramu” by Dr C Narayana Reddi

3 Novel “Balipeetam” by Smt Muppala Ranganayakamma

**Aid to Writers**

The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi helps individual writers in indigent circumstances, to publish their works, if it is convinced that the work in question is of literary significance. A sum of Rs 15,000 was earmarked under this head in the budget for 1965-66. The cases for financial assistance are considered by the Grants Committee quarterly and it recommends sanction of assistance to the Executive Board. During the year 1965-66 financial assistance of Rs 14,212 was granted to 22 persons.

**Release of Publications**

The following publications of the Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi was declared released by Sri M R Appa Rao, Minister for Cultural Affairs at a public function on Saturday, 29th January 1966.

(i) Reprint of Brown’s Dictionary (Telugu & English)

(ii) Nehru Souvenir in Telugu

(iii) Souvenir pertaining to the Seminar of All-India Women Writers

**Publications**

1 **Popular editions of Telugu Classics** — In accordance with the valuable suggestions from Sri M R Appa Rao, Minister for Cultural Affairs, the Akademi has undertaken the publication of popular editions of 27 Telugu Classics. The volumes, with calico binding, are proposed to be made available to the public at Re 1 per copy. During the year 1965-66 the editing of the following four classics has been completed and the press copies of the same are ready to be handed over to the printers.

**Editor**

(i) Panduranga Mahathyam

Sri Rallapalli Anantha Krishna Sarma

(ii) Vijaya Vilasam

Sri Vidwan Viswam

(iii) Manu Charitra

Sri T Kodandaramaiah

(iv) First volume of Satakas

Sri N Venkata Rao.
Appendix

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It is hoped that the volumes will be ready for release in June next.

2 Telugu to Telugu Dictionary of the size of Oxford Pocket Dictionary for English, entrusted to the Akademi under the scheme of the development of Modern Indian Languages — The volume is under print. It meets the need of the student population up to the PUC standard.

3 Dialect Dictionaries in Telugu — The vocabulary pertaining to rural occupations, which is gradually and inexorably facing extinction account of the impact of industrialisation, has to be salvaged. Under the Akademi scheme of the publication of Dialect Dictionary in Telugu, arrangements are being made to collect the material through special field-workers. A volume containing the vocabulary relating to agriculture has already been brought out. The lexicons in respect of the following are under preparation —

(i) Handloom vocabulary
(ii) Vastu
(iii) Fisheries
(iv) Potteries, etc.

The press copies of (i) and (ii) are nearing completion and those of others will be ready in about 6 months.

4 Dictionary of Inscriptional Vocabulary — The press copy of the volume prepared by Sri K. Iswara Dutt is ready to be handed over to the printers.

5 Concordance of Classics — (i) The concordance of Nannaya and Nannechoda were already brought out by the Akademi.

(ii) Concordance of Sreenatha is under print. In about 2 months the copies of the volume may be ready.

(iii) Concordance of Tikkana is under preparation. It is expected that the first part of the volume will be ready for print by June next.

6 Brown's English Version of Vemana’s Verses — Arrangements were made to get the English rendering of 1,300 verses of Vemana by Brown, now in the collection of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, recopied under the supervision of Sri C R Sarma. It was decided to publish the same, retaining therein the special characteristics of Brown. The volume is under print, in the Freedom Press, Madras.

7 Anthology of Telugu prose of different literary periods from Nannaya, the first Telugu poet, to Chinnayasuri — The project was entrusted to Kalaprapurna Sri Viswanatha Satyanarayana who got the press copy of the volume ready. Arrangements are being made for the printing of the work.
The following projects are under preparation —

(i) Lexicon of the Deccani Urdu—compiled by Dr Masud Hussain Khan

(ii) Anthology of Prose & Verse from Deccani Urdu by Dr Raia Sultan and Smt Zeenath Sayda

(iii) National Traditions in Deccani Urdu by Sri Hussain Siddiqui

A grant of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Akademi for the year 1965-66

Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademi

The following are the activities of the Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademi during the year 1965-66

1 Training Institutions — It is one of the objectives of the Akademi to provide higher training facilities in Music, Dance and Histrionics. With this end in view, the Akademi has been assisting the Natya Vidyalaya at Hyderabad run by the Andhra Pradesh Natya Sangham and the Nataka Vidyalaya at Vijayawada run by the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat. Since these Nataka Vidyalayas have been mainly catering to the needs of the Telangana and coastal districts, a great need for such institutions was felt in Rayalaseema. Accordingly, it is now proposed to establish one more Nataka Vidyalaya at Anantapur for Rayalaseema, the inauguration of which will take place shortly. It was decided to entrust the responsibility of running the institution to the Lallitha Kala Parishat at Anantapur. The expenditure on these Nataka Vidyalayas will be in the vicinity of Rs 30,000 besides the contribution of the institutions running them.

2 Gurukulas — One more Veena Gurukula was started at Visakhapatnam on the 1st June 1965, bringing the number of Gurukulas to six. The other existing Gurukulas are—one for Veena at Guntur, one for Nadaswaram at Chilakaluripeta, one for Vocal Karnatak Music at Nellore, one for Doli at Tadepalligudem and another for Kuchipudi at Hyderabad. The Gurukulpathis of these institutions are paid a monthly honorarium of Rs 116 each.

3 Dance School — The Akademi has made plans to start dance school at Hyderabad to impart higher training in Bharathanatyaam. A sum of Rs 12,000 has been set apart by the Akademi for this purpose for this year. It is proposed to hand over the task of running the dance institution to the reputed organisation, Andhra Mahila Sabha at Hyderabad.

Festivals, Functions and Receptions

1 Harikatha Festival and Seminar — The Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademi conducted the Harikatha Festival and Seminar at Tadepalligudem in co-operation with the Sanskrit Kalakshetram,
Tadepalligudem, for a week ending on the 2nd January 1966. During the Festival every day three Harikatha recitals were given in Telugu by famous Harikatha artistes in Andhra Pradesh. A Tamil Harikatha artist, Sri T S Balakrishna Sastry of Madras also participated in the festival on the Akademi’s invitation and gave a Kathagana on the life of Saint Composer Sri Thyagaraja in Tamil.

120 Harikatha artistes were honoured during the festival. Sri Pathuri Madhusudana Rao, the famous Harikatha Artist was awarded the title "Kathagana Kalaprapurna".

As desired by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh, the Akademi arranged a cultural programme on 24th December 1965 at Vijayawada, in honour of Dr Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, Sri Nedunuri Krishnamurthy, Principal, Government Music College, Vijayawada, gave a Karnataka Vocal music performance, while Sri Nazer, a famous Burrakatha artiste, along with his troupe, narrated "Palnati Yuddham".

2 Festivals of Music, Dance and Drama — The Akademi has conducted Drama Festival and competitions in co-operation with Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat in December 1965.

3 Library — During the year the Akademi has added to its reference library, books worth Rs 3,000. The Akademi has now books worth Rs 6,000 in its library.

4 To preserve the voice of the great Masters of Music and Kathagana, the Akademi launched a scheme. In January 1965, two Harikatha recitals—'Rama Sugreeva Matri' and 'Iswara Tapobhangam'—by Sri Muruvada Ramamurthy Bhagavatar and a few songs of Sri Adibhatla Narayanadas sung by Sri Chittumalla Rangayyadas, were tape-recorded.

5 Portrait Gallery — The portraits of the famous artistes of the past which are being published regularly in the Natyakala are framed and a gallery of these portraits is thus being developed in the Akademi.

Financial assistance to Cultural Institutions

The Akademi has been giving financial aid to the affiliated institutions to the extent of Rs 20,000 annually. This year also an amount of Rs. 20,000 has already been earmarked for this purpose and it will be disbursed shortly.

Publications — (1) Natya Kala — The Akademi has been publishing a bi-monthly magazine ‘Natya Kala’ It has recently been converted into a monthly journal.

(2) Souvenir on the Hindustani Music Festival and Seminar is being published.

(3) The Akademi is preparing authentic copies of the Gollakalapam and Bhamakalapam.
Aid to publications — A sum of Rs 1,000 was given as grant to Sri N Srinivasa Rao of Berhampur for publication of his work "Thyagaraja Kritis Visualised"

Monthly allowance to indigent artists — The Akademi has been paying a monthly allowance of Rs 40 to twenty-five renowned and old artistes who are now in indigent circumstances.

Scholarships — The Akademi is giving scholarships to five students — 2 for Music, 2 for Dance and 1 for Film Technology.

Playwriting competitions — The Akademi has invited drama scripts for a competition of costume-plays. The scripts are under scrutiny. Two prizes of Rs 3,000 and Rs 2,000 respectively will be awarded to two best scripts, if found suitable.

The Akademi was given an annual grant of Rs 1 50 lakhs for 1965-66.

Andhra Pradesh Lalita Kala Akademi

Activities of the Andhra Pradesh Lalita Kala Akademi during the year 1965-66

Art Gallery — Certain rules and regulations were framed to give the use of the Art Gallery to Artists and Institutions for organising one-man shows and other exhibitions. Eight artistes and two institutions availed the opportunity and organised their exhibitions.

The fourth Annual Exhibition of the Akademi which was inaugurated by Dr B Gopal Reddy in Hyderabad was taken around Guntur and New Delhi. The exhibition was well received by the Press and public. Union Ministers, MPs and Cultural Staff attached to various embassies and local artists are among those who visited the exhibition at New Delhi.

In addition to these the Akademi organised the following exhibitions:

1. All India Graphic Art Exhibition sponsored by Delhi Silpi Chakra at Andhra Saraswatha Parishat Hall, inaugurated by Sri N Bhagwandas, IAS Secretary to Government, Education Department, Andhra Pradesh on 25th May 1965.

2. Exhibition of Andhra Pradesh "Women Artists" organised during All India Women-Writers, Conference held in Andhra Saraswatha Parishat from 26th April 1965 to 29th April 1965 inaugurated by Smt. Vyaya Lakshmi Pandit.

3. Exhibition of photographs on the work of Walter Groupius along with the Max Muller Bhavan, Hyderabad, in Kalabhavan from 3rd August to 9th August 1965.

4. The Akademi also co-sponsored the exhibition of graphics by Women artists of U.S.A along with U.S.I.S. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Chenna Reddy, Minister for Finance, on 25th January 1966 and was held till 1st February 1966 in Kalabhavan.
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5 The Akademi organised an exhibition of artists of Delhi Silpi Chakra on exchange basis. The exhibition was inaugurated by Sri M R Appa Row, Minister for Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh, on 8th February 1966 at Kalabhavan and was held till 13th February 1966.

As was done last year, this Akademi selected works of 12 artists to be displayed in the Annual Exhibition of Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, in response to their invitation 'Mokhshapadam' by Sri K. Seshagiri was given an award of cash prize.

This Akademi organised the 5th International Exhibition at Hyderabad sponsored by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi. The exhibition consists of 205 paintings of 22 countries all over the world.

This Akademi has sanctioned following grants to the affiliated art institutions as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Grant (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad Art Society for organising one-man show</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyderabad Art Society towards expenses for Children's art competitions</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Ankala Art Akademi, Bhumavaram Children's Art exhibition</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Damerla Rama Rao Art Gallery &amp; School</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hyderabad Fine Arts Association for organising Children's competitions</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Andhra Academy of Arts, Vijayawada</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Akademi made local arrangements for the Delegates of the conference of All State Lalit Kala Akademies organised by Central Lalit Kala Akademi. The conference was inaugurated by Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, ex-Governor of Gujarat, on 19th February 1966 at Kalabhavan. It was attended by the representatives of All State Lalit Kala Akademies.

The Akademi has taken up publication of an Illustrated Monograph on Ramayana. The publication of the book was entrusted to Sri Jagdish Mittal, and it is expected that the book will be published next year.

The Sub-Committee for Publication of Lepakshi Monograph has met recently and finalised the specifications of the book, the photos to be included, the firms to be contacted, etc. It is expected that the book will be published in the next financial year.

The material for the Biographical Sketches of the Late and Living Artists has been gathered and this publication also will be taken in the next financial year.

A proposal to bring out a Dictionary in Telugu on Fine Arts is under consideration of Government.
The Akademi besides its publication programme has given a grant of Rs 500 to Sri K. Veeraraghava Charyulu, for publishing his book "Silpa Kala Kshetralu—Volume 3".

The Akademi has granted scholarships to four persons pursuing higher training in painting and sculpture.

Apart from giving scholarship and grants for promising art students, this Akademi took initiative to see that the M S University recognises the Diplomas in Painting and Sculpture given by the Government College of Fine Art and Architecture, Hyderabad, on reciprocal basis. Besides enabling the art students of one institution to join in the post-Diploma course in the other, this recognition will also increase the opportunity for employment from one institution to the other.

Reproductions of the paintings of the famous artists of West and sets of slides of the sculptures of Henry Moore were added to the collection of the Akademi got from a London firm by utilising UNESCO Coupons (Dollars) received from the National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO which are made available for acquiring art and educational equipment.

The Akademi collected the requirements of imported art material of various artists of Andhra Pradesh and sent to Central Akademi. On the basis of the material received from them the material was distributed to the artists. Another such consignment is expected to come before the end of March 1966 which will be distributed to artists indentured.

The Akademi was given an annual grant of Rs 50,000 for 1965-66. A proposal to sanction an additional grant of Rs 50,000 is under active consideration of Government.

Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences, Hyderabad

1. With a view to inculcate interest in scientific knowledge and to promote scientific approach to various problems affecting the people in general and to assist the organisation carrying on work on scientific projects in the State, the Government in the year 1963-64 constituted a State Akademi known as "Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences". The Committee consists of the following —

Sri M R. Appa Rao, Minister (Excise, Prohibition and Cultural Affairs)—President

Sri C V D Murthy—Hon Secretary

Sri L N Gupta, I A S, Special Secretary to Government, Planning—Hon Treasurer

The following are the eminent scientist members of the Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences —

1. Dr K L Rao, Hon’ble Minister for Irrigation & Power, Government of India, New Delhi.
Appendix

12th March, 1966

2 Dr S Bhagavantam, Vice-President, APAS, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, 177, South Block, New Delhi-11

3 Dr S Hussain Zaheer, Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi-1

4 Dr A S Rao, Director, Electronics Group, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, Apollo Pier Road, Bombay-1

5 Dr C R Rao, Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta-35

6 Dr Swami Jnanananda, Head, Department of Nuclear Physics, Andhra University, Waltair

7 Dr G S Sidhu, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad-9

8 Dr G Gopal Rao, Head of the Chemistry Department, J V D College of Science & Technology, Andhra University, Waltair

9 Prof K Neelakantam, Principal, University College, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)

10 Dr N V Subba Rao, Principal, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of 9 popular books in Telugu and has proposals for the establishment of a Science Museum for which a High Power Committee has been constituted. A library of Science books worth over Rs 10,000 is established along with a reading room equipped with several modern Scientific Journals. Every year the Akademi conducts Science Weeks. Popular Scientific lectures by eminent people are arranged by the Akademi from time to time. The Akademi has also finalised arrangements for the establishment of Mobile School Science Library to assist Secondary schools in the field of Science and also a Summer School for middle School teachers during the year 1966-67.

There is a provision of Rs 95,000 for sanction during the current year.

Ravindra Bharathi

As a part of the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Celebrations (1961), it was decided to put up a Tagore Theatre in each State. Accordingly, a theatre known as “Ravindra Bharathi” was set up in this State and the construction was completed for performances on 17th July 1962. On the pattern suggested by the Government of India, this Government has constituted a Committee to look after the Management of the Theatre during the year 1964. Sri M R Appa Row, Minister (Excise, Prohibition and Cultural Affairs) is the Chairman of the Committee.

The term of the office of the Managing Committee is for 3 years. One of the duties of the Managing Committee is to advise the Government on matters relating to the management of the Theatre. A regular constitution for the Managing Committee was also approved by Government.
With a view to promote Theatre-mindedness and to popularise dance, drama and music, a monthly programme is also being conducted by the Cultural Programmes Sub-Committee of Ravindra Bharathi.

A rent of Rs 150 to Rs 300 per day (including electricity charges) is being collected for different kinds of performances, held at Ravindra Bharathi. During the year 1965, the Ravindra Bharathi has been booked for 227 days. The air-conditioning of the theatre would be completed by the end of the current financial year. One more significant addition to the facilities offered at Ravindra Bharathi is the establishment of a Mini-Theatre in the second floor for creating opportunities for experimentation in music, dance and drama with a seating capacity of 120 at a nominal rent of Rs 25 for 4 hours plus electricity charges. A further facility for conducting day-time rehearsals in the Mini-Theatre has been created at a nominal rent of Rs 10 for 4 hours in addition to electricity charges. The Mini-Theatre has been inaugurated by Sri K Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister, on 2nd January 1966. With a view to screening 16 mm and 35 mm films of artistic and educational value in the second floor foyer of the Theatre, a sum of Rs 36,000 was sanctioned towards the purchase and erection of projector and a projector has been installed in the Mini-Theatre.

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes sponsored by the Government of India, many cultural troupes from other States as well as other countries have given performances at the Ravindra Bharathi theatre.

A lump sum grant of Rs 90,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Ravindra Bharathi Managing Committee for the year 1965-66 on staff, Cultural Programmes and other charges. In addition to this, a grant of Rs 10,000 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the Theatre building.

Cultural Delegations

Under the scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, teams from Madras and Mysore visited our State during 1965-66. The former troupe gave concerts at Bluru, Vijayawada, Nellore, Guntur, Hyderabad and the latter at Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Guntur, Tirupati and Nellore. An amount of Rs 6,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Under the same scheme a troupe from our State was deputed to visit Orissa to give 7 performances. An amount of Rs 8,820 was sanctioned for this purpose.

As an annual feature, a number of Cultural Programmes by reputed artists of the State are being arranged in the State Capital on various important occasions during the current year. These include performances of a Ballot named "Veerabhoga Vasundhara" by the Andhra Pradesh Natya Sangh and a Kuchipudi dance show of "Ushparnayam". It is proposed to depute a State Drama troupe to participate in the annual Summer Drama Festival at Delhi as before.
A Delegation from one of the States of the Union Kashmir and another from the neighbouring Sikkim came to Hyderabad during the year, besides the Everest Heroes, who successfully climbed Mount Everest in 1965. Souvenirs worth Rs 1,000 were presented to the Everest Heroes.

To make use of the stage as one of the media of mass communication during emergency the Department of Information and Public Relations organised a trial performance of a musical in Kuchipudi style entitled ‘Pakutan Durakramana’ in November at Hyderabad. The musical was presented by the Nrityabharathi of Eluru under the leadership of Sri Korada Narasimha Rao. The same musical was organised in December 1965 at six places—Warangal, Kurnool, Anantapur, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Eluru.

German Ballot Troupe visited Hyderabad during February 1966. Suitable presentations were given to the Troupe. The Russian Ballot Troupe is scheduled to come during March 1966.

Kalabhavan

Common building for the State Akademies—The three State Akademies Sahitya Akademi, Sangeeta Nataka Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi decided to have a common building raised according to their needs and requirements at a cost of about Rupees four lakhs. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted a suitable site for the same in the premises of the Ravindra Bharathi. The expenditure to be incurred in the first stage was estimated at Rupees two lakhs, 50 per cent of which will be shared by the three Akademies in the proportion of 2:2:1 and a matching grant of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The State Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs 50,000 during 1964-65, Rs 30,000 during 1965-66 towards construction. The construction of the building is already over and the three Akademies have shifted their offices to the said building.

Financial Assistance to men of letters, etc., who are in indigent circumstances

Under this Scheme 1/3rd of the expenditure is met by the State Government and the remaining by the Central Government. A grant ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 100 is given to the deserving persons who are in indigent circumstances. The assistance is extended to about 71 persons till 1964-65. In addition to this, assistance is being extended to about 40 persons during 1965-66. An amount of Rs 75,000, has been provided in the Plan Budget for 1965-66. An amount of Rs 1 09 lakhs has been allotted for 1966-67.

Development of Photography

The first All India Cultural Conference, which met at Hyderabad from 31st January to 2nd February 1965, has recommended the setting up of a separate Akademi of Photography both at the Centre and the States. The Government have examined the above recommendation and considered that at present there was no need for the formation of a...
separate Akademi for this purpose Government have, however, decided that an amount of annual grant of Rs 5,000 may be sanctioned for a period of five years from 1965-66 to the Andhra Pradesh Federation of Photographers, Hyderabad, towards the development of the Art of Photography.

A sum of Rs 2,500 was also sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Federation of Photographers, Hyderabad during 1965-66 in connection with the organisation of All India Photographic Exhibition Saloon circuit.

Further, Government have sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs 5,000 to the above Federation during the year 1965-66 for the purpose of equipping the Dark Room and also sanctioned a grant of Rs 10,000 towards the construction of a dark room and a hall either adjacent to the Kalabhavan or contemporary Art Pavilion, Hyderabad.

Classical Language and Development Committee

This Committee has been constituted with Dr B Ramakrishna Rao as Chairman to suggest ways and means for the development of the three classical languages in the State, viz., Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

Award of Prizes for best translation into Telugu from other Indian Languages

Under this scheme a special committee with Sri P V Narasimha Rao, Hon’ble Minister for Law and Prisons, as Chairman and two other members was constituted by the State Government during the year 1963 for awarding prizes to the best translations into Telugu from other Indian Languages. The scheme has been taken up last year. The first prize competition was over and the following books have been selected by the committee for awarding three prizes of Rs 1,116 each for the year 1964-65 under this scheme:

1. “Sri Siva Bhakta Chantam”—Translation from Tamil by Vidwan Sri P Suryanarayana Sarma, Madras
2. “Galib – geetalu”—Translation from Urdu by Sri Dasarathi, All India Radio, Madras
3. “Nehru Charitra” (Part II)—Poetical translation from Hindi by Sri Kaviraju Sri Kondaveeti Venkatakavi, Ponnur

Development of Modern Indian Languages

Under this centrally sponsored scheme a provision of Rs 1,06,000 (i.e. Rs 53,000 Government of India’s share and Rs 53,000 State’s share) has been made during 1965-66

(a) Schemes completed

(i) “Streela Bhagavatam and Bharatamu Patalu” published by Andhra Pradesh Saraswatha Parishat, Hyderabad

(ii) Reprinting of C P Brown’s Telugu-English Dictionary by the Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi.
Appendix 12th March, 1966

(b) Schemes under progress

(i) Preparation and Publication of 12 popular books on Science by Southern Languages Book Trust, Madras

(ii) Preparation and Publication of Telugu to Telugu Dictionary by Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi

(iii) Preparation of Hindi-Telugu Dictionary by Hyderabad Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad

(iv) Preparation of Urdu-Telugu Dictionary by Anjuman-e-Taraqqi Urdu Hyderabad

(v) Preparation and Publication of Telugu Instructors in English, Hindi and Urdu media by Andhra Pradesh Saraswatha Parishat

(vi) Publication of two Ph D theses by the Osmania University, Hyderabad-7

It may be mentioned here that five more projects were submitted for approval of the Government of India and orders are awaited. About 15 projects have been selected by the State Committee for Development of Modern Indian Languages at its meeting held on 31-1-1966. The proposals are being sent to the Government of India for their concurrence for implementation during 1966-67.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Sports Council — A Sports Council for Andhra Pradesh is functioning with the strength of 9 members including the President and Vice-President. Sri N Ramachandra Reddy, Minister (Revenue), is the President and Sri S R Y Sivarama Prasad, Minister (Health and Medical) is the Vice-President. This will be reconstituted shortly as the term of the present Council expires in April.

The Sports Council gives financial assistance to the affiliated Associations and other bodies. There are 33 State Associations affiliated to the Sports Council as mentioned below. The financial assistance is given to the associations—

(a) to conduct Nationals and Zonal Championships and State Championships in the State,

(b) to participate in the National and Zonal Championships outside the State,

(c) to enable individual State players to take part in the International Competitions, and

(d) to stage exhibition matches when foreign teams visit the State apart from carrying on their normal activities.
Appendix

Names of Associations affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council

1. Andhra Amateur Weight Lifters’ Association
2. Andhra Badminton Association
3. Andhra Bridge Association
4. Andhra State Amateur Wrestling Association
5. Andhra State Basketball Association
6. Andhra State Chess Association
7. Andhra State Hockey Association
8. Andhra Pradesh Amateur Athletic Association
9. Andhra Pradesh Badminton Association (Shuttle)
10. Andhra Pradesh Boxing Association
11. Andhra Pradesh Bridge Association
12. Andhra Pradesh Cycling Association
13. Andhra Pradesh Football Association
14. Andhra Pradesh Indian Style Wrestling Association
15. Andhra Pradesh Olympic Association
16. Andhra Pradesh Rifle Association
17. Hyderabad Ball Badminton Association
18. Hyderabad Basketball Association
19. Hyderabad Central Volleyball Association
20. Andhra Pradesh Gymnastic Association
21. Hyderabad Kabaddi Association
22. Hyderabad Weight Lifting Association
23. Chess Association of Hyderabad
24. Andhra Pradesh Table Tennis Association
25. Hyderabad Cricket Association
26. Hyderabad Amateur Wrestling Association
With the object of promoting Sports and Games in the entire State including the districts, the grant-in-aid to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council which was Rs 2 lakhs per annum has been increased to Rs 3 lakhs from 1964 and it is being continued. Proposals are under consideration of Government to constitute District Sports Councils.

The following funds were allotted by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council to the districts for the conduct of Sports and Games during the current year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
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<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As it is one of the purposes of the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council to look after the standard of the games and sports of the State, the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council realised the importance of having correct coaching and training given to the trainees especially of the ages between 9 and 18. So, much importance is given to the training of boys and girls coming from schools and colleges. To achieve this objective, and on the advice of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council started a Regional Coaching Centre at Fateh Maidan grounds in June 1964, with the following games:

- **Cricket**
- **Tennis**
- **Football**
- **Basketball**
- **Volleyball**
- **Table Tennis**
- **Swimming**
- **Athletics**

The coaches in games Nos 1 to 4 above, are paid by the NIS, Patiala, and the coaches in games Nos 5 to 8 are paid by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council. After giving due publicity to the opening of the Regional Coaching Centre, the coaches went round the various institutions, contacted the Sports and Games Associations in the twin cities and with their assistance have been selecting the trainees—men, boys and girls—from time to time in the respective games and athletics and have been imparting coaching at the Fateh Maidan grounds and the Gymkhana grounds which are maintained by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council. A summer coaching camp was conducted in the month of May-June 1965 at the Fateh Maidan grounds under the auspices of the Regional Coaching Centre in Athletics, Basketball, and Volleyball to which the trainees from the mofussil also attended. The consumable and non-consumable articles of equipment in the several games were purchased for running the Regional Coaching Centre. An amount of Rs 38,998 was spent for starting the Regional Coaching Centre in June 1964 and for working it during 1964-65. An amount of about Rs 52,000 has been spent so far during this year for running the centre. The centre is being run by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council relying on its own resources.
Appendix  

Physical Education including Stadium

There is a College of Physical Education at Hyderabad imparting Physical Training to Graduates and non-graduates. The present strength of the college is 60 in Diploma Course and 200 in Certificate Course. A proposal to start Certificate Course in another place from next year is under consideration of the Government.

On the recommendation of the Kunzru Committee, the Government of India have considered the question of implementing a new scheme styled as "National Fitness Corps" by replacing the present scheme of National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps in Secondary Schools from next year.

The State Government is taking all steps to improve the standards in Physical Education and Games as per the recommendations of the All-India Sports Council.

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council is granting Rs 25,000 to each Municipality which is proposing to construct a stadium. So far there are two stadiums in the State which are completed. They are Fateh Maidan Stadium, Hyderabad and Sanjivareddy Stadium, Anantapur. The following 5 Stadia are under construction:

1. Vijayawada Stadium, Vijayawada
2. Guntur District Stadium, Guntur
3. Cuddapah District Stadium, Cuddapah
4. District Stadium, Sangareddy (Medak District)
5. Indoor Stadium, Hyderabad

The following 5 Stadia are under contemplation:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Warangal
2. District Stadium, Chittoor
3. District Stadium, Nellore
4. District Stadium, East Godavari
5. Municipal Stadium, Visakhapatnam

The indoor Stadium at a cost of Rs 10.50 lakhs is to be constructed in the Fateh Maidan grounds.

Archaeology and Museums

Excavations at Yeleswaram—The Department has completed excavations at Yeleswaram which is opposite to Nagarjunakonda in Nalgonda district in four field seasons at a total cost of Rs 278 lakhs, with the financial assistance by the Government of India.
Excavations at Pochampad — The excavations of pre-historic burials coming under the submergence at Pochampad Project in Nizamabad taluk were taken up and continued for six months from December 1963 to May 1964 at a cost of Rs 13,000. During the course of these excavations several interesting and valuable antiquities of archaeological importance were found. Therefore, it is felt that the remaining burials at the site also should be excavated so as to salvage as many antiquities as possible before the area is submerged under water.

Besides the above, there are two more sites at Phanigiri in Suryapet taluk and Peddabankur in Karimnagar district which are proposed to be excavated in a large scale during the next financial year 1966-67 after obtaining the approval of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

Accretion to Yeleswaram Pavilion — The construction of an accretion to Yeleswaram Pavilion in the compound of the office of the Director of Archaeology and Museums at an estimated cost of Rs 3,23,500 limiting the expenditure to Rs 75,000 during the current financial year 1965-66 has been taken up and it is proposed to continue the work in the IVth Plan. This pavilion is meant for storage of antiquities and also to accommodate the Museum staff, etc. The work has been entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Construction of Contemporary Art Pavilion — A contemporary art pavilion is being constructed in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad, under the supervision of the PWD with a view to set up a separate Art Gallery for displaying paintings, etc., acquired from time to time for the State Museum, Hyderabad. The total cost of the building is estimated at Rs 2.70 lakhs. The work was started in the year 1962-63 and is expected to be completed during the year 1966-67.

Archaeological Publication

1. History of Deccan — The publication was first started and it is likely to be completed by the end of 1970-71.
2. Srisailam Temple
3. Architecture of early Hindu Temples

Museum Publications

1. Monograph on Deccan Paintings — The Government have accorded sanction for bringing out this work in collaboration with Salar Jung Museum on 50-50 basis.
2. Guide Book of State Museum, Hyderabad
3. Sculptures in State Museum, Hyderabad
4. Yadava and Mediaeval Coins,
Appendix

State Archives

A Survey of Records — The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee for Andhra Pradesh was reconstituted in G O Ms No 3227, Education, dated 14-12-1964. The Committee among other things has—

1 to take steps for the acquisition of records in private custody and for the preservation, classification and study of important historical documents and for bringing them to the notice of scholars,

2 to take steps to ensure that historical records in the custody of Government Departments are properly preserved and catalogued, and

3 to procure copies of such records as may exist outside the State and may have a bearing on the History of the Deccan

In G O Ms No 1177, Education, dated 23-4-1965, the Executive Committee of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee was also constituted for carrying out the actual work of survey of records. As resolved by the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee, the Government in G O Ms No 1883, Education, dated 3-7-1965 constituted a sub-committee for the purchase of rare manuscripts from private individuals.

Meetings of the Executive Committee were held on 10-6-1965 and on 10-12-1965. A meeting of the sub-committee for the purchase of rare manuscripts was also held on 10-1-1966.

B Central Record Office — The State Archives, Hyderabad, is a repository of the administrative and historical records of the State of Andhra Pradesh and its mediaeval records relating to the Deccan, both in Persian and Marathi dating from the days of Asaf Jah I, the founder of the Hyderabad State and the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan. Records have been thrown open to scholars till the year 1925.

The two-fold objective of the State Archives is to facilitate the use of records in the business of the Government and to help scholars in salvaging the heritage of the past. By its work, this office has enabled the Government to make increasing use of its services and has also aroused public interest in historical documents.

The State Archives has already brought out several publications presenting select source material for the use of research scholars. 'A Guide to the State Archives' is also under print. It will provide basic data about the different categories of records available in this office and general guidance about facilities available for research.

The following categories of records are preserved in this office —

1 The Daftar records of the Asafia dynasty dating from 1720 A.D.

2 Part of the Mughal records relating to the Deccan dating from the days of Shah Jehan

Voting of Demands for Grants.
12th March, 1966

Appendix

3 The pre-Secretariat and post-Secretariat records of the composite State of Hyderabad

4 The records of the Government of Madras which relate to the Andhra districts for the period 1920 to 1953

5 The recent records of the Andhra and Andhra Pradesh Governments

6 Family papers of Salar Jung and the Jagirdars of Gangakhed and other minor series

It is contemplated to centralise the District Revenue records of Andhra Pradesh also the records of the Heads of Departments in the State Archives

C Staff for the compilation of History of Freedom Movement in India

A State Committee was reconstituted in G O Ms No 1505, Education, dated 11-6-1964, with an Executive Committee and a Sub-Committee for “Who’s Who”. The Committee among other things has to undertake

1 Steps for compilation of a history of the Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh and also a supplement to it viz, “Who’s Who” and

2 The publication of fourth and supplementary volume of a history of the Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad

The First and the Third Volume dealing with the events and source material of the period 1800 to 1905 and 1921 to 1931 respectively of the History of the Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra) have been published. The Second Volume covering the period 1906-1920 has been sent to the Press.

As far as the Fourth Volume is concerned (1932 to 1947) material is being collected from the records transferred from the Madras Record Office to the State Archives. The work is in progress. A supplemental volume to the History of Freedom Struggle, viz “Who’s Who” is also under preparation.

D Schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan — The present building of State Archives (now housed in its new building near Tarnaka) was specially constructed as a Plan scheme on modern lines at a cost of Rs 14.5 lakhs on a site measuring five acres, leased to the Government by the Osmania University. The building was declared open by Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri, the late Prime Minister of India on 6th July 1965. The administrative portion of the building consists of a Visitor’s Room, a Museum, a Library, a Conference Hall, a Research Room, Administrative blocks, Photography and Preservation sections.

The stack area consists of two floors, each measuring 210’ x 75’ Green glass panels have been provided to the windows to neutralise the effects of actinic rays. The stack area is insulated from the rest of the
building to avoid the hazards of fire. A third floor to the stack area is proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The scheme of development of Archives is being implemented on a phased annual programme. Rs 1 lakh have been allotted for the reorganisation of staff during 1965-66. Technical posts of Archivists, Assistant Archivists, etc., sanctioned by Government under the scheme in previous years are continued to facilitate the scientific preservation and maintenance and referencing of records on modern principles. Select staff is being trained at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, in Archives-keeping since 1961.
12th March, 1966

Appendix

हरिकेंद्र, 12 नवंबर, 1966,

राजकीय निर्णय, जो एक निर्देशिका के रूप में मान्य है, अधिकारी के रूप में सुनिश्चित करता है कि प्रति वर्ष का नवंबर 1975 में राजकीय निर्णय के अनुसार जितने व्यक्तियों का सम्मान मिलता है, उन्हें यह साबित करने के लिए आवश्यकता होगी।

इस क्रमानुसार, तीन प्रकार के सम्मान अर्पित जाएँगे:
1. प्रथम स्तर के सम्मान: यह सम्मान नवंबर 1975 के रूप में मान्य होगा।
2. दूसरा स्तर के सम्मान: यह सम्मान नवंबर 1976 के रूप में मान्य होगा।
3. तीसरा स्तर के सम्मान: यह सम्मान नवंबर 1977 के रूप में मान्य होगा।

लेखक

नोट:
1. यह सम्मान एक वर्षीय सम्मान है।
2. यह सम्मान नवंबर 1975 के रूप में मान्य होगा।
Appendix 12th March, 1966 561

Appendix


...
12th March, 1966

Appendix

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The following tables show the number of members of the various organizations as of March 4, 1966. The number of members of the groups (labeled 1 to 4) in the surrounding text is 4,000 and 6,000, respectively. The number of members of the groups (labeled 5 to 11) is 116 and 100, respectively. The number of members of the groups (labeled 12 to 17) is 7,800 and 7,800, respectively. The number of members of the groups (labeled 18 to 23) is 3,000 and 3,000, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 12th March, 1966

(1) 인도, 모자임을 알림으로서

선 언급 (자세한 사항은) 6800 톤의 모양도에 있는 현상은 내부에서 얼마나 깔끔한 없이 약간 가능할 수 있어야만 가장 예전의 악용에는---

1) 육가락의 높이 (공급한 품목의) --- 성격상의 일정한 재화
2) 모자임의 (기초가능한) --- 성격상의 재화
3) 예외가 있는 모자임

또한 특별한 경우에 따라서는 공급을 할 수 있는 한(이 경우의 재화와) 여지

(2) 미안한 점을 건의 (개요)

당전자와 같은 모양도의 현상은 적극적 노력을 기울여, 보통의 가격 (구분된 사항의) 
(증대증가) 약간의 1966년 기준의 가격 (제도진의) 등에서 조언하기---

1) 1965년 6월 1일 (병가락의) --- 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화
(조언 (이상의))
2) 1965년 6월 2일, 1965년 6월 1일 "(병가락의) --- 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화" (조언 (이상의))

(3) 세금 인상

모양도의 공급의 양에 따라서 취급의 양에 있어서 품목의 1,500만원, 1,500만원, 1,500만원, 1,500만원
1965년 6월 1일, 1965년 6월 2일

(4) 보증 (보험) 조항

1965년 6월 1일 또는 1965년 6월 2일 (보증) 조항으로서

1) 1965년 6월 1일, 1965년 6월 2일
2) 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화
3) 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화
4) 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화 --- 성격상의 재화

1965년 6월 1일 또는 1965년 6월 2일 (보증) 조항으로서 (보증) 조항으로서 (보증) 조항으로서 (보증) 조항으로서
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1965-66 ಜುಲೈ ನವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಧಶುಲ್ಕ ಸರೋವರ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಂಸದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಪುಟ ಕುರಿತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಇವು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರೋವರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಇದು ಸಂದಹನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಇವು ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯದಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂಪುಟ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು

29-1-66 ರಿಂದ 15,000ರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸರೋವರ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಕೊರತೆತನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ,

1. ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಲ್ಲದೆ.
2. ರೇಲು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ.
3. ಸಂಸದ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯದಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇತಿಹಾಸ

27-11-66 ರಿಂದ 14,212ರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸರೋವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

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1965-66 3°  ಅಪ್ಪಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅವಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ (ಗೆಲು ವರ್ಷದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ)

1. ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವೆಂದರೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಸಮೂಹ
2. ವಿವಿಧವಾಗಿ "ಶಲ್ಲು ವರ್ಷ"
3. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ "ಶಲ್ಲು ವರ್ಷ"
4. ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಸಮೀಪದ ವರ್ಷ

ಇದು ಮಾತ್ರವೆಂದು ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವೇಳೆ ವಾಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡಲು ಶುಭದಾರಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವೆಂದರೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಸಮೂಹ)

1. ವಿವಿಧವಾಗಿ "ಶಲ್ಲು ವರ್ಷ"
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ "ಶಲ್ಲು ವರ್ಷ"
3. ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಸಮೀಪದ ವರ್ಷ

(1) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ
(11) ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ
(111) ಮಾನವ ಮಾಡಲು
(1111) ನಿಯತಾತ್ಮಕ

(1), (11) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ನಿಯತವಾದ

IV 3°,  ಬಾ೦ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ

3°  ಜೀವನದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವತಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ

V ಜೀವನದ ತರುವಿಕೆಗೆ

(1) ಪಾವತಿ, ಪಾವತಿವಿಡೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ನಿಯತವಾದ
(11) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವತಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ
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(iii) ತರೂಗು ಗುಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈತುಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷೆ ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶ
ಪ್ರಭು ಕೊಡು ಮೀನು ಪ್ರಭು ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾರಂಚೇಷ್ಟೆ

VI

ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ (ನಿಧಾನ ಶಾಸನ)

ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ 1300 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನಾಯಿಕೆ ಫಲಿತ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಶೇಕ್ರಾ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರುಖತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಎರಡು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ (ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಕುಗಳು) ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕೃತ‌ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ (ನಿಧಾನ ಶಾಸನ) ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದದ್ದು. ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು (ಚೀನಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬೀಳಲು) ಸ್ಥಾನೋದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜೀವನಾಸ್ಪದ್ದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರು (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ) ಎಂದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಮಾರಂಚೇಷ್ಟೆ.

VII

ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ 1300 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಯ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅರ್ಧಸಮಾಜ

ಅರಿಯ (ಜುಲೈ, ಕೋಟು) ಸಭೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅರಿಯ (ಠಾರು) ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಯ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಯ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ

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3. ಮುಂದೂ ಮರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ—

(1) ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ 1300 ಸಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆ—

(2) ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ 1300 ಸಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ— ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆ

(3) ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆ 1300 ಸಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ— ಸುರಂಗ ಬಳಕೆ

1965-66 ರ ಸ್ಥಾನಾಧೀಶರ ಇಂದ 1, 50,000 ರೂ ಮೂಲದ ಸುರಂಗವಾಡಿದ್ದು

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಾಧೀಶರ

1965-66 ರ ಇಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾರೆ ಮಾರಂಚೇಷ್ಟೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವೆಂದರೆ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಮುಂದೂ ಮರೆಯ

1. ಕೋಟು, ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾರೆಯಿಂದ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಗಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಧಾನ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಲದಿಂದ

ಹೆಚ್ಚುಬಳಕೆಗಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಧಾನ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಗಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಧಾನ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೀನು ಬಳಕೆಗಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಧಾನ ಆಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ
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1. The following is a copy of the Appendix to the Integrated Registration of Circumstances (IRC) with the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the year 1965. The IRC is a record of all births and deaths that occurred in a particular year in a specified area.

The IRC for 1965 contains detailed information on births and deaths, including the date of occurrence, name of the person, and other relevant details. It is an important record for maintaining accurate vital statistics and is used in various governmental and research purposes.

2. The Integrated Registration of Circumstances (IRC) for the year 1965 covers the entire state. It includes a comprehensive list of all births and deaths that occurred throughout the year, providing a valuable resource for understanding demographic trends and patterns.
1. For the period from 3,000 to 6,000 rupees, the rate is 2 rupees.

2. For the period from 6,000 to 8,000 rupees, the rate is 3 rupees.

3. For the period from 8,000 to 10,000 rupees, the rate is 4 rupees.

4. For the period from 10,000 to 12,000 rupees, the rate is 5 rupees.

5. For the period above 12,000 rupees, the rate is 6 rupees.
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...
5. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಅದುಗೊ ಇಂದಿಗಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲಾಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು 8-2-66 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗು ಹುಲಿಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟು ಪಡೆದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯಾದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹುಳುಹುಲಿ 13-2-66 ರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

6. ಕೇವಲ ಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಅದುಗೊ ಇಂದಿಗಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲಾಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು 8-2-66 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗು ಹುಲಿಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟು ಪಡೆದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯಾದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹುಳುಹುಲಿ 22 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

7. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಅದುಗೊ ಇಂದಿಗಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲಾಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು 8-2-66 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗು ಹುಲಿಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟು ಪಡೆದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯಾದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹುಳುಹುಲಿ 205 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

8. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಅದುಗೊ ಇಂದಿಗಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾಲಾಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು 8-2-66 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗು ಹುಲಿಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟು ಪಡೆದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯಾದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹುಳುಹುಲಿ 223 ದಿನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದರು.
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'ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧ ಪಾಲನ' ಅಥವಾ 'ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧ ನಂತರ' ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ:

1. ಇದು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ (ತೃಣದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದ ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂದು) ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಇದು ಆಗತವಾದ (ತೃಣದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದ ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂದು) ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಇದು ಆಯೋಗಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಆಯೋಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಗಿಕ ಆಯೋಗಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಗಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, 177, ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಗಿಕ, (ಆಡುಬಾಗ್) 11

4. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, 1

5. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ — 35

6. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, 1

7. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ — 9

8. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, 1

9. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, 1

10. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, (ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನ) 135, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಧನ, 1

ಕಳೆಯುವ ವೊಂದು 9 ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಬಂದಿ ಎಂಧಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ. ಇದು ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದ (ಯಾಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ) ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಥವಾ ಖಣ್ಣಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದ, ಹೋರಾಟದಿಂದ 10,000 ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಯೋಧನದ (ಅಧ್ಯಯನ)
Appendix

12th March, 1966

सूचनाक्रम हेतु स्मृति में उक्त कीमत 95,000 रुपये की मूल्य रूपरेखा का समाप्ति के साथ उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवेक से

विवेक से

(1961) वर्ष में जारी की हुई तथ्यात्मक ट्रस्ट की खबरों के साथ, भविष्य की स्मृति में उक्त कीमत 95,000 रुपये की मूल्य रूपरेखा का समाप्ति के साथ उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उक्त कीमत के साथ भविष्य की स्मृति में उक्त कीमत 95,000 रुपये की मूल्य रूपरेखा का समाप्ति के साथ उपलब्ध नहीं है।

क्रमांक 120 तिलक}

सूचनाक्रम हेतु स्मृति में उक्त कीमत 95,000 रुपये की मूल्य रूपरेखा का समाप्ति के साथ उपलब्ध नहीं है।
574 12th March, 1966  Appendix

On 10 March 1966, the State Legislature met under the provisions of 2-1-1966
dated 11th March 1966 (the Constitution of India) as prescribed in the
dates of 16th to 35th day of March and the said 1966-67 (Income Tax Act) No. 9 of
the year 1966, which enabled the govt. to meet Rs. 36,000 crores of the
voters in the present vote.

The govt. undertook to reduce the 1965-66 budget estimate of Rs. 90,000
rupees to Rs. 10,000 rupees and to make it a Rs. 9,820 crores for the
1965-66.
Appendix

12th March, 1966

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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>12th March, 1966</td>
<td>1965-66 abod 5,000 Trot 2,500 aw bgog wgrfgk 1965-66 Tacsrdae' wgrfgk 5,000 yeo abog &amp;sb 10,000 ^333 jj o gbo^a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

12th March, 1966

377

(2) முறை, வேளாத்துறை

(i) "தலைத்துறை, வேளாத்துறை" குறியீட்டு செய்யப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே வந்துகொண்டே

(ii) குறியீட்டு செய்யப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே வந்துகொண்டே

(5) வேளாத்துறை குறியீட்டு

(i) அவையே வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

(ii) அவைவே வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

(iii) வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

(iv) வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

(v) வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

(vi) வேளாத்துறையின் வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்துகொண்டே

31-1-1966 இலிருந்து வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்து வந்துகொண்டே 15 அக்டோபர் 1966 இலிருந்து

1966-67 என வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்து வந்துகொண்டே 31-1-1966 இலிருந்து வழங்கப்பட்டு

வேளாத்துறை வந்து வந்து வந்துகொண்டே
12th March, 1966

Appendix

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12th March, 1966

Appendix

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1964-1965 (annum)

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

1 1965-1966
2 1966-1967
3 1967-1968
4 1968-1969
5 1969-1970
6 1970-1971
7 1971-1972
8 1972-1973
9 1973-1974

1. 1965-1966 (annum)
2. 1966-1967 (annum)
3. 1967-1968 (annum)
4. 1968-1969 (annum)
5. 1969-1970 (annum)
6. 1970-1971 (annum)
7. 1971-1972 (annum)
8. 1972-1973 (annum)
Appendix

12th March, 1966

1964-65

581

52,000

60

25,000

10

5

10 50
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Appendix

[Text begins]

[Text continues]

[Text ends]
Appendix  
12th March, 1966  

1) ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲನ

ಜನವರಿ 14-12-1964ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮೂಲಕ 3227 ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀ ಅನುಸ್ತಾನದ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ,

1) ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀ ಅನುಸ್ತಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ;

2) ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀ ಅನುಸ್ತಾನಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯುವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ;

3) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತಾಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
12th March, 1966

Appendix

మార్చి, 1966 రోజున రావితమైన ప్రశ్నాంశాలలో ఉపస్థితి కలిసేందుకు దానం 1925 సంవత్సరంలో సంఖ్య 100 వందము ఆమోదం

వాదనాల మూడు ప్రశ్నాంశాలు విషయంగా ఎంపికం చేయబడింది, కాని బహు నిర్ధారించబడిందా అందుకే వాదనాలు విషయంగా ఎంపికం చేయబడింది, కాని బహు నిర్ధారించబడిందా అందుకే వాదనాలు విషయంగా ఎంపికం చేయబడింది, కాని బహు నిర్ధారించబడిందా అందుకే వాదనాలు విషయంగా ఎంపికం చేయబడింది, కాని బహు నిర్ధారించబడిందా అందుకే వాదనాలు విషయంగా ఎంపికం చేయబడింది, కాని బహు నిర్ధారించబడిందా.

దేశానికి మద్యమంగా ఉండి పాల్గొన్ని గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది. మరియు ఈ గ్రామాల విడితం కురువు ఉంటుంది.

ఈ విషయానికి పనిచేయడానికి పాల్గొన్న మంత్రి యొక్క సంపాదన అమర్చింది.

ప్రామాణ్యం కలిగిన ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రమాణం ప్రకారం ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఓటలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాలల ప్రమాణం ప్రకారం ప్రామాణ్యం కలిగిన ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.

ఈ ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రణాళికలలో ఉండి ప్రశ్నాంశాల ప్రయోగానికి ప్రయత్నించబడింది.
Appendix 12th March, 1966

The period from 1800 to 1905 and 1906 to 1920 is characterized by a steady increase in the number of cases. The period from 1921 to 1931 also saw a rise in cases, although more gradual. The period from 1932 to 1947, however, saw a much slower increase in cases.

A special feature of the period from 1948 to 1960 is the marked decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the introduction of effective control measures.

The period from 1961 to 1965 saw a gradual increase in the number of cases. This increase is attributed to the relaxation of control measures during this period.

The period from 1966 to 1970 saw a further increase in the number of cases, which reached its peak in 1971. This increase is attributed to the widespread occurrence of the disease in this period.

The period from 1972 to 1980 saw a decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the effective control measures implemented during this period.

The period from 1981 to 1990 saw a further decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the sustained efforts of the health authorities.

The period from 1991 to 1995 saw a slight increase in the number of cases. This increase is attributed to the relaxation of control measures during this period.

The period from 1996 to 2000 saw a further decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the effective control measures implemented during this period.

The period from 2001 to 2005 saw a slight increase in the number of cases. This increase is attributed to the widespread occurrence of the disease in this period.

The period from 2006 to 2010 saw a further decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the sustained efforts of the health authorities.

The period from 2011 to 2015 saw a slight increase in the number of cases. This increase is attributed to the relaxation of control measures during this period.

The period from 2016 to 2020 saw a further decline in the number of cases. This decline is attributed to the effective control measures implemented during this period.