Transfer of Teachers

381—* 657 Q.—Sri P Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam-2)—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 130 teachers have been transferred in Pendurti Panchayat Samithi, just before the elections, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such transfers have not affected the studies of the children and caused financial inconvenience to the teachers; and

(c) the reasons for posting husbands and wives at far off places against the GO, at the time of these transfers?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy):—(a) 103 teachers were transferred. These teachers were transferred so as to accommodate the District Selection Committee candidates allotted by the Zilla Parishad, to arrange deputation of teachers for training in teaching of English, to provide promotions of teachers from Higher Grad e to Secondary Grade etc.

(b) No such complaints have been received.

(c) Husbands and wives were posted in the same or in the near by schools, as far as possible.

\[21-10-1966\]
Mr Speaker—Please put a separate question.

Sr A Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi) —Is there any proposal with the Government to constitute an Ad Hoc Committee with the R D O as Chairman and the local M L A and the Deputy Inspector of Schools as members to transfer these teachers?

Sr T Ramaswamy —There is no such proposal, Sir.

[End of page]
Oral Answers to Questions. 14th July, 1967. 351

AUDIT IN KRISHNA ZILLA PARISHAD

382—
* 58 (B) Q.—Sri K. Ramanatham (Mudinepalli) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government have any special connection with the allotment of funds, to the Krishna Zilla Parishad without audit for the last three years, and
(b) whether the Government are prepared to conduct audit at present, in case audit has not been done previously?

Sri T Ramaswamy — (a) No, Sir.
(b) The audit of the Accounts of the Zilla Parishad, Krishna for all the years upto and including 1964-65 was conducted and audit reports have also been issued. The audit for 1965-66 will be taken up by the District Inspector of Local Fund Accounts shortly.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN KAKINADA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

383—
* 1086 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether the funds of Kaknada Engineering College Hostel, were being misappropriated, if so, the total amount and the persons involved in this, and

(b) whether the Government has taken any action in the matter, if so, the stage at which the matter lies?

The Minister for Education (Sri T V Raghavulu) —(a) Yes Sir An amount of Rs 2,59,650-83 P is reported to have been defalcated during the period 1961 to 1964 and the persons involved are the Manager of the Hostel and certain other persons who worked as Clerks in the Kaknada Government Engineering College Hostel during the above period.

(b) The investigation by Crime Branch, C I. D has since been completed and further action is being taken in the matter.

Mr Speaker — Were the misappropriated amounts repaid?

Sri M. V. Raghavulu: — No Sir.

Mr Speaker — The misappropriated amounts were repaid?
Oral Answers to Questions. 14th July, 1967

The case has been clearly proved. Why have you not taken action to-day? Why are you delaying the action?

Sri G. Sivayya—I am extremely sorry to hear these words from the Minister. I only stressed the point ‘You’ means not a single individual. I mean the Ministry. In a case like this I want to help the Government to put down corruption. If I do not have a chance in this way how can I help the Government? Excuse me Sir. I only spoke in the interests of the State. ‘You’ means not personally Sir. I mean the Government, the Police Department, or whichever Department it is. In a case like this I want the Government to move quickly.

Mr. Speaker—I do not know.
Mr Speaker — Is he raising any discussion or point of order. Please put a supplementary question. The Minister has got to answer the question. I do not like Members going on in their own way. Unless I call the name of an hon Member I do not know why the Minister is getting up and answering questions. I have been telling that unless I call the name of a Member no Minister should get up and answer. The Minister is not expected to answer any question put in the House unless I call the name of that Member. It is only that way we can observe discipline in the House. Otherwise it would be impossible. It is not as though Sri Raghavulu is himself responsible for misappropriation of funds, Sri Sivayya. There is no reason for him to get unnecessarily excited. That is why I say he could have put the question calmly and got the answer. There is no need to get excited. After all he is interested in the matter. I too feel there was delay for nearly five years in the matter of investigation. It is true that the law gives or provides certain safeguards for the accused. That is only when we launch prosecution in the court. But before that for the police or anybody to take five years time for investigation of the case there is something wrong. I do not deny that. Please put the question calmly and try to get the answer. Do not get excited and try to quarrel with the Minister. I have more experience with criminal work than any one in the House.
Oral Answers to Questions.  14th July, 1967.  355

Mr Speaker — It is a Government institution. Even though the amounts were misappropriated the deposits will certainly be refunded.

321.  Mr RC — Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

Mr Speaker — Even though the amounts were misappropriated the deposits will certainly be refunded.

323.  APPEARING FOR M A. & M. COM  PRIVATELY

384—

* 92 Q. — Sri Ch Rajeswara Rao (Sircilla) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the graduates of Osmania University have through a memorandum, requested the Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University to permit them to appear privately for M.A. and M.Com examinations,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Andhra University is allowing the Graduates to privately appear for M.A. and M.Com examinations, and

(c) if so, will the Andhra Pradesh Government use its good offices with the Osmania University and advise it to permit the private candidates to appear for M.A. and M.Com examinations?

Sri T V Raghavulu — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The matter is reported to be under examination by the Osmania University

ENQUIRY AGAINST B. RAJGOPAL RAO EX-M.P.

* 57 Q — Sri S Jagannadham (Narasannapeta) — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to Hon'ble the Chief Minister in June, 1966 or thereabouts by some Legislators and Samithi Presidents of Srikakulam district demanding judicial enquiry, against Sri B. Rajagopal Rao, Ex-M.P. of Srikakulam district for misuse of huge funds in the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Amadalavalasa, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy) —

(a) Yes Sir, during September, 1966.

(b) The matter is under consideration.
Oral Answers to Questions, 14th July, 1907.

357

1. The Hon'ble Member for Andhra has asked a question whether the proposal to constitute the High Court of the new Province of Andhra under section 51 of the Act of 1907 is under consideration?

2. While the proposal is under consideration, the amount of money exceeding a certain amount shall be transferred under section 51 of the Act of 1907.

3. A huge amount of money is involved. What is the amount?

4. The proposal to constitute the High Court of the new Province of Andhra is under consideration. The amount involved is a huge amount. The Hon'ble Member has asked whether the transfer of money is taking place under section 51 of the Act of 1907.

5. The Hon'ble Member has also asked whether the amount of money is being transferred under section 51 of the Act of 1907.

6. The proposal to constitute the High Court of the new Province of Andhra is under consideration. The amount involved is a huge amount. The Hon'ble Member has asked whether the transfer of money is taking place under section 51 of the Act of 1907.
NOMINATION OF DEFAULTING CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY PRESIDENT

"1364 Q — Dr T S Murthy (Warangal) — Will the hon
Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have nominated the President of
defaulting Co-operative Society of Thatikudu village whose Society
was superseded as vice-President in his individual capacity to the
Warangal District Marketing Co-operative Society,

(b) whether it is a fact that this same individual continues to
be President of the Taluk Marketing Co-operative Society of Waran-
gal on a stay granted by the Department in spite of his Society
being superseded, and

(c) if so, will Government explain the reasons for this extra-
ordinary step which brings the Co-operative movement itself into
contempt?

Sri K Vijayabhaskara Reddy — (a) While nominating the first
set of Board of Directors of the Warangal District Co-operative Mar-
teting Societies, Sri V Raghava Reddy was nominated as Vice-Pre-
sident of the said Society by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

(b) Yes Sir, but the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society,
Tatikonda II which Sri V Raghava Reddy represents in the Warangal
Co-operative Marketing Society has not been superseded

(c) The question whether the individual concerned incurred a
disqualification to be the President of the Warangal Co-operative
Marketing Society, whether any one of the other directors on the
Board of Directors of the Warangal Co-operative Marketing Society
can take charge from him, and such other questions are being exa-
mined by the Regional Joint Registrar, Secunderabad. Pending that
examination, this individual is allowed to continue as President of the Co-operative Marketing Society.

Disqualification

1. Effect of a default: In the event of a default of any of the conditions of the agreement, the President may disqualify an individual as Vice President or Charge Vice President.

12 and 14 disqualify an individual as Vice President or Charge Vice President.

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Oral Answers to Questions

360  14th July, 1967.

(a) whether the transport facilities for passengers going from down hill to up hill at Tirupathi are quite inadequate, and
(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the transport facilities?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri R. Ramalinga Raju) —(a) Transport facilities are not quite adequate

(b) The number of buses to be run on the Tirupati-Tirumala Ghat Road is being increased. More taxis and a few vans are also proposed to be pressed into service for the convenience of pilgrims and the whole system of transport is being re-organised with a view to improve the transport facilities for the pilgrims.
Sri Y. Channaiah:—Will the hon Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water in "Pushkarni" at Tirupathi where lakhs of pilgrims take their bath, is so spoiled that it is not fit for bathing, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the same?

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam to keep the water in the Pushkarni clean.

1. Pilgrims are requested not to wash their clothes or use soap in the Pushkarni. This condition is enforced as far as practicable.

2. Floating matter, such as flowers, leaves, paper etc. is removed daily;

3. The surface water is depleted and refilled with fresh water periodically?

4. Bleaching powder and copper sulphate is added periodically to disinfect the water.

As the above measures are found to be inadequate to keep the quality of the water at the desired standard, action is also being taken by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam to install a refiltration plant to draw the water from the Pushkarni, filter it and pump it back into the Pushkarni after due filtration.
Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state (a) whether the Librarians in Government colleges were sanctioned University Grants Commission scales of pay as per G.O. Ms No. 2031, Education, dated 22-7-1965, and (b) if so, will it be extended to the Government Engineering Colleges also, if not, the reasons therefor and if so, when?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu — (a) No, sir.

(b) The staff borne on Andhra Pradesh Educational Services and Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Services and working in Engineering colleges are eligible for the University Grants Commission scales of pay and the other staff for the All India Council for Technical Education scales of pay. Since the Librarians in the Engineering colleges are not borne on Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Services, they are not eligible for the University Grants Commission scales of pay automatically.
Oral Answers to Questions. 14th July, 1967. 363

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to merge the Directorates of Higher Education and Public Instruction, and
(b) if so, when is the merger to take place?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to merge the Directorates of Higher Education and Public Instruction, and
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(b) Does not arise

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to merge the Directorates of Higher Education and Public Instruction, and
(b) if so, when is the merger to take place?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise
14th July, 1967. Oral Answers to Questions

Q1. What is the present status of college education in the state?

Q2. What are the implications of the inspection of educational institutions?

Q3. What is the role of the Higher Education Directorate?

Q4. What is the coordination role within the state's educational system?

Q5. What is the conflict between education and social welfare?

Q6. What are the integrated whole education initiatives in the state?

Q7. What are the differences between state and institute education?

Q8. What are the implications of secondary education in the state?

1. Intermediates II.
   System of education will be implemented from 10th standard onwards. What about the system of Intermediate Education? Is Higher Education amenable to D.P.I. policy?

2. Intermediate D.P.I.
   Will there be a system of Intermediate Education? Is it advisable to have separate Directorates for Secondary, Collegiate, and Intermediate Education?

3. Secondary, Collegiate and Intermediate Education.
   What is the plan for the distribution of work among the Directorates of Secondary, Collegiate, and Intermediate Education?

4. Administrative reforms.
   Women Welfare Directorate, Social Welfare Directorate, Higher Education Directorate, Administrative Reforms Committee report. What are the steps taken for the integration of these Directorates?

5. Review of the Directorates.
   Are there any plans to review the work distribution among the Directorates?

6. Intermediates.
   What is the status of the Board of Intermediate Education?

7. Pre-primary.
   Are there any plans to implement pre-primary education in the Board of Intermediate Education?
366

14th July, 1967.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri V Raghavulu — I have nothing to add.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

391—

1101 Q.— Sarvasri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, G Sivaiah.— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deliberations of the recent Education Ministers' Conference at New Delhi in April, 1967, and

(b) what was the decision about the mother language and three languages formula and implementation of U.G.C Scales?

Sri V Raghavulu.— (a) The recent Education Ministers' Conference at New Delhi was an all India conference and does not pertain to this State only. Moreover, the deliberations were exploratory in character and final decisions can only be taken after several formalities are over.

(b) So far, as the mother language and the three language formula are concerned the matter has been referred to a committee and the Committee is still to meet and deliberate over the matters.

So far as U.G.C Scales are concerned, these were not discussed in the meeting but the U.G.C. scales have been implemented in Government and aided colleges in this State.

Education Ministers spoke 2 languages and the State 3 languages. 3rd language?

Sri T Nagi Reddy—Agenda was sought.

Mr Speaker—Education demand will be taken up immediately after this demand is over. He may raise any points and I will see that the minister gives complete information. If he does not give complete information then I will consider what I should do next.

Sri T Nagi Reddy—You might order him to give complete information, but I am questioning the method of his answering. The point is, we wanted to find what were the specific agenda items that were discussed in the report. There must be some specific agenda for that conference or meeting. What was the specific agenda for which the meeting was called for? If it is secret, let him say "It is secret; I am not going to divulge it." Otherwise, let him put it on the Table of the House.

Mr Speaker—Was any agenda communicated previously before the meeting took place?
Mr Speaker — So no agenda was communicated previously General र ले है में है दर्शन दर्शन दर्शन के साथ-साथ Explanatory Notice आ जी है नहीं जी है नहीं

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Very good, Sir I never knew that Conference is called without an agenda

SECONDARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

392—

* 1442 Q.—Sri G Sivashah — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a Commission on the model of University Grants Commission to study the problems of Primary and Secondary education and its working in the State, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T V Raghavulu.— (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not considered necessary to appoint a Commission.

SCHEMES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

393—

* 1248 Q.—Sri P Gunnayya (Pathapatnam) :— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of Higher Education in the State have been prepared during the years 1965–66 and 1966–67;

(b) if so, the number of night colleges established under the management of Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities for the study of higher education,

(c) the number of colleges under the management of Universities, Government and private bodies respectively, and the number of colleges established for women out of them; and

(d) the number of Physical Education Colleges for both women and men respectively?

Sri T V. Raghavulu.— (a) Developmental schemes to the tune of Rs. 64.11 lakhs have been prepared and implemented for Higher Education during 1965–66. During 1966–67 developmental schemes to the tune of Rs. 70.70 lakhs have been formulated and implemented.

(b) Sri Venkateswara University.

Evening Colleges. Nil
Oral Answers to Questions* 14th July,页3 369

(c) The number of colleges for General Education as on 1–8–66 management wise (both day and Night) is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Andhra University</th>
<th>Sri Venkateswara University</th>
<th>Osmania University</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aided</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>120</td>
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</table>

(ii) The number of colleges established for Women out of the above colleges is as follows:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Andhra University</th>
<th>Sri Venkateswara University</th>
<th>Osmania University</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aided</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
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(d) There is only one college of Physical Education (both for Men and Women) in the State established at Hyderabad under the Government.
370  14th July, 1967.  Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 1.  Whether any schemes for the development of higher education in the State had been prepared during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67?

A.  Yes.  Women's Colleges had been continuous in 1965-66 and 1966-67.  Women's Colleges classes have new chairs.

Q. 2.  Whether the Post-graduate Development Centre is operating in the State?

A.  Yes.  The Post-graduate Development Centre is operating in the State.

Q. 3.  Whether the Government have any plans to establish more Cottage Industrial Schools during 1967-68, and if so, the district-wise number of such schools?

A.  See 369 Q.—Sri P. Gunayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Cottage Industrial Schools in the State;

(b) the strength of the said schools;

(c) the amount of scholarships granted during 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively.

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to establish more Cottage Industrial Schools during 1967-68, and

(e) if so, the district-wise number of such schools.
Oral Answers to Questions

14th July, 1967. 371

(a) Name of the District
   - Srikakulam
   - Visakhapatnam
   - East Godavary
   - West Godavary
   - Krishna
   - Guntur
   - Nellore
   - Kurnool
   - Cuddapah
   - Anantapur
   - Chittoor
   - Hyderabad.

No. of schools reorganised:
- 3 Srikakulam
- 10 Visakhapatnam
- 24 East Godavary
- 22 West Godavary
- 9 Krishna
- 18 Guntur
- 4 Nellore
- 2 Kurnool
- 2 Cuddapah
- 1 Anantapur
- 1 Chittoor
- 10 Hyderabad.

(b) Name of the District
   - Srikakulam
   - Visakhapatnam
   - East Godavary
   - West Godavary
   - Krishna
   - Guntur
   - Nellore
   - Kurnool
   - Cuddapah
   - Anantapur
   - Chittoor
   - Hyderabad.

Total strength of the students:
- 117 Srikakulam
- 709 Visakhapatnam
- 1658 East Godavary
- 2105 West Godavary
- 560 Krishna
- 961 Guntur
- 206 Nellore
- 65 Kurnool
- 158 Cuddapah
- 12 Anantapur
- 1128 Hyderabad
- 62 Chittoor

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.
(d) No, Sir
(e) Does not arise

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide answer to L A Q No 394. (*396)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF SCHOLARSHIP SANCTIONED TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS DURING THE YEARS 1965-66 and 1966-67

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prabhat Ratna cottage Industrial Training Institute, Paya-karaopet</td>
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Visakhapatnam.
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<th>School Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Enrollments</th>
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<td>East Godavari</td>
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<td>7,392</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Konaseema Bosubabu Cottage Industrial School Amalapuram</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>22,360</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>East Godavari</td>
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Oral Answers to Questions.  
14th July, 1967.  

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<td>9. Ravindranath Tagore Cottage Industrial School, Veeravasaram</td>
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<td>11. Niranjan Cottage Industrial School, Samisrugudem.</td>
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<td>12. B R Ambedkar Memorial Cottage Industrial School, Ganapavaram</td>
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<td>13. Mahalaxmi Cottage Industrial School, Naidupudi</td>
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<td>14. Suryakantham Cottage Industrial Training School, Relangi</td>
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<td>15. Swamij Cottage Industrial School, Maruteru.</td>
<td>14,796</td>
<td>6,048</td>
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KRISHNA DISTRICT.

1. St. Mary’s Technical School, Machavaram 8,736 4,388

GUNTUR DISTRICT

1. Nehru Memorial Industrial School, Guntur. 27,510 1,568
2. Industrial Training School, Nagulapadu 1,134 —
3. Balramreddy Cottage Training School, Chebrole 26,878 4,700
4. A. E. L C. Industrial School, Guntur 5,670 4,894
5. Adarsha Technical Training School, Nidubrolu. 23,254 3,584
6. Nehru Sanketika Vidya Nilayam, Tenali. 7,664 2,912
7. Sarada Niketanam Industrial School, Guntur. 216 224
9. Yuvaithi Vruthi Vidya Layam, Repalli 1,414 224
10. Bajjya Sevasamithi Technical Training Industrial School, Modikur 714 —

Nellore DISTRICT.

1. Kasturidevi Industrial School, Nellore, 1,628 —
Mr Speaker — It is not the translation that he wanted.

PENSION TO TEACHERS

105Q — Dr T. S. Murthi — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is necessary for teachers retired before 1-4-1961 and who have been sanctioned financial assistance, to file in all the forms ordinarily filed by Government pensioners as this does not come under the definition of pension

(b) how many teachers granted financial assistance have been paid by the treasuries,

(c) if the answer to (b) is nil will Government direct the treasuries to pay the assistance amount expeditiously without insisting on filing all the forms necessary in the case of pensioners; and

(d) whether the Government will issue instructions that such assistance amounts can be drawn from the sub-treasuries chosen by the applicants residing at present in a particular place instead of insisting on their going to the District Treasury Offices of the district in which they served at the time of retirement, thus nullifying part of the benefit of assistance?
Sri T V Raghavulu.— (a) No, Sir.
(b) Information is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House
(c) Does not arise, Sir
(d) In several cases such claims in the treasuries chosen by the retired teachers are already being honoured

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

*Vide answer to part (b) of L A Q No 395 (* 105)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of teachers who were paid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDHRA AREA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Srikakulam</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 East Godavari (Kakinada)</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
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<td>4 West Godavari (Eluru)</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Krishna (Machilipatnam)</td>
<td>301</td>
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<td>6 Gunfur</td>
<td>320</td>
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<td>7 Nellore</td>
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<td>8 Kurnool</td>
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<td>11 Anantapur</td>
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<td><strong>TELANGANA AREA</strong></td>
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<td>12 Khammam</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Warangal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nalgonda</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Hyderabad City</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Karimnagar</td>
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<td>17 Nizamabad</td>
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<td>18 Adilabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 Mahboobnagar</td>
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<td>20 Medak</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Hyderabad District</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No cases of financial assistance in the District.

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396—

* 313 Q.—Sri T C Rajan.—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether grants are being given by Education Department to conduct Seminars in our State, and

(b) if so, the kind of Seminars for which the grant is given in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Seminars were conducted during the year 1965-66. During the year 1966-67 only one Seminar was conducted at Cuddapah, for which an amount of Rs 4,390 was sanctioned by the Government in Education Department for the conduct of the District Evaluation Seminar, cum-workshop for Secondary Schools, Under Elementary Education, a sum of Rs 1,89,275 was sanctioned for the conduct of a workshop for Elementary School Teachers for preparation of instructional material in different subjects through the State Institute of Education. Another sum of Rs 1,76,500 was sanctioned for orientation courses on Elementary Education for Headmasters and Elementary School Teachers at Samithi level.

JUTE GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

397—

* 930 Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham.—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Co-operative Society by name Jute Growers' Co-operative Society affiliated to the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam,

(b) if so, the name of the President and other office-bearers of the Society,

(c) where it is functioning, and

(d) the amount of loan advanced to the society by the Central Bank, Srikakulam?

A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The following are the names of the President and other Office bearers of the society

1. Sri B. Rajagopal Rao President
2. " K. Sitharama Swamy Vice-President.
5. " Ch. V. Kambadhani Director
7. " Chinna Satyanarayana Director.
8. " Sivala Papinadu Director.
9. " M. Bhyragi Naidu Director

(c) It is functioning at Amadalavalasa in Srikakulam District.

(d) A medium term loan of Rs. 48,000 was advanced on 31-1-1966 by the District Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam to this Society

MUNICIPAL WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

398—

* 932 Q.—Sri S. Jaganadham —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any society by name Municipal Workers Co-operative Society in Srikakulam town, affiliated to Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam;

(b) if so, the names of the President and its office bearers;

and

(c) what is the total amount of loan given so far to the Society by the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam?

A.—

(a) There is no society by name Municipal Workers Co-operative Society in Srikakulam town affiliated to Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam. But there is a Society by name Municipal Menial Employees Co-operative Society in Srikakulam Town affiliated to the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd Srikakulam.

(b) The Municipal Menial Employees Co-operative Society is under the management of a supervisor of the Srikakulam Co-operative Central Bank. The Manager's name is Sri V. Rama Murthy.

(c) Rs 12,300

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

399—

* 601 Q.—Sarvasri K. Rajamallu, T. C. Rajan —Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) District-wise No. of Co-operative Farming Societies organised and registered so far in Andhra Pradesh,
376 14th July, 1967.

Written Answers to Questions

(b) No of them working satisfactorily, and

(c) whether it is a fact that more Central Aid for Co-operative Farming Societies was given this year?

A.—

(a) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Out of 413 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State, 227 Societies are reported to be working satisfactorily

(c) No, Sir.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide- answer to clause (a) of L. A Question No 399 ( * 601)

Statement showing the district-wise number of Co-operative Farming Societies organised and registered so far in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Number of Farming Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Srikakulam</td>
<td>.. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>.. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 East Godavari</td>
<td>.. 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 West Godavari</td>
<td>.. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Krishna</td>
<td>.. 101</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Guntur</td>
<td>.. 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Nellore</td>
<td>.. 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Kumool</td>
<td>.. 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Cuddapah</td>
<td>.. 11</td>
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<td>10 Anantapur</td>
<td>.. 10</td>
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<td>11 Chittoor</td>
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<td>13 Warangal</td>
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<td>14 Khammam</td>
<td>.. 5</td>
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<td>15 Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>.. 12</td>
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<td>16 Nizamabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Karimnagar</td>
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<td>18 Adilabad</td>
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<td>19 Medak</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Nalgonda</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... 413

CREDIT FOR RYOTS COMMITTEE

* 633 Q.-Sarvasari Ch. Rajeswara Rao, B. Ratnasabhapathy:- Will the hon'ble Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state.
(a) whether it is a fact that State Government have appointed a Committee by name "Credits for Ryots Committee".

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the said Committee to simplify the system under which a ryot can draw agricultural credit from various agencies, and

(c) will the hon Minister be pleased to place a copy of the said recommendations on the Table of the House?

A —

(a) The State Government appointed a Committee to examine the question of issuing pass books to farmers with a view to establishing the credit worthiness of each farmer once for all to enable him to obtain credit within the ceiling as and when required from any credit agency.

(b) and (c) A copy of the summary of recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of the L A Question No 400 (* 633).

Summary of recommendations of the "Committee on Agricultural Credit Procedures"

1. In order to achieve increased agricultural production which is so vitally necessary in the context of the present Emergency our Country is passing through, it will be necessary to rationalise traditional agricultural processes by use of improved implements, fertilisers, pesticides etc and by bringing about an improvement in the skills and knowledge of the individual cultivator. In attaining these objectives, agricultural credit plays a major role. The improvement of the credit system can be secured by reducing the multiplicity of credit agencies now in existence.

2. The ultimate goal should be to have an integrated credit service for the farmer which will embrace short, medium and long term credit and will also replace the various credit agencies now operating in the Cooperative, Governmental and Panchayat sectors. Such an integrated credit services should also comprise of a rural banking system carefully designed and worked properly to yield the desired results. It should be able to dispense credit, attract deposits, collect cheques, pay bills and when asked for tender financial advice to the rural clientele.

3. At present, various credit agencies have evolved different procedures for estimating the value of the lands offered as security for the credit and for sanctioning loans to the farmers. The farmer has to undergo the process of valuation of land, etc. every time he asks for a loan and before each credit agency, separately. To avoid these repetitive processes, it is necessary to create and maintain an official document which contains a basic record of the land holdings and their value, and also a continuous record of the various credit limits to which he is entitled with the different credit agencies, the loans actually taken by him, the repayment made, and his present
(4) The farmer’s credit pass book will consist of four parts as follows:

Part (1) Details of land owned and farmed and its market value, details of land revenue payments

Part (2) Short time credit limits, withdrawals, repayment etc.

Part (3) Long and medium-term credit sanctions, details of purpose for which sanctions have been made, dates and conditions on which loans would be available, repayment etc.

Part (4) Miscellaneous entitlement and payments by the farmer

Thus, this pass book will carry 3 self-contained running account of transactions of the farmers entered into with the various agencies.

For determining the credit worthiness of the farmer, what lands he owns and occupies have to be considered irrespective of whether they are situated within the area of operations of any credit agency or not.

(5) Currently, the valuation of lands is being done by credit agencies themselves and the principles governing this vary, with the agency and also the region in which lands are situated. It is imperative that uniform criteria be determined and followed all over the State. The principles governing land acquisition may form the basis for this purpose.

(6) Besides having a uniform criteria for valuation of lands, there is need for a single agency at the taluk level to investigate the farmer’s title to such land and issue the pass book. This can be done by the Tahsildar of the taluk with such trained assistance as may be found necessary.

(7) The valuation of lands is a more complicated process and can be done by the Tahsildar of the area assisted by a committee consisting of President of Land Mortgage Bank, Block Development Officer and Suba Registrar of Primary Land Mortgage Bank. Since application of relevant principles of land valuation is a time consuming process, pending such detailed examination, the Government after consultation with the Board envisaged in para, 5.31, declare prices in each of the local areas for different types of land solely for purposes of advancing credit. As soon as the valuation is determined by a regular procedure, the ad-hoc value fixed as a result of Government directive can be revised.

(8) The legal position at present is that entries in revenue records are not conclusive proof of the ownership of land. The Tahsildar will then have to check up the entries in Return of Adangal of the village and record of rights registers. But this by itself may not be enough. He should be invested with powers under the Cooperative Societies Act in order that his findings regarding the title to land may have the necessary validity.
(9) (a) The owner occupant of any agricultural land should have a right to apply on a prescribed form to the Tahsildar of the area for the grant of a pass book. The said pass book is to contain details of the owned lands and their market value at that time.

(b) With such application the applicant shall make a deposits of Rs 10/-. This is to be adjusted against the fee for grant of pass book which shall be nil for valuation of lands upto Rs 300/- and 1% of the gross value above that value, subject to a minimum of Rs 10/- and not exceeding Rs 25/- in any case.

(c) It would be obligatory on the part of the issuing authority to come to a final decision in the matter and place the pass book in the hands of the applicant within a period of 90 days.

It should be obligatory on the part of the Sub-Registrar (Registration Depart) that he should furnish the information regarding the encumbrances on the land referred to him for the certification by the Tahsildar within the stipulated period and free of cost.

(d) The pass book should be renewable and while renewal should be free of charge, a fee of at least Rs 5/- should be levied where it is prima facie established that the loss is due to negligence.

(e) Consequent on changes brought about in the land, it should be possible for a land owner to ask for and obtain an upward revision of valuation. The procedure of making this revision would be the same as in the grant of it. The revisions may ordinarily be only at intervals of 3 to 5 years.

(10) (a) In every Tahsildar’s office, an accurate and up-to-date record must be maintained of all such pass books issued in the area.

(b) At the village level, the Karnam must also keep a record of pass books issued in the village. He must be made responsible for reporting any discrepancy therein and asking for corrections.

(c) The occupancy of lands is recorded each year in the pahan or Adangal of the village and it must be made obligatory on the village Officer not to make any changes in entries in these registers unless properly authorised and supported by entries in the respective pass books by the Tahsildar’s office.

(d) The Revenue Inspector during his normal visits to the village must ensure the proper maintenance of these registers and must check at random some pass books. This has to be an item of which he should make entries in his diaries.

(e) The holder of the pass book must accept the responsibility to keep it up-to-date and if at any time it comes to the notice of the Tahsildar that the holder has been a party to wrong entries it should be possible to enforce production of the credit pass book and after summary enquiry cancel the said pass book or levy an appropriate penalty.

(f) As and when the Tahsildar is apprised of sales or mortgages of land, he will arrange to call for the pass book and make entries therein before proceeding to effect mutations in the village records.
(11) The Tahsildar should have a specially trained Deputy to be called an Agricultural Credit Officer who shall handle all matters connected with credit affairs. There should be adequately trained staff to complete all the work within a reasonable period.

(12) Short term credit limits for any individual will depend upon land operated by him and the cropping pattern. The requirements of credit for adopting a cropping pattern on his land should be governed by technical advice available in this regard. The village co-operative will be the agency determining these credit limits having regard to overall credit policies laid down at different levels and actual resources available with it. The credit limits for each individual will have to be entered in the pass book before April 30th of each year and then the person must be enabled to operate his account as if it were an overdraft account with a commercial bank. This would require streamlining of procedural rules and leaving adequate resources at an appropriate place.

(13) Application of crop loan scheme is itself a difficult process but has many points in its favour. Pending the organisation of short term credit on that basis, the Government should after due consultation decide that credit for productive purposes may be advanced up to a proportion of the land value as determined for this purpose by Government.

(14) In regard to long term credit, the loan has to be sanctioned in conformity with the prevailing policies and once sanctioned the entries are to be made in the pass book giving details of the schemes of improvements, dates for withdrawal, etc.

(15) The long term pattern already prevailing is that credit to be made available is related to the cost of improvement that is sought to be made. A further improvement may be to declare that for each item of approved improvement or piece of equipment a definite amount of money would be available in any given region.

(16) In order that farmers may plan their operations with certain degree of certainty, we suggest that a review of resources and other factors may be undertaken early in the year and all relevant decisions as regards assumed land values, limits of short term credit and items for which Land Mortgage Bank loans would be available in each of the local areas be announced not later than 1st March for the ensuing crop year.

(17) Irrespective of the form of credit, it should be possible for the loanee to pay back at his convenience and re-borrow at his will while keeping all the time within the limits fixed and entered in the pass book.

(18) The proper utilisation of credit is all important. This would mean adequate streamlining of the advisory service on the one hand and supply of quality material on the other. This is no doubt beyond the scope of a credit agency and has to be taken care of as a part of the development programmes. However, credit institutions could arrange to have some supervisory staff of their own to assist in the proper utilisation of funds and also to impart some practical information.
(17) For the present the long term and short term agency are making independent collections but if the village societies begin to function well it would be possible for the land mortgage banks to open a current account with them into which amounts due to Land mortgage Banks could be deposited. Unification of collection agency however desirable would depend upon quality in and financial improvement of village societies or Rural Banks when they come to be established.

(20) The present position is that when a Central Bank's overall performance is unsatisfactory its borrowing capacity is curtailed and operational efficiency gets a set back. At this stage, even an ideal primary society is denied the service of credit. Similarly, a good borrower does not get his credit because the performance of the primary society falls below a certain level. Certain measures are necessary to correct this position, one of which is that another village society may be started in the village with the non-defaulting and loyal members and another suggestion would be that the Central Bank itself may arrange to lend the credit to the non-defaulting members directly. When the fault arises at the Central Bank level the primary society needs to be looked after by the apex bank. Both these suggestions are for the further consideration of Government.

(21) The credit societies today are functioning in effect as borrower's clubs. This is far from satisfactory. Reasonably high rates from borrowers are now permitted and this makes it possible for the village societies to pay interest on deposits up to 7½ percent. A concerted effort should, therefore, be made to bring in deposits at the village level. The campaign for National Savings may also encourage such deposits. The question of guaranteeing these deposits against mis-management etc. deserves further consideration.

(22) In the case of administering credit, several questions of policy and co-ordination between credit institutions and agencies providing technical services are likely to arise. An organisation for studying these and rendering authoritative and expert advice is needed. An Agricultural Credit Board with members drawn from credit institutions, Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation, etc., and a few competent farmers should be set up and must be given a consultative status. It should continuously keep track of the credit situation and institute measures for improvement of the service in all its aspect.

(23) The commercial banks are functioning mainly for the benefit of non-agricultural sector. It should be possible for them to set apart their resources for financing agriculture also. This could be done either by making investments in debentures floated by Land Mortgage Banks or making their deposits in Co-operative Banks or else by directly dealing with the Agricultural produce. In the present context of the need for increased Agricultural production and increased agricultural credit the commercial banks can play their part either individually or through a consortium which will be able to handle all these matters. These operations when undertaken could also be reflected in the credit pass book which we have already envisaged. However, this point will be the subject matter of a separate supplementary report to be made later on.
(24) If as a result of suggestions made by us any of the Acts have to be amended, Government may consider undertaking such changes.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE,

Mr. Speaker — He is making a complaint to me against the hon Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Speaker — I may tell him one thing. Whenever the Speaker or Deputy Speaker or any member who is on the Panel of Chairmen, occupies the Chair, it is he who adjusts the time with regard to time available and then calls the hon Members. His name was on the list and for want of time in some other thing like that, he may not have called his name.

Mr. Speaker — There is no question of my instructing the Deputy Speaker or any other Member who is on the Panel of Chairmen. It is entirely left to the discretion of the Member of the Panel of Chairmen, or the Deputy Speaker whosoever for the time being is presiding.

Mr. Speaker — We will certainly bear in mind and try to be fair to everybody. After all we have nothing against any body. Don’t attribute motives.

Mr. Speaker — We shall bear in mind and try to do justice to every body.
Mr. Speaker — It is not fair to cast aspersions against any body. It is not fair, Sir. It is not for the Member to dictate. As you have rightly observed it is for the presiding officer, whoever he may be, to give such time as is available.

Mr Speaker — At this rate, every Member can ask. If every Member asks 10 minutes and if we are going strictly, she won't even get one minute per day. She knows how much time I am giving to her, or the Deputy Speaker is giving to her.

Mr Speaker — Please let us stop.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — It is not fair, Sir. It is not for the Member to dictate. As you have rightly observed it is for the presiding officer, whoever he may be, to give such time as is available.

Mr Speaker — At this rate, every Member can ask. If every Member asks 10 minutes and if we are going strictly, she won't even get one minute per day. She knows how much time I am giving to her, or the Deputy Speaker is giving to her.

* * * * Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Mr Speaker:—Our objective is to give as far as possible an opportunity to every member and every member makes deep study of the problems. If he wants to give some constructive suggestions, should he not give some time to that member — let him belong to any party? That discretion you must leave to us.

Sri V. B. Raju — The hon. Member has made aspersions.

Mr Speaker:—I did not follow what he has said because he spoke in Urdu.

Sri V. B. Raju — He said.

Mr Speaker:—It will be more graceful if he withdraws those words.

Sri V. B. Raju — It is actually repeating the aspersion, Sir.

He says that you alone should allot time.

Mr Speaker:—I do not like any member expressing any opinion about the Speaker or Deputy Speaker. It is only when we quit the office that he is at liberty to express his opinion. I do not want any compliment from them nor any kind of aspersion. We are here to discharge our duties according to our conscience. If the Members have no confidence in the Deputy Speaker or in me, let them come forward with a motion of no-confidence. To say he has openly in the House is rather improper and unfair. I would only request him to withdraw that remark. If he does not withdraw it, I am going to expunge it. It would be more graceful if he withdraws.

(Pause)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — What is he doing, Sir?

Mr Speaker — That is what I am saying. It would be more graceful if he withdraws. Is he prepared to withdraw, Sir?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — He says that you alone should allot time.

Mr Speaker:—Very good, it is all right. I am going to get it expunged.

The Minister for Industries (Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji):—Some action should be taken, Sir. Only expunging it is not sufficient. It would be otherwise encouraging other members to pass remarks against several other members in an insulting manner.

Mr Speaker:—If the members feel that action should be taken under any other provision it is for the members to give notice and I shall see. I would only ask him to withdraw the remarks. When I myself commit a mistake, immediately I withdraw and

**** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
apologise, if necessary when I am convinced that I have committed a mistake. It is always probable that the members feel . . .

* * * * *

Mr Speaker. He feel that he is in the wrong. I feel that you are not justified......

Sri G. Latchanna —I also appeal to my friend to withdraw that remark, after the hon Speaker has given his considered opinion

Mr Speaker. —Very good. I am very glad. I call upon the hon. Chief Minister to offer his reply on the Demand.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1967-68.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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**EXPUNGED** as ordered by the Chair.
388 14th July, 1967. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

For 1966-67, the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68 was published in July 1967. The demand for grants was presented and considered by the legislative assembly. The financial statement included details of the revenue and expenditure for the year.

In the following year, the financial statement for 1967-68 was presented, outlining the budgetary allocations and the deficits if any. The assembly debates during the presentation of the financial statement emphasized the importance of efficient fiscal management and the need for transparency in the expenditure process.

The financial year 1967-68 was marked by several fiscal policies and economic reforms. The government aimed to balance the budget and ensure sustainable economic growth. The financial statement reflected these efforts, highlighting the allocation of funds to various social and infrastructural projects.

Overall, the financial year 1967-68 saw a steady financial performance, with the government working towards its economic goals. The presentation of the financial statement in the assembly provided a platform for public scrutiny and debate, ensuring accountability in the expenditure of public funds.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1987

Voting of Demands for Grants.

progressive increase is desired for all demands. Voting of Demands for Grants is desired for all demands.

Minor offences ceased to be an issue in 1966 (interruption)

including the Chief Minister. A lesson can be drawn from the 1966 (interruption)
390 14th July, 1967  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-68:  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. Qualifications?

2. (a) B. A.  
(b) B. L.  
(c) B. L. Law graduate.

3. Duties.

4. Law-graduate.

5. Attempt.

6. Law section.

7. Disparaging.

8. General economic condition.


10. Impartiality.

Local police morale.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants

1. Immediate produce instructions produce instructions.
2. Cut-motions in Police Department morale improve.

Police Department morale improve.

Monthly 31-5-67 to 30-6-67.

1. Immediate produce instructions.
2. Cut-motions in Police Department.
14th July, 1967.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. Proviso (Expenditure):—The following expenditure was
expected on account of various works:
- Rs. 2,00,000
- Rs. 3,00,000
- Rs. 4,00,000

2. Proviso (Revenue):—The following revenue was
expected on account of various works:
- Rs. 1,00,000
- Rs. 2,00,000
- Rs. 3,00,000

Note: The figures are approximate and subject to change.
Nobody is anxious to promote corrupt Officers. We are not anxious. On the other hand, we want to put such people down. There is no question about it. Nobody is anxious to promote corrupt Officers. We are not anxious. On the other hand, we want to put such people down. There is no question about it.

Mr Deputy Speaker — I will now put the cut motions to vote of the House.
The question is

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sr. K. Ramanadham —Sir, I demand a division.

The House divided thus:


The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker —The question is

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sr. T. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I demand a division.

The House then divided thus:

Ayes: 40, Noes: 105; Neutrals: Nil.

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To urge upon the Government to provide telephones to all the Police Stations in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To urge upon the Government to provide jeeps to all circles in Police Department.
The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not eradicating corruption in the Departments.
The cut motion was declared negatived.
Sri K Ramanandham pressed for the division and the House then divided.
Ayes—40; Noes—109; Neutral—Nil.
The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not starting outposts in the remote villages in Chittoor District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not supplying good guns to all Police Stations in the Department.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
To criticise the Government for not raising the pay scales of constables in the Department.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100
That arduous change in particular in the attitude of the higher bureaucracy of the Police force to suit the democratic times for service.
the people be brought about and for the purpose a committee with
the leaders of various parties be formed to make recommendations

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by
Rs. 100

for the failure of the Government in taking action against
the high handed SI at PS in Hasanabad, Karimnagar Taluk against
whom repeated representations were made before the IGP

The Cut motions were negatived

Mr. Deputy Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by
Rs. 100

for perpetrating atrocities on the peaceful strikers of the R T.C.
who fought for their legitimate demands

The cut motion was declared negatived

Sri K Ramanadham Pressed for the division and the House
then divided thus.

Ayes—40 Noes—105 Neutrals—Nil

The Cut motion was negatived

Mr Deputy Speaker —The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by
Rs. 100

The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by
Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,61,69,800 for Police by
Rs. 100

to entomose the Government for not putting an end to the Police
Ray.
The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government that the Police administration in
Hyderabad City is not properly conducted and administered as in
other parts of Andhra Area and the City Police looks to me most
inefficient in Law and Order.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government that the Police Officers are not
active to supervise the subordinate Officials regularly and not effective
in the prompt action.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government for not listing the grade of Inspectors of Police to Gazetted rank, in view of the Tahasildars and B.D Os
are up-graded as Gazetted Officers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government for not increasing the salaries of
Police constables and other such categories as Rs 100/- as basic salary
in view of the present economic conditions.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs. 100

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Government failed to provide Quarters to the Police People at Kunchedu in Nellore District

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,61,69,000 for Police by Rs 100

To criticise the Government in not rooting out corruption among Police Officials and in not having direct recruitment of Police Sub-Inspectors

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 9,61,69,000 under Demand No XIII - Police"

The motion was adopted

DEMAND NO XVII-EDUCATION Rs 34,06,26,000

Sri T V. Raghavulu — Sir, I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 34,06,26,000 under Demand No. XVII - Education"

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Motion moved.

Sri A Madhava Rao — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 116

As much as the Osmania University prescribed a rule that no person who has not passed the matric examination at the first chance, thereby depriving the bulk of the pupils from college education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—Cut motion moved

Sri K Ramanadham, — Sir, I beg to move .

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100

To criticise the Government for not raising the pay scales of the teachers

* A Note on Demand No XVII - Education is printed as appendix.
14th July, 1967. Annual financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.
Voting of Demand for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not establishing a polytechnic at Kalkalur, in Krishna District because of the area is very backward in all respects.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri S Jagannadham — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To urge upon the Government to change the present examination system in the Schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To urge upon the Government to issue certificates to all the VII form failed students to the effect that they have passed S S L C. examination so as to enable them to prosecute their studies in colleges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To urge upon the Government to abolish English teaching in Elementary schools, in view of the Cabinet decision to introduce Telugu as medium of instruction in Colleges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Failure of the Government to provide full equipment to High Schools in the State,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

to urge upon the Government to provide free education to all students upto S S L C or 7th Form in Schools.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.— Cut motions moved.

Sri Ch Rajeshwara Rao.— Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26 000 for Education by Rs. 100

For objecting the young boys to the rigours of experimentation in educational system causing heavy mental taxation to the young boys and girls.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For the failure of the State Government in opening a polytechnic in Karimnagar District despite repeated promises by the state Government since the last decade.
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in seeing to the fact that teachers for the respective subjects are allotted to each and every school with a view to give good education to the students.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For effecting the transfers of teachers out of consideration not related to the quality of education and the needs of the schools concerned.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For the failure of the education department in conducting the regular inspection of schools with a view to improve the academic and administrative positions of the schools.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. — Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju — M.L.A. Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri P. Seshavatharam — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Narsimha Reddy — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-48  
Voting of Demands for Grants  

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Cut motion moved  

Sri G. Sivaiah, — Sir, I beg to move —  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100  

to criticise the Government for not taking into consideration  
of the construction of High School building at Puttur, Chittoor  
District.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.  

to criticise the Government for not considering to sanction  
money for the High School Buildings at Vadamalpet, Sorakayapat,  
Kattakurda, Venkatapuram, Kuppambadur, Vedurkuppam, Sreerangarajapuram,  
Kattirapalli and Taduku in Puttur Taluq, Chittoor  
District.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.  

to criticise the Government for not opening a High School at Pachikapalle  
and Nallavengavappalli in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.  

to criticise the Government for not opening a Teachers’ Training  
College and a Law College at Tirupati.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.  

to criticise the Government for not properly supplying scientific  
materials for laboratories, furniture, and adequate staff to the High  
Schools in Puttur Taluk in Chittoor District.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.  

to criticise the Education department for not opening one elementary school  
for each village or hamlet when there are 25 school  
going aged children in general in the State, and Puttur Taluk in  
Chittoor District in particular.  

Mr. Deputy Speaker. — Cut motions moved  

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaya. — Sir, I beg to move  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by  
Rs. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1967. 403

Voting of Demands for Grants

to criticise the Government for not issuing certificates to the candidates of 'Cinema Operators' Examination'.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not implementing Telugu as medium of instruction.

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved

Sri K. Munuswamy —Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

to criticise the Government for not giving selection grade for teachers frequently

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

to criticise the Government for not implementing Kotari Commission's recommendations in the Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

to criticise the Government for not raising the scales of pay for teachers in the Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

to criticise the Government for not opening I T I at Gullumpet Nellore District

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not opening teachers' Training School at Sathysedu, Chittoor District

Mr. Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Mahananda —Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Government failed to provide adequate funds to Tarlapadu and Tallur Samithis in Nellore District to open Upper Primary Schools, even on contribution basis by the Villagers

Mr Deputy Speaker —Cut motions moved.

Sri C. Vengaiah —Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-1978

Voting of Demands for Grants

to criticise the Government in not keeping up to standard in education and in not furnishing institution for necessary Technical Education

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved

Sri Kotari Munuswamy, — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100

to criticise the Government for not providing residential quarters to teachers in the villages

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100

to criticise the Government for not giving promotions on merit basis in the Department

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri R Satyanarayana Raju — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motions moved:

Sri S Jagannadham — I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,06,26,000 for Education by Rs 100.

to urge upon the Government to abolish the slip test examination system in schools

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motion moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
14th July, 1967.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

That community will have the lowest stage when it neglects its education and thereby puts its future in peril. A community which values education in its infancy stage of 20 years and above will have a higher stage than one which neglects education up to 40 years. Of course, the community will have to participate intelligently in education, that is, participate in education at an early stage. Otherwise, it will be a fruitless exercise. The community will have to participate in education from the beginning, not only for the benefit of the community, but also for the benefit of the country. Therefore, 21 is the minimum age at which the community should participate in education. And it should only be 21.

47 from the beginning.

47.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77

Vo'ing of Demands for Grants

As of 15th July, 1967, the following demands for grants were presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand 1</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 2</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 3</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand 4</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total demands presented: $70,000
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  14th July, 1907  407
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. The following grants have been voted for:

   - £1,200 for the purchase of new educational materials.
   - £500 for the construction of a new library.
   - £1,000 for the development of a new sports facility.

2. The total amount voted for the above grants is £2,700.

3. The remaining budget for this fiscal year is £3,300, which will be used for unforeseen expenses.

4. The council has agreed to review the budget after six months to ensure that all expenses are within the allocated funds.

5. The next budget meeting is scheduled for 15th August, where we will discuss the progress of the ongoing projects and any adjustments that may be necessary.

6. The council appreciates the hard work of all members and looks forward to a successful fiscal year.

7. Any concerns or recommendations for changes to the budget can be discussed at the upcoming meeting.

8. The council thanks all stakeholders for their support and looks forward to a year of growth and development.
Voting of Demands for Grants

For 1967-8

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
Voicing of Demands for Grants

Sri K. V. Vema Reddy (Kadiri) —Sir, I rise to support the demand. In supporting the Demand I wish to make a few observations. I touch only the salient features of it. At the outset, it may be relevant to congratulate the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of Education for adequately allocating the finances for Education. Fortunately the axe of retrenchment has not fallen on...
Education. As you know, Sir, Education plays a vital role in the national development and sovereignty vested in the people. And it fosters the spirit of enquiry, conscience and sense of responsibility and the genius for a good Government. Under the three Plan periods, Education made a vital progress so far as Higher Elementary Education, Secondary Education and Elementary Education are concerned. A matter of fact, no doubt a spectacular progress was made during the three Plan periods in the expansion of Education. But it has only touched the fringes of the problem of illiteracy. The liquidation of illiteracy is a long process and it cannot be achieved overnight. In this attempt to liquidate illiteracy we have done our best and the Government has done its best. But still it has a black spot on the educational map of Andhra State. So far as one puts it, destiny is shaped in the schools which are the training grounds for a better citizenship today, not only our State but other countries as well present a spectacle of indiscipline in various spheres of activities, especially in educational institutions. The Students have taken up strikes even for trivial reasons. And who are behind these strikes? As a matter of fact, I may be excused if I say that the politicians are behind these strikes. The students are devoid of logic and reasoning. They are swayed by emotions and slogans and are swayed by the anti social elements who are bent upon destroying the fabric of democracy in this country.

It is for the Government and the people and the leaders to see and allow the students to pursue their studies and equip themselves for a successful career in life. As a matter of fact, the teacher plays a vital role in the implementation of discipline and enforcing discipline in schools and colleges. The teacher is the builder of the nation and he has to develop a big state of mind and he has to develop from time to time. As a matter of fact, he is today very frustrated and discontented. No doubt, the Government is trying to improve the emoluments by increasing their salaries. But it is not enough. The paucity of funds comes in the way. As a matter of fact, the Government is anxious to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission. But it involves heavy expenditure. Unless the Centre comes to the aid of the State Government, the position of the teachers cannot be improved. The teachers are cast with the duties to enforce discipline in the schools and colleges and to mould the image of the boys into the future good citizenship and develop the ideal and moral calibre.

So far as the educational system is concerned, to-day it is not realistic. It is more academic. It does not relate to the needs of the development of industries or agriculture. It deserves revolution. As a matter of fact, education must be more practical. As you know, Sir, recently about a few days back, Rural Agriculture University was started. Some progress has been made in the matter of research in the various aspects in the matter of Agricultural sector contributing to increase in production. Education must be more realistic and frequent change in the system of education in the curriculum really paralyses the whole educational structure. It is for the educators to be very cautious while introducing changes in the system of education.
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14th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants

Coming to Anantapur district, it has a congenial and cultural atmosphere for Women's education and also it has a college which was opened three decades ago associated with high traditions and better equipment. There was demand for several years for starting the post-graduate courses. I am sure, the Government will consider it favourably.

So far as the Library movement is concerned, as a Chairman of the Local District Library, it is my duty to say that the Library movement has made sufficient progress. There is need to develop the reading habit in the people. But, very few libraries are opened in the villages. The Government has to allocate more grants for opening more libraries though it is a non-Plan scheme, but still it has got greater effect and the reading public are very desirous to have more libraries.

So far as Elementary education is concerned, it is the most important. As a matter of fact, it is being managed and controlled by the Panchayat Samithis. At the Panchayat level, the working of the Elementary schools in these Samithis is far from satisfactory. I know of some cases where some of the teachers in some places absent themselves for a number of days and draw salaries. There is no proper supervision and control over them. Even in 1952, the Government wanted to take over Elementary education. I am sure that unless better supervision is made, the elementary schools will not be improved. As regards separate Directorates, a separate Directorate has been constituted for Secondary Education a few years ago. But, it is not so useful. The Director of Public Instruction can be in charge of the entire education, both Higher Education, Secondary and Elementary. There are Deputy Directors with Assistant Directors in charge of Elementary Education and Secondary Education.

Thank you, Sir.
"I am vacant from nearly one year as a Graduate passing the B.A. Examination in First Class. I take no chance as the State Government is unable to provide any post, on the other hand there is retrenchment. So please kindly see that any post irrespective my Degree in any Department be given to me" This is the position, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

Expenditure on education would rise on constant prices. It is very unlikely from Rs 12 per capita in 1965-66 to about Rs. 50 per capita in 1965-66. Even this is no comparison to other countries. As a result, the constant price rise, for example, in the US from $12 to $50 per capita in the same period, no comparison is made. The ratio of the increase in per capita expenditure from Rs 12 in 1963-66 to Rs 50 in 1985-86 is not comparable to other countries. The increase in per capita expenditure from Rs 12 in 1963-66 to Rs 50 in 1985-86 is not comparable to other countries. The increase in per capita expenditure from Rs 12 in 1963-66 to Rs 50 in 1985-86 is not comparable to other countries.
Voting of Demands for Grants:


10% cut in the work load in the universities.
Universities to co-ordinate research plans in Research and development. Post graduate courses in Nuclear energy, Nuclear physics, Oceanography and Developing Graduate Research programs, graduate courses in Nuclear energy, Nuclear Physics, Oceanography, etc., are to be developed. The Central Government Regional Laboratories are to be reorganised to coordinate research in Central and applied research.

Culture should be promoted to foster industrial growth and to promote political patronage. Education in Primary, Secondary Education is to be improved in schools management and Teachers transfers is to be reduced. Transfers are to be limited to 5% to 10% and 5% to 10% in Primary schools.

White market, Text books, etc., and serious cases of education are to be reviewed.
416  14th July, 1967.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants

What is this, why such a thing could happen Economic, social, cultural from all sides we are facing a crisis and crisis is an enemy casualty economic. Education funds have been transferred to adult education centre without any appreciable improvement in their accommodation, equipment and qualified teachers. Higher secondary education, A number of high schools have been upgraded to the higher secondary pattern without any appreciable improvement in their accommodation, equipment and qualified teachers. Economic, social, cultural from all sides we are facing a crisis and crisis is an enemy casualty economic. Education funds have been transferred to adult education centre without any appreciable improvement in their accommodation, equipment and qualified teachers. Higher secondary education, A number of high schools have been upgraded to the higher secondary pattern without any appreciable improvement in their accommodation, equipment and qualified teachers.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1966-67

14 July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants:

It has to be admitted that care has to be taken by the Government to spend a little more to attract talented men and women to the teaching profession by offering better scales of pay at the secondary and primary levels. 

There should be only one science group, Viz. Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Biology. No science should be taught at this level without mathematics. Likewise, on the humanities side, basic humanities like history, economics, commerce, politics, etc must be taught only along with geography and mathematics. Such combinations will ensure sound knowledge of basic subjects, keeping both the teachers and the taught studens. The manner in which our education is being conducted reveals to the public only one fact, Viz there seems to be more of administration than education, at present. The system of education must be strong and unimpeachable. The teachers must be intelligent and the administration smooth. Only then we will have good education.

The entire education is an integrated whole. Our education Minister is a learned person. I am very sorry it is only unfortunate that he could not comprehend the
exact purport It is a combination, but not bifurcation. As such, there should be no division of administrative responsibility. There should be unified administrative control. That is what I meant, if there is heavy work, a joint Director for Collegiate Education may be added and he should be under the D P I.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-8

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In 6 is the demand for the construction of a new school in the city. 7 is the demand for the construction of a new school in the rural area. 8 is the demand for the construction of a new school in the village. These demands are to be considered. The construction of a new school in the city is to be commenced immediately. The construction of a new school in the rural area is to be commenced in the next financial year. The construction of a new school in the village is to be commenced in the following financial year.

In 8 the demand for the upgrading of schools and upgrading the 6th class and the 7th class to full-fledged schools is to be considered. The upgrading of schools and the upgrading of the 6th class and the 7th class to full-fledged schools is to be considered.

In 9 the demand for the provision of papers to the schools is to be considered. The demand for the provision of papers to the schools is to be considered.

In 10 the demand for the provision of local language books is to be considered. The demand for the provision of local language books is to be considered.

In 11 the demand for the improvement of the degree of the foundation is to be considered. The demand for the improvement of the degree of the foundation is to be considered.

In 12 the demand for the improvement of the National language is to be considered. The demand for the improvement of the National language is to be considered.

In 13 the demand for the improvement of the Regional language is to be considered. The demand for the improvement of the Regional language is to be considered.

In 14 the demand for the improvement of the performance of the students is to be considered. The demand for the improvement of the performance of the students is to be considered.

In 15 the demand for the improvement of the degree of the foundation is to be considered. The demand for the improvement of the degree of the foundation is to be considered.
Sri M. A. Ramachandra Reddy (Medak)—Sir, I rise to support the demand presented by the Minister for Education with some humble suggestions and submissions. In Medak district, which is one of the most neglected districts as far as college education is concerned, there is only one college in Siddipet. Of course, with the kind help of our popular Chief Minister, now we are going to have another college at Jogipet. At the same time, I request the Government to allot a technical college to Medak.

My most important suggestion is with regard to sports in schools. Nowadays, sports are most neglected in the school education. In Vedic period, children were taught physical education side by side with general education. Even the modern and most developed countries are stressing more upon health like gymnastics and outdoor games. As the Telugu saying goes, we seem to be hanging in 'Trisankuswarga', we are neither following our old cultural heritage nor are we following the modern countries. Sports are utterly neglected. There is no provision for sports in this budget. That is the state of presentation of our budget. As the saying goes, health is wealth, and will an unhealthy person be able to serve the nation? Why not our Government think in that light and make provision for providing play-fields in high schools and colleges? It is very unfortunate that we find no mention of sports in this budget. In the same way as awards are being given to First-Class students in any subject, why not the Government give similar awards to sportsmen also. Sportsmen must be encouraged, and then only our national health will go up. For instance, the Mysore Government has formed a separate hospital for student health. Why? It is because their health day by day is deteriorating. Why not we catch them in time? Our Andhra Pradesh Government also should come forward with a more constructive and helpful attitude towards sportsmen and encourage sports in every school. As I have suggested above, they can give awards to the best sportsmen and the institutions which produce sportsmen must be given awards in the same way as institutions which produce the best scholar of the best student. That way, I think we will be doing more service to the students.

I have made certain remarks about the Sports Council and its composition. There is neither any mention of the Sports Council in the budget. On page 20 it is mentioned that there are a number of institutions to which donations are given, but there is no mention of the Sports Council at all. So utterly is the Sports in Andhra Pradesh neglected. I came to know privately that they have alloted about Rs. 3 lakhs—a very meagre sum—and that is not mentioned under any head. I request the Government to take it up under a separate branch which should be formed for maintaining the Sports Council. At the same time, Rules should be made so that each Association or each Institution should be given such and such amount. Now, what is happening, Sir, is that a few people who are interested in certain associations are only getting the priority, and are only getting all the
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1967.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

financial help but others are completely neglected. That should not be there. I request through you, that the Government should make certain rules and according to the rules they should go and they should give. The All-India Sports Council regularly is sending their directions, but these people do not care at all and say that they are an independent body. Their instruction is that there should not be any Minister as President or any Official and all non-officials and very popular sportsmen should be in charge of the Sports Council but they are having a deaf ear. The All-India Sports Council is following one policy and our State Sports Council is following another policy. May I ask through you, Sir, why the Government is behaving in such a way?

I just informed you, Sir, that they are providing Rs 3 lakhs. It is a very meagre sum. I think our hon Minister will know that they cannot satisfy anybody. If at all you give, give substantially, otherwise don’t give at all. What is the use of giving them half-heartedly the support? I request them, Sir, to enhance this amount and at the same time make rules. Then only it will serve our purpose.

There are a number of old retired sportsmen. Actually there are some people who are very poor without any body to support them. Government should provide as old age pensions what they are doing to others. They should give pension to the sportsmen in this field also.

As I have said, in the schools they should provide scholarships and awards. So also in private circles, there are sports councils. Persons who have talent are not able to go abroad because we do not have money. Government should come forward to help them giving substantial help to go abroad and show their talents.

Finally, I want to express my regrets to the Government. For your information, Sir, the composition of 1964-65 Sports Council is full of officers. Not a single non-official is there, except Mr K V Gopal Ratnam.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy, the then Minister-President
Sri Y Sivarama Prasad, the then Minister-Vice-President
Sri A K K Nambiar
Sri G V Chowdary
Sri Bhagwandas
Sri Ghulam Ahmed
Sri Ghouse Mohammed

Except Mr Ghulam Ahmed and Mr Ghouse Mohammed no body is a sportsman. If that is the fate of the Sports Council, how are we going to improve? I request the Government that it should consist of 25 per cent sportsmen and majority should be from the non-officials. A popular sportsman should be the President of this Association.

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One more important thing, Sir. This body’s duty is to take revenue upon others. I have mentioned some thing about the Swimming Association. They have spent Rs. 3,000 to vacate the Swimming Association from the Swimming Pool. They have spent the government money, i.e. the public money. With whose sanction, may I ask the Government? Openly, if any body could go and pay certain formalities, they could swim in the Pool. But, now it is handed over to the Fateh Maidan Club. Except members, no body can go there. That is the activity of the Sports Council. They want to spend money for nothing. It is really disgraceful as far as the activities of the Sports Council are concerned.

My final request is that the composition of this Sports Council should be of sportsmen. You can include officials, but majority should be non-officials. That is my humble submission and request.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this time.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1957.

Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1957-58

1951 Rs. 362, 10 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1952 Rs. 360. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1953 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1954 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1955 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1956 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1957 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1958 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1959 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1960 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1961 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1962 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1963 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1964 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1965 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1966 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1967 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1968 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1969 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1970 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1971 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1972 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1973 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1974 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1975 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1976 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1977 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1978 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1979 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1980 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1981 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1982 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1983 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1984 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1985 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1986 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1987 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1988 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1989 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1990 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1991 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1992 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1993 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1994 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1995 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1996 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1997 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1998 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 1999 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2000 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2001 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2002 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2003 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2004 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2005 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2006 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2007 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2008 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2009 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2010 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2011 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2012 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2013 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2014 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2015 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2016 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2017 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2018 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2019 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60. 2020 Rs. 360. 12 typewriters Rs. 1.10. 10 typewriters Rs. 60.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

For the 14th of July, 1967.

High Schools.

Intermediate college.

High Schools.

Intermediate college.

University.

Vocational training.

Free education.

Private fees.

Public colleges.

Colleges.

Education.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1917

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Sultan Salah ud-Din Awam (Jahangir): Most Exalted Sir,

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

We, the undersigned, submit this statement of our financial affairs for the year 1917-18.

1. **Budget**: We hereby present our budget for the year 1917-18.

2. **Voting of Demands for Grants**: We hereby vote the demands for grants as submitted by the various departments.

We request your approval of the above statements.

Sri Sultan Salah ud-Din Awam (Jahangir)

14th July, 1917

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14th July, 1967.

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Evaluating the financial statements as of 14th July, 1967, the budget for the year 1967-68, the following points are noted:

1. The budget for the year 1967-68 has been finalized with the aim of promoting economic growth and social welfare.

2. The allocations for education, health, and infrastructure have been significantly increased to support the development needs of the population.

3. The budgetary provisions for social security and welfare programs have been expanded to cater to the needs of the elderly and the poor.

4. The financial resources have been allocated to priority sectors such as agriculture, industry, and tourism to boost the economy.

5. The government is focusing on improving the infrastructure by allocating funds for roads, bridges, and utilities.

6. The budget also includes provisions for defense and security to maintain internal peace and stability.

7. The allocation for health and education has been increased to enhance the quality of life and education levels.

8. The budgetary framework is designed to balance spending with fiscal responsibility, ensuring sustainable economic growth.

9. The government is committed to reducing poverty and promoting inclusive growth through targeted financial interventions.

10. The budget includes provisions for social safety nets and job creation initiatives to support vulnerable sections of the society.

Overall, the budget for 1967-68 emphasizes balanced growth, social welfare, and investment in key sectors to drive economic development and improve the quality of life.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1967/68

Estimated Budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Differences between estimated and actual expenditure for the year 1966/67.
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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

[Text content not legible in the image provided.]

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14th July, 1967.

Annul Financial Statement (Budget) for 1'67-68.
Voting of Demands for Grants
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Engineering, type writing and clerical work should be integrated with Employment. The doors of engineering should be opened to all. Employment is the key to the future of the nation. The future of the nation lies in the hands of the younger generation. It is a matter of great concern to us that the doors of engineering are closed. The doors of employment are also closed. It is essential to ensure that the doors of engineering are opened to all. It is essential to ensure that the doors of employment are opened to all.

Polytechnic schools and engineering colleges should be established. These institutions should be used to promote policy in the area of technical education. The elections to the M.B.B.S. should be held in a fair and transparent manner. The results of the elections should be published in the media.

Private practice should be encouraged. Practice in a dual capacity should be allowed. It is essential to promote excellence in both practice and research. Scholarships should be provided for foreign studies. This will enhance the quality of technical education. It is essential to promote technical education in India. Industrialization should be promoted and foreign technical education should be provided. This will enhance the quality of technical education.
Voting of Demand for Grants

For 1967-68

Separately and in Collective Films

& Films

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So called fashions are.

So called fashions are.

Poor students to scholarships are.

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scholarships are.

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Intermediate are.

Intermediate are.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget), 14th July, 1967. 433
Voting of Demand, for Grants

Speaker, Sir, the State Budget on Education is Rs. 24.66 crores, i.e., about 1/3 of the expenditure of the State. The Expenditure on Primary Education is Rs. 13.26 crores and on Secondary Education, it is Rs. 11.86 crores. While it is Rs. 3.57 crores on Special Education, it is Rs. 2.02 crores on General Education. On Teaching Education it is Rs. 1.74 crores.

(Dr. T.S. Murthy in the Chair)

Now I will continue my speech in Telugu.

...
14th July, 1967

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

Voting of Demands for Grants

ధారాల పాటు పడవేయబడిన కాలంలో మండలానికి అందమైన దిశలు చెప్పబడింది. ధారారంగా కాలం, కాలం సదా ప్రతి రోజు ప్రతి కాలం లో పడవడం రూపాణు చేసే సంస్థలు వంతుండాలనే ప్రత్యేకితత్వాలను సంపాదించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని థింగు పడవడానికి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది. అందరి సంస్థలు కమండమన్నప్పటికీ, సంస్థల హద్దులను ప్రతి కాలం చెప్ప పడవడానికి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది. అందరి సంస్థలు ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది.

తెలుగులో పాటు చెప్పబడిన దిశలు అందం చెప్పబడింది. ధారారంగా కాలం, కాలం సదా ప్రతి రోజు ప్రతి కాలం లో పడవడం రూపాణు చేసే సంస్థలు వంతుండాలనే ప్రత్యేకితత్వాలను సంపాదించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని థింగు పడవడానికి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది. అందరి సంస్థలు కమండమన్నప్పటికీ, సంస్థల హద్దులను ప్రతి కాలం చెప్ప పడవడానికి నిర్ధారించాలని ప్రత్యేకితత్వం అని ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది. అందరి సంస్థలు ప్రతి కాలం చెప్పబడింది.
Voting of Demands for Grants

There is wasteful expenditure in having two separate Directorates. There is no co-ordination between them. Promotions in these Departments are being given to persons according to the whims and fancies of the concerned Directors without consideration of the seniority and service. Not only from the point of view of economy, but also from the point of view of sound educational system there should be only one Director of Education. It is unsound educational principle to put A.S. Officers as head of the Education Department, whose services are required elsewhere. It is high time that the Departments of Higher Education and Secondary Education are merged into one as early as possible.
Vo’mg of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

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Vo’mg of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1967-68:
Voting of Demands for Grants

For

Voting of Demands for Grants

School improvements programme and inspection side are

extension officer's inspection side.

Physical training and physical equipment are

Scientific equipment is

Physcal training is
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

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Annuai Financial Statement (budget)

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...
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68
Voting of Demands for Grants

(Translation)

(Translation of the content provided in the image in Telugu)

(Translation)

(Translation)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 19 441
Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Physical Training seats are to be provided in technical schools in

14th July, 1967.

Annul Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68:

Voting of Demands for Grants

1,2 seats are allocated for introducing Spiritual education and introduce another subject in secondary stage for subject on art, painting, dance and singing. The proposal for black market and deterioration of rural market is not supported. It is decided to increase grants to 3,000 for spiritual education & introduce new subject in secondary stage.

Abolition of District Selection Committees: It is proposed to recognize Institute certificate instead of District Selection Committee as the certificate issued by the Institute. Training school will not be recognized as Selection Committee.

D P I, Director of Higher Education Director of Technical Education, Director of Libraries
Mrs M Godfrey (Nominated Anglo-Indian):— Mr Speaker, Sir, before I begin, I would like to answer Mr Owasi's statement. Mr. Owasi said that the English medium schools are taking donations from the parents for admission of their children. I would like to mention here that most of the English medium schools are not getting any grants from anywhere and even forced to take the children. I have begged the sisters and brothers to take some children and they said that their classes are over-crowded. When these people come with higher recommendations and beg of them, I do not think, how the Principals of Schools are going to extend their accommodation or manage with their schools, if they do not take donations from the parents. Besides that, I can tell you very plainly that the Principals of these Schools do not go begging for donations. It is the parents who come and beg them to take their children in. I have been receiving so many people who come to me begging 'I will give Rs 100, please get my child admitted in so and so school and I am prepared to give Rs 200 or 500, please get my child admitted in so and so School etc.' It is not that the Principals of the Schools begging for donations, it is the parents who beg for admission and prepared to give the donations. Because they know that their children get good education. They know that if they give Rs 200 or so their children are cared for 12 years. They know that their children will get good education in these English medium schools. I have told so many parents who come to me for admission to their children that there are so many Government Schools and other Schools and why do they not admit in that Schools and yet the people are begging me to get their children admitted in the English medium Schools. I would like to say to Mr Owasi that it is not the fault of the Principals of the administration in taking the donations, it is the fault of the people who come and beg and give donations for admission of their children. It is in the interest of the children that they take donations and their children will be well-housed and cared. I am sure that the parents know that their children will be well-housed and cared without any inconvenience. It is only for the comfort of our children these donations are taken by the Principals. I can assure you that the education, the children are getting in these English medium Schools are much better than the education they get in any other School. It is for this reason, everybody admits in the English medium.
Schools and are over-crowded. I have visited several Schools and I have looked into their registers and the strength was from 60 to 70. The Brothers and Sisters were telling me "how do you expect a teacher to control so many pupils?" Every time children come with recommendations either from the Minister or from the Director of Public Instruction or from some higher officials and these Principals of Schools naturally cannot refuse them. So, I would like to say Mr Owasi to be present here and to take back his statement that the English Medium Schools are demanding for donations and taking from the parents. It is not the Schools demanding the donations it is the parents who are begging them to take the donations.

Smt J Eswari Bai —That is not begging. That is requesting. For their children, they are going out of way and requesting; they are not begging. She has to withdraw the word begging.

Mr Deputy Speaker—What she says is that the parents come and request and request may not be taken as begging.

Mrs M Godfrey.—Anyway requesting.

Mrs M Godfrey.—Every day they come to my door requesting me to get their children admitted and I know so many cases that brothers and sisters have refused admissions and they are still awaiting for the chance. Perhaps, they put a limit to the donations that they are taking. But as they are not getting any grant from anywhere, in the interests of our children, as the children have to be housed in a better condition, with good furniture and good teaching, I think they should allow these donations to be taken at least for the sake of our children.

While agreeing to the Demand moved by the hon. Minister for Education, I would like to give a b, c of my suggestions with regard to teaching and administration of the department in general. Let me begin with ‘a’

‘a’ First, the school should be attractive. Every child would like to have an attractive school. The school should be a place where the child would long to go every day. Most of our schools are in very dingy, dusty and dirty lanes. I suggest that the schools should be situated in good places where the child would long to go without being forced to go there.

‘b’ Books and black-boards. The teachers should make use of the books and black-boards. It is not only by telling and by teaching, it is also by seeing what is written on the black-board that a child can understand much better. I hope the teachers will make more and more use of black-boards. As regards the books of children it is the duty of the teacher to see that the books of children are kept very neat, clean and tidy so that whoever looks at them gets very...
good impression of the work done by the child. I have noticed
books of some children which are torn out. The teachers should
look to these details so that the children may also try to become
very good citizens.

'c' stands for correction. The teachers must correct every
article of work or every item of work that is done by the child. This
is very essential in the interest of the child. The child should not
know that the teacher is not correcting his work. The teachers should
correct the work and punish the child for the mistakes. Besides,
the character of the teacher should be such that the child must think
that the teacher standing before him is less than a being sent down
from the Heaven above. The teachers should have that kind of
character and it is this, I think, which would enable our children
to come to our expectations. The teacher's character will reflect upon
the child and his character which is in a formative stage.

'd' stands for discipline. It is because of lack of discipline, I
think, that our schools and colleges are turning out children so irresponsi-
ble and boisterous. We should not hear of strikes in colleges and
schools if discipline is enforced and observed well. The child
should be allowed to express himself freely. The teacher should try
to clear the doubts of the child. Discipline can be enforced not by
using sticks or making the child stand in one corner of the class or
sending him out of the classroom; there are other ways of enforcing
discipline.

'e' stands for expression. The child should be allowed to
express himself freely and then only he will feel at home in the class-
room. The child should feel that the classroom is exactly his home.

'f' stands for freedom of expression. The child should express
himself freely

'g' stands for good name of the school. This is very impor-
tant. Our children should be taught that a good name of the school
is everything to them. They should be able to love their school,
they should not love anything else more than their school, in which
they are studying. They should not run down the school where they
are studying.

'h' stands for honesty. Every child must be taught from the
ey early ages that he should be honest in his dealings with others.
This will have a very good effect on him later.

'i' stands for intelligence. The teacher must be capable
of judging the intelligence of the child and improving any deficiency
in the child. There is no use saying that the child is a dunce, or
this child or that child has some sort of intelligence. The teacher
should pay special attention to this so that the child will bring out his
best qualities.

'j' stands for justice. The teacher should be careful in the
classroom. Every child should be treated impartially and as every
other child. This spirit of justice should be shown by the teacher so
that the children will feel that the teacher is impartial and there are
no bickerings or feelings of injustice.
'k' stands for kindness A child must be taught that kindness begins at home, class-room or his home, the child should be taught to be kind and generous towards the teacher and their fellow-pupils. This will greatly help them when they come out of the school. They must be kind to one another.

'I' for lessons The teacher should be careful in allotting lessons to the children. I have noticed in some schools where teachers do not give lessons to be studied at home. They think that what is said in the class is sufficient. It is necessary for the child to apply his mind to what he has learnt in the class-room.

'm' stands for marks The teacher must give marks to the child. This is the method by which the teacher comes to know the quality of work done by the child. This is also necessary for the child to improve his standard.

'n' stands for notes The teachers must give notes to the child. If the child does not take attention to what is written in the book, it may be difficult for him to understand. And these notes should very carefully be corrected by the teacher so that the child may in turn correct himself.

'p' for order and discipline A child should be taught that he should be orderly and disciplined. It is not difficult to be clean. A child may not have so many pairs of uniform. Yet the teacher should see that the child comes tidy. It is the duty of the child to come to school in an orderly manner.

'p' Punishment is absolutely necessary in the class-room.

'q' stands for quality. The child should be made to observe quality in every item of work done by him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Sri K Buchirayudu
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 14th July, 1967

Voting of Demands for Giants.

As per the agenda, the demand for cultural activities was discussed.

Morning session, Evening session.

The vote for cultural activities was passed.
Morning session, Evening session  44% 14th  July 1967.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The House then adjourned till Half-past-Eight of the clock on Saturday, the 15th July, 1967.
Appendix.

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పండ్యన్ విత్తనం

(ఆంశికంగా కొనసాగించబడిన విత్తనం

పండ్య విత్తన పద్ధతి, నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి

మార్గంలో ఉండి, మాన్యత గమనించాలి.

పండ్య విత్తన పద్ధతి, నిర్మాణ పದ్ధతి

మార్గంలో ఉండి, మాన్యత గమనించాలి.

1966-67 అట్టిడి విత్తనం

1967-68 అట్టిడి విత్తనం

1966-68 అట్టిడి విత్తనం

1967-68 అట్టిడి విత్తనం

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

మరాండ శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం (సో. XVII). 1967-68

1. 1966-67 అట్టిడి విత్తనం

2. 1967-68 అట్టిడి విత్తనం
Appendix.  

14th July, 1967.  

In the year 1966-67, the following were the amounts of expenditures incurred by the government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Rs. 95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local tax revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from licences</td>
<td>Rs. 7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from fees</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the year 1964-65, the following were the amounts of expenditures incurred by the government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Rs. 85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local tax revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from licences</td>
<td>Rs. 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from fees</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies</td>
<td>Rs. 9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Appendix.

452 14th July, 1967.


ఎంపిక సంఖ్య 305, ఎక్కువ కలసమైన వాటాలకు ప్రతిశీలిక రచన పెట్టాలను. ఎక్కువ ప్రతిస్థానాలు ఆసియా 50,000 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ఆసియా 40,000 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు. ఎక్కువ ప్రతిస్థానాలు ఆసియా 100 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు.

1965-66 ఏ కాలానికి ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు 1966-67 ఏ కాలానికి ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు 12 71 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు.

విషయం వివరణ

1965-66 ఏ కాలానికి ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు 1966-68 ఏ కాలానికి ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు 13 80 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు.

యోసంచం విభాగాలు ప్రతి సంప్రదాయాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు 15 01 మంది ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు.

ప్రతిస్థానాల పరిమాణం: ఎక్కువ ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు ప్రతిస్థానాలు.

Appendix


కేంద్ర గోప్పలు, తండ్రిపులు

Appendix.  11th July, 1967  455

1966-67 రాష్ట్రాంతి యొక్క కాలంలో ఎంటుల సంఖ్య కోసం రాష్ట్రం నిర్ధారించారు. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణకు ప్రథమ ప్రాంతాలు, వేసవి అశ్రుతుల సంధికి సమాధానం ఉంది. అంటే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం సేకరించడం జరుగు ఉంది.

1. ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

2. ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

3. సాధారణంగా ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

5. ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

6. ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం చేసే ప్రత్యేకత ఉంది. ఈ ప్రత్యేకత ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలు చేసే ఎంటుల సంఖ్య నియంత్రణ సమాధానం ఉంది.
456  14th July, 1967.  

Appendix.

4§6 14th  July, 1967.

Appendix.

SoR ^aa  graroaoRigo  ^d&^oaa

1966-67  Rogers'  yoo^  aa^o^yoTT*  ^-aoa

21 ycrg^dir^  a^R  ^a^og^^  ^o^e^^o  tsaaR

393*3 3 <3s&*a*%o eCo^oa

atones'.

a^g:

Ra^o^o^  aa^cro^,  aa^ooaa

oDo^^oab  KSo^gyrpJ*  ^(foPo^R

eras sreg  ^^g  s^ca^a^a

^o^aag^s  aa^r^o  as  4  25  s^^gooa  1966-67^a  

71  echo  iiaeco^aod  8011  cecho  jpir^u 0  cecho  paco

1966-67  ^  Lr^  ^a^d^  a%<xaosa

). c^  ^  a-

ydg^Xbo^  ^07?

^a  (^*s*?Sgo  o^^aaoa.  ^

s**a ya^  e^go  D^d&o^  1966-67  a*g[y^g^abo  ty^y

^33&go3<3&aapR.  1966-67  ^)5oa  ^

1967-68  ,^1967-68  gog^^  ga

^  5&.25  ??  a^o^aAoa  1967-6B  ^ra^ 


1967-68  gog^^  ga

120  5lu

220  5lu

360  5lu

1967-68  gog^^  ga

1967-68  gog^^  ga

1.  (m^cSo^o^o  os^cS^c  ^c^c^c  c^c^c  c^c^c

2.  (m^cSo^o^o  os^cS^c  ^c^c^c  c^c^c

3.  (m^cSo^o^o  os^cS^c  ^c^c^c  c^c^c
Appendix

14th July, 1967

1. The leaves of the mango tree are harvested in the month of June.
2. The mango trees are pruned in the month of July.
3. The mango trees are sprayed with insecticides in the month of August.
4. The mango trees are irrigated in the month of September.
5. The mango trees are fertilized in the month of October.

1. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of November.
2. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of December.
3. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of January.
4. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of February.

1. The mango trees are harvested in the month of March.
2. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of April.
3. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of May.
4. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of June.
5. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of July.

1. The mango trees are pruned in the month of August.
2. The mango trees are sprayed with insecticides in the month of September.
3. The mango trees are irrigated in the month of October.
4. The mango trees are fertilized in the month of November.
5. The mango trees are harvested in the month of December.

1. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of January.
2. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of February.
3. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of March.
4. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of April.

1. The mango trees are pruned in the month of July.
2. The mango trees are sprayed with insecticides in the month of August.
3. The mango trees are irrigated in the month of September.
4. The mango trees are fertilized in the month of October.
5. The mango trees are harvested in the month of November.

1. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of December.
2. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of January.
3. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of February.
4. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of March.

1. The mango trees are pruned in the month of June.
2. The mango trees are sprayed with insecticides in the month of July.
3. The mango trees are irrigated in the month of August.
4. The mango trees are fertilized in the month of September.
5. The mango trees are harvested in the month of October.

1. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of November.
2. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of December.
3. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of January.
4. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of February.

1. The mango trees are pruned in the month of April.
2. The mango trees are sprayed with insecticides in the month of May.
3. The mango trees are irrigated in the month of June.
4. The mango trees are fertilized in the month of July.
5. The mango trees are harvested in the month of August.

1. The harvested mangoes are dried in the month of September.
2. The dried mangoes are packed in the month of October.
3. The packed mangoes are shipped in the month of November.
4. The shipped mangoes are sold in the month of December.
14th July, 1967.

Appendix

మాముల విషయంపై పిందివేసిన సూమాత్ర అధికారులలో జరిగిన విన్యాసం
చేసేది ప్రస్తుతం ఎందరో ఉంది? 20 తేనవల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది? ఎందరో ఉంది? 210 తేనవల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది? 1 తేనవల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

మాముల (ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది) 1967-68 మార్చి వరకు ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

మాముల (ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది) 1960, 1961, 1962 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

మాముల (ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది) 1964-65 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

1966-67 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

1966-67 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

1966-67 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?

1966-67 మాముల ప్రధానాల ఉండాలే ఎందరో ఉంది?
14th July, 1987

1966-67 సంవత్సరాలలో విడితం వచ్చింది తరాతి ప్రకారం ప్రతి పాండు ప్రారంభ వాడుక కారణం కావచ్చు.

ప్రతి పాండు రాజమేడం ద్వారా విడితం చేసే వాడుక కారణం కావచ్చు. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది కాబట్టి వాడుక కారణం కావచ్చు. అనేక పాండులు రూ. 20,000 రూపాణి పెట్టారు. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు విడితం వచ్చింది. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది కాబట్టి వాడుక కారణం కావచ్చు. ప్రతి 40 పాండులు ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది. శాస్త్రీయంగా నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రతి 40 పాండులు సాధారణంగా తరాతి ప్రారంభ వాడుక. తరాతి ప్రారంభ వాడుక కారణం కావచ్చు. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది. 1966-67 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రతి పాండు దిశనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించింది.
460  14th July, 1967.

Appendix:

3. (iii) The following table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the State Bank of India for the year 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Deposits (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Average Balance (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. (iv) The following table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the State Bank of India for the year 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Advances (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Average Balance (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. (v) The following table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the State Bank of India for the year 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Investments (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Average Balance (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. (vi) The following table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the State Bank of India for the year 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Liabilities (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Average Balance (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల;
4. వచ్చిన వెలసు;
5. అత్యంత ఉపయోగిస్తుంది అందువల్ల;
6. ఎందుకంటే అంటుండనేది;
7. రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల ఆధారాన్ని లోపే రాము రామాయణం;
8. రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల;
9. రాము రామాయణం;
10. రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల.
11. రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల ప్రతిపత్తిపై నడిపల్లే రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల. ఒక సంఘటన ప్రతిపత్తి పై నడిపల్లే రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల. ఒక సంఘటన ప్రతిపత్తి పై నడిపల్లే రాము రామాయణం గాలి మామండుతుంది అందువల్ల.
1966-67 నాటికి పొందిన సమాచారాలను చూడండి:

1. కంసనీరీ ప్రదేశంలో అనుసములు
   ..... ఈ. 1.50 రూపాణి

2. రేమిత్రింగ్ ప్రదేశంలో అనుసములు
   ..... ఈ. 1.50 రూపాణి

3. అనియాయ విస్తృతి అనుసములు
   ..... ఈ. 95,000
   (ఈ 1966-67 నాటికి ఈ. 50,000 రూపాణి
   అంచనాలు ప్రయోగిస్తున్నారు)

4. అనియాయ విస్తృతి అనుసములు
   ..... ఈ. 95,000

5. రేమిత్రింగ్ నిత్యానుసములు
   ..... ఈ. 90,000

పశ్చిమం సరాసరి 50 రూపాణి కంటే కుదరగుతుంది. దీనిని పాటు పాటు 50 నుండి 100 రూపాణి మధ్య సరాసరి అంచనాలను ప్రయోగించడానికి. 1967-68 నాటికి విస్తృతి అనుసములు ఈ. 1.09 రూపాణి లేదా వచ్చిన విస్తృతి నుండి అంచనాలు ప్రయోగించడానికి తప్పింది.
Mr Speaker Sir,

I Rise to present the Budget Demand under Education for the year 1967-68

The total demand for Education is Rs 34,06,26,000 which includes a sum of Rs 2,83,20,500 for the Fourth Plan schemes. This amount covers the requirement of the Departments of Higher Education, General Education, Public Libraries, N C. C and Technical Education.

**Higher Education**

*Non-Plan Budget* — The maintenance of the four State institutes viz., State Institute of Education, State Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance, Evaluation Unit, Science Education Unit has been taken over by the State Government in the Non-Plan Budget with effect from 1966-67. Till the end of the Third Plan period, the entire cost was met by the Central Government.

In view of the difficult financial position of the State Government, a 10 percent cut has been imposed on all items of expenditure (it is 20 percent in the case of T As) The Department is rationalising the expenditure on all items in such a manner as to ensure 10 percent saving.

*Department of Public Libraries* — With effect from 30-1-1967 the Department of Public Libraries has been kept under a separate Director of its own. Till that date the Director of Higher Education was also the Director of Public Libraries.

*U. G. C. Scales of Pay* — The Government have sanctioned the implementation of the U G C. scales of pay in all affiliated colleges for General Education (including Oriental Colleges) and Teachers' Training with effect from 1-4-1966.

*Developments in the Plan* — Provision has been made in the plan for 1967-68 for the continuance of all departmental schemes taken up for implementation during 1966-67 i.e., 1st year of the Fourth Plan. Provision has been made for the following new schemes during 1967-68

1. Opening of next higher classes i.e., the 1st year Degree Class in all the new colleges started during the year 1966-1967 (Rs. 10 lakhs)

2. Provision has been made for the opening of the 2nd year Degree Class or the final year Degree Class as the case may be in the colleges started during the last two years of the Third Plan. Provision has also been made for increasing the intake in the existing
colleges in respect of both Sciences and Humanities and also for additional equipment and staff where there is shortage at present (10 lakhs)

A token provision of Rs 1 00 lakh is made towards establishment of New University Centres at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal.

In 8 of the 10 existing teacher training colleges in the State the increase in the intake for the B. Ed. has already been increased up to 200 in each college. During 1967-68 it is proposed to increase the intake in the other two colleges (both for women—one at Guntur and the other at Secunderabad) up to 200 in each college.

In connection with the increase in the enrolment in the colleges for General Education a provision of Rs 2 00 lakhs has been made towards the N C C Programmes (Senior Division).

In view of the restricted outlay for 1967-68 no provision is made for the establishment of new colleges. Permission has, however, been granted for the starting of private affiliated colleges without commitment of grant-in-aid at the following centres:

1. Markapur (Men's College)
2. Jogipet
3. Rajahmundry (Women's College)
4. Narsapur
5. Evening Courses in A. C College, Guntur
6. Evening Courses in Arts and Science College, Mahbubnagar
7. Evening College for Women, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad

School Education

The plan outlay for General Education schemes in respect of schools for the year 1967-68 is Rs. 170 41 Idkhs and the Revised Estimate for the year 1966-67 is Rs. 155.05 lakhs.

Progress in 1966-67:—The salient features of the schemes implemented during the year 1966-67 are as follows—

Keeping in view the resources of the State Government, only 590 additional teachers were appointed in Primary Schools during the year 1966-67 wherever the average attendance justified the appointment of additional teachers. Wherever Class VII was opened in Upper Primary Schools, Graduate Trained Headmasters were being provided in a phased programme. During the year 1966-67, 600 graduate teachers were appointed besides the appointment of 1510 Secondary Grade Teachers including Language Pandits. The targets of additional enrolment of 30,000 children in Primary Schools and 40,000 additional children in Class VI and VII are also estimated to have been achieved.

Stress is being laid on the qualitative improvement rather than quantitative expansion. However, the inevitable and just demands for expansion are being met keeping in view the plan outlay. A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the District Educational Officers for releasing grants to the local body and private n.a. agents for supplying science equipment in Primary and Upper Primary Schools (at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 to each of the...
Primary and Upper Primary Schools respectively) in a phased pro-
gramme

In order to improve the quality of teaching of English in Elementary Schools, 5 additional English Language Teaching Campaign Centres were opened at Vizag, Nellore, Anantapur, Warangal and Mahboobnagar. In service training courses for elementary school teachers were also being organised by the State Institute of Education for improving the quality of teaching in Elementary Schools. A sum of Rs 4 lakhs has also been placed at the disposal of the heads of institutions for purchasing equipment to a few of the training schools.

In regard to Secondary Education, 26 new independent full blown High Schools were permitted to be opened. Besides, these 92 Upper Primary Schools and 211 Middle Schools were permitted to be upgraded into High Schools by the opening of classes VIII (New) class IX (Old) Classes X and XI were also permitted to be opened where necessary. Additional staff as per the Andhra Pradesh Educational Rules in Secondary Schools in Telangana area was also provided during 1966-67 in a phased programme. For this purpose, an amount of Rs 10 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the District Educational Officers for releasing grants to the Zilla Parishads in Telangana area.

A sum of Rs 17.25 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for the supply of laboratory equipment in Secondary Schools and also for appointment of 25 librarians in the libraries of the Higher Secondary Schools opened during 1964-65 under State sector. Government of India sanctioned an expenditure of Rs 14.63 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% central assistance for the supply of laboratory equipment to Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs 3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for expansion of Adult Education during 1966-67 in 14 blocks by opening 100 centres in each block.

Programme for 1967-68 —The Plan outlay for the year 1967-68 is Rs 170.41 lakhs including Rs 2.75 lakhs for the expansion of Junior Division NCC, Rs 2.75 lakhs for schemes relating to Director, State Archives and Rs. 19.36 lakhs for building schemes. No new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1967-68 due to economy measures except the following three schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 29.06 lakhs:

(i) Opening of next higher classes in incomplete High Schools,
(ii) Admitting Middle Schools upgraded into High Schools in 1965-66 to aid during 1967-68.
(iii) Conduct of XIII National Championship Sports Meet.

The following are the salient features of the annual plan programme for the year 1967-68 relating to school education:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(i) Compulsory Primary Education —It is proposed to achieve the target of additional enrolment of 50,000 children of the age group 6-11 years in schools, during 1967-68 under the scheme of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education with the existing teaching staff only by raising teacher-pupil ratio.
School Improvement Programme — With the rapid expansion of Elementary Education in the State and consequent increase in the number of institutions, the implementation of the school improvement programme has become imperative and the same has duly been launched in the State in August, 1963 by the Chief Minister, with a view to securing the hearty co-operation of the philanthropic public in the matter of improvement of the physical facilities in schools to the optimum extent possible. Accordingly school improvement programme is being implemented. The achievements of some Samithis in this respect are quite satisfactory but work has yet to improve in others. The good results achieved in the forward Samithis will be utilised for enthusing the others in the activation of the programme during 1967-68.

It is proposed to enrol 50,000 additional children in Primary Schools and 40,000 additional children in classes VI and VII without appointing additional teachers in view of the austerity drive. Provision for the supply of Science equipment to Upper Primary Schools has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and a token provision of Rs. 100 only is made in the budget as the concurrence of Government of India for the implementation of the scheme is still awaited.

Training — As a measure of economy, 5 training sections have been closed. Provision of Rs. 12.71 lakhs is made for the maintenance of various training Schemes sanctioned during 1966-67.

Secondary Education — It is proposed to admit to aid in 1967-68 certain Middle Schools which were opened in 1965-66 without aid and thus is estimated to cost an amount of Rs. 13.80 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 15.01 lakhs has been made for the opening of next Higher Classes in incomplete High Schools and also to appoint 750 additional teachers.

Provision is made in the plan for 1967-68 for the construction of the buildings to Government Secondary, Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools which are under progress. As a matter of policy, Government have decided to complete these schemes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan and then take up the new schemes. No new schemes are likely to be taken up till their completion.

Provision of Rs. 14.63 lakhs has been made for the strengthening of Science Laboratories by purchasing Science equipment for Secondary Schools as a Crash Programme under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Academic Improvement Programme — The minimum programme of academic improvement, the adoption of schools and publication of the purely academic bulletin 'Instruction' from the office of the Director of Public Instruction merit commendation in any objective review of the years work. All these ideas emerged from the collective deliberations of the Senior Officers, Inspectors, Headmasters and Teachers. These schemes constitute the first step in the desirable direction of the fullest involvement of the teachers in the educational problems and processes. The basic ideas behind the programme of academic improvement have been fully endorsed by the Education Commission whose report appeared subsequently. It also attracted
the appreciative attention of the department of Field Services of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, who have sponsored in January, 1967 a workshop to assess and evaluate the results of the scheme with a view to disseminating tested practices among schools in the country.

Adult Literacy Programme — The successful conduct and conclusion of three Pilot Projects in Adult Literacy in three selected blocks of the State namely, Achampet in Telangana, Poddalakur in Andhra and Kodigenhalli in Rayalaseema put our State on the National Map along with Maharashtra which was until 1965 mentioned in National Conferences as the only State which had successfully implemented such a project on a voluntary basis. These projects resulted in six thousand persons, both men and women being made literate not according to the traditional concept of literacy confined to the acquisition of elementary skills in the three R’s but according to the concept of functional and job-oriented literacy as explained and recommended by the UNESCO. This again was the collective achievement of hundreds of non-officials and teachers. The literacy project has been extended to 14 additional selected blocks in 1966-67 and it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1967-68 also.

Propagand Development of Hindi — Three Hindi medium Schools are proposed to be opened under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1967-68 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A scheme for the setting up of Hindi Inspectorate at the Director’s Office has also been proposed. In addition to these two, another scheme for the assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi during 1967-68 has also been proposed. Token provision of Rs. 100 only is made in the budget as the concurrence of Government of India for the implementation of these schemes is still awaited.

Committee of experts for standardising scientific and technical terms in Telugu medium in Mathematics and Science is continued for a period of two years from 28-10-1965.

Physical Education — Provision is made for the promotion of National Fitness Corps activities under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and a token provision of Rs. 100 is made in the budget as the concurrence of Government of India is awaited for the implementation of a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been made for the National Championship Sports Meet to be held at Hyderabad.

Education Commission — The publication of the report of the Kothari Commission some time during the middle of 1966-67 provided the Education Department with the rare opportunity of discussing and evaluating some of the most stimulating ideas thrown out by the Commission. The discussions proved to be an exciting crescendo culminating in the State Level Seminar in which a cross section of the community both academic and lay participated. It is our earnest desire to spend the current year in translating into action some of the conclusions which have emerged from those deliberations.

Second Educational Survey — At the instance of the Government of India, Ministry of Education, the Second Educational Survey was launched in the State in the month of August, 1965.
Under Phase I of the survey the following data have been collected, tabulated and analysed at the Block, District and State levels:

(i) Habitations—their number and population, and in case of villages with more than one habitation, the distances of the smaller habitations from the main habitation;

(ii) Habitations with schools of different stages,

(iii) In case of habitations without educational facilities at Primary/Middle/Secondary stages the distances at which the schooling facilities (Primary, Middle and Secondary) are available in neighbouring villages

(iv) Distances which children in school-less habitations walk to attend a school

(v) Schools, their classes, management, teachers enrolment, school buildings and play grounds

Keeping in view the data collected and the educational needs of various regions in the State, criteria for location of schools have been evolved. At present the State Survey Report is being prepared and it is expected to be completed shortly.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the State Survey Unit will be continued as a Centrally Aided Scheme with 40% central assistance.

The State Survey Unit is expected to plan the location of new schools as a result of Phase I of the Second Educational Survey, preparation of District Development Plans, and also work under Phase II of the Second All India Educational Survey.

Administration — The administrative gains during the year 1966-67 have been considerable. The systematic inspection of all but one of the 21 offices of the District Educational Officers of the State by the Director of Public Instruction has yielded some valuable information for compiling into a manual for the future use of the administration both at head-quarters and in the districts.

Technical Education:— Accent was laid during the Fourth Plan more on and move consolidation of the institutions started in the earlier years by providing the required deficit equipment, accommodation and staff.

Of the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 4.25 crores for technical including art education an allotment of Rs 71 lakhs has been made for the year 1966-67. This, however, actually came down to Rs 63.48 lakhs due to measures of economy by dropping some of the schemes originally included in the Fourth Plan. About 5% of this is spent on providing the deficit equipment required by the institutions at all levels and the balance is accounted for by construction programme and committed expenditure on continuing schemes and the few new schemes taken up during the year 1966-67.

As part of the consolidation programme, quality improvement schemes have been given top priority in the Fourth Plan. For this reason the capitalisation programme for 1966-67 was very much

Appendix
restricted in terms of physical targets and only the following additional seats were created during 1966–67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree level</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma level</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate level</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the field of Fine Arts a certificate course in Hindustan Music was started at the Government College of Music and Dance, Vijayawada. The Government School of Music and Dance at Secunderabad has been upgraded to complete its development.

Programme for the year 1967–68 — The outlay for the year 1967–68 has been fixed at Rs 53.25 lakhs. The main features of the annual plan for 1967–68 are

1. Provision of deficit equipment and accommodation for the existing institutions;
2. Quality improvement schemes, and

About 70% of the total outlay is expected to be utilised for the purchase of equipment and construction of buildings for the existing institutions. The balance is towards the recurring expenditure on continuing schemes, quality improvement schemes and new polytechnic proposed to be started at Guntur.

As per the decision of Government of India that no expansion should take place at degree or diploma level until the Expert Committee appointed by them makes its recommendations on the need for increasing the admission capacity and turnover of degree and diploma holders in Engineering, the Polytechnic proposed originally to be started at Medak could not be started. Steps will have to be taken to revive these schemes after receipt of the Expert Committee's recommendations from Government of India.

Some of the important quality development schemes taken up for the year 1967–68 are

1. An intensified practical training of staff of technical institutions in selected industries
2. Facilities for project training of senior diploma students during summer vacation
3. Consultancy work by the staff of the engineering educational institutions
4. Common utilisation of literature and other library facilities available in institutions by the institutions themselves and also the industries in the locality.

Provision has also been made in the annual plan for:

(i) Grant-in-aid to Universities, Regional Engineering College and Private Polytechnics.
(ii) Starting of one Girls Polytechnic at Guntur from July, 1967

The recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Education which met in New Delhi on 7th and 8th November, 1966 have been largely followed in formulating the Plan programme for 1967-68.

Fine Arts Education — The Government School of Music and Dance, Secunderabad is proposed to be further strengthened to complete its full development. The Art Gallery attached to the Damerla Rama Rao Art Gallery and School at Rajahmundry is proposed to be taken up by Government. A course in Bharatanatyam has been sanctioned at the Government School of Music and Dance at Secunderabad in response to the popular demand for such a course. A sum of Rs 2.10 lakhs has been provided specifically for schemes relating to Fine Arts Education to be taken up at Government level by Cultural Relations Officer. The Diploma Course in Photography at the Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad would be provided with some more equipment needed for its full development.

Public Libraries — A provision of Rs 7,32,500 has been made in the normal budget for 1967-68 for State Central Libraries, and Rs 13 lakhs towards the charges on Account of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1963. In most of the libraries qualified professionals have been appointed as librarians who have contributed to the effective library service. The number of libraries has increased to 2,750 at the end of 1965-66, as against the figure of 2,115 at the end of 1964-65. Besides, there are 3,000 aided libraries in the State. The libraries are being brought under the purview of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, in a phased programme. During 1966-67 about 250 unaided libraries have been declared eligible for aid under 10(i) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules 1961. A sum of Rs 8,00,000 has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the expansion of library facilities. The books stock in these libraries in the State has gone up to 21,96,000 during 1965-66, as against 19,29,000 at the end of the previous year. The average number of readers per day is above 1,10,000, the average number of books consulted in the previous year per day was 1,27,000 and that of books brought to home was 1,15,000.

During 1966-67 establishment of one more Regional Library at Nizamabad under Government auspices has been sanctioned. Thus there are five Government Regional Libraries in the State.

Under the Pilot Project launched during 1965-66 for the expansion of library facilities in rural areas, 20 Branch Libraries and 25 Book Deposit Centres were opened in the districts of Hyderabad, Cuddapah etc. during 1966-67 for which the Government sanctioned a special grant amounting to Rs 1.25 lakhs. Besides, a special grant of Rs 1.9 lakhs was sanctioned to the Local Library Authorities in Telangana area for the purchase of books, equipment etc. and for the maintenance of existing Branch Libraries. The Andhra Pradesh Library Association which is publishing a journal "Grandhalaya Sarvasvam" was sanctioned a grant of Rs 2,000 during 1966-67.
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The Osmania University which was hitherto conducting the diploma course of training in Library Science, has replaced it with the degree course of training (B. L. Sc.) since last year and the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose. Seven graduate librarians were deputed by the Department to undergo this training during the year 1966-67. Besides, 40 undergraduate untrained librarians were deputed to undergo the certificate course of training in Library Science conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Library Association at Vijayawada. Apart from these courses of professional training, two librarians were also deputed by the department to undergo training in Braille to enable them to run the Braille section in the State Central Library, Hyderabad for the benefit of the blind.

National Cadet Corps.—Under normal budget, the total provision made for N. C. C. is Rs. 51,81,800 whereas the total plan provision is Rs. 4,75,000. The target strength at the end of the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan as against the target figures for N. C. C. strength to be achieved are as given below:

(a) Senior Division (including girls) 72,000
(b) Junior Division (including girls) 45,050

Total 117,050

The actual achievements were as follows:

(a) Senior Division (including girls) 67,703
(b) Junior Division (including girls) 43,764

Total 111,467

2 Camps:—During the year 1966-67 as many as 28,121 cadets and 416 officers attended the various Annual Training Camps held in the State. Out of the 51 Senior Division Camps and 29 Junior Division Camps planned for 1966-67, a total of 35 camps of the Senior Division and 29 camps of the Junior Division were held. In addition, camp for the preparation for the Republic Day contingent was also held and our contingent had won the All India Banner for this year. 377 cadets and 6 officers of the Senior Division were attached with Regular Army Units to give them the real army life.

3. Pre-Commission Training.—35 Senior Division and 108 Junior Division (including ladies) officers were sent for Pre-Commission Training and a total of 217 officers (Senior Division and Junior Division) were sent for refresher course.

4. Compulsory Training.—Unfortunately this was not very successful. The main difficulties are encountered in implementation of the ordinances for non-compliance for the parade attendance with the result that the attendance is fallen. Appropriate steps have been taken to persuade the university authorities to take such steps to improve the attendance in parades.

General Training.—Training has been given according to the plan fairly smoothly. Inspite of the above mentioned difficulties and inspite of the agitations and strikes by students during the year the training has been a success.
Bal Bhavan —Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad is essentially a recreational educational centre for children. It is an institution planned and organised

(i) to provide Hyderabad children with experience and activities not otherwise available to them,

(ii) to offer certain educational services to the schools in order to enrich their curricular and extracurricular activities,

(iii) to provide leadership and guidance to teachers towards fostering a creative approach in teaching of Art and Science.

It has been decided to meet the initial expenditure from the State collection of Jawahar Memorial Funds and the recurring expenditure from the State Budget. An amount of Rs. 1,24,500 is provided in the State Budget during 1967-68.

The Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad was lodged in the erstwhile Health Museum and the same was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on June 23rd, 1966.

The following activities are planned:

1. A good children's library with a reading room,
2. An audio-visual club to project recreational and educational films to the children,
3. A museum with objects suitable to the standard of the children,
4. A science club,
5. An arts centre with an art gallery,
6. A good aquarium,
7. An open air theatre to give children opportunity to stage good plays,
8. A play field for the children to play outdoor games,
9. A children's canteen,
10. A good lake for the boating of the children,
11. A swimming pool and a paddling pool for the children to learn and practise swimming.

Under Arts a section for clay modelling and another for photography are developed. Under creative art a section for toy making and a craft section including carpentry are also shaped. A toy section consisting of educational and spring toys is also made available under museum section. Music sections to teach light music and tabla playing to children are also functioning. In science, special effort are made to build a good Science Library planetarium, a Meteorological Station and an Electronics Club for assembling transistors and radios. A Science Museum consisting of all the working models like water to light siphon, pumps, turbines, dynamos, motor, telephone and telegraph system etc. will be put up.
Out of 32 lakhs of Jawahar Memorial Funds 18 lakhs have been provided to the Andhra Pradesh so that such institution can be maintained in a befitting manner for organisation of Bal Bhavan with necessary equipment for children with adequate material required for demonstration purposes.

There is a suggestion that Bal Bhavans may be organised though not on such a large scale as in cities but on a smaller scale by providing the educational recreational equipments by the collectors of the respective districts.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Classical Languages 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 (i.e., Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian) in the State. The report of the Committee is expected to be finalised by the end of July, 1967.

Development of Modern Indian Languages:—Under the centrally sponsored scheme a provision of Rs 1.00 lakh has been made during 1966–67. In this connection, nine schemes were completed and five more projects were submitted for approval of the Government of India and their orders are still awaited. Further, nine more schemes have been submitted to Government of India for their approval and their orders are awaited. Under this scheme, the Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi is being assisted by the State and Central Governments to bring out cheaper editions of fifty Telugu classics. Fifteen books have already been released.

Indian Languages —Under this scheme, a special committee with Sri P V Narasimha Rao, Minister for Health as Chairman was constituted. The first and second prize competitions were over.

Higher Research and Cultural Affairs —An amount of Rs 1.80 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimates towards this. This is intended for the propagation of research and for cultural affairs, like printing of cultural pamphlets, annual seminars on research problems, grant-in-aid to individuals for publishing outstanding books, scholarship for higher training and research, financial assistance to men of letters etc., etc.

This department has undertaken a scheme of preparation and publication of short "History and Culture of Andhras" and an expenditure of Rs 3,600 has been sanctioned for the purpose. This will be published both in English and Telugu. A scheme to publish a four-volume history of Andhras’ is under consideration.

Akademies —The Akademies and the Ravindra Bharathi were sanctioned grants as detailed below to meet the expenditure connected with their usual activities:

1. Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademy——1.50 lakhs
2. Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Natak Akademi——1.50 "
3. Andhra Pradesh Lalit Kala Akademi——Rs 95,000

(but only a grant of Rs 50,000 was released during 1966–67)
4. Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Science
   Rs 95,000
5. Ravindra Bharathi
   Rs 90,000

Under the scheme of financial assistance to men of letters and arts who are in indigent circumstances grants ranging from Rs 50 to 100 are being given to deserving persons. An amount of Rs. 109 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68.

The Department has also got a provision under 71 Misc for grants-in-aid to charitable institutions, social organisations etc. etc.