## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Questions and Answers</td>
<td>1–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Adjournment motion Re: Harassment of Village Munsif of Allur, Nellore District.</td>
<td>31, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Presentation of the Budget for 1955-56</td>
<td>33–54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Starred Questions.
District Veterinary and Assistant Touring Veterinary Officers in the State.

29—*114Q—SRI S. VEMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the number of District Veterinary Officers and
(2) Assistant Touring Veterinary Officers in the State now; and
(b) the number of Harijans out of them in clauses (1) and (2) now?

THE HON. SM B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) (1) 12
(2) 26
(b) Nil.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—ఒప్పింది ఎందు మార్గ ఉంది, ఎందుకోండా మార్గ ఉంది చట్ట మార్గం ఎందు మార్గం ఉంది?

THE HON. SM B. GOPALA REDDI:—వచ్చిన కంటే
మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి మార్గం ఉండి.

Nandikonda Project.

30—*5Q—SRI S. VEMAYYA:— Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Nandikonda Project has been included in the First Five-Year Plan;
(b) if so, the height of the dam;
(c) the number of stages in which it would be carried on; and
(d) when the work will be commenced?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—(a) The approval of the Planning Commission to the inclusion of the Project in the First Five-Year Plan is awaited. (b) Full Plan plus 590. 1st Phase plus 525. (c) Two stages. (d) Work will be commenced soon after the approval of the Planning Commission is received and administrative sanction to the project is accorded.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—అందరికి సంపాదిక యుక్తి ఉండి మాత్రమే ఆమె మార్గం లేదు?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Administrative sanction ఒక సంపాదిక యుక్తి చేయాలి ఎందుకు పాపిటిదాడు. అయితే స్థానాన్ని పరిణామించింది అందుకు మనం ఎందుకు పాపిటిదాడు?

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—ఇది మాత్రం లేదు మినికి పరిణామించింది అందించే ఉండాలి 303 పత్రికలు కళదండి లక్షణంలో కలిగినంత పరిణామించింది. కానీ 303 పత్రికలు లేదా పరిణామించింది యుక్తి సత్తు ఎందుకు పాపిటిదాడు?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:— మాత్రం లేదు మినికి పరిణామించింది అందించింది యుక్తి సత్తు ఎందుకు పాపిటిదాడు. అందుకు మనం ఎందుకు commit ఎందుకు అందా మినికి commit ఎందుకు అందా?

Leasing out of Lanka Lands to Field Labour Co-operative Societies.

31—*50Q—SRI S. VEMAYYA:— Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are proposals with the Government to lease out lanka lands to Field Labour Co-operative Societies during the current year?
8th July 1955

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—The Government have recently issued general orders that where Co-operative Societies of eligible communities or of landless persons of other communities are forthcoming, the lanka lands may be leased without auction to such Societies and that where such Co-operative Societies are not forthcoming, the lankas may be sold in public auction. Lankas will, therefore, be leased out to the Field Labour Co-operative Societies also during the current year, in accordance with these orders.

Eligible communities are certain scheduled tribes or castes, and landless persons of other communities. The orders will apply to the current year.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—I have a question regarding the eligibility of communities. If a community is eligible, how will the lease be made? Will it be through the usual procedures?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—The eligibility of communities will be determined based on the general orders issued. The lease will be made in accordance with the usual procedures.

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO:—I have a question regarding the land allocation. If a community is eligible, how will the land be distributed? Will it be done on a rotational basis?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—The land distribution will be based on the general orders issued. The rotational basis will not be considered.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—I have a question regarding the land allocation. If a community is eligible, how will the land be distributed? Will it be done on a rotational basis?
[8th July 1955]

4 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU:—

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:—

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—

SRI A. VENKATARAMA RAJU:—

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—
8th July 1955]

[Text in Telugu]

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:— Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Hospitals provincialized for the year ending 1954; and

(b) whether every taluk headquarters hospital is provincialized or not?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— (a) The number of hospitals provincialized for the year ending 1954 are three. They are (1) Local Fund Hospital, Razole, East Godavari district: (2) Local Fund Dispensary, Punganur, Chittoor district and (3) Local Fund Dispensary, Addateegala, East Godavari district.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:— It is desired to provincialize the following hospitals.

102 Local Fund Hospitals, 66 Local Fund Dispensaries.

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO:— The said hospitals are provincialized.
MR. SPEAKER:— A separate question may be put.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:— Is the priority of taluk headquarters hospitals being given to the new hospitals in the independent sub-taluks? The priority is not given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

SRI P. KODANDARAMAYYA:— Is the priority being given to the taluk headquarters hospitals in the independent sub-taluks? The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:— In the future, will the priority be given to the taluk headquarters hospitals in the independent sub-taluks? The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:— Is the priority being given to the taluk headquarters hospitals in the independent sub-taluks? The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:— Is the priority being given to the taluk headquarters hospitals provincialize new hospitals? The priority is given to the taluk headquarters hospitals.
8th July 1955

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Sri V. Visveswara Rao:—

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:—

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Sri P. Sundarayya:—

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju:—

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—
Legal Assistance to the Harijans.

33—SRi S. VEMAYYA: “Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to State—

The number of cases in which the legal assistance was given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954 ?”

THE HON. SRi G. LATCHANNA:—“One.”

SRi S. VEMAYYA:—Legal assistance was given to Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954. The number of cases in which the legal assistance was given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954?

THE HON. SRi G. LATCHANNA:—Recommend that the legal assistance be given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954.

SRi S. VEMAYYA:—Recommend that the legal assistance be given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954.

THE HON. SRi G. LATCHANNA:—Recommend that the legal assistance be given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954.

SRi PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Recommend that the legal assistance be given to the Harijans as against the Caste Hindus for the year ending 1954.
8th July 1955]

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
SRI MAHAMMAD RAHAMATHULLAH SHAIK:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.
THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—will you recommend the 3,333 societie.

The particulars as on 30th June 1954 are as follows;
(a) 10,836.
(b) 1,117.

Co-operative Societies in the State.

34 * 38 Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA: Will the Hon, the Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies excluding Fishermen’s and Ex-Servicemen’s Societies in the State now; and

(b) the number of Harijan Societies out of them?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—The particulars as on 30th June 1954 are as follows;

(a) 10,836.
(b) 1,117.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Sri S. Vemayya:—ఇప్పుడు మన ఐదిసాల యొక్క శతాబ్ది? ఇప్పుడు మన ఇస్తమిలియు బాధ్యతలు?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—మనకు విశేషాలుగా మరియు సంప్రదాయాలకు మేరుగా చరిత్ర కారణాలు, మినిటివ్యవస్థలు మరియు దీని సంబంధాలు ఇతర కుదురుతొంది సందాను ప్రతి భావనలు కొనసాగాలి. అంగాను ప్రతితిముడు జీవనాన్ని అధికారికంగా కానంచుకుండా యుద్ధాన్ని మారింది.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:—ఇప్పుడు మన జాతిసేలిలు దానిలో మేరుగా పోలిఫోనియను అందించాలి? నాటి విశేషాలు మరియు సంప్రదాయాలకు మేరుగా చరిత్ర కారణాలు? మనకు విశేషాలు మరియు సంప్రదాయాలకు మేరుగా చరిత్ర కారణాలు? Fishermen యొక్కుడు బాధ్యతలు మరియు ఇస్తమిలియు బాధ్యతలు?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—వెలుగులు "The number of co-operative societies excluding fishermen and ex-servicemen societies ఎన్ని. ఇప్పుడు బాధ్యతలు జీవనాన్ని కూడా పాలు చేసే జాతిసేలిలు."

Possession of Arrack or Liquor Bottles by the Married Military persons.

35 * 190 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is fact that the Government have permitted the Married Military persons in the State to possess arrack or liquor bottles for their consumption; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:—

(a) Married Officers while on duty or while they are residing at a military station during leave are allowed to carry liquor to their residences.
for personal consumption. This concession does not however extend to the possession or consumption of arrack.

(b) This concession is allowed to the Military personnel throughout the Union.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju:— Married persons అయితే స్వామి చేసే కాలాధికారంతో ఇవి ఉపయోగించవచ్చు?

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:—ఇది సైనియం లోని పరిస్థితులు లోని స్థాయిలో ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.

Sri S. Vemayya:— అందుకే మనుగించవచ్చు? పైగా పరిమిత పరిమాణం అయితే కాలం మేల్తో ఉంటే?

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:— సైనియం లోని పరిస్థితులు లోని స్థాయిలో ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu:— ఎందుకంటే పరిమితం ఉపయోగించవచ్చు?

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:— పరిస్థితి, సైనియం ఎంచుకని పరిచయం ఉపయోగించవచ్చు.

Sri B. Sankaraiah:— ఇది మనుగించాలనే ఉపయోగించాలనే పరిమితం ఉపయోగించవచ్చు? ఇది పరిమితం ఉపయోగించాలనే?

The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao:— ఇది ఎందుకంటే ఉపయోగించవచ్చు?

Amount sanctioned for purchase of manure by ryots.

36 * 187 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the amount of money sanctioned for the purchase of manure to ryots by the Government in the State for 1954?

The Hon. Sri B. GOPALA REDDI:— A sum of Rs. 140 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for the year 1954 (actual season being from June to
12 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[8th July 1955

November) for disbursement of loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme for disbursement of loans to ryots under the
Intensive Manuring Scheme?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—Loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme.

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:—Loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—Loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme.

SRI G. RAMI REDDI:—Supply of triple super. Agricultural Demonstrator private parties distribution?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—Agricultural Demonstrator private parties distribution?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Supply of triple super to private parties distribution?
8th July 1955]  

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— అంపోదాలు
చెపిడింది.  దానిని నిలిధిలో పడారు.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— చేసాడు ఎంతగా. ఉంటే
తెలం సాధారణంపైనందును అడగా సేవలో ఉండేందుకు
మాత్రమే ఉండటం.  అంటే క్రియలు అంతర్జాతీయంగా
ఖరీదు నిర్మాదాన కాంతి కాంతి తెలియజేస్తుంది
మే. జాతీయంగా నిర్మాదానం కాంతి తెలియజేస్తుంది
మే.  

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— Original
Question కాదా అది సాధారణం పైకి ఉండటం
ఉండండి.  అంటే మేము అంటే బాధ్యం ఉంటుంటాం
చేయడానికొంటాం. అంటే అంటాం.  తోడు సాధారణం
ఉంటాం.  

Mr. SPEAKER:—A separate question may be put.

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:— అంపోదాలు చేసాదు
ఎంతగాంది. గంధుడు పరిశీలన కనిపించండి. గోపాల్
సిబిమండ్ పరిశీలన కనిపించండి.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— అంపోదాలు
ఎంతగాంది.

SRI SESHADRI:— అంపోదాలు చేసాదు ఎంతగాంది,
వేరు అంపోదాలు Ammonium Sulphate మంచి కాంతి
చేసండి. అంటే అంటాం.  

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— అంపోదాలు.

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:—అంపోదాలు చేసాదు ఎంతగాంది,
గోపాల్ సిబిమండ్ Ammonium Sulphate మంచి కనిపించండి.
అంటే అంటాం.  

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— అంపోదాలు.
[8th July 1955]

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:— జరాలుపై ఆధిక్యం వంటి సంప్రదాయం కలిగిన పరిస్థితిలో నేషనల్ రెగిస్ట్రేషన్ సంస్థ ఫిసియబ్ల్ ఆఫ్ క్రీడా సంస్థల మద్య దిశలో పనిచేయండి. తద్వారా ఆహోమ్ప్రతి సంస్థ ఫిసియబ్ల్ ఆఫ్ క్రీడా సంస్థల మద్య మరింత సహకరణ ప్రాంతిలో ఉండండి?

యొక్క స్థ్యం కలిగి అమెనామ్యం అమెనాయ్యం అమెనాయ్యం స్ప్రీ పాఫాయ్టెక్స్ ప్రాదానం అయ్యన్న సమయంలో వయస్సు పరిస్థితిలో ఉండండి?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— సమయం చదు సంస్థకేంద్రం సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి. తద్వారా ఆహోమ్ప్రతి సమయం చదు సంస్థకేంద్రం సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి.

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:— సంప్రదాయం మ岁以上
అతను సమయం చదు ఉండాలి అవసరానికి ఉండండి. తద్వారా ఆహోమ్ప్రతి సమయం చదు సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— సమయం చదు సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:— అమెనాయ్యం అమెనాయ్యం స్ప్రీ పాఫాయ్టెక్స్ ప్రాదానం అయ్యన్న సమయం చదు సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి. తద్వారా ఆహోమ్ప్రతి సమయం చదు సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి?

Mr. SPEAKER:—A separate question may be put.

SRI M. HARISCHANDRA PRASAD:—సంస్థకేంద్రం సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి. తద్వారా ఆహోమ్ప్రతి సమయం చదు సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:— సంస్థకేంద్రం సంయోగ అవసరానికి ఉండండి. (Laughter).
Representation made by the public of Divi Taluk for protection from Communists.

(a) whether any representation was made to him by the public of Divi taluk during his recent visit to Masulipatnam requesting for protection of their lives from the Communists in the area; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

(a) Some oral representations were made by some ryots to say that their lives were in danger and that gun licences should be given to them to protect themselves.

(b) The ryots were advised to represent their individual cases to the Collector and District Superintendent of Police who would consider each case on merits.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao:—

representation of specific instances?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

Sri V. Visweswara Rao:—

Mr. Speaker:—A separate question may be put.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—

Mr. Speaker:—If it is Communist activity, it is quite in order.

Sri P. Sundarayya:—
THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Hon. Sir, during the discussions on the recent Inter-Regional Conference, we also had to consider the implications of the various policies that have been adopted by the Central and Provincial Governments. If we consider the economic policies, we may find that they are not entirely consistent with the needs of the people. Therefore, it is important that these policies are reviewed and modified as necessary. (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—We should also consider the implications of the various policies that have been adopted by the Provincial Governments. These policies may have been adopted without proper consultation with the people. Therefore, it is important that these policies are reviewed and modified as necessary. (Laughter.)

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—I feel that the policies that have been adopted by the Provincial Governments are not entirely consistent with the needs of the people. Therefore, it is important that these policies are reviewed and modified as necessary. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—I feel that the policies that have been adopted by the Provincial Governments are not entirely consistent with the needs of the people. Therefore, it is important that these policies are reviewed and modified as necessary. (Laughter.)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

8th July 1955]

SRI G. YELLMANDA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—What steps can be taken to maintain non-violence? How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

SRI V. VISWESWARARAO:—What steps can be taken to maintain non-violence? How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Non-violence is a basic principle of our Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. How can we maintain law and order without maintaining non-violence? What steps can be taken to maintain law and order?
[8th July 1955]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—The misuse of gun-licences, the question before the House is not the issue of gun-licences. The question is about the activities of certain people in certain areas.

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Whether there are proposals with the Government to scrap the system of Joint Patta Holdings in the State now?

THE HON. SRi K. CHANDRAMOULI:—The answer is in the negative.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Whether there are proposals with the Government to scrap the system of Joint Patta Holdings in the State now?

THE HON. SRi K. CHANDRAMOULI:—Whether there are proposals with the Government to scrap the system of Joint Patta Holdings in the State now?

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—Takavi loans are agricultural loans. Whether there are proposals with the Government to scrap the system of Joint Patta Holdings in the State now?
8th July 1955]

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SRI S. NARAYANAPPAPA:—

THE HON. SM K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SM S. N. ARAYAN APPA:—

MR. SPEAKER:— The Hon. Member should ask a question and not furnish information.

SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU:—

SM M. NAGI REDDI:—

THE HON. SM K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SM P. SUNDARAYYA:—

THE HON. SM K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—

THE HON. SM K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—

THE HON. SM K. CHANDRAMOULI:—
[8th July 1955]

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— వాటాం! ఇంత మందములు లేదు తెలియజేసి.

MR. SPEAKER:— What?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— సంప్రదాయం (కిలిచ) సమాధానం
రీతిగా సంచారించాలని అధ్యక్షుడి సంపాదన చేసాం. మేము
అధ్యక్షుడు అధికారం. ఆ చిత్త విషయానికి వచ్చం.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:— మేము మిగిలిన
అధ్యక్షుడి
విశ్వాసం. మే వారిని చేరాని తీవ్రముంచుంది. మేము
సంచారించాలని పట్టిక చేసాం, అధ్యక్షుడు నిచ్చి
చీసేందుకు తీవ్రముంచుంది.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— అప్పుడప్పుడు కే సంచారించాలని
తెలియాడంది 10 ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం మాత్రమే ఉంచడానికి
అధ్యక్షుడు చెందుతున్నాం. మేము మిగిలిన
సైనిక సంచారించాలని కాపడతో జాబితాం చేసాం. మే వారిటే
చిత్త పట్టిక, అంటే వారిని నిచ్చి చీసేందుకు వచ్చింది.
మేము మిగిలిన single పట్టిక నిచ్చి చీసేందుకు వచ్చింది?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:— అభిమానం
తీసి.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— మేము ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం
విశ్వాసం కాపడంతమే అధ్యక్షుడి సంపాదన చేసాం. కార్యాలయం
నాయకం మిగిలిన single instances చేసాం. మేము
ఇది యాచాయం అంటే కాదు యాచాయం అధ్యక్షుడు
ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం అభిమానం ఉంది?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:— మేము ప్రతిష్ఠల
చరిత్ర నాయకం విశ్వాసం కాపడతమే అధ్యక్షుడి సంపాదన
చేసాం. అంటే ceiling ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం
విశ్వాసం ఉంది. మేము ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం అభిమానం ఉండదు?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— అంటే ceiling ప్రతిష్ఠల
చరిత్ర నాయకం అభిమానం ఉంది. అంటే యొక్క
ప్రతిష్ఠల చరిత్ర నాయకం అభిమానం, అంటే
అధ్యక్షుడు అధ్యక్షుడు నాయకం అభిమానం?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:— మేము ప్రతిష్ఠల
చరిత్ర నాయకం అభిమానం ఉంది.
8th July 1955]

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Is the ceiling of the ceiling
room of the state house affected?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—Yes.

SRI D. KONDAYYA CHOWDARY:—Is the cost of the licence
under the new licensing system? Is the new licence
effective on the existing licence?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—Yes.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the
Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state—
(a) whether the Government of India granted licences
to start new sugar factories in the Andhra State; and
(b) if so, the places selected for the installation
of the factories?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—
(a) Yes, Sir. Three licences have been granted
for three new sugar factories one just prior to
partition and two after partition.
(b) The following are the places selected for the
three factories mentioned in the answer to clause
(a).

1. Lakshmipuram in Krishna district.
2. A suitable place in Kaikalur taluk in
Krishna district.
3. A suitable place in Repalli taluk of Guntur
district.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Is the licence of the licence
on the new licence?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—The list
is.

New Sugar Factories in Andhra State.

39 * 110 Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the
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Krishna district.
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district.
22 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

8th July 1955

SRI LAKSHMANA DAS:—సర్, జాతి సూక్ష్మా శాఖ ఆణు వేసిన చేపడానికి ప్రస్తుత సంఖ్య వాడిల్లి చేపడకు నిర్ణయం చేసుకోవాలి?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సర్,

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

SRI M. NAGI REDDI:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సర్, సూక్ష్మా తిరిగుతుంది?

Industrial Finance Corporation తో పాటు సంభాగం చేస్తాం.
8th July 1955]

SRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU:— ధాన్యాస్త్ర అంగం
ప్రపంచంలో ముఖ్యంగా మ.ఏ. అంగం అంటే చాలా విశిష్టంగా తెలుసుకోవాలి. ఇలాంటి అంగం నియమాంగం మాత్రమే ఉండదు. అపారం విధానం లేదు. మనిషితరు సాధారణంగా ఇలాంటి విధానాన్ని స్థాయినియత్తులుగా నిర్వహించడానికి అనుమానంతో ఉండతారు. మనిషితరు
సాధారణం ఇదే. సాధారణం ఇదే?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— అక్కడ ఈ సాధారణ
ప్రస్తుతం, నామం సరీరాధాత్రేయంగా చెప్తాం. ఇన్ని అపేక్షా సరిపూర్ణం నిర్వహించండి. అది అడిగాం మాత్రమే కాదు.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:— రెండు కేపల శాసనాలు
sugar ప్రత్యేకమైన, భారత సర్వశక్తి సమాధానం
శాసనాలు నిర్వహించడానికి సాధారణాంగా అనుమానంతో ఉండాలి. అపేక్షా సరిపూర్ణం
ఇదే ఇదే?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— అంటే ఇందులో
తప్పుడు భాషలు. ఇష్టాను సన్నిచ్చ సరగం
మాత్రమే సాధారణంగా అనుమానంతో ఉండాలి. పరిస్థితులు కాంతి మనిషితరు
అందుకు తప్పం ఉండాలి.

SRI D. KONDAIAH CHOWDARY:— సరి ఆసక్తి
శరీరాధాత్రేయ ప్రస్తుతం చాలా ప్రభావం పొందిన సరిపూర్ణం
ప్రత్యేకమైనది. ఇది ఆసక్తి అందరిని తేయించడానికి
అంటే?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— అనేక ప్రయత్నం
ప్రారంభం కొనసాగించండి. ఇది శాసనం ప్రత్యేకం
రుఠాంతో ఉండాలి. భారత సర్వశక్తి శాసనం
మాత్రమే అడిగాం చెప్తాం. భారత సర్వశక్తి సేవకులు
సరిపూర్ణం కాంతి మనిషితరునివారికి అనుమానంతో
వచ్చిన కాలంలో చేసారు.

SRI P. NARASIMHAPPA RAO:— ప్రత్యేకంగా అమలు
ప్రయత్నం అందరిని సాధకులు. కానీ
sugar ప్రత్యేకం ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నం అనుమానంతో
వచ్చిన కాలంలో చేసారు. భారత సర్వశక్తి సేవకులు
sugar ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆసక్తి కొనసాగించారు?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— కానీ అమలు
డరిని సాధకులు. అంటే ప్రత్యేకం
మాత్రమే ఉండాలి. కోసం అమలు
ప్రత్యేకం ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నం అనుమానంతో
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sugar ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆసక్తి కొనసాగించారు?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</th>
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[8th July 1955]

స్టింగ్ సైడ్ నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం. సనం 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు.

SRI P. NARASIMHAPPA RAO:— సాధించారు సైడ్ సైడ్ నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం. సనం 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు.

THE Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సాధించారు సైడ్ సైడ్ నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం. సనం 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు.

SRI B. APPA RAO:— సాధించారు సైడ్ సైడ్ నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం?

THE Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సాధించారు 2,500 మంది స్యాఫ్‌ట్ లోపొందితో చాలా సాధనాలు కొనసాగాయి. కుటుంబాల అధికారం స్యాఫ్‌ట్ లోపొంది 1,000 మంది స్యాఫ్‌ట్ లోపొందితో పూర్తి చేయాలనుకునే ప్రతిష్ఠాపనం మంచి అధికారాలు తెరిపోయిన వారికి విద్యాధికారాలు విద్యాధికారాలు ఎంచుకుని 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:— సాధించారు చిత్రాల సాహిత్యం నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం. సనం 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు?

THE Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— సాధించారు Factory సాహిత్యం నిలుపు సాహిత్యం తోడగానికి జానపదం. సనం 1955 మార్చి 19 నుండి 0-1-0 తరంగా నాణయం నుంచి తొలదులు. నాణయ ప్రకృతిభేష నిర్ణయించారు, నాణయ నిర్ణయించారు.
8th July 1955]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:- రాగిని చేమారు నామం ఉద్యోగదారు ఎందుకు ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి పిలువదనం? రాజధాని కనిపించడానికి ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి వచ్చిన శాసనం ఉందుంటే?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— అందులో అందువల్ల
అదే సమయంలో నిర్ణయం చేసినదనం.

SRI P. SURYANARAYANA:— అందును! అంటాలను వాడున్నది రాష్ట్రానికి వాడండానికి సాధారణం అవసరం కాదు?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— 15 సాంతం సాధారణం.
10 సాంతం సాధారణం రూపొందిస్తుంది.

SRI E. NAGAYYA:— అందులో, నా మాలాండు అందులో
soda ash factory పరిశీలన శుద్ధి. అయితే మాలాండు వచ్చి?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :— అందులో అడుగుం.
Soda ash ను sugar చేసి అనేక వారుల వంటి సాధారణానికి సాధారణం కాదు.

SRI SESHADRI :— అందును మానం సమీకరణ (వారు sugar
చేసి స్టార్ట చేసిన కాని అది వారికి ప్రతిష్ఠితం అయితే కాదు?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :— అందులో అడుగుం
మానం సమీకరణ చేషించాను. 10 సాంతం సాధారణం కాదు,
30 సాంతం సాధారణం మొట్టం చేసిన కాని అందుచేసి కాదు.

SRI P. KODANDARAMAYYA:— రాయలు యొక్క చిత్ర
ప్రతిష్ఠతైన రాయలు నడితే చిత్రానికి ప్రతిష్ఠితం వచ్చి?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— అదే రాయలు చిత్రం
ప్రతిష్ఠతైన రాయలు కాని వారికి ప్రతిష్ఠితం వచ్చిన మానం.
నా పదార్థార్థం మరిన్ని సాధారణం ఉంది తను ప్రతిష్ఠితం వచ్చినని?

SRI. PRAGADA KOTAIAH:— అందును! నా సమయం వారు
sugar చేసించిన ప్రతిష్ఠతైన రాయలు నడితే చిత్రం ప్రతిష్ఠితం వచ్చిన.
పదార్థార్థం-cum-consumer ప్రతిష్ఠతైన రాయలు నడితే చిత్రం.
THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—

(a) the number of companies now supplying electricity in the State:
(b) whether there are proposals with the Government to provincialize them?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

(a) Eight.
(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—

Eight.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

1949 Act 1st November.

SRI V. VISVESWARA RAO:—

Whether the rates are fixed?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—Administration of the rates fixed accordingly.

SRI B. SANKARAIAH.—

Whether the rates are fixed in the month of January?
8th July 1955]

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:— Will the Hon. Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Motor Vehicle Inspectors in the State now: and

(b) the number of Harijans out of them?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

(a) Fifteen.
(b) Nil.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:— Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state—

R. T. O. No. 508, 11th February 1956?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—

SRI S. VEMAYYA:— 15 000 & G. O. 652, 11th March 1956?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—

SRI S. VEMAYYA:— Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation and Commercial Taxes be pleased to state—

R. T. O. No. 508, 11th February 1956?
28 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[8th July 1955]

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Where is information
time. When did the Budget? What is the material
date? The Budget was untimely? The date of the Budget
was untimely?

SRI. V. KURMAYYA:—The Hon. Communal G.O. of the

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—The Budget?

SRI V. KURMAYYA:—The Communal G.O.?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"The rules do not provide for appointments being made in accordance with the rule of reservation for appointments for members of the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes referred to in rule 22 of the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Service Rules issued by the composite Madras State...."

SRI V. KURMAYYA:—The Motor Vehicle Inspectors?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Transport?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—The Motor Vehicle Inspectors?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Transport?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Communal G.O.?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Transport.
8th July 1955]

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—ఐష్టి! Inspectors జేసున్నట్లు సేవ కమిషన్ లోనివే? 

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—అవింది సేవ కమిషన్ లోనిస్తాల్నీ?

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:— Inspector జేసున్నట్లు ప్రథమ సేవకాలు? ఎందుకు ప్రథమ సేవకాలు? ఎందుకు ప్రథమ సేవకాలు?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—ఎందుకంటే ప్రథమ సేవకాలు?

_Permit-holders for drink in the State._

42*190-A Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permit-holders for drink in the State now; and

(b) the number of Gazetted Officers, if any, out of them?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

(a) The total number of permit holders is 165.

(b) The number of Gazetted Officers belonging to the State Government who hold permits is 5.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—నందం తెలిసిన 5 నుంచి కరపండలు. ఎందుకంటే?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:— Public interest లో సంతోషం కేవలం చెప్పడుంది.

_Contribution by Government to Libraries._

43*194 Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the amount of contribution paid by the Government to the Libraries of (i) Local
Bodies, (ii) Panchayat Boards, (iii) Municipalities and (iv) Private (aided) Libraries in the State for the year ending 1954 in the State?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—It is presumed that the information required is for the year 1953-54. No grants were given by Government for libraries maintained by Municipal Councils and District Boards. In the case of libraries of Panchayats and private agencies, no grant was sanctioned in 1953-54.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—... The information for the year 1953-54 is not available.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—... The information for the years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 is not available.
8th July 1955]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II. ADJOURNMENT MOTION
Re: Harassment of Village Munsif of Allur, Nellore district.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member Sri B. Sankarayya has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads:

"It is hereby resolved to adjourn the House to discuss the following matter of urgent public importance, viz:

'The failure of the Government to take action against the police officials in Kovur Circle, Nellore district, despite the fact that the Sub-Inspector of Allur with the connivance of the local rich landlords harassed the Village Munsif of Allur for giving certificate on 23—6—55 that four of the persons against whom case under Sec. Clause V of Town Nuisance Act was launched were dead about 5 years back, thus creating terror in the minds of the public.'"

I would like to know whether the Hon. Deputy Chief Minister has anything to say about the facts contained in this motion.

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—After all, Sir, so many things are happening in the State, and the police are enquiring.
Mr. SPEAKER: Individual cases of harassment by one officer or another can never form the subject matter of any adjournment motion. Adjournment motions, I may say for the information of the House, are intended for grave emergencies. The consent is refused.

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu rose to speak.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Discussion on an adjournment motion will not be permitted unless the motion is allowed.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Adjournment motion వేసేది వచ్చిన విషయాన్ని తెలియజేసండి. Explain విషయం తెలియజేం.

Mr. SPEAKER: We now proceed to the next item of the agenda. The Hon. Chief Minister will now present the Budget for the year 1955–56.
8th July 1955

III. PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1955-56.

The Hon'ble S. B. Gopala Reddi:—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present to the House introductory, the Budget of the Andhra State for 1955-56. As the House is aware an interim or care-taker Budget was presented to Parliament in March last and a Vote on Account for six months’ supply was obtained under Article 356 of the Constitution, pending formation of a new Ministry in the State. That Budget has been revised, making provision for certain new schemes based on the policies of the present Government.

2. We are now on the eve of momentous changes in India. Our Prime Minister is visiting various countries in Asia and Europe with a mission of peace and goodwill and more than anybody else in the world, he has been effectively influencing deliberations of international councils on the side of peace. India’s responsibilities in the international sphere are increasing and let us hope that India’s mission of peace will be heard by other countries.

3. Internally too we are shaping our future in a manner which will change the face of the country beyond recognition in a few years. Both in the social sense and economic sense we are accelerating our pace of reform and if the present tempo is maintained for a few more years, we can certainly hope to see India very much different from the India known to our fathers. The Five-Year Plans are beginning to be recognized as charters of a new India. We have to see that the felt needs of the people are met. Villages which have no drinking water facilities and communications, perhaps for centuries, are evolving plans to have those amenities.

4. All over the States in India the report of the States’ Reorganization Committee is awaited with keen interest. It has a momentous task of re-shaping the administrative units of the country untiring the historical knots in many cases. I expect the report to be out very soon and remove the animated suspension existing at present. There are Telugu-speaking
people contiguous to our borders and let us hope they will all come under the same administrative set-up ere long. At any rate we would like all Telugu-speaking people to have reasonable facilities for their education and employment.

5. The current year is the final year of the period of the First Five-Year Plan. Let me take this opportunity to review the progress made in Andhra State in respect of the above Plan.

After the partition of Madras State in 1953, the Plan of the Composite State was split up, and the portion of the Plan relating to Andhra areas has been shaped into a separate Plan for Andhra State with some changes. The outlay of the Andhra Plan has been fixed at Rs. 69·37 crores, including provision for schemes such as medium and small irrigation schemes, thermal extension schemes for increasing employment opportunities, the national water-supply scheme, etc., which have been undertaken as part of the expanded Plan. Large provision has been made under Development heads like, Agriculture, Irrigation, Power Projects, Road Development, etc., and under Social Services such as Education, Public Health, Amelioration of Backward Classes, etc. Appendix III shows details of the provision made under the several Plan heads. By the 31st March 1955, the outlay on the Plan was about 64·7 per cent. It is estimated that in the current year, the Plan schemes will make appreciable progress and that the shortfall will not be large.

Let me now describe the progress under important Development heads and social services in the First Five-Year Plan. Before doing so, however, I would like to explain the type of expenditure that is shown as Plan expenditure. Expenditure on General Administration, Police, Courts and Prisons, and on the collection of revenue, etc., however essential it may be for orderly Government, cannot be described as Development expenditure and is, therefore, not shown as Plan expenditure. It is only expenditure on Education, Medical Relief, Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, etc., that can be regarded as Development expenditure. All expenditure even under these heads,
is not Plan expenditure. It is only expenditure incurred on the provision of a new service or institution that is shown as Plan expenditure. For instance, expenditure on the maintenance of existing educational or medical institutions does not come under the Plan. The opening of a new institution or improvement of an existing one is appropriately brought within the Plan and expenditure on it is shown as Plan expenditure. I would like Honourable Members to keep this in view in judging the magnitude of the outlay on Plan schemes, particularly the portion that is debited to the Revenue Account.

6. The total irrigated area at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan was 28.80 lakhs acres. As a result of the schemes taken up in the First Five-Year Plan, an additional area of 4.31 lakhs of acres will be brought under irrigation. The principal projects now under execution are the Tungabhadra Low-Level Canal, the Krishna Barrage, the Upper Pennar Project, the Romperu Drainage Project, the Pennar-Kumudvathi Project, the Rallapad Project, the Bhairavanithippa Project and the Sagileru Project. Besides, 17 irrigation Schemes have been sanctioned for execution in scarcity areas, the most important of which are improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme in Srikakulam district. Of the projects now under execution, the Thungabhadra Low Level Canal Scheme, the Upper Pennar Project, the Pennar-Kumudvathi Project, the Rallapadu Project and the Romperu Drainage Scheme are expected to be completed by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period. Work on the remaining projects will continue in the Second Five-Year Plan. The outlay on irrigation during the period of the current plan is expected to be Rs. 12.74 crores.

The Nandikonda Project is expected to be sanctioned shortly and certain preliminary works such as laying a road and investigation of a railway line to the dam site have been taken on hand. The project which will be the largest of its kind in South India will bring under irrigation about 20 lakhs of acres
in the Andhra area. It is a matter for great satisfaction to all of us that this magnificent project has at last been sanctioned for inclusion in the Plan.

7. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period, the total installed capacity in the State was 21.4 million watts comprising 16.25 million watts of steam and oil and 5.15 million watts diesel sets. Besides, hydro-electric power is being purchased from Mysore to the extent of 2.7 million watts and from Madras to the extent of 3.4 million watts. The per capita consumption of electricity in Andhra State was only 5 units at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period. At the end of this period, an additional installed capacity of 47.7 million watts is expected to be brought into operation and the per capita consumption is expected to rise to 10 units. At the end of the current Plan period, there will be 600 towns and villages receiving electric supply. The principal power projects now under execution are the Machkund and Tungabhadra. Besides, schemes for expansion of power for increasing employment opportunities, estimated to cost Rs. 127.8 lakhs have also been sanctioned and are under execution. It is expected that there will be no shortfall in the plan so far as power is concerned. Though Machkund will come into operation in the current year, there will still be further capital expenditure connected with it in the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Tungabhadra Project will also be carried over to the Second Plan. For the rapid industrialisation of the country, it is essential to develop power; although we have a long way yet to go, the achievement during the current Plan, viz., addition of 47.7 million watts to the installed capacity and doubling of the per capita consumption is worthy of mention.

8. The Plan provision for Highways of the State was fixed at Rs. 2.48 crores, made up of Rs. 1.26 crores for State roads, Rs. 0.67 crore for other roads and Rs. 0.55 crore for tools and plant. The State roads comprise State highways, major district roads, etc., under the control of the State Government, while other roads comprise major and minor district roads, under the control of local bodies and village roads. There are 1,362 miles of State highways connecting
8th July 1955]

National highways or highways of adjacent States. 4,332 miles of major district roads are under the control of the Government and 2,398 miles under the control of local bodies. Fourteen miles of other (minor) district roads are under the control of the Government and 2,799 miles under the control of district boards. There are 3,623 miles of village roads which give access from villages to the nearest district road, highway, railway, canal or connect neighbouring villages. Major district roads are being taken over by the Government from local bodies gradually to the extent that State finances permit. The policy of the Government is to take over ultimately all major district roads under their control and leave only minor district roads and village roads under the control of local bodies.

9. As Honourable Members are aware, the Constitution provides that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of 10 years from its commencement, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. With the slender resources available to the Andhra State, it will be impossible to attain the target within the prescribed period, but attempts will be made to reach as near the goal as possible.

According to the target fixed in the First Five-Year Plan, 1,592 new elementary schools should be opened by local bodies and aided managements. Seven hundred and fifty-one schools have already been opened. One of the reasons why more schools could not be opened was that the finances of district boards were very unsatisfactory and they could not take up any additional liability. Another reason was that pending a decision on the recommendation of Kuppuswami Committee that all elementary schools should be brought under one unified control and one agency, aided managements were not allowed to open new schools. It is proposed to open more schools in the current year. There are about 18,000 primary schools in the State. It is expected that by the end of the current year 63.5% of children of the age group 6 to 11 and 8.4% of those of the age group 11 to 14 will be at school.
There are 600 high schools in the State. 6.13% of children of the age group 14 to 17 are at school. The major recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission such as establishment of multi-purpose schools are being implemented. The Government of India will bear 66% of the non-recurring expenditure and 25% of the recurring expenditure in respect of the major recommendations of the Commission for the first two years. It is proposed to convert 15 of the existing high schools into multi-purpose schools with two courses in each during the current year and to strengthen the teaching of science subjects in 30 others. A Model High School attached to the Government Training College, Kurnool, has just been opened. The High School will have Forms III to VI and will provide instruction both in Telugu and English medium.

Under collegiate education, the First Five-Year Plan provided mainly for expansion of the facilities in the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur. The Government of India have approved of schemes of development of the two Colleges at a total cost of Rs. 43 lakhs and have promised to give a grant of not less than a third of the non-recurring expenditure. They have also promised to give an interest-free loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for each of the two colleges for the construction of hostels. Provision has been made in the budget for implementation of these schemes.

As it was considered that the present output of graduates from the two Engineering Colleges in the State would not be adequate to meet the demand for engineers in connexion with the execution of major river valley and power projects contemplated in the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have sanctioned the opening of a new Engineering College at Waltair by the Andhra University in the current academic year and have promised a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6.50 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to the University for this purpose. The All-India Council of Technical Education has been addressed for a grant to cover 66 percent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 percent of the recurring expenditure.
8th July 1955]

The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a compressed Licentiate Course for two and a half years in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada from the present academic year.

The Government have recently sanctioned the opening of a Training College for Women at Rajahmundry in the old buildings of the Government Arts College and a Training College for Men at Nellore.

A grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned from State funds to Sri Venkateswara University in 1954-55, besides an advance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56, for further grants to this University. An application has been made to the University Grants Commission for grants-in-aid for this University. The Commission sent a Visiting Committee in May last which inspected the University and had discussion with its representatives. The decision of the Commission is awaited.

The National Cadet Corps in this State consists of 9 Civil Divisions (including one for girls) with 15 Officers, 1,398 boy-cadets and 90 girl-cadets and 43 Junior Divisions (including 4 for girls) with 43 Officers, 1,287 boy-cadets and 120 girl-cadets. The scheme of Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced in the State in 1954-55. It is now in force in 104 schools and about 10,400 boys are undergoing training.

For a population of 20.5 millions living mostly in villages, there are only 160 hospitals and 409 dispensaries, besides a few institutions for treatment of particular diseases. The existing medical facilities are inadequate, but the expansion is subject to the limitations of State finances. The Government have decided to increase the bed strength of the Government General Hospital, Guntur, from 225 to 350 and to sanction the necessary additional staff, so that clinical courses in the Guntur Medical College can start from the first July 1955. The hospital at Kurnool is in need of urgent expansion on account of the importance the place has gained as the State Capital. It is therefore
proposed to put up additional buildings in the Government General Hospital, Kurnool, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14.75 lakhs. The Government have also decided to construct additional buildings in the Mental Hospital at Waltair at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.17 lakhs (including cost of land), so as to provide accommodation for 50 criminal lunatics of this State who are now being confined in the Mental Hospital at Madras. There are now two malaria units working for a population of one million, and two survey units and one control unit under the National Filarial Programme. The mass B.C.G. campaign now covers two districts, namely, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. There is also a unit conducting diet surveys. A programme for the construction of wells and latrines in rural areas is included in the First Five-Year Plan. The cost of the programme is Rs. 60 lakhs. The programme has been initiated in 4 units, each unit providing for the construction of 3 wells and 100 house-latrines in each of 100 contiguous villages with a population of 66,000. The four units are situated near Simhachalam, in Visakhapatnam district, Palnad in Guntur district, Pattikonda in Kurnool district and Kadiri in Anantapur district.

Protected water-supply is now available in 18 municipalities and urban panchayat areas. Many of these schemes which were designed and executed years ago for small populations are unable to meet present requirements. Proposals for improvements to nine of these schemes were included in the First Five-Year Plan, along with eight new schemes. Of these 17 schemes, 3 could not be taken up owing to difficulties in financing their expenditure. Three of the schemes are expected to be completed before the close of the First Five-Year Plan period, leaving the remaining 14 incomplete schemes to be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan. One of these incomplete schemes to be carried forward into the Second Plan is the Gosthani Water-Supply Scheme at Visakhapatnam. The Gosthani Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 116 lakhs. It is intended to serve the Municipality, Railway, Port and Defence establishments at Visakhapatnam. About half the estimated
8th July 1955]

Expenditure on the scheme will be incurred before the end of the current year. The Central Government have been addressed for the required assistance.

The First Five-Year Plan included 3 municipal drainage schemes. One scheme (Visakhapatnam) is expected to be completed by the end of the current year. It is proposed to take up another scheme (Vijayawada) in the current year. The third scheme (Eluru) could not be taken up on account of difficulties in financing its execution.

Under the National Water-Supply and sanitation programme for rural areas, the Government of India have promised grants to the extent of half the expenditure on rural water-supply schemes limited to Rs. 30 lakhs for 1954-55 and 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55, and another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56 have been provided for these schemes and credit has been taken for grants from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55 and Rs. 25 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56.

There are 39 Scheduled Castes with a population of 27.23 lakhs or 13.3% of the total population of the State. The percentage of literacy among them is 6.22. There are 62 ex-criminal tribes with a population of 2.03 lakhs or 0.9% of the population of the State. The other backward classes are 77 in number with a population of 70.40 lakhs or 34.3% of the total population. The percentage of literacy among the backward classes is 10.26. The measures undertaken for amelioration of the Scheduled and backward classes fall under the three broad heads, Education, Public Health and Social and Economic uplift. In the First Five-Year Plan, provision was made originally for educational schemes costing Rs. 119.83 lakhs, Public Health measures (provision of house-sites, wells, etc.) costing Rs. 14.77 lakhs and other schemes costing Rs. 33.24 lakhs or a total of Rs. 167.84 lakhs. This has since been revised to Rs. 230 lakhs. The total expenditure to the end of the First Five-Year Plan period is estimated at Rs. 252.21 lakhs.
Schemes for the development of Scheduled areas and welfare of Scheduled Tribes are eligible for grants from the Central Government under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Schemes are being sent to the Government of India every year for approval before their execution. These measures fall under all heads of nation-building services such as Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, etc. A total provision of Rs. 29.49 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55, and Rs. 39.29 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56, was made for the schemes.

12. As the House is aware, our aim, as laid down by the Planning Commission, is that agricultural production should be doubled for the country as a whole within a period of 10 to 15 years. As the State is surplus in rice, it is proposed to pay special attention to the production of cash crops such as cotton, sugarcane, coconut and oil seeds, tobacco, chillies, onions, etc. Several research schemes relating to these commodities have been undertaken with the help of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The care and improvement of livestock are of special importance in an agricultural economy like ours. There is unfortunately no Veterinary College in our State. We are entitled to certain facilities in the Madras Veterinary College for a limited period. But our need of trained Veterinary personnel for schemes connected with the N.E.S., C.P., and livestock development proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan period is far greater. The Government have accordingly decided to start a new Veterinary College. Sanction has been accorded for the scheme, and funds have also been provided in the budget. Provision will be made for 48 students at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, for the first year Veterinary Course, pending decision on the question of permanent location of a full-fledged Veterinary College for the State.

13. The Government of India have sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs. 80.25 lakhs from the Handloom Cess Fund during 1953-54 and 1954-55 for the development of Handloom Industry. A sum
8th July 1955]
of Rs. 59·65 lakhs was spent for this purpose till the
end of March 1955. There has been substantial
increase in the average monthly sales of handloom
cloth from Rs. 11·02 lakhs during 1953-54 to Rs. 12·57
lakhs during 1954-55. As against the target of 15,000
weavers to be brought into co-operative fold, 14,858
were brought in upto 31st March 1955. The Govern­
ment of India have approved the formation of an All-
India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative
Society with the object of promoting internal and
external marketing of handloom products. This Gov­
ernment have taken 10 shares each of the value of
Rs. 1,000 in this Society.

14. There are two Community Projects in the
State; one in the Kakinada-Peddapuram area and
the other in the Kurnool-Cuddapah area, and two
Community Development Blocks, one at Ichapuram
in Srikakulam district and the other at Vayalpad in
Chittoor district. Besides, there are 27 National
Extension Service Blocks spread all over the State. In
the Community Project areas and Development Blocks,
an expenditure of Rs. 60·4 lakhs was incurred from
State Funds upto the 31st March 1955, against which
collection to the extent of Rs. 27·3 lakhs was collected
from the people and Central aid was received to the
extent of Rs. 13·83 lakhs. The expenditure incurred
in National Extension Service Blocks to end of March
1955 was Rs. 20·9 lakhs (excluding loans) against
which Central aid amounted to Rs. 3·26 lakhs. Con­
tributions were also received from the local people.
The expenditure on Community Projects and National
Extension Service Schemes in the current year is
estimated at Rs. 27·13 lakhs and Rs. 36·06 lakhs
respectively. People everywhere have taken real
interest in these schemes and have willingly supplied
labour and made contributions in other ways towards
the schemes. The Prime Minister of India attaches
great importance to these schemes and considers that
the people could be reached through them more
effectively than through normal administrative
machinery and that they could be used as "local
centres" for the implementation of the plan. Their
success has attracted attention even in other parts of
Asia. Concerned as they are with the rural population,
they constitute a significant part of the plan; the schemes not only add to agricultural production and the amenities of rural life but will in course of time transform the very spirit of the people; their age-long inertia and helplessness will give way to self-help and self-reliance.

15. These are financed partly from Central grants and partly from contributions realized either from the people of the locality or the local body concerned. These works cover most of the development or nation-building services such as Education, Public Health and Rural Sanitation, Rural Water-Supply, Agriculture, improvements to livestock, Communications, etc. An expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs was incurred to the end of March 1955, while the expenditure in the current year is estimated at Rs. 34 lakhs.

16. I shall now review the accounts of 1953-54 (second six months) and the Revised Estimates for 1954-55 before taking up the Budget for 1955-56.

Accounts, 1953-54 (Second six months).—The revenue for 1953-54 (second six months) was Rs. 1,129·89 lakhs and the expenditure on Revenue Account Rs. 1,243·77 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 113·88 lakhs. The expenditure during the half-year on development schemes included in the Five-Year Plan was Rs. 177·07 lakhs. The Capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 368·73 lakhs excluding the transactions relating to State Trading Schemes, while under loans and advances, the gross disbursements amounted to Rs. 144·29 lakhs and the recoveries of loans given in previous years to Rs. 138·83 lakhs, leaving the net disbursements at a small sum of Rs. 5·96 lakhs.

During the half-year, a loan of Rs. 375 lakhs was taken from the Union Government and a sum of Rs. 245·49 lakhs was credited as this Government's share of the proceeds of the loan raised by the Government of the Composite (Madras) State in July 1953. Besides, there were credits due to advance payments by Madras and Travancore and Cochin Governments for the rice supplied to them. As a result of all these
8th July 1955]

credits, there was a large closing balance of Rs. 800.34 lakhs even after meeting the revenue deficit and capital expenditure.

17. I shall now pass on to the Revised Estimate for 1954-55.

**Revised Estimate, 1954-55.—** The Revised Estimate, 1954-55, anticipated a revenue of Rs. 2,138.62 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 2,487.44 lakhs. The revenue deficit according to these figures was Rs. 348.82 lakhs against the deficit of Rs. 299.18 lakhs anticipated at the time of framing the budget for 1954-55. The increase in the deficit was due mainly to expenditure on the General Elections held in the State during February-March 1955 and N.E.S. Schemes for which there was no provision in the Budget. The provision in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55, for development schemes included in the Five-Year Plan was Rs. 410.63 lakhs which exceeds the revenue deficit considerably.

The capital expenditure as shown in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55, was Rs. 1,203.59 lakhs. The main heads under which provision was made are Irrigation (Rs. 388.22 lakhs), Agriculture (Rs. 46.77 lakhs), Buildings (Rs. 172.42 lakhs), and Electricity (Rs. 500 lakhs). The gross disbursements under loans and advances were expected to be Rs. 489.88 lakhs and the recoveries of advances made in previous years Rs. 250.37 lakhs, leaving the net disbursements at Rs. 239.51 lakhs.

Credit was taken in the Revised Estimate, 1954-55, for a total loan of Rs. 1,410.69 lakhs, of which Rs. 250 lakhs represented the allotment to this State out of the proceeds of the National Plan Loan floated by the Union Government in 1954. A loan of Rs. 600 lakhs was taken from the Special Development Fund for Plan Schemes and the balance of Rs. 560.69 lakhs was for various purposes such as G.M.F. Schemes, Chemical manures, Handloom Industry, etc. After providing for capital expenditure and net disbursements under loans and advances and for repayment
of loans to the Union Government, the closing balance of the year was expected to be Rs. 159-70 lakhs.

In the Interim Budget presented to Parliament in March last, the revised estimates for 1954-55 were given. The year has since come to a close and the Accountant-General has furnished preliminary actuals for the year. These do not include certain inter-Governmental and inter-departmental adjustments, which will be made only in the final accounts of the year. Figures for all the adjustments have not yet become available. Figures for certain adjustments have, however, been obtained from the Accountant-General to the extent available with him and after making these adjustments, the revenue deficit for 1954-55 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 450 lakhs, all of which will be accounted for by expenditure on development schemes in the Five-Year Plan.

There is an increase of about Rs. 100 lakhs over the deficit anticipated according to the Revised Estimate, 1954-55 (Rs. 3,48.82 lakhs). This is due to shortfall under revenue partly offset by saving in expenditure. The shortfall in revenue occurs mainly under Land Revenue, Stamps and Agriculture, under grants from the Government of India for G. M. F. and N. E. S. Schemes and local development works and under the grant from the Handloom Cess Fund for the development of handloom industry. The saving in expenditure is due mainly to the transfer of the provision for repayment of loans to the Central Government from the Revenue Account to the Debt Section in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, and to lapses in the provision made in the Revised Estimate for election expenses, N. E. S. Schemes and local development works, and for development of handloom industry.
8th July 1955]

The figures mentioned above are not final, as the Accountant-General has not yet carried out all the book adjustments.

**BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1955-56.**

18. The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAKHS.</strong></td>
<td>21.98:03</td>
<td>25.64:34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUPEES.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>3.66:31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1954-55, the Budget for 1955-56 shows an increase of Rs. 59.41 lakhs under Revenue and an increase of Rs. 76.90 lakhs under Expenditure.

Increases in Revenue occur mainly under Union Excise Duties (Rs. 9.83 lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 6.54 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 7.99 lakhs), Industries (Rs. 7.82 lakhs) due to larger receipts anticipated from the sale of products of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry and from the sale of Khadi, Electricity (Rs. 27.80 lakhs) due to sale of power to be generated by Machkund Scheme and enhancement of tariffs and Miscellaneous (Rs. 19.26 lakhs) due to increase in Central grant for National Extension Service Schemes and Local Development Works. On the other hand, there is a decrease in this Government’s share of Income-tax receipts (Rs. 21.80 lakhs).

Under Expenditure, the increase is due to provision for additional survey parties (Rs. 19.70 lakhs), for rural water-supply schemes under the National Water-Supply Scheme in rural areas, larger expenditure under the National Filarial Scheme and for various new schemes, the more important of which are mentioned in the following paragraph. These measures are partly offset by decreases due to retrenchment in the Civil Supplies staff on account of complete decontrol of rice and certain other factors.
19. I shall mention the important new schemes for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1955-56. Under Education, a sum of Rs. 29.37 lakhs has been provided for implementing some of the major recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the amount representing this Government’s share of the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs has been provided for grants to Sri Venkateswara University towards its maintenance and development. For the Andhra University, a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been made for the development of research in nuclear physics and certain other items. It is proposed to acquire land for expansion of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada and for the construction of a new building for the Government Hospital at Chirala. A token provision of Rs. 100 each has been made for the schemes. Provision has been made for the opening of a Veterinary College (Rs. 1.30 lakhs). The Government have decided to establish a separate Stationery Store for Andhra and have provided a sum of Rs. 13.90 lakhs for the purpose.

A complete list of new schemes for which provision has been made in the Budget are given in Appendices I to III of the Budget Memorandum.

20. Against the Revenue deficit of Rs. 3,66.31 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56, the provision included for development schemes is Rs. 4,86.49 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 4,64.61 lakhs represents provision for schemes included in the Five-Year Plan.

21. The anticipated Revenue deficit is large. The expenditure on social services like education, public health, etc., which is debited to revenue will further increase on account of new schemes to be taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is imperative therefore to augment the revenue resources of the State. The Government have therefore decided to introduce certain additional taxation measures. It is proposed to levy an additional single point tax of 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee on the sales of fine and superfine mill cloth. An additional revenue of about
8th July 1955]
Rs. 40 lakhs per annum is expected from this measure. If it is introduced from the 1st October next, an additional revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs will be realised in the current year. It is proposed also to levy an additional single point tax on the sales of precious stones which may yield Rs. 2 lakhs in a full year. It is also proposed to impose ryotwari rates of assessment on inams and if legislation for the purpose is enacted before the next kist season, an additional revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs may be derived in the current year. Another measure proposed to be introduced is the enhancement of water rates by 25% and the wet assessment in cases where a consolidated rate of assessment including water rates has been fixed, by 18.75. This measure is also expected to bring in additional revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs a year. The total additional revenue in the current year from these taxation measures may come to Rs. 100 lakhs. In a full year they are expected to yield about Rs. 135 lakhs.

22. A sum of Rs. 14,13-17 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1955-56, for capital expenditure as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees. Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System</td>
<td>30.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>4,19.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvements and research</td>
<td>12.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay on Industrial Development</td>
<td>22.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay on Civil Works</td>
<td>1,66.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Schemes</td>
<td>6,62.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>29.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,13.17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50  PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1955-56

[8th July 1955]

The Budget Estimate, 1955–56 includes provision for the following important Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.—

**Irrigation**—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Rupees (Lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nandikonda Project (token provision)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra Project</td>
<td>67.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna—Regulator-cum-Bridge</td>
<td>52.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works in scarcity affected areas</td>
<td>1,32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Minor Irrigation Programme</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Pennar Project</td>
<td>51.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallapad Project</td>
<td>20.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhairavanithippa Project</td>
<td>10.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>25.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,19.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electricity**—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Rupees (Lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machkund</td>
<td>2,42.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra</td>
<td>2,22.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>50.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>44.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schemes for increasing employment opportunities</td>
<td>1,03.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,62.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned earlier, formal sanction of the Nandikonda Project is expected shortly but preliminary work has already begun. Only a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget, as it has not been possible to estimate the probable expenditure in the current year. When that is available, the House will be approached again for a Supplementary Grant.

12.30 p.m. Provision has been made for certain new schemes under capital heads also. A sum of Rs. 16.30 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of machinery for the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry. Under Buildings, provision has been made for the construction of buildings for office and residential accommodation of National Cadet Corps Units (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering College, Kakinada (Rs. 18.00 lakhs), construction of
additional buildings, provision of electric installations, etc., for the General Hospital, Kurnool (Rs. 6.00 lakhs), construction of a building for the District Collector's office, Srikakulam (Rs. 8.00 lakhs), construction of additional blocks and other buildings necessary for upgrading the sub-jail at Nellore into a District Jail (Rs. 5.30 lakhs), construction of quarters, for the Special Armed Reserve (Rs. 5.09 lakhs) and construction of quarters for Government servants of the various departments at Kurnool (Rs. 5.85 lakhs). Under Electricity, provision has been made for the extension of supply of power to 23 villages in Bandar and Gudivada taluks and to certain villages in West Godavari district (Rs. 4.80 lakhs).

23. There is a decrease of Rs. 69.04 lakhs as compared with the Revised Estimate, 1954-55 under "Loans and advances (net disbursement)" due mainly to larger recoveries in respect of loans given in previous years and smaller disbursements under loans to handloom weavers' co-operative societies, partly off-set by larger provision for urban water-supply schemes. The following are the main items for which provision has been made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees (Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Advances to cultivators</td>
<td>89.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loans for the purchase of chemical manures</td>
<td>1,40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loans to municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes and for other purposes</td>
<td>83.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Short-term loans to the Andhra Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Advances to Weavers' Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>23.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Loans to Co-operative Building Societies</td>
<td>30.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Loans under National Extension Services and Community Development Projects and Blocks</td>
<td>49.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other items</td>
<td>17.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,79.06</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A-8
It has been assumed that a total loan of Rs. 17.45 crores will be given by the Government of India in the ensuing year for the following purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Loan from the Special Development Fund</td>
<td>7,33,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grow More Food Schemes</td>
<td>1,03,91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Handloom Industry</td>
<td>23,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chemical Manures</td>
<td>220,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Community Development Projects and Blocks and National Extension Service Schemes</td>
<td>49.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Power Schemes for increasing employment opportunities</td>
<td>1,02,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Irrigation Works in Scarcity Areas</td>
<td>1,32,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Urban Water-supply Schemes</td>
<td>75,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gosthani Water-supply Scheme (Visakhapatnam)</td>
<td>70,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Special Minor Irrigation Programme</td>
<td>50,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other Capital Expenditure and Debt Head transactions</td>
<td>184,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,45,00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the disbursements side, provision has been made for the repayment of the loan taken from the Government of India for the purchase of chemical manures (Rs. 205 lakhs), instalments of principal of loans repayable on the equated payment system (Rs. 78.12 lakhs) and for this Government's share of the repayment of the Madras 3% loan, 1955 (Rs. 44.37 lakhs).
8th July 1955]

If additional taxation measures are introduced as indicated in paragraph 21, the overdraft shown above may be reduced by about Rs. 1 crore, but the opening balance is likely to be less on account of deterioration of the position in 1954-55. A reliable estimate of the closing balance can be given only after the final actuals for 1954-55 become available.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

25. The most important feature of the Second Plan is that it has to be built from the village upwards. The central objectives of the Second Plan are increased employment and production with the object of doubling real income within the shortest period. Our aim is to bring about social change through spread of the co-operative movement in its varying forms and inculcation of the spirit of self-help and mutual help. Instructions have been issued to ensure that the build-up of village and district plans becomes a live process, concerned not only with local amenities but also with production, employment and promotion of the welfare of the Backward Classes. During the last three months, there has been tremendous activity in our 17,000 villages and towns in the preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan based on the needs of the people. The preparation of the Plan at all levels—village, taluk, town and district—has been completed. Heads of Departments have also prepared plans for the subjects with which they are concerned. All these plans are now under examination and the State Plan—which will be an integration of these various plans—will soon be prepared in draft form. Ours is one of several States in the country and each State is drawing up its own plan. What is envisaged is a national effort intended to promote the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources so as to increase rapidly the level of production and thus of national income. The Government of India have therefore to view the economy as a unity, assess the resources of the country as a whole and allocate them between the various States and the Centre in a manner calculated to bring about coordinated and uniform development throughout the country. It will, therefore, be necessary to have
[8th July 1955

discussions with the Planning Commission and repre­
sentatives of the various Central Ministries to finalise
the Plan. While we can no doubt expect a certain
measure of Central assistance for our Plan projects,
particularly in regard to irrigation, power, and other
investment projects, development of social services
like education, medical relief, etc., will have to be
regulated largely with reference to the revenues we
can ourselves raise for maintaining such expanded
services. After the Plan takes some shape, the House
will have an opportunity of discussing it. For the
successful implementation of a plan, the active co­
operation and assistance of the people is essential.
I appeal to you as the elected representatives of the
people and, through you, to the people of the State
themselves, to lend their wholehearted co-operation
to the Government in their efforts. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a feeling in the House
that a Telugu copy of the speech has not been
supplied; because several Hon. Members do not
know English, and it would have helped them if a
copy had been furnished.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI: It was not
possible to get a Telugu copy prepared, because we
were working in great haste. For those Members,
I suppose, the Telugu dailies will give a Telugu
translation tomorrow if they can wait till tomorrow.
Next time we shall see that Telugu copies also are
prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: When do we meet on Monday?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI: We meet
at 11 a.m. The House will sit from 11 a.m. to
1-30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. That is the
time agreed to by all the parties.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn
and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, 11th
instant.

The House then adjourned.
APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account.

APPENDIX II—Loans raised by the Andhra Government on or after the 1st October 1953.

APPENDIX III—Abstract of the Andhra State Five-Year Plan.
APPENDIX I.

8th July 1955

AN ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

A. Revenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RS.</td>
<td>LAKHS.</td>
<td>RS.</td>
<td>LAKHS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Share of Central revenue from Income-tax, Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty</td>
<td>2,2246</td>
<td>4,3031</td>
<td>4,2713</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other taxes and duties—</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Sales Tax</td>
<td>1,3737</td>
<td>2,8000</td>
<td>2,8000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts under the sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act</td>
<td>2437</td>
<td>5100</td>
<td>5100</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>2182</td>
<td>4900</td>
<td>4900</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| III. Receipts from Electricly Schemes— (Net after deducting working expenses) | 1572 | 2573 | 5353 | .. |

| | 1572 | 2573 | 5353 | 244 |
**APPENDIX I.**

8th July 1955]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Grants from the Central Government—

- Grow More Food and other Development Schemes .. .. 21:26 28:30 20:00 ..
- Community Development Projects. 2:38 9:29 9:86 ..
- Community Development Blocks .. .. 3:14 3:31 ..
- Local Development Works .. 8:29 36:00 38:00 ..
- Grants for special development schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Art. 275 of the Constitution .. .. 7:60 15:00 15:00 ..
- Grants from Handloom Cess Fund. 0:53 28:88 24:70 ..
- Other Central grants (for amelioration of Criminal tribes, National Filaria Control Scheme and educational schemes included in the Five-Year Plan—National Water-supply and Sanitation schemes for rural areas, etc.) .. .. .. 18:10 43:30 ..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>40:06 1,38:71 1,54:17 7:01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

V. Receipts under other heads .. 94:41 2,55:89 2,68:65 12:22

Grand Total .. 11,29:89 21,38:62 21,98:03 ..
**APPENDIX I.**

**B. Expenditure on Revenue Account.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of items</th>
<th>Accounts, 1953-54 (second six months)</th>
<th>Revised Estimate, 1954-55</th>
<th>Budget Estimate, 1955-56</th>
<th>Percentage to total expenditure in respect of column (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td>RS. LAKHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Nation-Building Services—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,13*58</td>
<td>2,12*31</td>
<td>2,04*53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,47*34</td>
<td>4,21*89</td>
<td>4,65*16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>35*93</td>
<td>86*42</td>
<td>95*04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>28*36</td>
<td>53*46</td>
<td>85*28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>42*18</td>
<td>77*12</td>
<td>81*43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9*47</td>
<td>23*55</td>
<td>29*08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operation</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>13*87</td>
<td>61*06</td>
<td>56*37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>17*16</td>
<td>48*50</td>
<td>52*91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>36*77</td>
<td>1,03*93</td>
<td>1,29*11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3*39</td>
<td>20*35</td>
<td>27*13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,48*05</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,08*59</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,26*04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Direct demands on revenue (or charges of administration relating to the principal heads of revenue)</td>
<td>1,04*91</td>
<td>2,26*46</td>
<td>2,51*88</td>
<td>9*82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Other heads (General Administration, Administration of Justice, Police, etc.)</td>
<td>5,91*71</td>
<td>11,52*39</td>
<td>10,86*42</td>
<td>42*37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,43*77</td>
<td>24,87*44</td>
<td>25,64*34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation-Building Services—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>1,20*50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>1,73*52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Development</td>
<td>0*61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Improvements and Research</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,94*63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>77*20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>2,17*43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II.

8th July 1955]

Loans raised by the Andhra Government on or after the 1st October 1953.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
<th>Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1955</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Scheme for the utilisation of Urban Compost.</td>
<td>0.38 RS.</td>
<td>0.31 RS.</td>
<td>Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3-5/8% per annum commencing from February 1955.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Development of Handloom Industry. (Loan from the Cess Fund).</td>
<td>16.33 RS.</td>
<td>16.21 RS.</td>
<td>Interest free. (A sum of Rs. 0.12 lakh has since been treated as outright grant.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 For advancing loans to 22 Development Blocks under the National Extension Service.</td>
<td>3.52 RS.</td>
<td>3.29 RS.</td>
<td>Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8% per annum commencing from February 1955.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 For development of Minor ports.</td>
<td>0.17 RS.</td>
<td>0.17 RS.</td>
<td>Interest free for the first 12 years and repayable in 18 annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Permanent improvement of scarcity areas.</td>
<td>4.00 RS.</td>
<td>4.00 RS.</td>
<td>Interest free for first 5 years, repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum commencing from 1959-60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 For expenditure incurred on certain projects in 1953-54.</td>
<td>3.75.00 RS.</td>
<td>3.75.00 RS.</td>
<td>Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4% per annum commencing from 1957-58.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Value of the stock of foodgrains, fertilisers, pipes and fittings and iron and steel, etc., held in Andhra area on 1st October 1953 (treated as short-term loan).</td>
<td>1.89.91 RS.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Repayable with interest at 3% per annum. (Repaid on 29th October 1954.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Loan for purchase and distribution of fertilizers.</td>
<td>25.62 RS.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>Repaid in December 1954 with interest at 3-1/8% per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Purchase of debentures of Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.</td>
<td>8.46 RS.</td>
<td>8.46 RS.</td>
<td>Repayable within twenty years with interest at the rate of 4-1/4% per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Construction of tube-wells with filter points.</td>
<td>5.72 RS.</td>
<td>3.20 RS.</td>
<td>Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum. (Rs. 2.23 lakhs refunded in October 1954.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1953-54 (Second six months).
**APPENDIX II.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When obtained and description of the loan.</th>
<th>Total amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1955.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(RS. LAKHS.)</td>
<td>(RS. LAKHS.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953–54 (Second six months)—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Lift Irrigation Scheme (Hire Purchase system).</td>
<td>6.81 5.60 Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum. (Rs. 0.64 lakh of unspent balance refunded to the Government of India on 3rd February 1955.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.</td>
<td>35.27 33.54 Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/4% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 P.W. Irrigation Schemes.</td>
<td>6.12 5.82</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Lift Irrigation Scheme</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>Repayable within one year with interest at 3% per annum. (Repaid on 6th November 1954.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Tractor Reclamation Schemes. (Hire purchase system).</td>
<td>6.81 6.57 Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum. (Rs. 0.24 lakh repaid on 6th November 1954 as unspent balance.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Amount provisionally allocated to this State in respect of 4 per cent Madras Government Loan, 1963.</td>
<td>2,62.90 2,62.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1945–55,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>Short-term loan repayable on or before 31st March 1955 with interest at 2-1/4% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Development of Handloom Industry: Assistance to the Andhra State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for marketing of handloom cloth produced by the primary societies.</td>
<td>19.00 19.00 Interest free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Share in National Plan Loan</td>
<td>2,50.00 2,50.00 Repayable on 1st October 1965. Interest alone payable half-yearly at 3-7/8% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Loan from Special Development Fund for financing the Developmental Schemes in the State Plan during 1954–55.</td>
<td>6,00.00 6,00.00 Payable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum, commencing from 1938–39,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 For re-lending to Small-scale Industries.</td>
<td>2.00 2.00 Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3-3/4% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.</td>
<td>1,27.89 1,27.89 Repayable with interest at 3% per annum on or before 31st August 1955.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Loans for Community Development Blocks, National Extension Service areas, etc.</td>
<td>8.22 8.22 Not yet settled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX II.

8th July 1953

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Amount Expected to be Outstanding on 31st March 1955</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8th July 1953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>APPENDIX 11.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(!)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8. Loans towards the share capital of the weavers admitted to Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.53 Interest free. Repayable in two equal annual instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9 Tractor reclamation scheme. (Hire purchase system).</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00 Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 Loan towards working capital of Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00 Interest free. Repayable in five annual equated instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11 Loan for advancing the share capital of the weavers admitted to the Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.93 Interest free. Repayable in two annual equated instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12 Loan from the Cess Fund towards working capital of the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.66 Interest free. Repayable in five annual equated instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>13 Loan for National Water-Supply and Sanitation Schemes.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00 Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>14 Loan towards the share capital of the weavers admitted to Co-operative Societies.</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.32 Interest free. Repayable in two equal instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>15 For development of minor ports</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.83 Interest for the first 12 years and repayable in 18 annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>16 Schemes for expansion of power facilities for relief of unemployment.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>40.00 Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum commencing from 1960-61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>17 Loan for purchase and distribution of fertilizers.</td>
<td>77.11</td>
<td>77.11 Repayable within eighteen months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>18 Construction of tube-wells with filter points.</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>12.50 Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>19 Lift Irrigation Scheme. (Hire purchase system).</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00 Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>20 For the establishment of a Central Sales Emporium at Vijayawada, for Cottage industries.</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20 Repayable within one year with interest at the rate of 3-1/2% per annum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>21 Scheme for permanent improvement of scarcity areas.</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>70.00 Interest free for first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/2% per annum commencing from 1960-61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 22,17.36  19,92.26
## APPENDIX III.

### ABSTRACT OF THE ANDHRA STATE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

#### Minor Heads of Development.

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<td>RS. LAKHS.</td>
<td>RS. LAKHS.</td>
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<td>I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.</td>
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<td>B. Animal Husbandry</td>
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<td>C. Dairying and Milk Supply.</td>
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<td>D. Forests</td>
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<td>E. Co-operation</td>
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<td>F. Fisheries</td>
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