THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SUNDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1956.

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THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sunday, the 25th March 1956

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Kurnool, at four of the clock, Mr. Speaker (Hon. Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora) in the Chair.

I. GOVERNMENT MOTION

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—(contd.)

Mr. SPEAKER:—The House will now continue discussion on the Draft Outline of the Second Five year Plan.

[Note: An asterisk* at the commencement of a speech denotes revision by the Member]

SRI M. VENKATA RAJU:—According to...
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri M. Venkata Raju

25th March 1956

The Second Five Year Plan will be based on the following objectives:

1. Development of rural areas and rural life
2. Industrialization

These objectives will be achieved through various means such as:

- Improvement of irrigation systems
- Development of industries
- Improvement of rural infrastructure

The plan also includes measures for:

- Health and education
- Employment generation
- Environmental conservation

The plan aims to create a balanced development across all sectors of the economy.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri M. Venkata Raja]
Sri M. Venkata Raju] [25th March 1956

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was formulated by the government of India to guide the country's economic development. It aimed to achieve a growth rate of 3.5% per annum, focusing on agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. The plan emphasized the need for balanced regional development and increased investment in heavy industries. It sought to achieve self-reliance in major industries, reduce imports, and improve the standard of living for the common man.

The plan was divided into 25 months, with the first year focusing on preparatory work and the remaining 24 months for implementation. It included several key initiatives such as the establishment of new industries, expansion of existing ones, and the introduction of new products. The plan also laid the foundation for future efforts in sectoral planning and the establishment of planning commissions at the state level.

The Second Five Year Plan was considered a significant milestone in India's economic development, laying the groundwork for subsequent plans and allowing the country to become a major industrial power.
25th March 1956

[Sri M. Venkata Raju

ప్రత్యేక పద్ధతిగా వీటి అంగాన అనుభావం చేయడానికి 150 రూపాయల సంఖ్య వంటి ప్రత్యేక మూలాలు అందరూ ఉండాలి. థాత సిద్ధం చేయడానికి ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి. కాలు సంచాలని పాటు 80 ఏమితో ఇచ్చినది.

1917 లో 100 రూపాయల సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి. ఔషధానికి 1934 లో 100 రూపాయల సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి.

శాసన 27 ఏమితో ప్రత్యేక దినపత్రికాను ఎంచుకడానికి కెం కలిగి ఉంటుంది. ఫిలింగ్ ప్రత్యేక దినపత్రికాను పైలిస్తుంది. 300 రూపాయల సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది.

300 రూపాయల సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది.

పారస్ట విధానాలను ఎంచుకడానికి దినపత్రికాను 500 రూపాయల సంఖ్య ప్రత్యేక విధానాలను సంచాలనం చేయడానికి నిర్ణయించండి. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది.

ప్రత్యేక రాబాదుల పైలిస్తుంది. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది. శాసన పైలిస్తుంది.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri M. Venkata Raju [25th March 1956]

...
25th March 1956] [Sri M. Venkata Raju

100 luxury apartments in 1 room, 20, 25 contractors for the Engineering department. Each 100 20, 25 B.E. pass in Civil Engineering. contractors

N. E. S. blocks 7 story. 4 story 12 stories unit 8 10 block 100 20, 25 block 25 7 story 100 20, 25 6 story 100 20, 25 12 story 30 100 20, 25 25 25

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

[25th March 1956]

The Second Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was a comprehensive economic plan for the development of India, formulated in 1951. The plan marked a significant shift in Indian economic policy, emphasizing the role of the state in the economy, especially in the provision of public utilities and social services.

The plan focused on several key areas:

1. Agriculture: Increased production of food grains and a focus on agricultural development.
2. Industrial Growth: Development of industries, particularly in heavy and engineering sectors.
3. Power Sector: Expansion of electricity and other energy sources to meet growing demand.
4. Transportation: Improvement of roads, railways, and ports to enhance connectivity and trade.
5. Social Services: Expansion of education, health care, and other social amenities.

The plan aimed to bridge the gap between the Indian economy and the industrialized world, focusing on self-reliance and economic growth to improve the living standards of the common people. It marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian economic history, characterized by a strong government role in the economy.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

Electricity means Socialism” said Lenin. Electricity means Socialism.”

French Industrial Revolution

India

Lenin

Socialism

Lenin
Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

[25th March 1956]

Land reforms are the cornerstone of the second five-year plan. Progressive land reforms are necessary to ensure equitable distribution of land among the rural population. The plan aims to address the injustices of the capitalist system and promote social justice. The goal is to create a society where the masses can lead a life of dignity and freedom. This will be achieved through comprehensive land reforms and other social welfare measures. The plan emphasizes the need for a strong and inclusive agricultural sector, with emphasis on small-scale farmers. The aim is to boost productivity and ensure food security for the growing population. The plan also seeks to integrate rural areas into the national economy, promoting rural-urban integration and reducing regional disparities. The ultimate objective is to create a society where every individual has the opportunity to realize their full potential.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

The year 1948-1956, a period of six years, is marked by a steady advance in the field of economic and social development. It has been possible to achieve this progress by adhering to a strict economy, by adopting appropriate measures to meet the challenges of the period, and by making maximum use of existing resources.

The Second Five Year Plan is based on the following principles:

1. Emphasis on the development of agriculture and allied sectors, including irrigation and electricity.
2. Industrialization, with a focus on heavy industries and basic industries.
4. Promoting cooperative societies and small-scale industries.
5. Strengthening the public sector and expanding the private sector.
6. Central Government involvement in various sectors, including health, education, and transportation.
7. Promotion of homeopathy, allopathy, and other forms of traditional medicine.

The plan aims to achieve a balanced development of the economy, with special emphasis on rural areas and the underprivileged sections of society.
Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

[25th March 1956]

"DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN"

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO : — అందాలం దినం ప్రతి బ్యాస్ కాటులు మరుక్కడం, స్తీషాస్కోప్ కర్తీగా లభించిన దృశ్యాలు పూర్తి పిక్ష్ మీద కీటం అనే నిషేధం కందనం. ఇది అప్పుడు ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలియజేస్తుంది.

Sri. A. KALESWARA RAO : — అందాలం ప్రతి బ్యాస్ కాటులు మరుక్కడం, స్తీషాస్కోప్ కర్తీగా లభించిన దృశ్యాలు పూర్తి పిక్ష్ మీద కీటం అనే నిషేధం కందనం. ఇది అప్పుడు ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలియజేస్తుంది.

ఫామిలీ ప్లాంటింగు వంటి విధానాలు సాధారణంగా తెలియజేస్తుండి. ఇది సాధారణంగా తెలియజేస్తుండి.

ఆ పంచాయతీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఇది విలువించబడితే అడుగులను మార్పిడించి, ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రత్యేకించి పెంచబడి ఉంటే అహి ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలియజేస్తుండి.

ఆ పంచాయతీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఇది విలువించబడితే అడుగులను మార్పిడించి, ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రత్యేకించి పెంచబడి ఉంటే అహి ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలియజేస్తుండి.
RAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

Family planning is a burning issue everywhere. Family planning, as you know, includes sterilization, birth control, and family planning. It is a matter of concern to all. Family planning, as you know, includes sterilization, birth control, and family planning. It is a matter of concern to all.

CMO: Sir, the family planning is also a matter of protest. The family planning is also a matter of protest.

Sri YAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA: Why?

Sri P. SATYANARAYANA: Why? There is nothing wrong about it. They are all being use now.

Sri SPEAKER: Why? There is nothing wrong about it. They are all being use now.
Sri P. Satyanarayana

[25th March 1956]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan is now at an advanced stage of preparation. After intensive discussion at various levels, the Plan has been finalized and is now under the consideration of the Government. The main objective of the Plan is to achieve balanced economic growth with social justice. The Plan is based on the principle of public ownership and nationalization of certain key sectors.

The Plan envisages a number of major steps to be taken in the following areas:

1. Industrialization: The Plan aims to increase the share of industry in the economy. Measures are proposed to attract private and foreign investment.

2. Agriculture: The Plan seeks to improve agricultural productivity through the use of modern techniques and technology.

3. Rural Development: The Plan focuses on improving the living conditions of rural people through the provision of basic amenities and infrastructure.

4. Education: The Plan aims to increase the literacy rate and improve the quality of education at all levels.

5. Health: The Plan proposes to improve the provision of health care, especially in rural areas.

6. Infrastructure: The Plan seeks to develop infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports to facilitate economic growth.

The Plan is expected to contribute significantly to the country's economic development and social welfare.

T. T. Krishnamachari
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri P. Satyanarayana

2bth March 1956] 

Labour demand s^r^ a8<ngR<S33* *^*^ o^^^o

Imperial Bank a& nationalise 

Insurance companies a& nationalise 

State level 

principle of 

graduation 

8&^y*RoTy**&' ? ^c^/ ^^^3 "gc^og^
Sri T. V. RAGHAVULU:—On a point of information, Sir! I beg to say that there is a misprint in the date, the real date being 25th March 1956.

MR. SPEAKER:—I want to make a suggestion. Instead of going on with the criticism of the present day conditions of life, economic, political, fiscal, dynamics and other things let us confine ourselves to the Plan and make some concrete suggestions, or show the weak points therein. Otherwise there will be no end if the House is to go on criticizing conditions; of course our conditions are bad, and there is no gainsaying about it. But let us have some suggestions, let us try to show some suggestions. If we can propose some changes in the Plan, I think that would be doing some useful work. The little time I am allowing any one member is hardly enough to talk on any one point of our present day activities.

SRI P. SATYANARAYANA:—Sir! I beg to say that instead of going on with the criticism of the present day conditions of life, economic, political, fiscal, dynamics and other things, let us confine ourselves to the Plan and make some concrete suggestions, or show the weak points therein. Otherwise there will be no end if the House is to go on criticizing conditions; of course our conditions are bad, and there is no gainsaying about it. But let us have some suggestions, let us try to show some suggestions. If we can propose some changes in the Plan, I think that would be doing some useful work. The little time I am allowing any one member is hardly enough to talk on any one point of our present day activities.
25th March 1956

[Sri P. Satyanarayana]

Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan

[Image 0x0 to 395x678]

Sri V. KURMAYYA:

[Image 0x0 to 395x678]
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri V. Kurmayya

[25th March 1956]
25th March 1956] [Sri V. Kurnayya

(பொறுத்து என் ராஜஸ்தான் தூக்கு குழுவின் கைதொடரும் basic ரீதியாக இயங்கும் அவைகளுடன். ஏனெனில் எந்தவாறு இருந்து விளைந்துள்ளது. ஆனால் காட்சியின் தீர்மானத்தில் என்பது இல்லை. கோளிகள் வாய்ந்து கோளிகளின் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து. என்பதோடு மாற்றும் தொடர்பு இல்லை. இதுவே உற்பத்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. 4800 என்கிற நஞ்சு கொண்டு இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். நமக்கு என்பதை வேண்டும் இதன் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து. இதுவே எனது முக்கியமான வரலாற்றின் அச்சியானை. 

(தலை மறு தலை கூறிய கொடுக்குறிகளின் மொத்தம் பூர்த்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. இன்று இருந்து விளைந்துள்ளது. இதுவே உற்பத்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. 4800 என்கிற நஞ்சு கொண்டு இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். நமக்கு என்பதை வேண்டும் இதன் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து. இதுவே எனது முக்கியமான வரலாற்றின் அச்சியானை. 


(தலை மறு தலை கூறிய கொடுக்குறிகளின் மொத்தம் பூர்த்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. இன்று இருந்து விளைந்துள்ளது. 4800 என்கிற நஞ்சு கொண்டு இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். நமக்கு என்பதை வேண்டும் இதன் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து. இதுவே எனது முக்கியமான வரலாற்றின் அச்சியானை. 

Scheduled castes, tribal communities என்று வேண்டும். இருந்து 90 என்று வேண்டும். இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். womens welfare department என்று வேண்டும். 

(தலை மறு தலை கூறிய கொடுக்குறிகளின் மொத்தம் பூர்த்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. இன்று இருந்து விளைந்துள்ளது. 4800 என்கிற நஞ்சு கொண்டு இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். நமக்கு என்பதை வேண்டும் இதன் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து. 

(தலை மறு தலை கூறிய கொடுக்குறிகளின் மொத்தம் பூர்த்தி விளைந்துள்ளது. இன்று இருந்து விளைந்துள்ளது. 4800 என்கிற நஞ்சு கொண்டு இருந்து என்று வேண்டும். நமக்கு என்பதை வேண்டும் இதன் தீர்மானத்தை உருவாக்கினார்ந்து.)}
Sri V. Kurmayya] [25th March 1956

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Public health area work, hospitals, Health centres, maternity centres etc., and
Midwives work. Contribution of the various sections of the population as
Public health workers, sanitation staff, towards the District planning
schemes, National water supply schemes etc.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri V. Kurnayya]

Revised budget

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: — I am to your

...
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri L. Lakshmana Das

[25th March 1956]

[Text in Telugu script]
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das

land reforms
slogan

1% credit

10 Magic Wand

operation

150
draft outline of the second five year plan

sri l. lakshmana das [25th march 1956

credit facility, marketing facility, crop insurance, etc. 10 rs 20 rs 40 rs. credit facilities, marketing facility, crop insurance, etc. 5 rs 10 rs 20 rs 50 rs.

second plan for medical, health facilities. dead capital, etc.

appeal for community block area.
25th March 1956

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das]

Having got a precise idea of the Socialistic State, our duty is next to consider the Five Year Plan as propounded by the State in the light of that definition. Then we will be able to know how far the present Five Year Plan has come to the standard of definition and what its shortcomings are and in what manner the plan can be improved. We all know that long ago Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as the rule of the people, by the people and for the people. Here the
words 'the people' constitute the essence of the definition. Where this dictum is only a theory and an ideal, the State is only democratic. That is where we stand. We are now a democratic State and we are progressing slowly towards the Socialistic State. When does democracy convert itself into a Socialistic State? When this dictum is only a theory or an ideal, it is a democratic State. But when this dictum is translated into action, then the State becomes a Socialistic one and what is meant by action? It is the sum total of the multiple activities of the people. Here the people constitute the primary factor and State becomes an impersonal one in the background, and action i.e., the performance portion of it lies with the people, though the directive portion is in the hands of the State which, in this set up, is important only as a guiding factor. Now in such Society, the initiative must be with the people and in order that the Society must be with the people, it is necessary that the people of a Socialistic State should have high ideals. They may be bold men, they must be men with vision, with courage and with imagination. They must have faith in themselves and they must have faith in the destiny of their own country. It is such a Society that is contemplated by this Second Five Year Plan. Men inspired by hope, by courage, by vision and by imagination are sought to be created by the Five Year Plans. You all remember what our Prime Minister Mr. Pandit Nehru says with regard to these plans. He says that the Five Year Plan is a grant programme of work. He calls us all and he exhorts us all to work. That is his exhortation. Let us form ourselves into a great partnership in the enterprise at forming a new India. Are we (the subjects of this State) competent and capable of such achievement? 'Yes' says the Hon. Minister for Planning with whom the planning is an article of faith. He says that India has got in plenty two primary factors which are necessary for constituting a Socialistic State. One is India's teeming millions and the second is her inexhaustible natural resources. These two he called yesterday as "the gifts of God." We have men and materials and so 'go ahead' says our Hon. Minister for
Planning. At the same time, he warns us against over-population, against under-production and against unjust distribution of property, particularly agrarian wealth. He knows that over-population, under-production and inequitable distribution of wealth are the hand-maids of a Police State. Therefore he warns us against those things and according to him, the object of Five Year Plan is to explore all possible methods on a progressive scale for proper and equitable distribution of wealth and for the fullest exploitation of the country’s natural resources. If this is accomplished, I can tell the Hon. Minister for Planning that Mother India can support many millions and more of people.

The Hon. Planning Minister can give up family planning as a remedy for over-population. The Hon. Minister knows that this remedy, though he advocates it, is worse than the disease.

Now I shall briefly refer to the economy of the Andhra State. The Andhra State is predominantly an agricultural State. 75 per cent of the population are agriculturists in one sense or the other. We are told in so many reports that 5 per cent of the land area and 15 per cent of the water-resources of India are contained in the Andhra State. Of this 15 per cent of the water-resources only one-fifth is being utilised at present. If the four-fifths of the remaining water-resources were to be exploited, we are told that 10 million more acres of land can be brought under cultivation and 5 million k.w.s of power can also be supplied. This shows that the Andhra State has many resources still to be tapped. It is this knowledge that made this Government give first priority to irrigation and power projects. So they took up simultaneously the execution of half a dozen major projects with an ambition and on a scale unparalleled in history. Hon. members know what those six projects are and I do not want to enumerate them here. With the different stages of completion of these projects, it is expected that areas under irrigation will progressively increase and with the completion of the Machkund project, we hope to have universal electrification for all purposes, agriculture, industrial and social. But I would submit to the
Hon. Minister that mere improvement of agriculture is not enough. It has to be integrated with schemes for animal husbandry and also schemes for village roads with a view to facilitate transport of agricultural products to the nearest marketing centres. So provision of marketing centres is one that must claim the fourth priority and I do see that the Second Five Year Plan has made provision for these four things.

So far as the State's share in the Planning is concerned, it is correct, but I submit that it must stop there, for the Second Five Year Plan is sought to be built from village upwards. Therefore, under the scheme, the village must be given perfect freedom to make its own planning. It must have the freedom to determine its own future in terms of agricultural production, employment of rural labour and uplift of the socially backward, housing, rural health and sanitation. In all these matters, the initiative must be left to the villagers, who will have to determine for themselves their own future with special reference to the local conditions and circumstances which may vary from village to village. The Village Panchayats, I beg to submit may be availed of for the execution of these schemes under the guidance of experts. Every village knows its immediate and urgent needs. They are mostly irrigation and roads. Minor irrigation works, wells and roads are the prime needs of a village and it is rather unfortunate that the Second Five Year Plan has forgotten these items, though small they may be. With large irrigation schemes, only a portion of the State is likely to be benefited. But there must be uniform development and therefore in places which go by the name of backward areas, the importance of minor irrigation works, wells, and village roads cannot be too much emphasized. They are therefore necessary and there will be no uniform improvement unless these works are included.
25th March 1956]

Mr. SPEAKER:—Boomer has to speak in English.

Sri S RANGANATHA MUDALIAR.—

Therefore, the Government may see that at least at the end of the plan period there is no such thing as backward areas in this State and then labour and intellectual resources of the village have to be utilised. There is not much in the Second Five Year Plan by way of provision for these things. I submit that there must be a rule for enforcing Srama Danam by the University and High School students. Practical village work for a specific period according to the particular tastes of the individuals should be made a condition precedent to the grant of University degrees. During the long midsummer holidays every one knows that there is a tremendous wastage of manpower of this student population. Tremendous quantity of man-power is running to waste—during these holidays. Some kind of village work to their credit must be made a necessary qualification for admission of these students in the University classes. Professors when they go home for the holidays must be directed to organise student parties for road-making, for making excursions into the billy tracts and forest areas in their parts with a view to exploitation, with a view to exploration of the mineral resources of their part of the country and with a view to the study of the flora and fauna of the country. Such activities of a grand and spectacular kind that should catch the imagination of the people are not unfortunately provided for in the Second Five Year Plan.

The one great defect of the Planning is that it is too much dominated by officialdom. Most of the officials put in charge of the developmental schemes are men trained in routine and red-tapism and they have nothing of the imagination and vision necessary for initiating or directing social activities. Experts therefore 'versed' in Social Studies and trained in Social activities must be enlisted for the working of this plan. The vast 'man-power' and the intellectual
resources of the army of the unemployed educated ought to be 
harnessed by subsidising their services during the plan period 
and absorbing the best of them later on in the permanent 
services. There is no dearth of leadership in the country. 
There are men like Sir Visweswarayya, men like Sir A. Rama­
swami Mudaliar and his greater brother Sir Lakshmanaswami 
Mudaliar, Sri V. T. Krishnamachariar and Sir C. P. Rama­
swami Aiyar and a host of others and there are great econo­
mists and great scholars and scientists and financial experts 
All these men must be invited to constitute themselves 
into a sort of a National Council to advise, to super­
vise and direct the planning activities. Unfortunately, the 
Second Five Year Plan does not constitute any such Council. 
It is my fear that our Planning may not be a success at all 
so long as it is made to depend upon dead officialdom for its 
implementation. Thank you Sir.

Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:—Speaker Sir, like a lay man 
I feel diffident to offer my remarks or criticism on this 
plan which has been prepared by experts. Even after 
reading the discourses of Mahol Nabis, I feel that I am 
still unable to understand even a fringe of this programme. 
Therefore, my criticisms or views will be that of a lay 
man.

Having regard to the diverse and conflicting views on 
planning and having regard to the varied shades of opinion 
with regard to the future development of India, I must 
admit Sir that this framework of planning is a well­
balanced one. I belong to the group whose view is that 
greater stress must be laid on industrialisation. In this 
Plan, only 19 per cent of the total expenditure has been 
allotted for industrialisation. I am of the humble opinion 
Sir, that this percentage is not enough which ought to be 
something like 30 per cent. Modern age is such, that 
unless a country industrialises at a very rapid pace, it will 
not be able to stand on its own legs. Industrialise or perish 
is a common slogan that is in vogue in Europe. The one 
lacuna where industrialisation has not been properly 
applied in India is the agriculture sector. In agriculture,
we know Sir that we are having the very same methods and very same means of producing which are as old as Dravidianns. Even from the age of the Dravidians, the method of production in agriculture has not changed. Of course, we are embarking on huge irrigation projects. Even in ancient times, these projects were in vogue, but that is not enough. We have to industrialise agriculture at a very rapid pace. Unfortunately in this Plan frame nothing has been provided for industrialisation of agriculture. I am happy to learn that the Central Government are thinking of starting a mechanised farm of the area of 20,000 to 32,000 acres. I am also happy to learn that our State is also one of the applicants inviting the location of this farm in our State. It is contemplated in the Plan frame to introduce Land Reforms. Land Reforms are necessary. As a matter of fact the Land Reforms Committee has stated that there must be family holding.

A family holding has been defined by a Committee of the Land Reform panel as the area of land which yields a gross income of Rs. 1,600 per annum or a net annual income of Rs. 1,200 and is not less than a plough unit. For this definition, I would like to add a rider or amendment. This plough unit must be a compact piece of land. Even if we have one plough unit, it will not be enough to have patches of land here and there. In India it is quite notorious that even though a person owns 30 acres of land, these 30 acres would have been distributed in as many as 30 places. With this sort of farming the agricultural productivity of the country will not progress appreciably. People may say that this will be very revolutionary, that it is impracticable or almost impossible. But when we are thinking of introducing Land Reforms, when we are thinking of abolishing landlordism, it is absolutely necessary that we must think on modern lines. There is no use of abolishing landlordism. This slogan is very old. This was started as long ago as 1917. The future
agricultural economy of the country will mainly depend upon a very effective land-holding. After having these compact land holdings it is also necessary to introduce collective or co-operative farming with most mechanised and modernised system. This will, in my humble opinion, increase our productivity by at least 100 or 200 per cent. Some people are of the opinion Sir, that mechanisation of agriculture will lead to unemployment. I am sorry to disagree with them. As a matter of fact, in mechanised America and other western countries, there is no unemployment at all in the rural areas or even in the urban areas. In America a person who is employed for one hour earns as much as 3 dollars. Rapid mechanisation of agricultural industry is also necessary for absorbing the products of heavy industries. There is no use of merely stressing on heavy industries unless we show a market for the products of these heavy industries and the agricultural industry will certainly compliment the heavy industries.

Sir, there is another aspect of this plan, i.e., how to find out the finances for implementing the plan. This plan contemplates an outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the course of five years. That will come to nearly Rs. 25 crores per day or nearly Rs. 200 lakhs per hour. So, from 1st April onwards India will be spending at the rate of nearly Rs. 200 lakhs per hour. Many economists despaired that this will lead to inflation and will land us ultimately in an economic collapse. But, I am of the view, Sir, that this capital outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores is not enough and we ought to have embarked upon a more ambitious and courageous plan. I have also reasons for saying so Sir, one would like to know whether we will get the amount for financing this huge plan. Of course, the Finance Minister has stated that this plan will be financed by resorting to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores in the course of the next five years. One is apt to look at the Central budget and at the income of the Central Government and its expenditure. Its income is now about Rs. 495 crores and out of this a huge sum of Rs. 204 crores is spent for defence purposes. That means out of the
income of the Central Government, nearly 45 per cent is spent on defence. A lay man like me would certainly wonder why we must spend so much for defence. Army experts may laugh and some experienced people may say that without army a State cannot exist. This has been opined by many of my friends and I do not go to the extent of saying that we must not have an army at all. We must have an army. We must modernise the army according to our needs. Sir, I wish to put a question, what is the place of the army and the armed forces, which are consuming nearly Rs. 1,000 crores during the next five years, in the economic set-up of India? What is the part that the army is going to play in the Second Five-Year Plan? Are they merely to be fed, clothed, drilled every day and to watch our borders? Is it only for that purpose we are going to maintain this huge army? Cannot we allocate some other work for the army in the reconstruction of India during the next five years? I think, Sir, that the army can be trained for the purpose of constructing heavy industries, and experts can be appointed to find out ways and means how best we can utilise this huge army we are maintaining at a very great cost.

Apart from that, Sir, there is another point also for consideration. Recently Mr. Krishnaprasad, Joint Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, has stated that he has got under him about 50,000 volunteers and that he contemplates participation of Bharat Sevak Samaj in the Second Five-Year Plan. Sir, he also contemplates voluntary contributions from the public to the tune of Rs. 30-0 crores to the Samaj. Sir, cannot we utilise these? What after all is a project? The construction of project is nothing but three things, material, technical skill and labour. Labour, as we all know, consumes 40 to 50 per cent of execution of a project. If we can provide cheap labour or free labour or voluntary labour, certainly we are going to cut down the expenditure on the execution of the plan to a very great extent. This opinion has been expressed by many of my friends and I entirely agree with the suggestion of Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar that our student population, who are now wasting
away their time, must be tapped and they must be used in
the nation-building activities. If census is taken, even in
Andhra there will be as many as 20 to 30,000 students who
will be wasting away their time in this summer. Cannot we
utilise them in the execution of Nagarjunasagar project?
If we calculate the amount of work that will be turned out
by them, and the contribution by the youth of this country
to the plan, naturally the plan will be success within four
years. We are having the illustrious examples of western
countries, we have learnt with what great enthusiasm and
zeal the youth of Chechoslovakia have reconstructed the
railway lines in their war-torn country. There are a number
of similar instances where patriotic youths have reconstruc­
ted the whole nation when after the war their whole
economy had collapsed. Therefore, Sir, in this
re-construction process, the youth of the country can be
properly mobilised and properly utilised for the purpose
of reconstruction. If this factor had been taken into consi*
deration by the framers of the plan, they certainly could
have increased the outlay from 4,800 crores to something
like Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 crores. Thank you, Sir.

SRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAJU:
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju

మరుభును పంపిన పాలన కాయలు వైమిడి ఉండించారు గా ఉండాలి అనే యొక్క
మరింత విశేషాడే నిర్దేశాలు చేసారు. మామిడి వాటీ వేసారు సంపాదనలు
ముఖ్యమైనామి ఉండాలి. రెండు దశ గాలు అవకాషించారు జాతీయ సంఘం, ప్రత్యేకంగా
కాల్యాణ సంస్థాపన ప్రదేశంలో ముఖ్యమైనామి ఉండాలి.

ముఖ్యమైన సాంఘాతిక సంఘాతి చేసిన పేరులు పనిచేయాలి. అంటే
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Local Development Scheme also bring the people closer. It is a time consuming process because it takes a lot of time to implement. The people have to face a lot of difficulties during this process. However, the people are happy with this scheme. The community development blocks also bring the people closer to the government. The N.E. Schemes, Community Development Blocks and the Local Development Schemes also bring the people closer to the government. The people are happy with these schemes. The government has also taken steps to improve the local development schemes. The government has also taken steps to improve the local development schemes. The government has also taken steps to improve the local development schemes. The government has also taken steps to improve the local development schemes.
recently I have had to do something with that as a member of the Land Reforms Committee. When the Land Reforms Committee was formed, as we all know, many people raised serious doubts why land should be the first target of attack by the Government when there are other kinds of property, like industries, buildings, gold, silver, shares, etc. Of course, the reply is also self-contained, the reform must commence somewhere or other and so it should commence at a place where it is most apparent to one and everybody. So, land is selected as the first subject of reform.

Sir, we all know that our country is passing quickly through political firmament. At Avadi, our leaders described it as a socialistic pattern of society, but none has defined what socialism is. God alone knows, what it would be next; it may be even communism. Sir, we have achieved independence and we are still an infant State, and especially in our Andhra State which is newly formed, the question of land reforms should be taken up with some caution, especially when our Andhra State is more agricultural than any other State. We have got very few industries and agriculture is the mainstay of the people of our State and the ryot is the main prop of the Government because we have got only two kinds of incomes, one is from land revenue and the other is from sales-tax. Therefore, the ryot is the main prop of the Government and he is the mainstay of the people and of country as he is responsible for the production of sufficient quantity of food grains to enable people to live. Therefore, land reform is a very difficult and complicated problem. Distribution of land among the landless people is not so easy as it may appear to be. Even though it may appear to be a simple problem, it is a most difficult and very complicated problem, as the question of distribution is very often misunderstood by the people and the prevailing notion is that land would be taken away from people who own large extents of land and distributed among people who have no land. If that view is to be correct, I would like to give a warning; even if the entire land in the whole country is taken into account and also the population, no individual...
would get more than 2 acres of land including good, bad and indifferent quality, and out of this extent of 2 acres, he will have not more than 70 cents useful land. If this is remembered, then the distribution of land would not serve any purpose. Sir, the members of the land reforms section of the Planning Commission, I venture to state, are not practical agriculturists, they do not seem to have any practical knowledge of agriculture, they seem to be mere theorists and idealists, they go on theorising and idealising what ought to be 'agriculture', they do not know the difficulties and the problems facing agriculturists and that is why they have indulged in certain vague terms, viz. 'a basic unit', 'an economic unit', 'a plough unit', 'a family unit' and 'an optimum unit'. These phrases are used by these idealists. What is meant by a basic unit? Nobody has been able to define it and everybody admits that a basic unit is not an economic unit. What is an economic unit? There again, it is vaguely defined—it is that unit which would enable a man to live in ordinary comfort. That again varies from individual to individual and from place to place. It is as vague as it could be. What is meant by a family unit? There is a wrong conception among the educated people as regards 'family'. What is meant by family? Is it husband and wife or husband, wife and children? That definition includes 'dependent sons' and the framers of the plan have used that term. I do not understand what is meant by 'dependent sons' when we are governed by Mitakshara law as in Madras and Bombay States. Dependent sons will come in when the property is self-acquired, but when the property is not self-acquired and when it is ancestral, sons are not dependent and they are called independent of the father and the family; they are entitled to have their shares partitioned and they can even file suits and obtain partition. According to the latest legislation of the Parliament, equal shares are given to daughters also. Now, when the word 'dependent' cannot apply to sons, it cannot also apply to daughters. So, sons and daughters are no longer dependent upon the parents; they are individuals.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956] [Sri K. V. Ramanayya Naidu

who are entitled to a share in the family property, if the parents do not agree for a partition, they can file suits and have their shares separated. When that is the state of things, I cannot understand why the word 'dependent sons' is used in the Second Five Year Plan. Do the members of the land reforms section of the Planning Commission really understand what is meant by 'dependent sons'? Perhaps this plan was prepared before the legislation giving equal rights to daughters was passed.

[At this stage, Temporary Chairman (Srimath C. Ammannra Raja) occupied the Chair.]

Again, a family holding has been defined as the area of land which yields a gross average income of Rs 1,600 per annum, or a net annual income of Rs 1,200. Here again, they have committed a great blunder. No net income of Rs. 1,200 would result from a gross income of Rs. 1,600—? Anybody who has got knowledge of agriculture, the practical side of agriculture, would realise that the net income would not be more than half the gross produce. So, agriculture like industry will not give a particular quantity. Agriculture depends upon so many conditions upon supply of water for irrigation purposes in time, this depends on elements like rain in proper season; often there will be gales and storms at the time when the crop flowers; so, it depends on so many factors and nobody can say that the gross income from a particular field in a particular year would be so much and net income would be so much. Such of the Hon. Members of the House who are agriculturists and who know something of agriculture will agree with me when I say that the crop this year is not more than 50 per cent of what it was during the previous year. I have my own lands which I cultivate with ploughs, cattle, farm servants, etc and my son is in it but the income is not more than 50 per cent of what it was last year. Just at the time when the crop was about to flower, there were heavy rains and as a result, the flowering yielded only half the produce. So, nobody can be certain what would be the agricultural income in any particular year. So, to say that a family of husband...
wife and three sons should get only a net income of Rs 1,200 is most unreasonable, not based on facts, not based on logic, much less on reason. Whereas a Sub-Magistrate gets Rs. 200 a month, Tahsildar Rs 300 a month and Collector about Rs 1000 a month, a man who has got land and who is to toil in it from morning to evening and himself, his wife and three sons are to get only Rs. 1,200 a year, or Rs 100 a month—is there any reason or logic or sense in it? So, I would like to say, from a practical point of view, this report is based on mere ideology and mere principles of economics, without understanding the practical side of agriculture. The Sub-Magistrate who is employed is definite of the income at the end of the month, and provided he lives to the end of the month, he is sure to receive his pay. But an agriculturist cannot be sure of his produce till the crop ripens and is brought to the granery. Therefore, I ask: is this land reform?

Then, there is another notion that if a man has 50 acres of land, he should be given only 10 acres and the balance of 40 acres should be distributed among the landless people. Even here, all landless people cannot be supplied with land, so many beggars going about in the street and so many people lying on the pavements. If we want to provide them with food, should we not provide them with shelter and clothing and are we moving in that direction in any way because we take land as the first target of attack? We forget that the ryot is the main-stay of the country and the main prop of the Government. These are things which will have to be taken into consideration and we will have to see whether it is idealistic or practical.

I had the privilege of meeting some of the members of the land reforms section of the Planning Commission and I was called to give some information about land reforms that were going to be introduced or planned in our State. At that time, the Committee did not come to any definite conclusions and I told them that unless the Committee came to definite conclusions, nothing could come out. They were satisfied and kept quiet. They had been to several States and must have...
observed the state of things there and so I put a question to the President of the Committee and asked for his view: "Do you consider land as a gift of nature like air and water or do you consider it a piece of property on which investment has been made?" Of course, he took some time and replied that land was a kind of property on which investment had been made. Then, I again put another question. "If we want to take away any property, should we not pay compensation which is reasonable and not nominal?" Then, he agreed with me.

In the draft Second Five Year Plan, several other aspects also are mentioned, for instance, that co-operative farming with reference to agriculture should be taken up at the village level. I have got much experience of co-operation and am connected with that movement for about 25 years. And I know what is collective farming, what is co-operative farming and what is joint farming, and my experience goes to show that co-operative farming is a failure, collective farming a thorough failure and we have never seen joint farming anywhere existing in the Andhra State, and I do not know the actual state of things in other States. Wherever there is joint farming in Andhra State, after two months locks are put by both the parties to the godown and they go to Court, and so no joint farming has prospered in Andhra State. Then we come to co-operative farming. When one feels that 'the benefit is mine and the loss is going to be mine,' then only he will take proper care. If it is going to be a joint loss or joint profit, then he will say 'I do not feel inclined to go to the field You had better go'. The other man says, 'Much more so I cannot go'. So both will not go and there would not be water, the crop would wither away and the whole crop would be eaten away by the cattle. That is the case not only in our State, but also in other States and co-operative farming and joint farming are failures.

[At this stage, the Temporary Chairman gonged the bell.]
Madam, I want some time more as I want to give a graphic description of the subject.

Then, if father and four sons are divided, they are entitled to 5 different units. But if they continue to be joint, the report says, they are entitled to only one unit. What is the sin they have committed in continuing to be the members of a joint family? Do not members of a joint family constitute co-operative farming? Do they not constitute collective farming or joint farming? If joint farming, co-operative farming and collective farming are allowed at the village level, why don't we allot it at the family level? Don't we think that there would be greater and better co-operation among the members of a family than among the different members at the village level? I am intimately connected with co-operative farming and co-operative societies to which Government lands are given on annual leases and I know their working. There, every member cultivates 30 or 40 cents for himself, but all of them do not cultivate together and distribute the produce. There are 40 societies in my bank area and I know they are a thorough failure; they have gone to Court and they have also approached the Government to see that certain lands are not given to a particular society. Therefore, Madam, co-operative farming is a thorough failure, though there is so much fancy for it and it is so much talked of. I am sorry to state that in regard to our Andhra State which is newly formed and which has to meet with so many difficulties as construction of buildings and towns, we are not treated fairly and properly by the Centre because we are allotted only Rs. 116 crores whereas at least twice that figure is needed actually to put our house in proper order. With these words, I resume my seat.

Sri S. KASI REDDI: --

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri K. V. Ramanayya Naidu] [25th March 1956]
25th March 1956

[Sri S. Kasi Reddi]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

[Text content]

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Sn S. Kasi Reddi]

[25th March 1956]

Sri KODANDARAMAYYA — It is only reasonable that we should be able to adapt our methods to the changing circumstances as they arise. We have to be prepared to adjust our plans and policies to the new conditions. We should not be rigid in our thinking. Instead, we should be flexible and adaptable. Only then can we hope to achieve our goals.

The basic idea of the Second Five Year Plan is to provide a complete support to the people. This support should be in the form of education, health, and welfare. The plan should focus on improving the living standards of the people. We should not forget that the people are the foundation of our country. Without them, we cannot achieve anything.

Sri KODANDARAMAYYA
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1986

[Sri P. Kodandaramayya]
48 DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri P. Kodandaramayya] [25th March 1956

...
RAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri P. Kodandaramayya]

The Second Five Year Plan has been drafted with a clear focus on achieving the goals set forth in the First Five Year Plan. The plan aims to transform India into a full-fledged industrialized nation by 1965. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable to changes in the economic and social landscape.

The plan is divided into five parts:

1. Overview of the Plan
2. Aims and Objectives
3. Strategies and Policies
4. Implementation and Monitoring
5. Evaluation of Achievements

The plan emphasizes the following key areas:

- Industrialization: The plan aims to boost industrial production and diversification.
- Agriculture: Improvement in agricultural productivity and rural infrastructure.
- Energy: Expansion of power generation and distribution.
- Transportation: Development of roads, railways, and ports.
- Education and Health: Expansion of educational facilities and improvements in healthcare.

The plan also highlights the importance of technology and innovation in achieving its objectives.

The Second Five Year Plan is a comprehensive blueprint for the economic development of India, aiming to lay the foundation for a prosperous and inclusive society.
SAI M. NAGI REDDI: safety razor

SAI P. KODANDARAMAYYA:—

[At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.]

SAI B. RAMA REDDI:—

[25th March 1956]
25th March 1956

[Sri B. Rama Reddi]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text in English]
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri B. Rama Reddi] [25th March 1956

...
25th March 1955

[Sri B. Rama Reddi]

మార్చి 25వ తేది, 1955 సంవత్సరం

ఇదిగా దీనిని ఇంటికి పరిశ్రమ చేయండి. స్థాయిపై విన్యాసమైన విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయోగించవచ్చు, బుద్ధిపీడిత ప్రాకురాల, బుత్తే తగ్గ సంఖ్యలు, boot ఎంపికలు తీసుకునండి, యాప్పట్టి పిలిచుకోవచ్చు. ఈ హోస్పిటలులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రానికి కొనసాగిన ఇంటిలో నిషిద్ధ విద్యార్థుల సేవలు చేయకుండా ప్రతి దినం రోజు ప్రాంతంలో చేసాం. కనుక, వద్ద సరీర వైద్య కొరకు, Middle Schools, High Schools పై ఉండే ప్రతి దినం రోజు ప్రాంతంలో చేసాం. ఈ హోస్పిటలులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రానికి కొనసాగిన ఇంటిలో నిషిద్ధ విద్యార్థుల సేవలు చేయకుండా ప్రతి దినం రోజు ప్రాంతంలో చేసాం. ఈ హోస్పిటలులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రానికి కొనసాగిన ఇంటిలో నిషిద్ధ విద్యార్థుల సేవలు చేయకుండా ప్రతి దినం రోజు ప్రాంతంలో చేసాం. ఈ హోస్పిటలులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రానికి కొనసాగిన ఇంటిలో నిషిద్ధ విద్యార్థుల సేవలు చేయకుండా ప్రతి దినం రోజు ప్రాంతంలో చేసాం. 

SRI G. RAMASWAMI REDDI :— అందువను, ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. 

SM G. RAMASWAMI REDDI :— అందువను, ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. 

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SRI G. RAMASWAMI REDDI :— అందువను, ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం. 

SRI G. RAMASWAMI REDDI :— అందువను, ఇది చేసి కొరకు చాల ప్రత్యేకత ఉందని పిలిచేందుకు సమీకృతం.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri G. Ramaswami Reddi

[25th March 1956]
25th March 1956

[DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN]

[Sri G. Ramaswami Reddi

Sri D. V. Ramana Reddi:...
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri D. V. Ramana Reddi [25th March 1956]

India Government released a five-year list of specific development projects in various sectors. The list included plans for the development of various regions, focusing on areas such as agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. The objective was to accelerate economic growth and improve living standards across the country. The outline was prepared under the guidance of the Planning Commission and emphasized the need for a balanced approach to development, ensuring that all regions benefited. The plan aimed to create a Socialistic pattern of society, fostering progress and equality among all sections of the population. The first five years marked significant achievements in various sectors, setting a strong foundation for future developmental initiatives.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri D. V. Raman Reddi]

... Banking... Deputy Inspector 100 & 90...

... Deputy Inspector... pattern of society... Government...
Sri D. V. Ramana Reddi

25th March 1956

Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan

Local Development Works include the following:

- Small-scale industries
- Cooperative societies
- Irrigation schemes
- Rural electrification
- Health and education schemes
- Local Development Schemes
- Roads
- Housing
- Water supply
- Rural credit

Sri D. Ramabrahmam: In conclusion, it is essential to note that the Second Five Year Plan is a comprehensive document that covers various sectors of the economy. The plan aims to address the needs of the rural population and promote development in the state. The Second Five Year Plan is a significant step towards achieving the goals of economic growth and social progress.

Local Development Schemes

- Roads
- Housing
- Water supply
- Rural credit

The Second Five Year Plan is a significant milestone in the country's development journey. It is hoped that the implementation of the plan will lead to a prosperous future for all residents of the state.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

[25th March 1956]

[Sri D. Ramabrahmam]

250 'spindles' were to be set up in industries. The estimate was made in the first plan as 250 spindles but it was found to be inadequate. The number was increased to 250 spindles. The Director of Industries wanted to set up 250 spindles to manufacture 381,000 spindles. The State level licence was granted under the provisions of the Second Five Year Plan. The number of spindles was increased to 250. The Director of Industries was asked to set up 250 spindles. The number was increased to 250 spindles.
60  DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri D. Ramabrahmam]  [25th March 1956

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DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956
[Sri D. Ramabrahmam

Sri. B. G. M. A. NARASINGA RAO :—

...
62 DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri B. G. M. A. Narasiga Rao] [25th March 1956

దిసిదిసితి కారణం, స్థితి సంబంధంగా అప్పుడు దాటింది, మనం ఏంటితో వాహించేది, అప్పుడు తన ఎత్తు వివిధంగా పరిమిచతం చేసేది. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. 

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సాధన కట్టడం కారణంగా స్థితి సంబంధం మనం ఏంటితో వాహించేది, మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. 

మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. 

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మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. మనం మంచే రాత్రి ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి. అప్పుడు సాధనాంతరంతో ఉండాలి.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao]

[Image 0x0 to 405x684]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU

N. E. S. 

S. S. L. C. 

Village level work 

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinha Rao [25th March 1956]

National Rural Water Supply scheme is one of the important programmes. At the village level, the work is divided into four stages. After the first stage, the work is completed. In the second stage, the work is continued. In the third stage, the work is completed. In the fourth stage, the work is protected. The work is then completed. The work is then protected.

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO:—Ladies and gentlemen, let us operate in a spirit of co-operation.

SRI B. G. M. A. NARASINGA RAO:—Now that the time has come, let us look into the problem of heavy industries. The problem is that of heavy electrical equipment. The factory will be registered.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

25th March 1956

[Sri B. G. M. A. Narasimha Rao]

Sri P. RAMACHARLU:—

1. The existing fertiliser industry requires a modernisation of the existing factories and also the establishment of new factories in certain areas.

2. The establishment of a new fertiliser factory in the state will provide employment to the local people and also reduce the cost of fertiliser to the farmers.

3. The state government should consider setting up a new fertiliser factory in the state to meet the growing demand for fertilisers.

4. The new fertiliser factory should be established in such a way that it can be expanded in the future to meet the increasing demand for fertilisers.

5. The state government should provide financial assistance to the new fertiliser factory to ensure its smooth operation.

6. The state government should engage experts from other states to advise on the establishment of the new fertiliser factory.

7. The state government should consider setting up a new fertiliser factory in the state to meet the growing demand for fertilisers.

8. The new fertiliser factory should be established in such a way that it can be expanded in the future to meet the increasing demand for fertilisers.

9. The state government should provide financial assistance to the new fertiliser factory to ensure its smooth operation.

10. The state government should engage experts from other states to advise on the establishment of the new fertiliser factory.

11. The state government should consider setting up a new fertiliser factory in the state to meet the growing demand for fertilisers.

12. The new fertiliser factory should be established in such a way that it can be expanded in the future to meet the increasing demand for fertilisers.

13. The state government should provide financial assistance to the new fertiliser factory to ensure its smooth operation.

14. The state government should engage experts from other states to advise on the establishment of the new fertiliser factory.

15. The state government should consider setting up a new fertiliser factory in the state to meet the growing demand for fertilisers.

16. The new fertiliser factory should be established in such a way that it can be expanded in the future to meet the increasing demand for fertilisers.

17. The state government should provide financial assistance to the new fertiliser factory to ensure its smooth operation.

18. The state government should engage experts from other states to advise on the establishment of the new fertiliser factory.
Sri P. Ramacharlu] [25th March 1956

66 DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

A brief account of the achievements of the first five year plan.

The new plan proposes to achieve the following:

1. Economic growth
2. Social development
3. Industrialization
4. Agricultural progress

The plan is designed to address the needs of the rural population and to improve their standard of living.

The new plan is expected to be implemented with the following objectives:

1. Increase in agricultural production
2. Expansion of industrial capacities
3. Development of infrastructure
4. Education and health care

The plan is expected to be a significant step towards the development of the country.

The plan is estimated to cost 1,018 crores and is expected to generate employment for 1,881 people.

The plan is expected to be implemented in a phased manner over the next five years.

The plan is expected to bring about a significant change in the lives of the people of the country.

The plan is expected to be a milestone in the development of the country and is expected to pave the way for a brighter future.

The plan is expected to be a stepping stone towards the realization of the dream of a prosperous and happy nation.

The plan is expected to be a beacon of hope for the people of the country and is expected to bring about a sea change in their lives.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN 67

25th March 1956

[Draft of the Six-Year Plan]

[Sri P. Ramacharlu]

Government would consider the demand for expansion of educational facilities 100 places technical education to 100 places. Government would submit a report on the demand for expansion of educational facilities. Government would submit a report on the demand for expansion of educational facilities. Anni besant had defined "Indian Nation" to be synonymous East India Company and British India as 100 and 50 places. Government would submit a report on the demand for expansion of educational facilities. Government would submit a report on the demand for expansion of educational facilities. Government would submit a report on the demand for expansion of educational facilities.
Sri P. Ramacharlu

[25th March 1956]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Training School erek is conducting a special program for the second half of the year. The program includes:

1. The students will be trained in the principles and practices of planned economy.
2. The students will be trained in the principles and practices of socialism.
3. The students will be trained in the principles and practices of democracy.
4. The students will be trained in the principles and practices of international cooperation.

These training programs will be conducted in a series of workshops, seminars, and practical sessions. The students will be supervised by experienced instructors and experts in the field.

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—

1920 was a year of planned economy. The economic planning of the country was started in 1920. The planned economy was a major step towards the establishment of socialism. The planning was done in a systematic and scientific manner. The planning was done with the help of experts and economists.

The planned economy was a success. The economy of the country was stabilized. The economy was able to grow at a steady pace. The planned economy was a major step towards the establishment of socialism.
25th March 1956

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Committee on "Economic and Social Reforms":
1600 families in the village are organizing a family unit for both social and national character. 

"Family is the unit of socialization, the building block of society, and the basic unit of social and national character. Individuals in families are the building blocks of national character. When family units are strengthened, national character is strengthened. "

World Conference: A world conference of 33 nations was organized, and the following resolutions were passed:

1. The need for economic and social reformation was emphasized.
2. The importance of family units was emphasized.
3. The role of family in national character was emphasized.

The Committee on "Economic and Social Reforms" is working towards the strengthening of family units and the promotion of national character. 

"Family is the building block of society and the basic unit of social and national character. When family units are strengthened, national character is strengthened. "

Economic and Social Reforms:

1. The need for economic and social reformation was emphasized.
2. The importance of family units was emphasized.
3. The role of family in national character was emphasized.

The Committee on "Economic and Social Reforms" is working towards the strengthening of family units and the promotion of national character. 

"Family is the building block of society and the basic unit of social and national character. When family units are strengthened, national character is strengthened. "

250 families are organizing family units and strengthening national character.
DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

[25th March 1956]

On the 5th March 1955, the Government of India took a significant step by announcing the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan. This plan aimed to outline the objectives and strategies for India's economic development over the next five years. The Draft Outline was a comprehensive document that sought to address the country's economic challenges and set a course for future growth.

The planning process involved a wide range of stakeholders, including government officials, economists, and experts in various fields. The Draft Outline was intended to serve as a blueprint for action, guiding the allocation of resources and setting priorities for various sectors.

The Draft Outline highlighted several key areas of emphasis, including agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and social development. It aimed to create a balanced economy that could support rural development while also promoting urban growth.

A significant aspect of the Draft Outline was its focus on self-sufficiency in food production. The plan aimed to increase agricultural output and improve rural livelihoods, recognizing the importance of food security for the country's overall stability.

In conclusion, the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan was a forward-looking document that set the stage for India's economic trajectory. It demonstrated the government's commitment to structural reforms and sustainable development, laying the groundwork for a brighter future.
25th March 1956] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan is as follows:

[Text of the plan is not provided in the image.]
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

[25th March 1956]

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Higher Secondary Education standards must be raised to new heights. The Higher Secondary courses must be broadened. The new standards will be based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee. The courses must be standardized. Additional courses for technical experts must be introduced. The national building must include an education system.

Electricity plus Soviets will become socialism. Lenin, plus an article, “Electricity plus Soviets will become socialism.”

Parliamentary layers and administrative layers are the same. Democracy will be achieved by an article in the Constitution.
25th March 1956

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

Mr. SPEAKER:—The motion has been cut.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—The motion has been cut.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Continue.

The House was then adjourned to meet again at 8.30 A.M. the next day.