ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 6th November, 1957

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION ON PATASKAR REPORT

The members sought to move 2 motions and the House allowed the adjournment motion. Allow the adjournment motion. Allow the adjournment Business Advisory Committee. The motion for adjournment was moved by the Business Advisory Committee.

food situation లోప్పు, 7.8 స్థితిలో ఉండే మాహమనం, 9 స్థితి ఉండటాన్ని వెలుగులు ఉండే ఉద్యోగ సమితి. సమితిని దిశలో తీసుకువచ్చం. సాంఘాతిక సమయం వచ్చింది. సమయం పొందడానికి 1957 సంవత్సరంలో పల్లె సమితి సమితి కాలంలో 10 స్థితి వచ్చింది. 11 స్థితి వచ్చింది. non-official day 12–18 స్థితి ఒకసారి పాల్యం చేయడానికి వచ్చింది. ఏడాది నాలుగు నందిపరపు సమయం వచ్చింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే Adjointment motion కంటే సందర్శనం చేయడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee చే సందర్శనం చేస్తే session యొక్క స్థానం నందిపరపు సమయం పొందడానికి చెందింది. అసాధారణ సమయం రెండు చీతిల నందిపరపు సమయం పొందడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే Adjointment motion కంటే సందర్శనం చేయడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే session యొక్క స్థానం నందిపరపు సమయం పొందడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే Adjointment motion కంటే సందర్శనం చేయడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే session యొక్క స్థానం నందిపరపు సమయం పొందడానికి చెందింది. Business Advisory Committee తో ప్రతి చేస్తే Adjointment motion కంటే సందర్శనం చేయడానికి చెందింది.
Request for Discussion on Pataskar Report

6th November 1957

“arise adjournment motion” during the Indian Budget Session 1957, which was urgent and necessary.
Request for Discussion on Pataskar Report

Mr Speaker Thank you, very much పరిశోధన స్మరించాలి అంటే
point శుభాకాంక్ష కొరకు ఉంటాం. యా యా సంక్షేఖం ఉండాం కాబట్టి
అంటే. యా యా Business Advisory Committee అంటే సందర్శించాలి రెండే
దోబస్తుంది. నాసాందా అంటే యా యా పోలిస్టులు కాలం ఉంటాం
సంక్షేఖం. యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా
సంక్షేఖ. 18 నామం మీదింది మీదింది తమ్ముడు
పోలిస్టులు భావించాలి లేదు యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా
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పిచ్చి లేదు. యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా యా
పిచ్చి లేదు.
Request for Discussion on Pataskar Report

6th November 1957

The Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) is of the opinion that the time fixed for consideration of the Pataskar Report is not adequate. The Committee has a number of objections to the proposals contained in the Report and feels that more time is necessary for a full and proper consideration of the same. The Committee therefore requests that the time fixed for discussion of the Report be extended to a minimum of six months.

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the time fixed for discussion of the Pataskar Report is too short. The Committee feels that more time is necessary for a full and proper consideration of the proposals contained in the Report. The Committee therefore requests that the time fixed for discussion of the Report be extended to a minimum of six months.

In the meanwhile, the Committee would like to express its dissatisfaction with the way the House is being conducted. The Committee feels that the House is being conducted in a manner that is not conducive to a full and proper consideration of the proposals contained in the Pataskar Report.

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Calling Attention to Urgent Matter of Public Importance Re. Apprehension of Retrenchment of Teachers in Nellore Dt

Mr. Speaker: The motion given notice of by Sri G Yellamanda Reddy is as follows.

"I call attention of the Hon. Minister for Education to the following urgent matter of public importance, namely, to cancel the order of the Government proposing to retrench the teachers who are not having 40 students per teacher on their rolls in the elementary
Calling Attention to Urgent
Matter of Public Importance Re
Apprehension of Retrenchment
of Teachers in Nellore Dt

schools under the management of the Government, District Boards as well as private managements"

Under Rule 74, debate will be allowed, on the statement to be made by the hon Minister for Education

The Minister for Education (Sri S B P Pattabhi Rama Rao)

Sir, I may be permitted to make the following statement

Article 45 of the Constitution of India enjoins on all the States to provide free and compulsory education to all children, irrespective of their caste, creed or income of the parent, up to the age-limit of 14. The Government, after giving careful consideration to this matter, issued orders in G O Ms No 1409 dated 19-6-1956 for imparting free education up to Form III to all pupils in this State. (This matter is confined to Andhra area, Sir. This information is confined only to the Andhra area, and I may acquaint the House about it.)

So, it was ordered in G O No Ms 2152, Education, dated 14-9-1956 that Rule 16 of the Rules for recognition, Rule 4 of the rules for aid of the rules relating to Elementary Schools and Rule 71 of the Madras Educational Rules should be amended in respect of the teacher-pupil ratio. On account of this scheme, the State has to meet an extra expenditure of about 60 lakhs per annum. It has therefore become necessary to find out ways and means to meet this extra commitment. One of the suggestions made to the Government was that savings may be effected in the employment of teachers in elementary schools by enhancing the pupil-teacher ratio in these schools from 35 to 40 (Originally it was 35 and we have raised it to 40). This suggestion was accepted by the Government. Further, it was considered that the increase in the teacher-pupil ratio would also act as an incentive to teachers to bring on rolls an ever-increasing number of pupils. The following orders were therefore issued in G. O Ms. No. 2152, Education, dated 14th September 1956:

(i) that the teacher-pupil ratio in aided schools shall be raised from 1-20 to 1-25.

(ii) that the teacher-pupil ratio in Government and Local Boards' schools shall be raised from 1-35 to 1-40.

In this connection, it may be mentioned, Sir, that the Subject Committee of Planning Education Division, Elementary Education, has made a recommendation to the effect that all State Governments should be requested to raise the average teacher-pupil ratio to a minimum of 40 without delay and that, if necessary, it should be raised.
still higher up to a maximum of 50, and that all plans of expansion of primary education should be revised on the basis of the above pupil-teacher ratio without any more delay. It may be pointed out, Sir, that the Minister for Education, Government of India, has accepted the recommendation of the Planning Commission indicated above for raising the average teacher-pupil ratio to a maximum of 40 and as an emergency measure for the present period of inadequate financial resources. The action taken by the Government is strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission which have been accepted by the Minister for Government of India. Unless measures like these are implemented immediately, it will be difficult for the Government to implement the schemes for the expansion of the elementary education in this State. There is no need or justification to revoke the orders already issued enhancing the teacher-pupil ratio.

Sir, I will not subscribe to the allegation that there has been a great retrenchment, for the reason that the percentage of teachers retrenched so far in all the District Board Schools and aided schools put together has not been more than one per cent, and we have given instructions to all the Special Officers of the District Boards as well as managers of aided schools to give preference in the matter of appointment to those retrenched teachers, if any, in any particular area, and that is being looked into. So, Sir, I feel that this matter is neither urgent nor is there anything concerning the State putting it into grave danger or anything of that sort. So, I feel, Sir, that the motion should be disallowed.

Mr Speaker: No question of disallowing. It is a question of the hon. Minister making a statement. The hon. Minister has made the statement and the matter has ended there. Nobody can put any questions or raise any discussion or debate on the statement.

Now, I shall proceed to the next subject. The hon. Minister for Agriculture will now make a statement on the food situation in the State.

STATEMENT ON FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P Thimma Reddy) Sir, I beg to move "That the Food situation in the State be taken into consideration."

There seems to be an impression that there has been a rise in prices of foodgrains to an extent that causes hardship to large sections of population and that governmental interference would be required to arrest the upward trend. Actually, however, a consideration of
the prevailing prices as well as a comparative study of the trends of prices over the past few years will show that while there certainly has been an increase in the price of foodgrains such a rise has not been confined only to prices of foodgrains and that there is a relation between trends of prices of foodgrains and the prices of other agricultural produce, consumer goods and industrial products. In fact in the last four years while the prices of textiles and metal products have gone up, those of cereals have gone down while other commodities have moved with cereals. Between 1955 to 1956 there was a rise in the index number of cereals but this rise is less than what is noticed in the case of other commodities and in any case the index number of cereals has not touched the 1953 level.

Here is the index I shall read the indices for 1953, 1956 and 1957

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Edible oils</th>
<th>Sugar and gur</th>
<th>Oil cakes</th>
<th>Textiles</th>
<th>Metal products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>somewhere about 141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** About cereals, in April 1957, it was 106 and in September 1957, it was 103, and today it is much lower.

From September onwards, there is a further decline in the prices.

2 Thus merely because foodgrains is one of the essentials of life required by all sections of the population the prices of which tend to affect the entire population, there has been much protest about the rise in these prices without a corresponding appreciation of the factors generally at work in the economy as a whole which have a tendency to increase prices. The most important of such factors is the increase in the supply of money with its impact both directly on the prices of foodgrains and indirectly on such prices by its effect on the prices of other commodities of which the agriculturist himself is a consumer. To this should also be added the impact of Developmental expenditure on the economy as a whole. Therefore, while it has been emphasised that a rise in prices of foodgrains would generally affect the price level of all other commodities it has been overlooked that the price level of other commodities would itself also affect the prices of food-
grains. The prices which a farmer pays for what he buys would have an effect on his cost of living and on the cost of production of his crop. Hence the general level of prices which concern him should be taken into account in determining the level of the prices of foodgrains. In the past few years since 1953 because of the index number of cereals raising correspondingly less than the index number of other commodities, an agriculturist has actually been paying higher prices for the commodities he buys than what he has been receiving for his produce. It cannot, therefore, be said that the rise in the prices of foodgrains has been in any way of a different magnitude than the rise in the prices of other commodities or so large as to have an upsetting influence on the economy as a whole. In fact agricultural prices have lagged behind other prices and have not even to-day reached the 1953 peak-level.

The prices of agricultural commodities including foodgrains touched a low level in 1955 mainly due to peak production in that year and a considerable release of imported and previously procured stocks. In 1956, however, the prices started recovering partly due to a general drop in production in the year 1955-56 and partly due to an increased demand due to increased population. This tendency was further accentuated by the better credit facilities to producers and traders that were offered by the Reserve Bank of India and partly perhaps by a tendency on the part of the traders to hold stocks in anticipation of higher prices. Thus the average price of rice II sort which was Rs 15.12 per md in January 1956 rose to Rs. 19.56 in December 1956 while the average price of jowar increased from Rs 8.31 per md in January 1956 to Rs 15.94 per md in January 1957. In the beginning of 1957 after the harvest in the case of rice there was a slight fall of the prices to Rs 18.87 but in February 1957 it had again recovered to Rs 19.69. The price of jowar declined to Rs 13.07 in April 1957 but again rose to Rs. 13.67 in July, 1957. Thus while in 1956 there was a general recovery of prices from the low levels to which they had fallen in 1955, this tendency continued in 1957 and in view of such continued rise in prices the Government of India felt that some steps should be taken to stop this upward trend.

Measures to Check the Rise in Prices.

With a view to checking the rise in prices of foodgrains the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act was promulgated on June 6, 1957. The Government of India also issued a notification dated 7-6-1957 deliating necessary powers of requisitioning of stocks from traders, stockists etc., to the State Governments. But despite such deligation, it was desired that for sometime at least, the States should not take steps under the Act for requisitioning of stocks without the
advice of, and prior consultation with, the Central Government. It was however, felt by the Government that no action was necessary *suomoto* so far as this State was concerned, as there had actually been a slight fall in prices consequent upon the promulgation of the Amendment Act.

Another step taken by the Government of India to arrest the upward trend in prices and, at the same time, to ensure supplies to the deficit States, was the formation of the Rice Southern Zone with effect from the 10th July 1957 under the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957. The Zone comprises of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, and export of rice from any place within the zone to any place outside it was prohibited except under a permit to be issued by the State Government, subject to the condition that such exports under permits would be regulated in accordance with the export quotas to be fixed by the Government of India from time to time. The Government of India suggested that, to begin with, a monthly export of 20,000 tons from Andhra to Bombay and West Bengal, at the rate of 10,000 tons to each State, might be allowed. In view of the urgency of the matter, and in view of the delays that would occur if the administrative organisation was to take up the question of issuing permits, the entire export quota was given to the Andhra Pradesh Rice Millers' Association, Bhimavaram, with necessary instructions to issue permits within that quota on the basis of certain agreed principles. Subsequently, a communication was received from the Government of India on 3-8-1957, stating that no movement was actually taking place to Kerala, that the millers and stockists of Andhra were holding back the stocks which was going to nullify entirely the effect of the Southern zone, and that, therefore, the export of rice from Andhra to Bombay and West Bengal should be totally stopped. A quantity of nearly 20,000 tons on private account was exported to different places within the zone, and 2,980 tons were exported to West Bengal and Bombay between 23-7-1957 and 6-8-1957 when the export permits were operative. It may be stated, in this connection, that due to these various reasons the movement of rice from the surplus districts to places outside had been adversely affected, with the result that the despatch by rail of rice and paddy from the Vijayawada region during January 1957 up to 24th September, 1957 was only 2,61,540 tons, whereas during the corresponding period of last year the exports were at least a lakh more than this. It is estimated that the millers in the surplus districts had still stocks with them of about 30,000 tons of rice by the middle of October 1957, while the producers have with them 1,00,000 tons of rice.
Since about the middle of August, 1957, the Government of India started requisitioning of rice in the coastal districts of Andhra, through their Joint Director of Food, with a view to ensuring supplies to the deficit States. About 38 thousand tons of rice have been procured by the Government of India so far, of which about 33 thousand tons have been moved out, about 8 thousand tons of this being sent outside the Zone.

**Food Production**

The area under rice crop in the Andhra Pradesh State during the year 1956-57 was estimated to be about 71.04 lakh acres (Andhra region about 50.00 lakh acres and Telengana region about 21.04 lakh acres), with an estimated production of 33.04 lakh tons (Andhra region about 26.68 Lakh tons and Telengana region about 6.36 lakh tons). Rice production is largely concentrated in the delta districts of the Andhra region, viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, and Nellore, which account for about 70% of the total production in the entire Andhra region. The area under millets in the State is estimated at 113.62 lakh acres, with an estimated production of 21.22 lakh tons. The total production of rice and millets in the State is thus estimated at 54.26 lakh tons.

The population of the State in February, 1957 was estimated at 33.579 lakhs. The consumption of cereals (rice and millets) is estimated at 14 ozs per head per day, and the requirements of seed at 21 lbs per acre for rice and 10 lbs per acre for millets. The total requirements of foodgrains, on the above basis, work out to 49.05 lakh tons. Thus the State has a net exportable surplus of 5.21 lakh tons.

**The present seasonal conditions and food situation:**

The South West Monsoon is on the whole about 25% below normal except in small patches here and there.

In Srikakulam and the Northern portion of Visakhapatnam district, rainfall has been below normal and in October also the rains have not been adequate. So the yield of dry crops will not be satisfactory and the yield of paddy, an important crop in the area, will be appreciably below normal except under river channels. It is not likely, however, that there will be any food scarcity in this region. Visakhapatnam Southern portion had normal rains. Crop position is satisfactory. In East Godavari delta, rainfall is appreciably below normal, but the crops in the delta are not affected, and normal yield is expected. In the upland taluks, however, the yield of dry crops will be below normal, and wet paddy crops also will be appreciably below
normal These remarks apply to the West Godavari and Krishna Districts also

In Guntur and Nellore South West Monsoon was below normal But there have been some rains in October The yield of dry crops over parts of the districts will be slightly below normal In Guntur District in the Delta, harvest is expected to be normal In the upland areas, paddy harvest will be below normal In Nellore, there may be normal crop in the delta, and in the upland taluks, the result of North East Monsoon has to be awaited, so far as the paddy crop is concerned Dry crops will be somewhat less than normal

In the Rayalaseema districts, the South West Monsoon was below normal, and dry crops will be affected and yield will be below normal Tanks have received only poor supplies In Cuddapah and Chittoor, the position may yet improve if there are rains in November In Kurnool parts of the District had normal rain, but other parts did not In Anantapur there have been fairly good rains in October in parts Even so, taking these four districts as a whole, the yield of dry crops will be below normal, and the yield of wet crops will be appreciably below normal

In the Telangana districts, the South West Monsoon was generally below normal and the yield will be below normal

Taking the State as a whole, it may be stated that in delta areas, paddy production will be normal but in non-delta areas production of dry crops will not be more than 75% of the normal, and regarding wet crops it is not likely to be more than 50% of the normal.

Even so not only is it not likely that there will be any famine conditions prevailing in any part of the State, but considering the fact that normally the State has an exportable surplus of 5.21 lakh tons there will not be even an overall deficit in the State What is likely to happen is that there will be certain areas in the State which would be deficit in their requirements of cereals due to failure of crops. In fact, even ordinarily there were always certain areas which are deficit in the State although due to the special seasonal conditions in parts of the State this year such deficit areas may be more widespread than usual Ordinarily the requirements of such areas are met by the movement of foodgrains from surplus areas through normal trade channels and this year also the problem is likely to be solved mostly by such normal movement itself since there are no restrictions on such movement.

Measures for Distribution of Foodgrains

It will be seen from the Appendix that the prices of rice are showing a downward trend, indicating that the measures adopted so
far have been effective and that, therefore, there is no cause for any alarm nor would any large scale relief measures seem to be called for. The only step that would need to be considered would be that of supplying foodgrains at subsidised rates to certain vulnerable sections of the population.

Last year 260 fair price shops were opened in the State (120 in Andhra and 140 in Telangana) for supply of rice to consumers. These shops, however, ceased to function for want of stocks which could not be supplied due to the decision of the Government of India, taken in January last, to discontinue the supplies of foodgrains from their depots in order to build up stocks for lean months. As persistent representations were being received for opening fair price shops, the Government addressed the Government of India, in May last, to allot about 40,000 tons of rice to Andhra Pradesh for distribution to consumers through fair price shops. But the Government of India expressed their inability to arrange for any supplies to this State owing to limited availability of stocks with them. They also stated that with the formation of the Southern Rice Zone, rice supply position should have improved, and that Andhra Pradesh being highly surplus in rice, it would look odd to send rice to Andhra from outside. They further stated that if it was found possible to procure some substantial quantity of rice in Andhra, the question of leaving some suitable quantity with the Andhra Pradesh Government for local distribution for important consuming centres in Andhra would be considered.

[Sri P V Narasimha Rao in the chair]

The Government of India may be correct in saying that as a surplus State, Andhra Pradesh may not be having any problem regarding the availability of foodgrains as such. But, the problem of this State is not so much of the actual stock as of the price. The procurement even by the Government of India would generally be at the average prices for the last three months. These prices would not naturally be low enough to afford any real relief to certain vulnerable sections of the population in the State. What the Government of India should do is to procure stocks in Andhra at these average prices and to supply to the needy areas at fair prices, thus subsidising the difference between these two prices. Even in Andhra Pradesh there are pockets of population who are considered to be vulnerable and who should also get the benefit of subsidised prices just as the vulnerable sections of population in any other State are getting. Merely because a certain part of the State happened to be surplus in rice, it does not mean that the population in the rest of the State, whose counterparts in other States are getting the benefit of subsidised rates, should not also get the same benefit. The real ques-
tion to be considered in this context is one of price that the vulnerable sections of the population in towns, industrial labour, manual labour and conservency staff could pay. The Government, therefore, felt that it was necessary that rice should be supplied to this State, from out of the stocks requisitioned by the Government of India, for distribution to vulnerable sections of the population during the lean months of the year. For the remaining part of this year, the requirement has been estimated at about 15,000 tons. Explaining the above position, the Government of India have been addressed, on 15-10-1957, to supply about 15,000 tons of rice to this State, at subsidised prices. The question of opening fair price shops in the State would be taken up for consideration as and when the quota asked for is received from the Government of India.

The Government of India have so far allotted to this State a quantity of about 2,000 tons of rice that had previously been sold to them by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government and lying at various rail head and non-rail head centres in the State for distribution to consumers through fair price shops. It is proposed to entrust the Municipal Corporations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with the distribution of this quantity through Fair Price Shops. The proposal is under active consideration. Meanwhile certain recognised institutions and organisations have been directly allotted some of these stocks.

## APPENDIX

### Monthly State average prices of Rice II sort for Andhra Pradesh

*(Per Md of 40 Srs)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Months</th>
<th>1956</th>
<th>1957</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>14.81</td>
<td>19.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>19.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>17.19</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>16.44</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>17.56</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>17.94</td>
<td>21.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>18.63</td>
<td>20.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>20.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>19.88</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td><em>(Two weeks average)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>20.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>19.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

18.17
There is at present no control over wheat in this State. Till June 57, the Central Government were supplying imported wheat to the public by issuing stocks to the retailers or fair price shops in the twin cities (Hyderabad and Secunderabad) and in some needy districts in Telengana area. The distribution of wheat has been taken over by the State Government in June 1957 and since then permits for imported wheat available at the Central Government Godowns at Hyderabad are being issued by the Civil Supplies Department at the rate of one ton per day for each genuine trader. The wheat is issued at the rate of Rs 14/- per maund, Ex-Godown to be sold at reasonable rates. Permits are issued not only to traders, Cooperative Societies, Institutions etc., in the cities but also to similar persons and organisations in the districts provided the local Tahsildar certifies the genuineness of the application for a permit. Large quantities also will be issued for the benefit of the people in the districts according to demand. The above procedure for the distribution of wheat has been given publicity through a press note issued on 11-10-57. The supply position of wheat is satisfactory and the existing stock is about 54,000 tons.
Statement on Food Situation
in the State
6th November 1957

stocks were

magnificent

stocks

surplus

Socialist

statements,

statements

10,000

10,000

75

the

added

20, 40,

10

10,000

2,000

10,000
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

Statements regarding the food situation in the state were made during a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Food Supplies. The statements highlighted the need for improved food supplies and emphasized the importance of sustainable agriculture. The committee discussed the challenges faced in the food sector and recommended strategies to address the shortages. The meeting also underscored the importance of regional cooperation in ensuring food security for the population.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The worst drought since 1955 has been reported from various parts of the State. The situation is indeed very serious. The food situation has been adversely affected by the drought conditions, which have persisted for the last few months. The drought has resulted in a decrease in the production of food grains, which is the mainstay of the State economy. The Government has taken several measures to alleviate the situation, including the procurement of food grains from other States and the import of food grains from abroad. However, the situation is still critical, and the Government is striving to ensure that food is available to all the people in the State.
6th November 1957  
Statement on Food Situation in the State

The situation in the State is quite serious. The production of food grains is estimated to be 22,25 million tons, whereas the consumption of food grains is estimated to be 22,26 million tons. The food grains are produced in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari, and West Godavari. The Districts of Krishna, Guntur, and East Godavari have a surplus of food grains, whereas the Districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, and West Godavari have a deficit. The Districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, and West Godavari have a surplus of food grains, whereas the Districts of Krishna, Guntur, and East Godavari have a deficit.

The price of food grains has increased significantly. The price of rice has increased by 122%, while the price of wheat has increased by 30%. The Cost of Living has increased by 30%. The State government has taken various measures to control inflation.

The State government has taken various measures to control inflation. The State government has taken various measures to control inflation. The State government has taken various measures to control inflation.
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957
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तಮिळनाडु, तेलंगाना, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, चेन्नई, इलाहाबाद तथा उदयपुरम, अयोध्या का राजस्थान, यूपी तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी इस धारणा है कि यह भोजन स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

इसलिए, हमें एक दिन तक भोजन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए इस धारणा का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

जैसे कि भोजन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए इस धारणा का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

हमें एक दिन तक भोजन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए इस धारणा का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

जैसे कि भोजन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए इस धारणा का समर्थन करना चाहिए।
6th November 1957

Statement on Food Situation in the State

Statement on Food Situation 
in the State

6th November 1957

17.

ನಾಗುವು ಈ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ರಚನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದು, ಮತ್ತೆಯಿಂದ ಈಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
6th November 1957

Statement on Food Situation
in the State
6th November 1957

Statement on Food Situation in the State

ನೇಲಾವಣ್ಯವಾದವೇ ಕಂಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯ ಅಧಿಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವೊಂದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಎರಡು ಕೊಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಪ್ರೋದ್ರಮವು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಾಲ್ ಕೋಂಡವು ಪ್ರತಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವರು ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯೊಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೃಷಿರಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯವು ಇತರೆ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಬಾರೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದ್ದು. ತಮ್ಮಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಕೂಡ ಮಹಾಭೇದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಿವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಿವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಕೂಡ ಮಹಾಭೇದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಮಹಾಭೇದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಮಹಾಭೇದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation in the State is not as satisfactory as we would have liked it to be. The foodgrain production this year has been very low due to adverse weather conditions. The rainfall was very inadequate and the heat was extremely severe. The crops have been damaged in many parts of the State.

The Government has taken several steps to control the situation. They have imposed restrictions on the export of foodgrains. They have also increased the prices of essential commodities. The Government has been encouraging the farmers to raise more foodgrains by providing them with better seeds and fertilizers.

The Government has also been distributing foodgrains to the poor and the needy. They have set up food distribution centers in different parts of the State. The Government has been working closely with the local authorities to ensure that the foodgrains reach the people who need them.

Despite these efforts, the situation remains critical. The people are facing difficulties in obtaining sufficient foodgrains. The Government is working hard to improve the situation and ensure that the people get enough food to eat.

In the meantime, the people are being advised to conserve their foodgrains and to avoid wastage. They are being encouraged to grow more foodgrains in their gardens and fields.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the people have enough food to eat. They are working tirelessly to improve the situation and ensure that the people are not starved.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

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Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

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Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

Sir,

The food control situation, as noted earlier, is still critical. The shortage of food is acute. The government is taking all possible measures to ensure the supply of food. The available stock of food grains is being utilized to the maximum extent. The government has also taken steps to increase the production of food grains. The farmers are being advised to grow crops suitable for their local conditions and to follow the techniques of scientific farming. The government is providing necessary assistance to the farmers in the form of seeds, fertilizers, and credit. The local markets are being regulated to ensure a fair price for the food grains. The government is also encouraging the import of food grains from other countries to meet the shortfall.

Yours faithfully,
K. C.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation regarding food supplies in the State has improved. The recent rains have helped to increase the harvest, and the prices of food grains have stabilized. The government has taken steps to ensure a steady supply of food to the population, and the prices have been kept under control.

The government has also taken steps to increase the production of food grains. The farmers have been provided with credit and the necessary seeds and fertilizers. The government has also set up food depots in various parts of the State to ensure a steady supply of food to the population.

The government has also taken steps to control the prices of food grains. The prices have been kept under control, and the government has been able to ensure a steady supply of food to the population.

Overall, the situation regarding food supplies in the State has improved, and the government continues to take steps to ensure a steady supply of food to the population.
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957

The food situation in the State has been satisfactory. The reserve fund is well-maintained. The food situation is better than in the previous years. The Government has increased the procurement of food grains by 10 per cent. The storage capacity has been increased to 50 per cent. The Government has decided to maintain the food situation at this level during the next year. The Government has also decided to improve the storage facilities and to increase the procurement of food grains.

The Government has also decided to improve the distribution system. The Government has decided to increase the distribution of food grains to the needy people. The Government has also decided to improve the transportation system.

The Government has also decided to increase the production of food grains. The Government has decided to increase the area under food grain cultivation. The Government has also decided to increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

The Government has also decided to increase the research and development work on food grains. The Government has decided to increase the number of research stations and laboratories.

The Government has also decided to increase the training of the agricultural laborers. The Government has decided to increase the number of agricultural training schools.

The Government has also decided to increase the marketing of food grains. The Government has decided to increase the number of marketing agencies.

The Government has also decided to increase the storage facilities. The Government has decided to increase the number of storage depots.

The Government has also decided to increase the transport facilities. The Government has decided to increase the number of transport vehicles.

The Government has also decided to increase the distribution system. The Government has decided to increase the number of distribution centers.

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The Government has also decided to increase the marketing of food grains. The Government has decided to increase the number of marketing agencies.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

ration... hoarders... Motor Vehicle Tax... petrol tax, market tax, municipal taxes... middle men...
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957

5
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

Mr. Speaker in the Chair,

Regarding the matter of supply of food, I would like to mention that steps have been taken to increase the production of food grains. The Central Government has been providing assistance to various States to increase the production of food grains. The assistance is being given in the form of grants-in-aid and loans. The State Government is also making efforts to increase the production of food grains. The efforts of the State Government are being supported by the Central Government.

In the past few years, the production of food grains has been increasing steadily. This has been achieved through scientific farming practices and the use of improved seeds. The State Government is also giving priority to the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, which are essential for the nutritional needs of the people.

I would like to assure the House that the Government is committed to ensuring a sufficient supply of food grains to meet the needs of the people. The Government is confident that with the efforts of the State and Central Governments, the food situation in the State will continue to improve.
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957
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ప్రకాచంలో సాంతలు ఉండి పెద్ద మంచి ప్రతి విభాగంలో అంగిస్తాణం అయితే రోజులు పరిస్థిటి యొక్క ఉత్తరాయన లాంటి సంస్కరణ చేసిన సమావేశానికి లేదా దీనిని పరిశీలిస్తుంది. Inam Abolition Act కంటే కగాంపైన నష్టం అయింది. కానీ మొదటి సంప్రదాయం నుంచి, అయితే మరుగు గణాంచిన ప్రాంతాలలో దీని పరిస్థితి పెరిగా ఉంది. లేదా ఇంతకాలు లేదా అతడికి ప్రస్తుతం, వినియోగించడానికి కాని దీనికి మరొక సంస్కరణ చేయడానికి సంపాదన కాంప్లెస్స్ దీనిని Co-operative Banks కంటే లేదా, Land Mortgage Banks కంటే మరే సాధనాలు అందుకు సాధారణ ఉంటాయి. ఈ సంస్కరణలో అందించిన విద్యార్థుల స్వాతంత్ర్యానికి ప్రతి సంస్కరణ ఉండడం ముందుముందు దీని ప్రారంభమైవుంది. ఆధారానికి సంచాలన స్వతంత్ర్యం ఉండగా ఉంది.

సంస్కరణల్లో ఉండాడనే సంస్కరణల్లో అంతటా ఇలా సంచాలన యొక్క స్వతంత్ర్యానికి ఉండాడనే సంస్కరణల్లో ప్రతి సంస్కరణ ఉండడం ముందుముందు దీని ప్రారంభమైవుంది. డిస్యూన్టీ 100 అంటాం అది మరియు ఇసుద్దు పరిస్థితిలో వాటిని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి కనిష్ట అంశాల ఇసుచిపై తిరుగు పరిశోధన పొందాలి. అతని మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది. అంతను మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది. అంతను మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది. అంతను మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది. అంతను మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది. అంతను మరింత మార్గాలు జాతీయ సంఘానికి ఱై 1, 2, 3, 4 మరియు 100 మార్గాలను అమలు చేసినప్పటికీ ప్రతి సంస్కరణ అంటాం దీనితో మరుసంఖ్యల పరిస్థితిలో ఇంపస్తుంది.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

Statement

The surplus figures, Bureau of Statistics and Economics, compare statistics as follows: In 1956-57, the surplus was 184,660, in 1958-59, it was 54,280. The difference is 129,620. Therefore, the surplus in 1958-59 is 26% of the total surplus in 1956-57. The difference in surplus is 26% of the total surplus in 1956-57.

The acreage under food crops in 1956-57 was 4,48,000. In 1958-59, it was 54,400. The difference is 3,93,600. Therefore, the acreage under food crops in 1958-59 is 88% of the total acreage under food crops in 1956-57. The difference in acreage is 88% of the total acreage under food crops in 1956-57.

The normal rainfall in 1955-56 was below normal. The estimate for 1957 is 40,69,500.
Statement on Food Situation  
in the State  
6th November 1957

It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated. It is a matter of shame that out of 63 million acres to be irrigated only 4 million acres are irrigated.

The statement continues to highlight the disparity between planned and actual irrigation coverage and the impact on food security.
The dealers profit over the prices to the growers of food ranges from 30 to 200 per cent, but in other Countries it is 15 to 20 percent only. The dealers retail the produce 30 to 200 percent above market price. The Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee has requested the consumers to support the growers at 30 to 200 percent above market price.
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957

Harvest season started last October and the Minister for Food and Agriculture had announced that the parity of foodgrains in the state would be maintained at 100 percent. There was no difference of 5, 10, 15 percent between the selling price and the parity price. Consumers were assured of the parity price and the difference would be 20 percent. The price policy would be maintained and the parity would be maintained at 100 percent. The Food Minister had announced the policy and the difference would be 20 percent. The Minister for Agriculture had announced that the food situation in the state would be maintained. The minor irrigation grants would be maintained.

* (1) Mr. S. R. Naidu, Minister for Agriculture, stated that the statement of the Minister for Food and Agriculture was correct. The parity price was maintained at 70 percent of the selling price. The difference would be 20 percent. The consumers were assured of the parity price. The Minister for Food and Agriculture had announced the policy and the difference would be 20 percent. The Minister for Agriculture had announced that the food situation in the state would be maintained. The minor irrigation grants would be maintained.

Last year the minor irrigation grant was 10 percent of the total grant. This year the minor irrigation grant is expected to be 10 percent of the total grant. The Minister for Agriculture has announced that the food situation in the state would be maintained. The minor irrigation grants would be maintained.
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Statement on Food Situation
in the State

6th November 1957

The problem of food supply in the State has been acute for some time now. The Food Minister has stated that the Food Ministry had to increase the average rate of food supply to 34 by 40 in the rationing system. The average rate of food supply has been increased from 1942-43 to 34 by 40 in 1957. The Food Ministry has explained that the rationing system has been improved to ensure a better supply of food to the people. The Food Minister has also stated that the Food Ministry is working to improve the rationing system further to ensure a better supply of food to the people. The Food Ministry has also stated that the Food Ministry is working to improve the rationing system further to ensure a better supply of food to the people.
6th November 1957  
Statement on Food Situation in the State

The efforts made in the past have yielded results. The food situation has improved, and we are now in a position to meet the food requirements of the people. The production of food grains has increased considerably, and we are able to meet the needs of the people. The government has taken several steps to ensure the availability of food during the lean season. The prices of food items have been kept under control, and the availability of food has been improved. The government has also taken steps to ensure the distribution of food to the needy people. The people are now better informed about the food situation, and they are able to take appropriate steps to meet their needs. The government has also taken steps to ensure the availability of food during the lean season. The prices of food items have been kept under control, and the availability of food has been improved. The government has also taken steps to ensure the distribution of food to the needy people. The people are now better informed about the food situation, and they are able to take appropriate steps to meet their needs.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation in the State has been assessed as follows:

- Uruguay
- Argentina
- Brazil
- Chile
- Mexico

These countries have been identified as potential sources of food aid. Plans for immediate relief measures have been discussed with relevant authorities. Credit facilities and fair price shops are being set up to address the food shortage. The government has made arrangements to import food from these countries to ensure a steady supply to the State.
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credit facilities

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[Text in Telugu]

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[Text in Telugu]
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The food situation in the State is currently very critical. The procurement of food grains has been very low, which is directly affecting the supply and distribution of food. The government has taken several measures to increase the procurement and ensure a stable supply of food.

The situation is particularly severe in rural areas where the availability of food is critically low. The government has advised people to conserve food and avoid wastage.

The government is also working on increasing the production of food grains to meet the increasing demand. They have been encouraging farmers to cultivate more food grains.

The situation may worsen if the production of food grains does not increase. The government is working hard to ensure a stable supply of food to the people of the State.
On a point of information, Sir. The situation in the State is as follows: organised people are an organised group, who have come together for the purpose of support. It is observed that the situation is not satisfactory, and more action needs to be taken. I am walking out as a protest, I am walking out.
Statement on Food Situation  
in the State  
6th November 1957  

Therefore that is not proper If any Member walks out, I have no objection, I don’t bother.

Allot this, Business Advisory Committee some Business

I am not going to change my opinions or procedure even if any Member threatens to walk out.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

On a point of information, Sir, the Sixth Schedule panchayats have been established in certain areas. The panchayats have been established with the intention of providing assistance to the local population. The panchayats have been empowered to take decisions on various matters. The assistance provided by the panchayats is aimed at improving the quality of life of the local population. The panchayats have been given powers to take decisions on various matters. The assistance provided by the panchayats is aimed at improving the quality of life of the local population.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, may I have an explanation on the statement made by the Hon. Member of Parliament.

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Statement on Food Situation
in the State

6th November 1957

That is all.

Speaker chance opportunity.

That is all.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

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Nutrition Commission recommended 14 ounces of 3 ounces of
2 ounces, 2 ounces of, 2 ounces of, 8 ounces of, 14 ounces of
4 ounces of, 10 ounces of, 3, 4 ounces or 10 ounces of
—met 2,000 calories, 32 ounces of, 24 ounces of
14 ounces of, 24 ounces of
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Statement on Food Situation in the State

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The number of private concerns, particularly in the textile, engineering, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries, has increased significantly. In 1956, the number of these concerns was 1,200,000, which had almost doubled by 1957. The total number of employees in these industries had also increased, reaching 10 million by 1957.

The food situation in the state continues to be critical, with prices remaining high. The government has taken various measures to control inflation and stabilize the food market. The committee has recommended implementing a new index to better monitor the food situation.

The committee has also recommended that the government:

1. Increase the production of essential food items.
2. Implement price controls to stabilize the market.
3. Increase subsidies for farmers to encourage production.
4. Improve transportation and storage facilities to reduce waste.

The government is expected to implement these recommendations in the near future.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The year 1957 has been marked by drought, which has affected 20% of the area of the State in the first quarter of the year. The situation has been particularly critical in the districts of 15 scheduled banks. The Reserve Bank has therefore taken steps to ensure that supplies are available in these areas. The situation has improved in the districts of 27 scheduled banks.

The government has taken several measures to ensure food supplies. These include:

- Increased production of food grains
- Distribution of food grains through public distribution systems
- Import of food grains

The government has also taken steps to ensure that the minimum guaranteed price for food grains is maintained.

In conclusion, the government is committed to ensuring that food supplies are available to the people of the State.
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The Governor of the State, noting that the situation in the field of food supply has improved, has directed that the following measures be taken:

1. The State Food Corporation should take over the marketing of foodgrains from the wholesale market at a price of Rs. 14.15 per quintal.
2. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the retail market does not exceed Rs. 16.17 per quintal.
3. The State Food Corporation should également ensure that the price of foodgrains in the wholesale market does not exceed Rs. 12.50 per quintal.
4. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the retail market does not exceed Rs. 14.15 per quintal.
5. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the wholesale market does not exceed Rs. 12.50 per quintal.
6. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the retail market does not exceed Rs. 14.15 per quintal.
7. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the wholesale market does not exceed Rs. 12.50 per quintal.
8. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the retail market does not exceed Rs. 14.15 per quintal.
9. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the wholesale market does not exceed Rs. 12.50 per quintal.
10. The State Food Corporation should ensure that the price of foodgrains in the retail market does not exceed Rs. 14.15 per quintal.

The measures taken by the State Food Corporation shall ensure a stable price of foodgrains and prevent hoarding and speculation in the market.
Taking the State as a whole, it may be stated that in delta areas, paddy production will be normal but in non-delta areas production of dry crops will not be more than 75% of the normal and regarding wet crops it is not likely to be more than 50% of the normal.
6th November 1957

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Statement on Food Situation in the State

In view of this situation, the following conclusions and recommendations are drawn:

1. The availability of food grains and other foodstuffs in the state is inadequate to meet the requirements of the population. The deficiency in food grains is estimated to be 20,000 tonnes.

2. The state government should take immediate steps to increase the production of food grains. This can be achieved by increasing the area under cultivation, improving agricultural practices, and encouraging farmers to adopt high-yielding varieties of crops.

3. The government should also ensure that the farmers have access to credit and other necessary inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. This will help in increasing the productivity of the farms.

4. The state government should take measures to ensure that the food grains are distributed equitably among the people. This can be achieved by providing subsidies to the farmers, setting up food grain warehouses, and distributing food grains through public distribution systems.

5. The state government should also encourage the production of non-traditional crops that can be processed and consumed as food. This will help in diversifying the food grain sector and reducing the dependence on traditional crops.

6. The state government should also focus on developing the infrastructure for storage and transportation of food grains. This will help in reducing the wastage of food grains and ensuring their availability throughout the year.
Statement on Food Situation in the State
6th November 1957

The situation regarding food in the state is as follows:

1. The situation is worse than last year. The food crisis is acute, and the food shortage is significant.

2. The government has taken measures to address the food shortage, including food supply, distribution, and production. The reform of the food system is underway, and the government is working to ensure food security for all.

3. The situation is expected to improve in the coming months as the government continues to work on food security measures.
6th November 1957

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Statement on Food Situation in the State

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Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation regarding food in the state is as follows: In the districts of X, Y, and Z, the food situation is critical. The availability of food is below the required level. In districts A, B, and C, the situation is manageable. The government is taking necessary steps to improve the situation. The report will be updated regularly.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation in the State

The food situation in the State is critical. A recent assessment has shown that the food supply is insufficient to meet the demand. The government has taken several measures to address the situation, including increased importation of food grains and measures to increase local production. However, the situation remains challenging and requires continued effort to ensure food security for the population.
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ającца сантку вро  મજાલાય માત્ર નિયમની દાખલ પ્રદેશની નજીક
જાળા સમુદાય જીવન તો લાયક, સાહાય્ય, સામાજિક રૂપમાં કહી શકાશો જે સામુદાયિક
પગલાં જાળા પ્રતિ વિદ્યાધાર હોય તે પ્રત્યેકને માનની રેખી રાખી રોમ
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જે માનની રેખી જાળા સાદું દૂરદર્શિત હોય તેને રમજા મહાસાગરને મુખ
જીવન પ્રદેશ માટે પાલનમાં મોટી ચઢાવણી કરી શકે તેની માટે આ મહાસાગર
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યાર મોટાં મોટાં સૌથી, જરુ કારણ ચિંતા પ્રકૃતિના ઓફિસની માંગ કયાં કે તે પ્રદાન કરી શકે તે પ્રકૃતિના ઓફિસની 
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Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The situation regarding food in the state has been as follows. The food situation in the month of November 1957 was generally good. However, there were certain areas where the situation was not as favorable. In some regions, there were reports of shortages of certain food items. The government has taken several measures to address these issues.

In conclusion, the situation regarding food in the state remains stable. However, continued vigilance and proactive measures are necessary to ensure the availability of food items to all segments of the population.
Statement on Food Situation in the State 6th November 1957

ಹಾಗು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು ಮಂದಿರವು ಹಾಗು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು. ಮಂದಿರವು ಹಾಗು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು. ಮಂದಿರವು ಹಾಗು ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬಳು ಅವಸಾನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಿರವು ವಿನಾಯಕನಿಸಬಲ್ಲದು.
6th November 1957

Statement on Food Situation in the State

మాత్రముగా, వివిధ పదార్థాలకు ప్రతి అంగానికి బహుళ పదార్థాలు ఉండతాం. అయితే, ఒక్కొక్క పదార్థాను తెలియజేస్తే ప్రతి పదార్థాను తెలియండే సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. ఇస్తుంది పదార్థాల లో తనంతో ఉపయోగించబడుతున్న పదార్థాలు మరియు అతని లోపం వంటి పదార్థాలు ఉపయోగించేది సాధనాలు వివిధ పదార్థాల ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని.

మాత్రముగా లేదా వరికి కలిగిన పదార్థాలు ఉండడానికి పదార్థాల ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. లభేంచేది పదార్థాలు తన మాటలు ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. సుందరంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. అతని పదార్థాలు తన లోపం వంటి పదార్థాలు ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని.

మాత్రముగా లేదా వరికి కలిగిన పదార్థాలు ఉండడానికి పదార్థాల ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. లభేంచేది పదార్థాలు తన మాటలు ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. సుందరంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని. అతని పదార్థాలు తన లోపం వంటి పదార్థాలు ఉపయోగించడానికి సాధనాలు లభయున్నాయని.
Statement on Food Situation in the State

6th November 1957

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 7th November 57.