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No. 4  (Thursday)

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

CONTENTS

Leave of Absence to Sri Kakarlapudi Ramchandra Reddy—Granted 308

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
  Demand No I—Land Revenue—Rs 1,51,74,800
  Demand No II—Excise Department—Rs 60,78,400
  Demand No XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous
      —Rs 3,99,12,000
  —Passed 309-376

Business of the House

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
  Demand No. IV—Forest Department
      —Rs. 1,08,36,000
  Demand No. XX—Agriculture
      —Rs 3,03,56,700
  Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital outlay on Forests
      —Rs. 21,70,000
  Demand No. XLI—Capital outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research
      —Rs. 58,15,500
  Demand No. XLVIII—Capital outlay on schemes of Government Trading
      —Rs. 6,66,41,700
      —Discussion not concluded 377-460

Note: * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-third day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 12th March, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

Leave of absence to Sri Kakarlapudi
Ramachandra Reddy, M. L. A.

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Yemmiganur-Genera!): Sir, I beg to move that under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri Kakarlapudi Ramachandra Reddi, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, as he is ill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri Kakarlapudi Ramachandra Reddi, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, as he is ill.

The motion was adopted.
BUDGET FOR 1959-60
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. I — Land Revenue - Rs. 1,51,74,800
DEMAND No. II — Excise Department - Rs. 60,78,400
DEMAND No. XII — District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 3,99,12,000

30th March, 1959

[Text not clearly visible]
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

310

Production pool wages - wages}

Production pool wages - wages}

Agrarian reform

better techniques.

between single and double tract, between small and large tracts. The

Parallel line method is required. — is required. The

intersection method — the intersection method.
311 12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

மாணான் முடி ஓர் மகளினர் தொல்லுந்து கூறியுள்ள மகளினக்

உத்தவர் மீனேகண். சுருக்குடன் மகளினர் தொல்லுந்து கூறியுள்ள

lands utilize சுருக்குடன் மகளினர் தொல்லுந்து கூறியுள்ள

நிகழ்வு முடி ஓர் மகளினர் தொல்லுந்து கூறியுள்ள

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Tangible Property is an attribute of human beings and implies human relationships. Tangible Property is a bundle of rights. Property is a material thing. Property rights will change from time to time depending on the laws and institution of the society.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

subjects

313

12th March, 1959

property rights to

modern parliaments ...

property rights...
Co-operative joint farming is the way. The degree of co-operation to be enforced to be determined by the state. "Collective farming on only retrievable lands" indicates the direction. 1952 election manifesto also advocates "co-operative farming for a whole or part of village" and advocates "village to be unit of co-operative management".
12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

All land belongs to Gopal. I firmly believe that we should not derive full benefits of agriculture until we take to co-operative farming. Does it not stand to reason that it is far better for a 100 farmers in a village to cultivate their land together and divide the income therefrom than to divide the land anyhow into a 100 fragments? The owners would work in co-operation and own capital, tools, animals, seeds, etc., in co-operation. Co-operative farming would change the face of the land and banish poverty and idleness in our midst;”
The resolution accords general support to the report of the Agricultural Production Sub-committee.

The organisation of the village should be based on village panchayats and village co-operatives, both of which should have adequate powers and resources to discharge the functions allotted to them.

"A number of village co-operatives may form themselves into a Union. All permanent residents of the village whether owning land or not, should be eligible for membership of the village co-operatives, which should promote the welfare of its members by introducing progressive farming methods and improved techniques of cultivation and encouraging cottage industries. In addition to providing credit and discharging other servicing functions, it will arrange for pooling and marketing the agricultural storage and godown facilities for them."

"Both the panchayat and the co-operative should be the spearheads of all developmental activities in the village and, more especially, should encourage intensive farming with a view to raising the per acre yield of agricultural produce. The future agrarian pattern should be that of co-operative joint farming, in which the land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land.

Those working on the land whether they own the land or not will get a share in proportion with the work put in by them in joint farming; prior to the institution of Joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised. "This should be completed within 3 years."
Even in this period wherever possible and generally agreed
amounts may be released to the farmers. Joint co-operative cultivation should be started by the farmers
themselves and managed by village co-operatives. Even in this period, removal of uncertainty regarding
land reforms and giving stability to the farmers' ceiling should be fixed on existing and
future holdings, intermediaries should be abolished, legislation
should be completed by the end of December 1959. This does
not mean ceiling on income. Intensive cultivation, additional
occupations will raise rural incomes. Surplus land will vest in
panchayats and managed by village co-operatives. Even in this
period a minimum floor price should be fixed reasonably in advance of the harvesting season,'
and a low rate of interest. The government, through the
'Central Government and Central Government, should take early steps
for the appointment of a Committee for land utilisation.' Congress Organisation
should mobilise mass enthusiasm, arouse initiative and spirit of self-help in the millions
of farmers'.

Every effort should be made to bring uncultivated
waste land into cultivation.'

'Central Government
to appoint a Committee for land utilisations,'
'lack of irrigation' 1959-60. 'lack of protection against flood, draughts and hests' 1959
lack of irrigation' 1959-60. 

'I inadequate Communications' 1959-60. 'Capital invested for unit nerge-

'Land also is unemployed for a major part of the year'. 

'Lack of education' 1959-60. 

'Un scientific cultivation practices' 1959-60. 

Joint Co-operative Farming, Collective Co-operative Farming 

Joint Co-operative Farming 1959-60. 

Collective Farming 1959-60. 

State control 1959-60. 

State control 1959-60.
democracy ईश्वर अपने सर्वदास है। Co-operative farming is a Social Justice लक्ष्य सागर में मानने लेना है। It reduces inequality in wealth, does away with exploitation, develops a spirit of co-operative self help and equality. इसलिए मानकों मानक हेतु अनुपाती हैं। It is responsible for high cost in the heavy investment of fixed capital in the draught-cattle and implements which lie over idle over a considerable period' अवस्था अपनी है। इसलिए हमें न मानने लेना है। इसलिए "Co-operative farming" और "large work potential" हेतु इस अवसरमा जिन नीतियों का आधार है। इसलिए "Co-operative farming" और "large work potential" हेतु इस अवसरमा कर्मचारियों का आधार है। The economics of state can be attained by peasant economy through service co-operatives तथा अवसरमा। In the same service co-operatives ज्ञाति माना। आज़ाद Government can experiment in cultivable waste lands तथा अवसरमा। इसी स्थिति में और और घटना सम्बन्धित में नहीं हैं। भारी घटना Co-operative farming ज्ञाति और experiment देना जरूरी है। Individed Co-operatives appeal only to landless. इसी रूप से उन जान जिन पर न ग्रहण किया गया है वही शर्त है जो ग्रहण किया गया है और उन जान को ग्रहण किया गया है।

Securing intelligence and discipline will be a problem. व्यवधानों को छोड़ने और इसलिए वह कुँवारी स्थिति में है।

Labourers and farmers who accept to pool will develop tendencies and demand redistribution of land.
self-regulating system, preparation, supervision, capital expenditure, outstanding leadership
regulation, self-employment, outstanding leadership
bureaucracy, self-employment, self-employment
regulation, self-employment

1. Khibutzu or collective farming;

2. Moshav or co-operative smallholders settlement;

In Moshav all produce is marketed and all supplies
are purchased collectively and to a limited extent
production is also co-operative. It is based on the
individual family unit. Co-operation in actual produc-
tion is usually limited to the common ownership of
heavy equipment which is rented to individual members
whenever they require it.

\*\* \*\*

12th March, 1959
Full play is given to individual initiative and only a minimum measure of control is exercised by the elected organ.

“All the adverse comment I offered against co-operative experiment was with reference to the proposal that what is called surplus land taken out of holdings to which the ceiling is applied, should be transferred from the previous owner-management to the newly-formed co-operative body of men who had no previous title to the land.”

“I did not at any time oppose the voluntary co-operative cultivation or service co-operatives to be organised by small peasants whose holdings are uneconomical in size.”
The co-operative society is the most suitable medium for the democratisation of economic planning as it provides the local unit which can fulfil the dual function of educating public opinion in favour of the plan and executing it.

With a measure of discipline, mutual aid and mutual co-operation, the co-operative unit will collapse.

Credit societies, Marketing, Consumer, Multi-purpose, Industrial, Training Construction, Better living, Women’s societies, etc. shall be the backbone of the movement. 400 Credit societies, Marketing, Consumer, Multi-purpose, Industrial, Training Construction, Better living, Women’s societies, etc. shall be the backbone of the movement. As Congressmen we are bound to do our duty as regional variations will be the keynote. Only when the system is democratic can the Socialistic pattern of society be achieved. As Congressmen we are bound to do our duty as regional variations will be the keynote. Only when the system is democratic can the Socialistic pattern of society be achieved.
“To go ahead with deliberate speed to co-operative farming, Government seeks to introduce agrarian reforms, co-operation and devolution of functions to village units.”

“Together we plough and together we grow.”

“Go ahead with deliberate speed to co-operative farming, Government seeks to introduce agrarian reforms, co-operation and devolution of functions to village units.”

Marketing Societies, Supply Societies

Serve Co-operatives, Service Co-operatives
If these service co-operatives spread all over the country with joint farming here and there, the example and the results flowing from that, the joint cultivation would be the greatest argument in favour of it. The objective should be reached naturally with the approval and consent of the farmer.

"Eight points of Charter for agriculture:
1. Irrigation.
2. Fertilisers.
3. Deep ploughing and soil improvement.
4. Seed selection.
5. Close planting.
6. Plant protection and control of plant diseases and pests.
7. Tool reforms, and
8. Good field management."

"Big leap forward" as a base of a big leap forward and revolutionary drive of the masses. New kind of technique and new kind of action.
theatre and cultural life of the people. A study of their needs, aspirations, and cultural requirements is essential. The government has taken some steps towards this end. The theatre, music, and cultural activities of the people should be encouraged and developed. The government has allocated funds for these purposes. The government is also promoting the study of culture and arts. The government has announced the Budget for the year 1959-60, which includes provisions for the development of culture. The government has also taken steps to improve the education system. The government has announced the Education Policy, which aims to provide universal education to all children. The government has also announced the Panchayat Raj Act, which aims to decentralise the government and empower the local communities. The government has also announced the Bombay Rent Control Act, which aims to protect the tenants from arbitrary eviction. The government has also announced the Food Grain Control Act, which aims to ensure the availability of food grains.
Gentlemen who cannot keep to their words for 24 hours" 24 hours.

Election Manifesto 

The Election Manifesto was expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Mr. Speaker: If you do not yield

Sir B. Sriramamurty (Vijayanagaram) : Point of order sir!

Mr. Speaker: All that conversation would be expunged from the records.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Collection of second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years. The second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years. The second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years. The second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years. The second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years. The second crop charge on Inam lands would be limited to 2 or 3 years. Ex-Jagir areas collections should be limited to 2 or 3 years.
receipt with standard Nos and thirdly reading the demand list in the Village or Ward, the Collector should forward the same to the Land Revenue
sector. Land Revenue should be replaced by agricultural income
Tax in the short run. Notwithstanding the fact that the Collector
in the Ward should be advised to collect the demand list from the land owner. Land Revenue replacement by agricultural income
Tax is a step in the right direction. However, the problem of
self-efficiency and the need for a different agricultural Income
Tax and not the existing one is the question. Lift remittance in
Telangana for 330% in revenue but due to 50% due to
revenue is not clear. There is no unique
issue in this region. There is a
Grant of Takkavi loans to applicants holding property without Patta.

There should be only one channel for grant of rural credit
supply and the availability of Takkavi Manual should be
supply. There is no unique
issue in this region.
Wells subsidy scheme:  The rule for supporting the poor farmers of the existing 1959-60 scheme is amended to provide better assistance to them.

Assignment of land: Rules of assignment already provide that land assigned to landless poor peasants are inalienable. This reformation will further reinforce this provision and ensure that the land assigned to landless poor peasants is secure and unimpeded.

Rehabilitation of persons displaced by Nagajuna-sagar Project: The scheme for rehabilitating the displaced persons from the Nagajuna-sagar Project is further revised to provide more support to the affected families. The rehabilitation measures will now ensure that the displaced persons are provided with adequate compensation and assistance.

Co-operative farming in Kolleru lands: The cooperative farming scheme in Kolleru lands is revised to provide 30, 40, or 50 percent of the land to the poor farmers.

Drought conditions, heavy rains, failure of crops in Tiruvur taluk, Krishna District: Measures are being taken to address the drought conditions and heavy rains affecting the crops in Tiruvur taluk, Krishna District. The government is providing necessary assistance to the farmers to help them recover from the adverse effects of the natural calamities.

Failure of crops in other parts of Srikakulam District: The failure of crops in other parts of Srikakulam District is due to the adverse weather conditions. The government is providing necessary assistance to the farmers to help them recover from the adverse effects of the natural calamities.
Levy of full assessment on newly notified inams: "Cultivable land is not cultivated land." A tax must be imposed on the assessment of land which is not cultivated.

Tenancy rates in lands declared as evacuee property: After 1000 acres, the tax rate is 10%. The assessment of land is determined accordingly.

Ejection of protected tenants in Telengana: Declaration of properties by the Government. The rates are 100 per cent, 200 per cent, and 300 per cent. The assessment is based on the rates decided by the Government.

There should be provision for taking over of fallow lands: Alternative employment for surveyors who are being disbanded.

Settlement of ex-Jagir villages in Telengana area: The Government has decided to settle the ex-Jagir villages in the Telengana area. The land will be distributed among the villagers.
Cost of boundary pillars and hired labour: The estimate for the cost of boundary pillars and hired labour for the years 1939-40 and 1959-60 is as follows:

- 1939-40: Rs. 32
- 1959-60: Rs. 12

Difficulties in the grant of Taiband: The minister mentioned the difficulties faced in obtaining grants for Taiband.

Achukattu charges in Telangana: The minister discussed the charges related to Achukattu in Telangana.

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959
Retention of Deputy Tahsildar's Office at Karvetinagar: 

Accounts in Telugu in Jahirabad:

Vatans in Telangana:

Excise: [paragraph with unclear text]

Grazing of gulmoha: [paragraph with unclear text]
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

An amount portion of the machinery to lend, lease or purchase be sanctioned. Hon. Chief Minister
has agreed to lend machinery to the value of Rs. 1,50,000. Chief Minister
will lend Rs. 50,000 and the rest Rs. 1,00,000 from the State
budget. Syrup is to be directly 
from the State. Direct supply of machinery to the
value of Rs. 85,000. The Supply of machinery to the value of
Rs. 85,000 will have to be increased to Rs. 1,00,000 to meet the need.

Successful implementation of the proposal has in 
the past led to a reduction in the consumption of alcohol. 
It is proposed to further implement the proposal to the
extent of Rs. 30,000. The actual cost of production is
Rs. 1,60,000. A successful implementation of the proposal will lead to
a reduction in the consumption of alcohol.

Alcohol for industrial purposes is to be charged as Excise arrears. Excise arrears is to be
favoured to rich defaulters. Excise arrears is to be
favoured to rich defaulters. Excise arrears is to be
favoured to rich defaulters.

* T.O. in sanction 
T.O. in objection 
T.O. in orders 
T.O. in objection.
The Collectors have been addressed to draw the amounts laid down in B.S.O. 199. No orders of authority has been made.

 Illegal tapping of trees is still being carried on. The Collectors have been instructed to stop illegal tapping, who have been made extra for the purpose. It is to be noted that the tapping is done for extra profit. The Collectors have been instructed to report the same to the Department.

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 3. Revenue : How much, arable, cultivable, un-cultivable area?

 4. Borrowing: The maximum amount allowed for instalments is to be reported. The Collectors have been asked to report the same to the Department. It is to be noted that the tapping is done for extra profit. The Collectors have been instructed to report the same to the Department.

 5. City Corporation: The maximum amount allowed for installation charges is to be reported. The Collectors have been asked to report the same to the Department. It is to be noted that the tapping is done for extra profit. The Collectors have been instructed to report the same to the Department.

 6. Orders: The instructions have been issued for the installation charges. The Collectors have been asked to report the same to the Department. It is to be noted that the tapping is done for extra profit. The Collectors have been instructed to report the same to the Department.
Budget for 1959 60—Voting of
Demands for Grants
12th March, 1959 336

... penalties represent fine. Secondly remission may be. For the
construction of roads which is to be. For the remission
amounts and fees for 1939. These may be included in the
... penalties may be remitted. The Board of Revenue... private road to be, closed for
24 hours. The Board to be opened on the 1st of January, 1959.
... penalties to be remitted. The Board is to be
... implementation to be raised. The Board is to be
... note to be a point of
... Board of Revenue to be raised. The Board is to be
... Board of Revenue to be raised. The Board is to be
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The question was negatived.)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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(To discuss about the collection of additional wet assessment in non-project areas.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah demanded a poll.

Ayes: 53, Noes 129.

The motion was negatived.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-implementation of Section 38 (e) of the Tenancy Act in all Districts of Telangana.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-allotment of pattas all lalani khaosa lands in whole of the Telangana area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-taking of action on my privilege case that Tajuddin, Tahsildar, Andole, insulted me at his court though it has been reported to the Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-taking me in Local Development Taluq Committees as a member.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-repairing of 60 tanks and Kuntas in Andole taluq villages.)

The motions were negatived.

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12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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(స్పష్టంగానే ప్రామాణికంగా స్మరించండి ప్రత్యేకంగా జీతాళు సమయం 30 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కడ ప్రతి రోజు వేది అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యంగా ఉంటే అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యానే ఉంటే.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(స్పష్టంగానే ప్రామాణికంగా స్మరించండి ప్రత్యేకంగా జీతాళు సమయం 30 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కడ ప్రతి రోజు వేది అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యంగా ఉంటే అంటేది ఎంతగా దృశ్యానే ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(స్పష్టంగానే ప్రామాణికంగా స్మరించండి ప్రత్యేకంగా జీతాళు సమయం 30 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కడ ప్రతి రోజు వేది అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యంగా ఉంటే అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యానే ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(స్పష్టంగానే ప్రామాణికంగా స్మరించండి ప్రత్యేకంగా జీతాళు సమయం 30 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కడ ప్రతి రోజు వేది అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యంగా ఉంటే అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యానే ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(స్పష్టంగానే ప్రామాణికంగా స్మరించండి ప్రత్యేకంగా జీతాళు సమయం 30 సంవత్సరాల కంటే ఎక్కడ ప్రతి రోజు వేది అంటే మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యానే ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే ప్రత్యేక మరింత ఎంతగా దృశ్యం ఉంటే.)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

[1] To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to Land Revenue collections, survey and settlement operations;

[2] To discuss about the failure of the Government to safeguard the communal interests in regard to the tank-bed lands, burial grounds, pathways etc; of the villagers of Narayanapuram, Eluru taluk, West Godavari district during the present survey and settlement operations in the village;

[3] To discuss about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of Rangarao Naidu Committee appointed by Government in G. O. Ms. No. 170, Education & Endowments, 1956 relating to the distribution of Banjara and other cultivable lands to the landless poor persons including Harijans;

[4] To discuss about the failure of the Government to allot certain percentage of land revenue to village panchayats as provided for in the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950 and as recommended by the Provincial Panchayats Conference held at Eluru;

[5] To discuss about the indiscriminate and arbitrary collection of land revenue under the cover of Revenue Recovery Act;


The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to bring the land reforms in accordance with Nagapur Congress resolutions.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to frame land reforms in accordance with erstwhile Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to extend Sec. 38-E of Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act throughout Telengana region.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy of the Government regarding change effected in enforcing assignment rules that were in vogue in the erstwhile Hyderabad State (viz) enabling the Government to allot land upto an extent of a family holding to the deserving landless families etc.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to give remissions from revenue collections and in particular from the commercial crop taxes despite the failure of the commercial crops and javari etc.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to fix the fixed salary system for the village officers in Telengana area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to grant kist remission and postponement of Government loans because of the failure of dry crops due to recurring rains and pests.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
The motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Since this item was passed in the last year, Rs. 100, 50 Rs., 25 Rs., 100 Rs., 500 Rs. only, have been reduced following the special request of the Hon'ble Members.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri Uppala Malsoor demanded a poll. The House divided. Ayes 54. Noes: 129

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker. The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Since this item was passed in the last year, Rs. 100, 50 Rs., 25 Rs., 100 Rs., 500 Rs. only, have been reduced following the special request of the Hon'ble Members.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Mr. B. V. Shri Krishna Reddy demanded a poll. The House divided. Ayes 78. Noes: 104)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Mr. A. V. G. Somasundaram demanded a poll. The House divided. Ayes 78. Noes: 104)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Mr. G. V. V. V. Venkata Raju demanded a poll. The House divided. Ayes 78. Noes: 104)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to appoint a Law Commission for the purpose of integration of laws obtaining in Andhra and Telengana regions in order to find a rational, radical and integrated system of laws in place of the present arbitrary, unprincipled, opportunistic and bad system of integration.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri B. Sriramamurty demanded a poll.

The House divided.


The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to introduce a more rational and socialistic pay structure of its employees by fixing up a flooring and a ceiling within the range of 1 : 10.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to allocate to the village panchayats in order to make them better self-supported and to reorganise the structure of administration at the district level so as to constitute elected district councils to take charge of the district administration besides the power and responsibilities to carry out the planned programmes of development as per the requirements of democracy and decentralization.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to appoint an enquiry commission to go into the question of Government influence and interference in the matter of administration to suit their party and partisan needs and claims.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to assume responsibility for the repairs to the Minor Irrigation tanks in the whole inam villages and Devasthanams and to cause their early repairs.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Non-implementing of S. 38-E Tenancy Act of Hyderabad on whole of Andhra Pradesh.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(To point out the defects in the administration.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 300

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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(Towards expenditure incurred for the raising of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Towards expenditure incurred for the raising of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Towards expenditure incurred for the raising of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(Towards expenditure incurred for the raising of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the charging of Court Fees on applications for the Government Lands in Telengana which does not exist till now.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government to execute the various minor irrigation works in Jangaon taluk, Warangal District though many of them have been sanctioned long ago.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government in carrying out the minor irrigation programme which is of great importance for Telangana.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government in giving the Enquiry Report regarding assignment of
Government land in Kadavendi, Jangaon taluq, Warangal District and disposing of this issue.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government for stopping eviction of tenants and Binami transfers made with a view to avoid land reforms.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government to restore the minor irrigation sources in Telengana area to step up the agricultural production.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

_Mr. Speaker_ : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
(For discussing the failure of Government to repair Minor Irrigation Tanks in Chipurupalli Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The failure of the Government to execute the Billagedda Channel Scheme at Voorapalli in Chipurupalli Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The failure of the Government to execute Adapaka Channel to Narayana Sagaram at Budumuru in Chipurupalli Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The negligence of Government for not repairing Cheepuru Cheruvu, at Boduayani Valsa, Sakivari Cheruvu at Mudidam Ravil Valasa, Cheepurupalli.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,51,74,800 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to repair Seetamma cheruvu at Konda Velagada in Vizianagaram Taluq)

The motions were negatived.

DEMAND No. II—Excise Department Rs. 60,78,400

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The non-implementation of the Tadi prohibition in Telangana as in Andhra Districts.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1

(Non-implementing the Tadi prohibition in Telangana as in Andhra Districts.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
(Non-forming of Tapper Co-operative Societies by the Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
(Non-stopping of bribe in the Department.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re. 1
Non-putting the Tadi shops in distance out of villages.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the State Excise Department.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy of the Government in fixing Tree tax at Rs. 3-4 per tree for tapping neera.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78 400 for Excise Department by Rs 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to pay back 'Hakha Mallikana' to the ryots every year.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the recent destruction of trees in the district.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri B. Dharmabhiksham demanded a Poll.

The House divided.

Ayes: 54; Noes: 130

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The motion was negatived.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The motions were negatived.)

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The motion was negatived.)

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The motions were negatived.)

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(The motions were negatived.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of Government to give Excise Contracts to Toddy Tappers through Co-operative Societies, own large areas of Telangana and the favouritism shown in the cases of persons to whom contracts given.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of Government in stopping the rampant corruption in the Excise Department.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Re1.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To discuss about the unjust levying of additional tax on the poor Tapper members of the Neera and Jaggery Co-operative Societies for tapping trees.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

For discussing the failure of Government for not implementing prohibition scheme carefully.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The failure of Government to take all the tappers to employment by diverting Neera for the manufacture of sugar out of it.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,78,400 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

The failure of Government to implement Sri Venkatayya Scheme of manufacturing sugar out of Neera.

The motions were negatived.
DEMAND No. XII — District Administration and Miscellaneous - Rs. 3,99,12,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(For not-stop of playing cards in officers' clubs at night daily at 2.00 A.M.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(For not-stop of bribe in District Offices.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(Non-supplying of sufficient white papers for District Offices.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(For not taking action on absent officers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(For not-stop of officers from going to Hyderabad without permission on every holiday.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(Non-stop of playing cards in officers' clubs at night daily at 2.00 A.M.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(Non-stop of bribe in District Offices.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(Non-supplying of sufficient white papers for District Offices.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

(For not taking action on absent officers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1

(For not-stop of officers from going to Hyderabad without permission on every holiday.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Re. 1
For not-implementing the Telugu as official language.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To show the defects in the Administration.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,99,12,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To discuss the particular attitude of some District Officials of Wrangal District, due to the pressure of the Ruling party there.

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. I — Land Revenue—Rs. 1,51,74,800.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,74,800 under Demand No. I—Land Revenue”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. II—Excise Department—Rs. 60,78,400

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,78,400 under Demand No. II—Excise Department”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous—Rs. 3,99,12,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,12,000 under Demand No. XII—District Administration and Miscellaneous.”

The motion was adopted.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have received a letter from Sri Kondayya Chowdary.

"To The Hon. Speaker:

Honoured Sir I have today sent in my resignation to the membership of the Congress Legislature Party to its Leader. Please be kind enough to allot me a seat in the Opposition Benches."

Therefore, I shall place him as an Independent in the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: *Co-operative Farming நோக்குள் விளையாட்டு* செய்யல் நலம். மிக அளவிலான தலைவன் விளையாட்டு ஒன்று உந்துவிலை. மற்றும் Co-operative Farming யை எந்தவுடன் வழியிலான opposition என விளையாட்டு வசதி செய்வது.

என்னும் விளக்கம்: அவ்வொரு party என விளையாட்டு என்னும்.

He has a right to join the Communist Party, or Democratic Group or Socialist Party. But he has not indicated anything. Therefore, I treat him as an Independent in the opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Chief Minister யை Co-operative Farming யை எந்தவுடன் வழியிலான opposition Party யை விளையாட்டு வசதியாக மேலே Co-operative Farming யை எந்தவுடன் வழியிலான...  

Mr. Speaker: That is irrelevant. Let us go on.

DEMAND No. IV—Forest Department—Rs. 1,08,36,000

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,36,000 under Demand No. IV—Forest Department."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
DEMAND No. XX — Agriculture — Rs. 3,03,56,700

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,56,700 under Demand No. XX — Agriculture.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXXVIII — Capital outlay on Forests — Rs. 21,70,000.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,70,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII — Capital Outlay on Forests.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XLI — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research — Rs. 58,15,500.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,15,500 under Demand No. XLI — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion Moved.

DEMAND No. XLVIII — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading — Rs. 6,66,41,700.

Sri P. Thimma Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,41,700 under Demand No. XLVIII — Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
12th March, 1959
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

Sir, unless the Demand is moved, how can the speech copies be distributed, Sir?

*Printed as appendix.*
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

380

The following items are unnecessary. Item 106 has been revised. Certain items have been added. The following items have been deleted:

1. Irrigation
2. Patients Department
3. Department of statisticians
4. Plant protection
5. Land reclamation
6. Soil conservation
7. Improved seed
8. Seed farms
9. Seed storage
10. Extension services
11. Research

The following items have been transferred to other heads:

1. [Transfer description]
2. [Transfer description]
3. [Transfer description]
4. [Transfer description]
5. [Transfer description]
6. [Transfer description]
7. [Transfer description]
8. [Transfer description]
9. [Transfer description]
10. [Transfer description]
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

381
12th March, 1959

Sir A. P. Jain

In his Budget speech of 30th November, 1958, he had
rightly pointed out the need for increased food
production. The food supply budget of the year
had been worked out on the assumption that the
demand for food would be met from the
domestic production. As in the past, the import
of food grains had been only to meet the
deficit in the food supply budget.

The import of food grains during
1958-59 was 1,000,000 tons.

The Government of India has
decided to increase the import of food grains
by 50,000 tons in order to meet the
deficit in the food supply budget.

The Budget proposals
include an increase in the import of food
grains by 50,000 tons in order to
meet the deficit in the food supply
budget. The Government of India
has decided to increase the import of food
grains by 50,000 tons in order to meet the
deficit in the food supply budget.

Forest Department

The Forest Department
has decided to increase the import of food
grains by 50,000 tons in order to meet the
deficit in the food supply budget.

M. L. A. has

The Forest Department
has decided to increase the import of food
grains by 50,000 tons in order to meet the
deficit in the food supply budget.
Budgbe for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

Mr. Chairman: All the Cut Motions will be
taken as moved.

(Sri S. Ranganadha Mudaliar in the Chair)
Sri Vavilalu Gopalakris hnayya : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
(For not allowing poor persons to take fire-wood freely from forests.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Baswa Manaiah : I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not allowing the people to take wood for agricultural purposes from forests)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not supplying of wooden polls for postal department since 2 years which has resulted in stoppage of telephone and telegraph work in Jogipet.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not replying to the public applications by the Forest Department.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not stopping the hunting of birds by Tahsildar, Andole Tahasil.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not replying to my letters by the Forest Department since two years.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
(For not allowing the sheep for fee grazing in forests.)

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri B. P. Sesha Reddy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(Interior tracts are not inspected by higher officers as there are no suitable conveyances. They may be provided with jeeps as other departments of Government are given the facility.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Mohammad Tahaseel: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri K. Venkata Reddy: I beg to move:
12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(மதிப்பு  முதல்பட்டில் வேறு நீண்ட செலவிற்கும் வரை)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(மதிப்பு  முதல்பட்டில் வேறு நீண்ட செலவிற்கும் வரை)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(மதிப்பு  முதல்பட்டில் வேறு நீண்ட செலவிற்கும் வரை)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri T. Sanyasi Naidu: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

1. To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the Forest Department.

2. To discuss about the indiscriminate action of the Government in taking over the forest land situated in Narayananpuram village of Eluru taluk and reclaimed and cultivated by the landless poor persons of M. Nagulapalli village of Eluru taluk (West Godavari District) while leaving similar land reclaimed by rich landed people of the same village.

3. (To impress upon the Government about the necessity to encourage KUMU cultivation on Co-ope-
rative bodies, if necessary, so as to create work to the thousands of landless agriculturists in rural areas.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Government to abolish the grazing fee that is being levied upon the cattle that graze in forest areas.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Dodd Narasaih. I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
Mr Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the forest policy of the Government.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri S Kasi Reddy: I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri D. Hanumantha Rao: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to take up the afforestation works and development of existing forests by plantation works in Telangana area.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to take up the afforestation works and development of existing forests by plantation works in Telangana area.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Banappa: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to take up the afforestation works and development of existing forests by plantation works in Telangana area.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.
Dr. M. Chennareddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the failure of the Government to effectively intervene in settling the dispute over the Bonus for the sugar cane growers from and Nizam Sugar Factory for the last four years).

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri P. Narsinga Rao: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Re. 11

(To criticise the Government as it failed to supply chemical fertilisers in time to the ryots and its failure to impress upon the Central Government for location of a centrally sponsored Fertilizers Factory in the State.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Failure of the Government to bring in a legislation for regulating sugarcane supply to various factories in the State.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri A. Yerukunaidu: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Failure of the Government to make adequate supply of Tractors and Bulldozers to ryots in Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Failure of the Government to allot sufficient number of pump sets to ryots on hire purchase system.

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri Mohammad Talaseel: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri K. Venkata Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddi: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
Mr. Chairman : Motions moved.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao : I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(i) To discuss about the General Policy of the Government in regard to the promotion of Agriculture;

(ii) To discuss about the failure of the Government to introduce Co-operative farming in respect of Kollair Lake bed lands in Krishna and West Godavari districts, having already decided upon to do so during the year;

(iii) To impress upon the Government about the necessity to organize Joint Cooperative societies with landless poor as Members to cultivate the vast extent of forest land situated in Narayanapuram village of Eluru taluk, West Godavari District.

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved.

Sri Dodda Narasaih : I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(సంస్థాపకుడు, మొగ్గ, ఆశ్చర్య సంయోగాలు నిర్ధిత లోకాలు కాంగి హైదరాబాదు ప్రస్తుత సంఖ్యలు తమమ విభాగాలు.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(సంస్థాపకుడు, మొగ్గ, ముఖ్యమైన సర్వేవర్తికలు పాలనను అభిమిత అధికారాలు నిర్ధిత లోకాలు తమమ విభాగాలు.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(ప్రధానంగా, మొగ్గ, మొదటి సమయంలో ప్రారంభించాలోని విభాగాలు నిర్ధిత లోకాలు తమమ విభాగాలు.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government pay no attention to start Coconut Research Station at Kanchili of Sompeta Taluk, Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government pay no attention to start Jute Research Station at Amadalavasa, Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government take no steps to see that crop of Ground-nut is not fallen from year to year in Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government fail to take measures to see that paddy or rice are sold at the price fixed by Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government are not able to supply Amonium Sulphate-manures to the ryots in proportion the their demand.)
(That Government do not evince interest to provide loans for the subsidy weeks, Takkav loans and manure loans in proportion to the demand of the ryots.)

**Mr. Chairman:** Motions moved.

**Sri L. Venkata Reddy:** I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government not to provide loans for the subsidy weeks, Takkav loans and manure loans in proportion to the demand of the ryots.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not improving the food production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Non-allotment of more money for factory of fertilizers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Non-supplying of Ammonium in time and full weight.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Non-supplying of Takkavi loans in time.)

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri Baswa Manaiah: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(To discuss the Government policy in collecting Takkavi from the villages)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri Ranganath Rao Bollanwar: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(To criticise the Government for not making available the foodgrains at the reach of the consumers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Failure to supply the fertilizers in sufficient quantity in time.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Government to control the prices of foodgrains.)

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri Egoor Chinnappa: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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(Motions were moved in the Assembly. After discussion, the following were adopted.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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(Motions were moved in the Assembly. After discussion, the following were adopted.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions were moved in the Assembly. After discussion, the following were adopted.)

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri J. Anand Rao: I beg to moves:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Motions were moved in the Assembly. After discussion, the following were adopted.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Mr. Chairman: Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri B. Rama Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri N. Peddanna: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not making available sufficient supply of Chemical Manures and for not preventing sale of Manures in black market.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,30,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to issue loans to the applicants for Horticulture plantations to the tune of 75,000 in Srikakulam District.)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests—Rs. 21,70,000

Sri S. Kasi Reddy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,70,000 for Capital Outlay on Forests by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,70,000 for Capital Outlay on Forests by Rs. 100
Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

404

The Government has laid down a series of guidelines. [In the text, there are several references to Agriculture Department, tenancy, and state producing states. The state of the state is highlighted.]

The Planning Commission has received experts' opinion. The state of the state has been reviewed. Socialise the state trading.
405 12th March, 1959  

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

The minimum price, i.e., a price of the minimum price, maximum price, and minimum purchasing capacity are referred to in the legislation. The Planning Commission accepted the state trading principle and accepted the minimum price, maximum price, and purchasing capacity. The Planning Commission and state trading principle accept the state trading principle and accept the minimum price, maximum price, and purchasing capacity.

State trading principle accept the state trading principle and accept the minimum price, maximum price, and purchasing capacity. The Planning Commission accept the state trading principle and accept the minimum price, maximum price, and purchasing capacity. The Planning Commission accept the state trading principle and accept the minimum price, maximum price, and purchasing capacity.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

FM 1959-60: 1957-58 showed a 3% cost of living increase since 1956.

Steps have been taken to control State trading. The black market has been controlled. The Planning Commission has stated that the cost of living has increased since 1957.

The Planning Commission wants to control the black market. State trading should be controlled. State trading should be subsidised. Supply should be controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Black market should be controlled. State trading should be controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Supply should be controlled. State trading should be controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Supply should be controlled.

The Planning Commission has stated that the cost of living has increased since 1957. State trading has been controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Supply should be controlled. State trading should be controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Supply should be controlled. State trading should be controlled. Consumers have been subsidised. Supply should be controlled.

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State Trading Co-operation

The following are the commodities sold by the State Trading Co-operation:

- Agrochemicals
- Fertilizers
- Seeds
- Crop Protective Products
- Food Products
- Seeds

The Co-operation has its selling outlets in all 65 towns in the marketing societies, and also in 500 villages through manures transport and sales tax officers. The Co-operation has a total of 6575 agents and sales tax officers, with a total of 19,300 outlets.

The Co-operation is responsible for the supply of essential commodities to the consumers. The Co-operation has a total of 500 villages through manures transport and sales tax officers. The Co-operation has a total of 6575 agents and sales tax officers, with a total of 19,300 outlets.

Co-operative Department, Agriculture Department, Police Department.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

The Agriculture Department reported to the House:

Co-operative Department 1959-60

Lands Revenue

The Police Department reported that there has been a rise in black markets for fertilisers and goods, and that measures have been taken to control them.

The Agriculture Department reported on the supply of fertilisers and the black markets for fertilisers.

The Co-operative Department reported on the supply of fertilisers and the black markets for fertilisers.

The Forests Department reported on the supply of fertilisers and the black markets for fertilisers.

The Labour contract societies, Coupes and related issues were discussed.
Labour Contract Societies and forests. The budgetist has stated that the employment of labour in forests would be directed towards the co-operative societies. It is hereby insisted in the Committee's view that the co-operative societies shall be responsible for the employment of labour in forests. Co-operative societies shall also insist that the employment of labour in forests should be given to co-operative societies. The matter was ventilated in the Committee to the effect that the Committee insists that the employment of labour in forests should be given to co-operative societies.

It is requested that the Government should ensure that the red-sandal wood is cut off from the forests so that the co-operative societies may be able to purchase it and sell it at a reasonable price. It is also requested that the Government should ensure that the auction orders for the sale of red-sandal wood are given to the co-operative societies. It is further requested that the Government should ensure that the auction orders are given to the co-operative societies and that they shall be responsible for the sale of the red-sandal wood.

In this connection, it is also suggested that the Government should ensure that the co-operative societies are given the right to purchase the red-sandal wood at a reasonable price and that they should be responsible for the sale of the wood.

The Government is requested to ensure that the co-operative societies are given the right to purchase the red-sandal wood at a reasonable price and that they should be responsible for the sale of the wood.

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

410

general discussion

The General Secretary informed the House that the General Secretary...

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411 12th March, 1959 Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
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Budget for 1959-60 - Votings of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

412

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Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

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Ware Houses

Mr. Speaker in the Chair:

[Note: The speaker is making a point about the demand for and supply of ware houses, and the need for agencies to supply them to meet the demand.]

12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
Oil seeds 24. Seed oil 45. 23.4. 23.3. 23.1. 22.4. 22.3. 22.1. 21.4. 21.3. 21.1. 20.4. 20.3. 20.1. 19.4. 19.3. 19.1. 18.4. 18.3. 18.1. 17.4. 17.3. 17.1. 16.4. 16.3. 16.1. 15.4. 15.3. 15.1. 14.4. 14.3. 14.1. 13.4. 13.3. 13.1. 12.4. 12.3. 12.1. 11.4. 11.3. 11.1. 10.4. 10.3. 10.1. 9.4. 9.3. 9.1. 8.4. 8.3. 8.1. 7.4. 7.3. 7.1. 6.4. 6.3. 6.1. 5.4. 5.3. 5.1. 4.4. 4.3. 4.1. 3.4. 3.3. 3.1. 2.4. 2.3. 2.1. 1.4. 1.3. 1.1.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants
12th March, 1959

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4th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

[Text content]

417
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

418
419 12th March, 1959  Budget for 1959-60: Votin6 of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, 1939-40, has submitted his budget for 1959-60. The budget presents a balanced view of the financial position of the government. The Hon'ble Minister has placed before the House certain proposals which are expected to bring about some improvements in the financial situation. The budget has been framed with a view to providing for the requirements of the government during the year 1959-60. The Hon'ble Minister has stated that the budget is designed to meet the needs of the government and to bring about some improvements in the financial position. The budget has been framed with a view to providing for the requirements of the government during the year 1959-60. The Hon'ble Minister has stated that the budget is designed to meet the needs of the government and to bring about some improvements in the financial position.

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Budget for 1959-60 Voting of Demands for Grants
12th March, 1959

Sir, you are aware that the 1959-60 Finance Bill was presented in the Assembly on 12th July, 1959.

The Government has decided to present the 1959-60 Finance Bill to the House of Assembly and to seek its approval. The Bill contains proposals for increasing the tax on tobacco and for improving the tax system.

The Government has also decided to introduce a new tax on motor vehicles, with a view to raising additional revenue. The tax will be levied on all types of motor vehicles, including cars, buses, trucks, and motorcycles.

The Government has been advised by its experts that these proposals will have a significant impact on the economy of the country. The Government has, therefore, decided to introduce these proposals and to seek the approval of the House of Assembly.

I would be grateful if you could give me the opportunity to introduce these proposals to the House of Assembly and to seek its approval. I would also be grateful if you could provide me with any comments or suggestions that you may have.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Legal Department 

The Legal Department has been instructed to take appropriate action against the factory. The factory has been ordered to cease operations immediately and to pay compensation to the affected persons. The factory is also required to pay fines for the damages caused. A prosecution has been launched against the factory, and the case is now pending in court. The factory has denied any wrongdoing and has appealed the order.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

The K^i formula South Indian Sugar Manufacturers have
suggested that the formula be modified to include a fixed amount
for arbitration expenses. The formula is as follows:

\[ \text{K}^i = \text{South Indian Sugar Manufacturers} \times 5 \]

The factory management insists that the formula should be unchanged.

Recovery of the formula should be implemented at the earliest possible
date. The factory management believes that the formula should
be revised to include the following incentives:

1. A contract clause
2. A factory agreement

The factory management also suggests that a contract agreement
be entered into with the capitalists' agent for the purpose of
supporting the factory's force. The factory is

In light of the above, the factory management
asks that the matter be referred to the
arrest committee for further investigation.

The chairman of the Sugar Factory Management
committee says that the matter is being
investigated.

The matter is referred to the appropriate committee for
further investigation.
423

12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

Mr. M. C. W. A. (Ceylon): Sir, I beg to move Parliamentary record 6th March this day?

I beg to move: Article 622 I am sorry to have to draw your attention to the fact that the hon. Member has apologised and withdrew. Unless he does so I don't allow him to speak.

Mr. N. W. (Kalutara): Sir, I beg to move: The hon. Member has to apologise and withdraw. Unless he does it, I don't allow him to speak.

Mr. A. W. (Galle): I beg to move, apologise The hon. Member has to apologise and withdraw. Unless he does it, I don't allow him to speak.

Mr. E. W. (Matara): I beg to move: The hon. Member has to apologise and withdraw. Unless he does it, I don't allow him to speak.
Demand for Grants

12th March, 1959

424

Eastern ghats 64.  Freedom of speech is a fundamental right. I request all the members to be careful in the language. They may give reasons and speak.

64 Eastern ghats: Eastern ghats freedom of speech in Madras Pres. I request all the members to be careful in the language. They may give reasons and speak.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

Agriculture Assistant, Horticulture Assistant, Deputy Director, Agriculture Assistant Director, Deputy Director endorse the proposal. The proposal is approved.

Land Development programme

The proposal for the Land Development programme is approved. It is free of encumbrance certificate and stamp duty.

Open market
Budget for 1959-60 — Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

426

There was a need to control black marketing of cement, sugar, and kerosene, as well as the dumping of turpentine. The Ministry of Agriculture was directed to take action against black marketing and dumping. The Ministry of Education was also asked to promote the use of green manures and other organic fertilizers to improve soil fertility. The Ministry of Health was instructed to report on measures to control the spread of disease. The Ministry of Public Works was given a task to improve the infrastructure of the country. The Ministry of Finance was asked to prepare a comprehensive plan for economic development.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Subject: Action

12th March, 1959

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith the estimates of the demands for grants for the year 1959-60. These estimates have been prepared after careful consideration of the needs of the various departments and the priorities established by the Government. I urge you to give your early consideration to these estimates and to provide the necessary funds to enable the departments to carry out their work efficiently.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Department]
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

BM / 2f Forest department

Forest departments

In the Budget for 1959-60, the Forest department has been allocated funds for various projects. The total allocation is Rs. 42,500,000.

The department has been advised to

- Improve forest roads
- Plant more trees
- Control forest fires
- Conduct research on forest conservation

The department has been instructed to

- Review the existing forest laws
- Prepare a report on the state of forests
- Organize training programs for forest department staff
- Collaborate with other government departments for forest management

The department has been asked to

- Submit progress reports
- Participate in international forest conferences
- Develop a forest management plan
- Implement sustainable forest management practices

The budget has been approved by the Cabinet and is pending the assent of the President.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

Forest Department
12th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
12th March, 1959

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Agricultural loans

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Budg. t for 1959-60 Voting of
Demands for Grants

సహస్రమ తలు, ఇప్పుడు 30 వ గది కాలమండలం తన అధికారం ప్రశ్నక గడించినంతి. ఇష్టం దీనిపై మనుస్తమి కేంద్రం ప్రతిష్ఠించాలి. 

ప్రథమం దాని సహాయం అవసరం ఉంది. ఇది నా ద్వారా మనుష్యార్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి ప్రతిపాదించాలి. 

తమ సహాయం మరో ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి ప్రతిపాదించాలి. 

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Budget for 1959-60—Voting GR

Demands for Grants

12th March, 1959

432

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Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Dusters, springers ₹5,8 12% 1.49 other. Electrical motor oil sets ₹ 3.80 12% 1.27 other. Sinking of new wells ₹ 42 12% 1.20 other. Animal husbandry ₹ 81 12% 1.6 other. Wool technical laboratory ₹
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Rs. 1.44 lakhs to the Agricultural University for the installation of Dairy and milk supply of Rs. 10.05 lakhs at Rs. 1.71 lakhs each, respectively. Comprehensive camp schemes demand Rs. 2.98 lakhs at Rs. 0.59 lakhs each. Agricultural workshop demand Rs. 2.19 lakhs at Rs. 4000 each, respectively, and minor irrigation demand Rs. 4.07 lakhs at Rs. 0.26 lakhs each. Dairy supply demand Rs. 3.71 lakhs at Rs. 0.26 lakhs each, respectively.

**Agriculture Sector:**

- Dairy and milk supply
- Comprehensive camp schemes
- Agricultural workshop
- Minor irrigation

**Other Sectors:**

- Organic manure
- Iron implements
- Consolidation of holdings Societies

Research stations demand Rs. 1.90 lakhs at Rs. 0.26 lakhs each.
The minor irrigation is necessary. Now this year the irrigation
channels are to be cut. By the same token, 10% of the
Malaria percentage is 4%. This year the
percentage of Malaria is to be reduced. Veterinary
Hospitals are to be established. Medical Officers will
be appointed. The Malaria percentage is to be
reduced. Therefore, the percentage will be 4%.
Commercial Crops

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Friday, the 13th March, 1959.
APPENDIX

*The speech of Sri P. Thimmareddy, Minister for Agriculture.*

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

The budget estimates for 1959-60 provides for an expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 3,03,56,700 on agriculture. Our State is predominantly an agricultural State with 82.6% of the population living in rural areas and 67.3% engaged in agriculture. With a high pressure of population on agricultural land and low per capita income, the development of agriculture has been a matter of prime concern to the Government. In the First Five Year Plan of the State, agricultural programme alone accounted for nearly a tenth of the total outlay. The implementation of this programme has resulted in an increase in food production by 14.11 lakh tons or 35% over that of the basic year 1950-51. This increase in food production along with additional productions in various other crops like oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton, has added to the material wellbeing of the agriculturists and also made a notable contribution in easing the food situation in the country. In the circumstances, emphasis has rightly been placed on this basic industry of agriculture even during the Second Five Year Plan in our State. The Planning Commission had also laid down that the national income should be increased by about 25% over the existing level during the Second Five Year Plan and has recommended a 30% increase for production in the agricultural sector also. As a result of this, Andhra Pradesh has been set with the task of additional production of 16.43 lakh tons of food grains including pulses, 1.73 lakh tons of oil-seeds, 1.58 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.43 lakh bales of cotton. Much of this additional production targeted above is proposed to be attained by means of both extensive and intensive cultivation methods with the object of making agriculture a remunerative enterprise. It is in this context that the Agriculture Department has to play a very important and vital role in increasing production and also contribute to the increase in national income.

The activities of the Agriculture Department may be broadly classified into the following categories:
1. Research:

Agricultural research is a very important activity of the Agriculture Department. The agriculturist is often faced with a number of difficulties like uncertainties of seasonal conditions, depletion of fertility of the soil and need for application of fertilizers, lack of adequate supply of improved seeds: incidence of insect pests and diseases, etc. The Research Officers in the Agriculture Department investigate into all such matters, conduct trials on the research stations and pass on the results of their labours to the extension wing of the Department for dissemination to the agriculturists. Since the soil, climatic and agricultural practices vary considerably from region to region in the State, research stations have been established in various regions to tackle local problems and suggest ways and means of overcoming them. The main items of work undertaken on these research stations consist of evolving improved strains of important food and commercial crops and effecting improvements in the cultural and manurial practices followed by the cultivators. Research is therefore a continuous process and requires to be given due attention at all times. Realising this need, the State has given highest priority to research schemes in the agricultural sector of the Second Five Year Plan by upgrading several Research Stations and creating necessary facilities for research. This is quite evident from the fact that due prominence has been given to research in the Second Plan by allocating 15% of the total provision as compared to 1.91% in the First Plan. As a result of the researches conducted by the Department it has been possible to pass on a large number of improvements to the cultivators. Taking important crops into consideration, a large number of improved strains have already been evolved for paddy and are under distribution. The major problem of increasing yields on paddy has however been the lack of suitable strains for withstanding heavy applications of fertilizers.
and give increased yields particularly in the deltaic areas. With a view to evolve fertilizer responsive and nonlodging varieties, suitable for spreading in the delta zones, the Indica-Japanica Hybridisation scheme was initiated in 1953. As a result of this breeding work, about a dozen progenies which appear to be promising are under large scale yield trials in the districts. These progenies have recorded increased yields varying from 10 to 90% over the control, possess stiff straw and are non-lodging and appear to be extremely promising under heavy manuring and other intensive cultivation practices. While it has been possible to evolve a large number of suitable strains in paddy, the same success has not been achieved in the case of millets due to their localised nature. Further some of the millets like Sajja and Maize are cross pollinated and it is not possible to evolve improved strains in these crops by the breeding techniques already in vogue. A new line of research for millets has therefore been, the production of hybrid seeds particularly in crops like maize and sajja for increasing the yields of these crops. As regards maize, a large number of American, Australian and Canadian hybrids have been tried and some of them have been found to give phenomenal yields. With a view to take advantage of these results, I am glad to say that inbreeding and hybridisation work with outstanding varieties of North and South America is in progress at the Maize Breeding Station, Amberpet and the results of this work and the inbreeding of local varieties to fix suitable parents, are likely to improve our maize yield considerably. As is well known spectacular results have been achieved in U. S. A. in the production of hybrid Sorghum seed. With a view to take advantage of this knowledge, hybridisation work has been started in Jonna on the Agricultural Research Station, Lam (Guntur District) with the material obtained from U. S. A. Similar work is also in progress in Sajja and I am sure far reaching results will be achieved in these important rainfed staple food crops in the near future. Improvement work has also been carried out in other crops like cotton, sugarcane, pulses etc., and the results are promising. In addition to the above, a large number of experiments are also under way for controlling diseases and insect pests on a variety of crops and suitable plant protection schedules have been drawn up for various crops.
There are at present 59 Research Stations spread over the entire Andhra Pradesh doing research on problems connected with various crops, cultural practices, plant protection measures etc. Research is also being conducted on various commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation. It is proposed to train some farmers for fruit and vegetable preservation and also grant loans to the public to set up small scale fruit preservation units with the financial assistance of Government of India. The question of sanctioning a scheme for the intensifying of research on important fruits like mango, citrus etc, with the financial assistance of Government of India is also under consideration of the Government. Exploratory stations for Virginia, Nipani and other varieties of tobacco have been set up at Burgamphad, Alampur and Kazipet with a view to find out whether this very important cash crop can be successfully cultivated in the Telengana area.

2. Agricultural Education:

There are two Agricultural Colleges in the State, one at Bapatla under the Department of Agriculture and the other at Hyderabad run by the Osmania University. The course extends over a period of 3 years and at present 144 students are admitted into the College at Bapatla while 96 are admitted into the College at Hyderabad. Inspite of the provision for the admission of 240 candidates each year into both these Colleges, it is estimated that we will be still short of agricultural graduates if all the schemes provided in the Second Five Year Plan are to be implemented. To meet the shortage of agricultural graduates, the Department is actually employing retired personnel, and appointing pure Science graduates. Inspite of this, there are still about 30 vacancies in Telengana area and it is expected that these vacancies will be filled up after the B. Sc. (Ag.), results of this year are announced. It is, therefore, proposed to further increase the admissions of the Agricultural College at Bapatla from 144 to 192 students in consultation with the Government of India. The question of starting another Agricultural College in the new buildings now available at Rejendaranagar - under the aegis of Rural University - is also under consideration. In addition to the above degree course, a short refreshers' course is being run.
at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, for a period of six months to enable the sons of agriculturists to acquaint themselves fully with the latest improvements advocated by the Department and adopt the same in their fields for increasing food production and setting an example to other ryots in the neighbourhood. There are also schemes for the training of Fieldmen and Kamgars at the various Agricultural Research Stations in the State with a view to make them better suited for attending to extension work in the districts.

A proposal to provide research facilities for the Agricultural College at Bapatla has been sanctioned very recently at a total cost of Rs. 5.52 lakhs non-recurring spread over a period of 3 years from 1958-59 to 1960-61. The proposal envisages provision of necessary equipment and buildings to form the basis for developing a fullfledged Research Institute. It will also help to train students for M.Sc., and to open courses for post-graduate students in course of time. In addition to the above, we are also deputing our officers to Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and to U.S.A. and other foreign countries with the aid of T.C.M. and Ford Foundation etc., for acquiring necessary experience in research and getting post-graduate degrees.

3. Extension:

Extension work comprises of Propaganda, Publicity, and Demonstration activities. There is an extension worker, viz. Fieldman or Kamgar for every 17 to 18 villages and there is also adequate supervisory staff over this field staff at various levels. In addition to this, the National Extension Services Organisation with its usual staffing pattern has also been extended to 229 blocks covering more than 50% of the area in the State. The extension staff advises the agriculturists on improved methods of cultivation and also helps them securing improved seed, improved implements and fertilizers at reasonable prices and also in the timely control of pests and diseases of crops. As a result of the work carried on by the Extension staff there has been a growing recognition on the part of the agriculturists regarding the efficacy of the use of improved seeds, maturing of crops with chemical fertilizers and treatment of crops against pests and diseases.
(i) **Improved seeds**: One of the well known methods by which agricultural production can be increased is through the use of improved seeds. The existing arrangements for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds are inadequate and therefore measures have been taken to produce more nucleus seeds for supply to cultivators in sufficient quantities. With this end in view it is proposed to establish 447 Seed Farms in the State by the end of the 4th Year of the Second Plan, at the rate of one for each development block. Each Seed Farm will be provided with a Seed Store also wherein improved seeds of paddy, Millets etc., will be stocked for sale distribution to cultivators. So far, 229 Seed Farms have been established either on Government lands or on lands taken on lease or purchased from Agriculturists. A corresponding number of Seed Stores is also under various stages of construction. The programme will be intensified during 1959-60 with a view to cover the entire State with this activity.

(ii) **Fertilisers**: Next to improved seeds, fertilizers afford a sure and quick means of increasing agricultural production. Steps have therefore being taken to distribute fertilizers to the cultivators in as adequate quantities as possible and in proper season. In the Andhra area the distribution of Ammonium Sulphate, Urea, etc., is made through 405 Depots of Co-operative Societies while in Telengana it is mostly made through departmental godowns. A beginning has also been made in Telengana by entrusting distribution to 11 Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Associations and Co-operative Marketing Societies. Though according to a phased programme drawn up by the Government the entire requirements of fertilizers for the State are proposed to be supplied, still the quantities of fertilisers made available by the Government of India have been inadequate due to various reasons and it has not been possible to meet the entire requirements. During 1958-59 it was possible for Government of India to allot only about 1,15,000 tons of various Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate as against a phased programme of about 2 lakh tons.

It is hoped that during 1959-60 more liberal allotments will be made by Government of India to
meet the increasing needs of the agriculturists of the State. Realising the need for the timely supply of fertilisers to ryots, the Government is also making efforts for the starting of a fertiliser factory in the State so that all our requirements are got in time and the bottle-necks of transport are avoided. To encourage the larger utilisation of fertilisers the Department of Agriculture is granting loans up to a crore of rupees each year in the Andhra area and takkavi loans to the extent necessary, in the Telengana region. Takkavi loans are also granted in the Andhra area for the purchase of seeds and manures.

I need not stress in this connection that chemical fertilizers will give good results only when they are applied in conjunction with organic manures like green leaf, farm yard manure and compost. Efforts have been made by the Government to increase the production of green manure and compost and a special scheme for the development of local manural resources is in operation. Under this scheme every effort is being made to train a larger number of village leaders in the technique of composting with a view to supplement the inorganic fertilizers with organic manure and also to meet the deficit of inorganic fertilisers. The scheme will be extended to all the blocks during 1959-60. Besides this, the Forest Department is permitting cultivators to lift green leaf from forests on payment of a nominal fee and this if taken advantage will help the cultivators to improve the fertility of their lands considerably.

(iii) Plant Protection: All of us are aware of the fact that Agriculture is likely to be a gamble inspite of the provision of improved seeds, manures, irrigation etc., and our best care if the crops are affected by pests and diseases. This aspect has been fully recognised by the Government and adequate precautions have been taken for increasing the provision for plant protection equipment and sale of pesticides etc. to cultivators. The present stock of plant protection equipment in the State is 73 power sprayers, 2,368 hand sprayers and 2,377 rotary dusters. It is proposed to purchase more equipment to the extent of Rs. 2.48 lakhs during 1959-60 with a view to make them available to all the needy cultivators. I am glad to announce in this connection that Government have also recently
sanctioned a scheme for the supply of 500 hand sprayers and dusters to cultivators at 50% subsidised price (the total cost of the scheme being Rs 90,000) with a view to enable the small cultivators to own their own plant protection equipment so that they are in a position to effectively combat pests and diseases. The Government is also arranging to stock pesticides and fungicides to the tune of about Rs. 7 lakhs in each year for sale distribution to cultivators. Realising the need for expeditious action in the matter of control of pests and diseases, the Government have also provided 5 plant protection vans which are fully equipped with plant protection equipment and pesticides and which can move like mobile squads to interior village at short notice and tackle large areas for control of pests and diseases. These vans located at Hyderabad, Kakinada, Bapatla, Cuddapah and Nizamabad are already very popular and I am confident that the ryots will make use of them in an increasingly larger measure. There is also a pilot scheme under consideration for subsidising plant protection work to the extent of Rs. 5 per acre for all oilseed crops.

(iv) Improved agricultural practices: To demonstrate convincingly the efficacy of improved methods to cultivators the extension staff organise demonstration plots on private lands under the departmental supervision. The most important improvement which is advocated by the Department during the recent years and which has gained immense popularity with the agriculturists is the Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation. This has already spread over an area of 10 lakh acres and in some districts large stretches have been covered. It is proposed to cover over 17 lakhs acres by this method by the end of 1959-60 and 22.5 lakh acres during the Second Plan. This method is only the combination of the use of improved seeds, fertilisers and other improved agricultural practices and has yielded very valuable results by way of increasing production. Encouraged by the above results, a Rabi Production Campaign was also launched during 1958-59 Rabi season with a view to pin-point the various improvements for the important Rabi crops for achieving increased food production. The primary object of this campaign was to make all the facilities available close at hand to the agriculturists and also to grant loans to the small
cultivators and supply their requisites in the villages to the extent necessary. From the reports received, it is gratifying to note that the efforts made by the Government have yielded valuable results and based on these results, it is proposed to launch a Kharif Campaign during the ensuing Kharif season.

The agricultural development envisaged by the Government also includes increased production of various crops like Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds, Coconut, Cashewnut, Tobacco, etc. There are special development schemes in operation for all these crops and these schemes aim at providing supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, etc. with the specific object of increasing production of these crops. Loans are also being granted liberally for these crops to enable the ryots to adopt improved agricultural practices. It is well known that crops like Cashewnut, Castor and Tobacco are exported to foreign countries and provide the much needed foreign exchange. In view of this a special scheme has been in operation for the extension of Cashewnut cultivation and cultivators desirous of raising orchards are given long term loans for the purpose. In addition to the above, there are also schemes for the development of various fruits like Citrus, Mango, Sapota, etc, and liberal allotments have been made for granting both long term and short term loans for raising new orchards and for rejuvenating old orchards respectively. This scheme is very popular and will be continued during 1959-60 also with a view to increase production of these fruits. The allotments for loans made during 1958-59 for the fruit development and cashewnut extension schemes and the acreages programmed to be developed are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Acreage to be covered.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orchards</td>
<td>Rs. in lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashewnut</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A tobacco extension scheme is in operation in the Virginia tobacco growing districts of Guntur, Krishna, East Godavary and West Godavary with the financial assistance of Government of India. The scheme is aimed at improving the quality of Virginia tobacco which is a very important exportable commodity. The results of the scheme are fairly encouraging and it is proposed to continue the same during 1959-60.
There is also a scheme for the development of sugarcane in this State and special staff is appointed in 17 centres in the Andhra area. The question of regulation of cane supplies to sugarcane factories has been engaging the attention of Government for some time and a comprehensive draft Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation and Supply) Bill 1958 applicable to the entire State has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Venkatasubba Reddy Committee and the draft bill is under the consideration of the Government. It will be introduced during the next session of the Assembly.

In this connection I am also to state that the sanction of bonus to the sugarcane growers of the Bodhan Sugar Factory area has also been engaging the attention of Government. I am to state that the management of the Nizam Sugar Factory has taken some decision in the matter. For the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 the cane price to be paid to the growers as per the Government of India's profit sharing formula works out to Rs. 39.19 np. per ton and the factory has already paid the statutory minimum price of Rs. 39.19 np. which is equal to the price worked out by the formula. In view of this, no bonus need be paid to the growers for the above two years. For the 1957-58 season the cane price to be paid to the growers as per the Government of India formula works out to Rs. 1.61 np. per md. while the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government of India is Rs. 1.44 np. per md. I am glad to state that the Board of Directors of the factory have expressed their willingness to pay a bonus of Rs. 0.1 np. per maund (or Rs. 4.63 np. per ton) for the year 1957-58 being the difference between the price worked out as per the Government of India's formula and the statutory minimum price.

For ensuring effective implementation of the various measures for improving agricultural production, the activities of the development blocks and the State's normal development administration are being co-ordinated to the fullest extent.

Government have also been organising Crop Yield Competitions in important crops like Paddy, Jonna, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnut etc., with a view to stimulate the farmers' efforts to increase the yields from their lands. These competitions are becoming
Increasingly popular and very good results are being achieved as indicated in the statement given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of crop</th>
<th>Number of competitors enlisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>28,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonna</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The competitors have also obtained very high yields as compared to the normal yields obtained. An indication of the yields obtained by successful competitors is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of crop</th>
<th>Average yield obtained in lbs. per acre by successful competitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonna</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>(Rainfed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Agricultural Engineering**

Agricultural Engineering forms a very important branch of the Department of Agriculture and is in charge of reclamation of lands, increasing irrigation facilities by the provision of oil engine and electric pump sets, sinking of filter points and tube wells and by helping in construction of new wells and repairs to old wells. The usefulness of the engineering branch of the Department has been felt all the more by the agriculturists due to difficulties in getting agricultural labour, cattle, etc., in time and also the need for providing irrigation facilities in the quickest time possible.

(i) **Land Reclamation**: Land reclamation and development is the most important activity of this Section. The Department is hiring out to the cultivators for land reclamation 85 tractors and 92 bulldozers distributed all over the State. Each year about 30,000 acres are effectively brought under cultivation either by reclamation or by ploughing through the aid of the departmental machinery resulting in an additional production of 6,000 tons. It has not been possible to turn out more work with the available machinery due
to the fact that most of the units are very old and have been sick for different periods due to difficulty in obtaining spare parts. Due to the increasing popularity of the machinery for agricultural purposes, a provision has been made for the purchase of 44 new bull-dozers by the Department during the Second Five Year Plan period at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs. It has however not been possible so far to effect any purchases due to the difficult foreign exchange position. With a view to enable the ryots to have their own tractors and relieve the pressure on the departmental machinery a scheme for distribution of tractors under Hire Purchase System is also being implemented and each year more than 50 cultivators are being granted loans for the purchase of tractors. This scheme will be continued during the remaining years of the Second Plan period subject to availability of foreign exchange.

(ii) Irrigation facilities: Improving irrigation facilities also forms a very important activity of the Government. With a view to provide increased irrigation facilities, the Department of Agriculture is hiring out oil engines pumpsets to the cultivators and is also granting loans under Hire Purchase system for the purchase of oil engine and electric motor pump sets. Each year, an amount of about Rs. 8 lakhs is provided under the Plan for the purpose. Due to the increased demand from the agriculturists, a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made during 1959-60. There is also a scheme for sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells in the Telangana area. This scheme is also popular and it is being continued year after year. To exploit ground water resources at shallow depths, the Government is also having a scheme for sinking of filter points. This scheme is very popular in the districts of East Godavary, West Godavary, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. There is provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs during 1959-60 for the grant of loan to the cultivators for successful filter points. There is also a scheme for hiring of power drills and hand boring sets for putting down tube wells in the State. The Department of Agriculture is having 24 power drills and 92 hand boring sets. In addition to the existing machinery, Government are proposing to purchase 5 Rotary Rigs and 25 hand boring sets during 1959-60. During 1956-57 and 1957-58 about 1.9 lakh feet depth of boring
was done by the hand boring sets and about 30,000 feet depth of boring was done by the power drills. With a view to providing additional irrigation facilities to the ryots by tapping underground resources, Government is having a scheme in operation for granting 25 loans to the cultivators every year in the artesian zones of the State to meet the cost of putting down the tube wells. As the existing servicing facilities available locally in the districts were found to be too inadequate to meet the needs of the ryots who own agricultural machinery such as oil engine pumpsets, tractors, etc., supplied under Hire Purchase System by the Department of Agriculture, there is need for providing servicing facilities close on hand in all the districts. This has been realised by Government and five district service stations have already been sanctioned and will be established at Kakinada, Nellore, Chittoor, Warangal and Nizamabad. It is proposed to sanction one more servicing station during 1959-60.

To popularise the improved agricultural implements, Government have also a scheme for issue of loans for their purchase and every year Rs. 1 lakh is set apart for this purpose.

(iii) - Soil Conservation: Another important item for which provision has been made under Agricultural Engineering is Soil Conservation. This aims at permanent improvement of the soil. Realising the importance of extending soil conservation facilities to the State as quickly as possible, 12% of the total provision of the Second Five Year Plan in the Agriculture Sector has been allotted to Soil Conservation as compared to 1.8 per cent of the total provision in the First Plan period.

In order to prevent further deterioration of Soil fertility through erosion and to cater to the felt needs of the areas subject to scanty rainfall, erosion conditions, etc., soil conservation measures are being taken up on a large scale during the Second Plan period. Contour bunding work is also undertaken on taccavi in Telangana area. There are at present 5 schemes operating in the State during 1958-59 and it is proposed to cover 17,202 acres.

1. Soil Conservation Scheme for Machkund basin in Visakhapatnam district.
2. Soil Conservation Pilot Demonstration Scheme for Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam district.

3. Soil Conservation Demonstration Scheme for Pendurthi C. D. Block in Visakhapatnam district.

4. Soil Conservation Scheme for red soil areas in Ananthapur district.

5. Soil Conservation Contour Bunding Scheme in Telangana area.

During 1959-60, this activity will be extended further and the work will be continued in all the centres with a target of 25,430 acres. Soil Conservation is perhaps the only aspect about which the gaverae agriculturist in the State is least educated. It was therefore felt necessary to have a demonstration scheme in the State and the Government of India have asked for inclusion of a scheme for large scale demonstration in Soil Conservation and Dry Farming over an area of 400 acres. In addition to this, Government of India have also suggested the inclusion of a scheme for demonstration of dry farming practices over 10 acres plots over an area of 2,000 acres. These two schemes have been included in the Plan for 1959-60. In addition to the foregoing, there is also a scheme for training of personnel at all levels in the techniques of Soil Conservation.

5. Marketing:

Consequent on the increase in agricultural production, the problem of marketing and realisation of reasonable price for agricultural produce will assume crucial importance in the ensuing years. I have often expressed that the most encouraging incentive for the farmer for increasing production is the provision of reasonable prices for his produce. Unless this is ensured, I am not sure whether all our efforts to provide facilities for seed, fertilisers etc., will yield proportionate results. This has been sought to be achieved to some extent through the starting of various regulated markets in the State. The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Act and the Madras Commercial Crops Marketing Act of 1933 are designed to afford better facilities for various agricultural products and livestock in Telengana and commercial crops in Andhra area respectively. The Madras Commercial Crops Marketing Act has been
extended to all districts except Nellore in Andhra area in respect of important commercial crops in each district so that growers may secure fair prices for their produce. It is also proposed to bring out a new Act on marketing, integrating the existing marketing laws both in Andhra and Telengana areas, which when finalised, will also cover more crops in the Andhra area including livestock, fruits and vegetables. This integrated Act will be presented to the Assembly during the next session. The Committees constituted under these two Acts provide for the proper weighment of the growers' produce offered for sale, elimination of middle men from the transactions and securing fair prices for their produce. There are 40 regulated markets in the Telengana area which provide the above facilities. In Andhra area the Market Committees, besides providing auction platforms, offer facilities for the temporary storage for produce left unsold at the end of the day so that the growers who are not satisfied with the day's bid, may be enabled to store their produce for sale at a higher rate later. With a view to provide such storage facilities, a scheme for the construction of godowns in Guntur District for tobacco was included in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, out of a provision of 20 lakhs for the entire Second Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan for the Guntur Market Committee for 1958-59. Besides this, the Director of Agriculture has formulated a phased programme for construction of godowns which is to be financed by the State and Central Governments by way of loans. The request of this Government to sanction a loan to this Government for the aforesaid has been negatived by the Government of India on the ground that unless provision exists therefore in the State Plan, the Government of India cannot sanction the loan. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to take steps to provide for the same in the State Plan. When this phased programme is implemented, it is hoped that adequate marketing facilities will have been provided for agricultural produce in the State.

Another important means of ensuring better prices for the farmer is through grading of agricultural produce which merely means separation and classification of the commodity according to quality. The Chief advantages of grading are that it assures quality and
builds up confidence among the purchasers and also eliminates disputes. It helps the seller to realise better prices. It is also useful in establishing a reputation for export trade. To facilitate grading of agricultural produce, the Agricultural Grading and Marking Act was enacted in 1937 and standard specifications were drawn up for a number of commodities like rice, Jaggery, fruits, ghee, eggs, tobacco etc. In our State grading is done at present in tobacco, sunhemp, ghee, eggs, bristles and rice. Certificates of authorisation for grading in cotton at Bhainsa and for grading jaggery for the co-operative societies at Zahirabad have also been issued recently. Annually about 30,000 maunds of ghee are being graded under agmark in Cuddapah, Guntur and East Godavari Districts, and exported mostly to markets in northern India. About 7,83,92,730 pounds of Virginia tobacco and 7,130 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of sunhemp are graded every year besides other articles like bristles and lemons etc., in our State. Grading of rice in Nellore district and eggs at Tadepalligudem and Hyderabad Districts has recently been started and it is proposed to encourage the same during 1959-60.

Most of the cultivators are not aware of the ruling market prices and very often they part with their produce in the villages and other markets at lower prices. Regular dissemination of market intelligence through market committees, A. I. R., etc. is therefore very necessary if the farmer has to realise reasonable value for his produce. To benefit the primary producer and keep him up-to-date with price intelligence, the Government have made arrangements through the marketing section for collecting information on the prices of important agricultural commodities and announcing them through the A. I. R. in the villagers' programme. As per the scheme to field offices have been established, one at Hyderabad for Telangana region and the other at Vijayawada for Andhra region from 1-4-1958. Besides releasing daily prices on the A. I. R., weekly reviews on the arrivals and trends of prices for broadcasting on the rural programme on Saturday and also released. The scheme keeps the producers and sellers in touch with up-to-date prices and enables them to realise better prices for their produce. It will be continued during 1959-60 also.
6. Warehousing:

Though the need for setting up of warehouses to safeguard the interest of farmers was realised long back, the first tangible step in this direction was taken by the Government of India in 1936 when they enacted the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing Corporations) Act, 1936, which provides for the establishment of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations in the States. In pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, the Andhra Pradesh Warehousing Corporation was set up in this State in August 1958. Both the Central and the State Warehousing Corporations have programmed to establish 6 and 19 warehouses respectively during the Second Five Year Plan in this State. The Central Warehousing Corporation has already set up a warehouse at Warangal in 1958. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation expects to start warehouses from 1-3-1959 at Jadcherla, Peddapalli and Amadalavalasa, and the Board of Directors of the Corporation has decided to start warehouses at four more centres viz., Piler, Gudivada, Nellore and Khammam during 1959-60. When these warehouses effectively commence functioning shortly, the farmers and traders who store their goods in these warehouses can obtain loans from banks on the pledge of the warehouses receipts issued by the warehouses at lesser rates of interest and utilise financial accommodation for improvement of Agriculture. This will also enable them to market their crops to the best advantage and obtain better profits in coming years by eliminating the evil of the middlemen who generally have the lion's share of the cost of the Commodity paid by the consumer. Warehousing affords another advantage viz., the produce is insured against loss, deterioration or damage as the Warehouses set up by the Corporations provide for scientific storage of goods.

I have tried in brief to give the various activities of the Department of Agriculture for meeting the heavy responsibilities placed on it. With the major emphasis on food production every effort is being made to gear up the various activities to reach the desired goal. I have already pointed out that we have to achieve an increased production of 16.43 lakh tons of foodgrains during the Second Plan period. In our efforts to
achieve this target we have already accomplished an additional production of 2.08 lakh tons of Food Grains during 1956-57 and a further increase of 2.99 lakh tons during 1957-58. The results of the efforts made during 1958-59 are not yet available but there is every reason to believe that we will reach the targets envisaged. Most of the Agricultural Production Schemes are programmed to be continued during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and I have no doubt as to their successful implementation. With the increasingly intensified efforts of the Government and the launching of special production campaigns like the Rabi and Kharif campaigns, I am confident that we will meet the challenge and be in a position to achieve the additional food production of 16.43 lakh tons envisaged during the Second Plan.

DEMAND No. XLVIII Capital outlay on Schemes of Government Trading-85 A-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading (a) Civil Supplies.

Mr. Speaker Sir.

It might be of interest to House if I review the food situation and price levels in Andhra Pradesh.

A study of the index numbers of important agricultural products, consumer goods and industrial products for the past five years shows that while there has, in fact, been an increase in the prices of foodgrains, the rise in prices is not confined only to foodgrains but the prices of consumer goods and industrial products also have registered an upward trend as shown in Appendix I. So far as rice is concerned, it is observed that the general level of the prices of rice II Sort has shown a market decline from 1953 to 1955. From then onwards prices began to rise and this upward trend gathered momentum during 1956-1957 as shown in Appendix II. With a view to controlling the rise in prices, the Government of India have been adopting several measures, important among which are the formation of the Rice Southern Zone comprising the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala (and also Pondicherry) from 10-7-1957, requisitioning of rice in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. These controlled prices have been revised by the Government of India in their Notification dated 24th January, 1959.
On the suggestion of the Government of India, the State Government have issued orders instituting a system of licensing of dealers in foodgrains. The order which is called the "Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order 1958" has come into force with effect from 15-12-1958. Under this order a dealer engaged in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of any one or more of foodgrains in quantity of one hundred maunds or more at any one time, is required to take out a license and to carry on business in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued in this behalf by the licensing authority.

Procurement:

The Government of India's proposal that the State Government should procure 4 lakh tons of rice for the Government of India was considered by this Government. This Government felt that it would be difficult for them to undertake procurement if exports on private account continued to be free within the Southern Zone and other States of Southern zone are allowed to enter the market on their own account. An additional condition proposed by the Central Government was that quality should be controlled by their own staff, which will raise several practical difficulties. This Government therefore informed the Government of India that they would be willing to procure rice for the Centre provided the State is constituted into a Zone by itself and the State Government are invested with the powers to regulate exports from the State. The Government of India were also informed that while the State Government were anxious to progressively take over wholesale trade in rice as part of the State trading Scheme, envisaged by the Government of India, they feel that it would be impracticable to take over the procurement as a first step towards State Trading unless the State is constituted into a separate Zone and quality control is vested with the State Government. They were also informed that if this state cannot be constituted into a separate Zone immediately, the Government would propose that the rice required by the Central Government should be procured by their own agency as has been done during 1957-58 season. The State Government suggested to Government of India that 1 lakh of tons of rice out of the procured quantity should be
retained within the State for meeting requirements of deficit pockets and that this quantity should be moved out of the State only in consultation with the State Government.

It is hoped that this year the Government of India will see their way to supply the rice required by us for needy areas. There is a suggestion to hand over the quantity required to any Institution which might come forward for distribution to consumers in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at a reasonable price. In this connection I have discussed the matter with representatives of trade and co-operatives but no final decision could be taken in view of the fact that the Institutions want some more time to consider the matter before they decide on taking up the distribution of foodgrains.

It may be pointed out here that it is not correct to say that Government price policy is biased in favour of the producer inasmuch as a study of the cost of production by Farm Management Studies shows that the prices fixed for paddy are not economic. The rise of the prices of foodgrains has also to be examined in the light of price trends of other commodities including consumer goods and Industrial products over the past few years. A study of the index numbers of the various products will show that generally speaking the rise in the prices of foodgrains is comparatively less than what is noticed in the case of other commodities. Thus the rise in prices is due to the cumulative effect of the rise in the general price level, the large expenditure on developmental activities etc. However, this Government are aware of the necessity of stabilising the prices of foodgrains at a reasonable level that will be satisfactory both to the consumer and the producer and with this end in view, Government are contemplating the introduction of a scheme of State Trading in foodgrains which will enable the Government to acquire effective control over the marketed surpluses in the State and reduce the present gap between the producer’s price and the consumer’s price by eliminating the numerous intermediaries that are at present operating between these two. The actual pattern of the State Trading Scheme has however to be settled by Government of India.
Current prices of Food Grains in Andhra Pradesh

(I) Rice. The price situation in Andhra Pradesh has improved considerably in recent months as a result of the favourable crop prospects during the current year. The increase in area under some of the principal crops notably rice and the increase of 10 per cent in output anticipated in the case of these crops especially rice, according to the final forecast report has resulted in a reduction in the wholesale prices at most centres. The estimated production of rice in Andhra Pradesh in 1958-59 is 37,75 thousand tons as against 32,93,800 tons during the preceding year.

Prices began to decline towards the close of October up to December 1958 and steadied around those levels in the subsequent months at most surplus centres. The wholesale price of rice II sort at Kakinada declined from Rs. 21.74 at the close of October 1958 to Rs. 18.25 at the end of December, 1958. At Tadepalligudem it declined from Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 18.50 while at Masulipatam it declined from Rs. 20.25 to Rs. 17.00 during the same period. During January and February the prices at most of the surplus centres remained steady around the levels obtaining in December, 1958 except during the 3rd week of February, 1959 when a slight upward incline was noticed at some of the Centres.

The price of rice II sort at Centres other than the surplus centres generally rose during November and December 1958 but steadied during January and February 1959. A slight rise was noticed towards the close of February at some of the Centres such as Nandyal, Anakapalle, Anantapur and Warangal. There was however a slight fall in the case of rice II Sort at some of the Telangana Centres during January and February.

Compared to controlled prices, the wholesale prices at all Centres except Nizamabad ruled higher at the close of February as can be seen from the statement appended. (Appendix III).

2. Wheat: The Government of India are issuing wheat from their Central Storage godowns to retailers at Rs. 14 per maund. The retailers are expected to sell it at a price not exceeding Rs. 14.50 plus sales Tax.
There are sufficient stocks in the Central Storage godowns to meet the needs of the State in regard to wheat.

As regards wheat products such as Maida and Soji, supplies from the Northern Zone have been cut off owing to prohibition of transport from North Zone to South Zone. Supplies are at present being arranged from Madras Mills only. There is a scheme under consideration of Government for distribution of Maida though our Co-operatives and Traders and it is expected that distribution of wheat will also be handed over to the same agency when it begins functioning.

**APPENDIX I**

A. Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India.

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period (1)</th>
<th>Food articles (2)</th>
<th>Liquors and Tobacco (3)</th>
<th>Fuel power light and lubricants (4)</th>
<th>Industrial Raw Materials (5)</th>
<th>Manufactured Articles (6)</th>
<th>General Index (7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953*</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>100.3</td>
<td>105.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>100.4</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>113.2</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>102.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>111.5</td>
<td>118.1</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>108.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858**</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>114.7</td>
<td>111.2</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>110.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average of 9 months ending December.

Source: Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India issued by the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

**Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for February 59. (All India index)**
Manufactures. (Base 1952-53=100)

B Finished Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Textiles</th>
<th>Metal products</th>
<th>Chemicals</th>
<th>Oil cakes</th>
<th>Machinary and Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>99 107</td>
<td>95 109</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>103 114</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>106 128</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>109 137</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>110 143</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>110 143</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average for the 9 months ending December.


APPENDIX II

Monthly State Average Prices of Rice II Sort for Andhra Pradesh
(Per Maund of 40 seers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. January</td>
<td>17.12</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>12.63</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>19.56</td>
<td>19.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. February</td>
<td>16.69</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>12.63</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>19.56</td>
<td>18.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. April</td>
<td>19.06</td>
<td>15.94</td>
<td>12.88</td>
<td>16.44</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>18.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. May</td>
<td>20.06</td>
<td>15.62</td>
<td>12.69</td>
<td>17.56</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>18.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. August</td>
<td>20.25</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. September</td>
<td>18.87</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>15.38</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>20.05</td>
<td>20.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. October</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>15.87</td>
<td>14.63</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td>20.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yearly average 18.67 15.83 13.77 18.17 19.91 19.50
# APPENDIX III

## Statement of Prices II sort

Prices in Rs. per standard Maund of 82 2/7 lbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Ruling wholesale price on 20-2-59</th>
<th>Controlled prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>Rasalu</td>
<td>18.75 (New)</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakinada</td>
<td>Akkulu</td>
<td>18.25</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadepalli-</td>
<td>Akkulu</td>
<td>18.25 (week ending 13-2-1959)</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gudem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>Kusuma</td>
<td>17.81 (New)</td>
<td>16.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masulipatam</td>
<td>Akkulu</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Kusuma</td>
<td>18.56</td>
<td>16.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenali</td>
<td>Kusuma</td>
<td>18.75 (14-2-59)</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Kessari (White)</td>
<td>No stock</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Akkulu</td>
<td>16.83</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>18.50 (New)</td>
<td>(Not fixed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>