Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers
Official Report

Fifty-fourth day of the Ninth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly
Monday, the 14th March, 1960
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Questions and Answers
(See Part I)

Business of the House

Mr. V. S. Ramaiah: Sir, I think it is not right to proceed with any business, because the MysoreChief Minister's statement in the Mysore Legislative Assembly on 4-3-1960 regarding border adjustments

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Statement made by the Chief Minister of Mysore regarding border adjustments.

Mr. V. S. Ramaiah: I have a statement dated 7th October 1960 containing the Chief Minister's statement in the Mysore Legislative Assembly on 4-3-1960 regarding border adjustments.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Statement made by the Chief Minister of Mysore regarding border adjustments

Mr. M. M. Patil raised the question relating to the inclusion of Kannada-speaking areas of other States in the Mysore State and asked whether the State Government were in correspondence with Andhra, Madras and Bombay in regard to several Kannada villages which had been left out with a view to settling the border disputes. The Chief Minister replied that the question of border adjustment in order to conform on the linguistic pattern was under discussion with the States Governments concerned. Mr. Jatti said that the question of taking over other Kannada taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg (Bellari District) Madakasira (Ananthapur District) Kasaragode (South Kanara) Hosur and some areas in Sholapur District was still under negotiation. It was not considered advisable in public interest to disclose details.

The undisputed areas had been declared by the concerned States. The question of correspondence was under consideration. It was not considered advisable in the public interest to disclose details.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

14th March, 1960

re: Damages caused by hail storm in Khammam, Warangal, and Nalgonda Districts

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, apparently refers to the press report occurring in the issue of the Indian Express dated 5-3-1960. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not received any reference at any time from the Government of Mysore claiming Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg Taluks of the erstwhile Bellari District which were included in this State and Madakasira Taluq of Ananthapur District. The matter is not, therefore, under consideration of this Government.

re: Damages caused by hail storm in Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts.

Madhu Prasad: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, apparently refers to the press report occurring in the issue of the Indian Express dated 5-3-1960. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not received any reference at any time from the Government of Mysore claiming Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg Taluks of the erstwhile Bellari District which were included in this State and Madakasira Taluq of Ananthapur District. The matter is not, therefore, under consideration of this Government.

*Note: (Sr. V. V. Narasimha): Ahilesh, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, apparently refers to the press report occurring in the issue of the Indian Express dated 5-3-1960. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not received any reference at any time from the Government of Mysore claiming Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg Taluks of the erstwhile Bellari District which were included in this State and Madakasira Taluq of Ananthapur District. The matter is not, therefore, under consideration of this Government.

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Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Damages caused by hail storm in Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts

On the 14th March, 1960, the Hon'ble Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh, through the District Magistrates of Khammam, Warangal, and Nalgonda, issued a notification calling attention to the damages caused by a hailstorm in these districts. The notification states that the storm caused extensive damage to crops and properties. The District Magistrates requested the Government to take immediate steps to assist the affected farmers and villagers. The Government was advised to provide relief and compensation to the victims of the hailstorm.
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XX - Agriculture — Rs. 3,13,92,500.

DEMAND No. XLI—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research — Rs. 93,30,000.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu : Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not having set up research centre to eradicate blast.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to conduct researches to eradicate weeds in dry lands in Chittoor and other Districts.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to start Agricultural high schools in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to give subsidies or loans for reclamation of oluvile and saline soils.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not starting sugarcane research station in Chittoor District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not equipping the libraries in the Agricultural Department either at State level or at District level.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in strengthening agricultural statistics section.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Re. 100

(For not introducing crop and cattle insurances to stabilise the income of the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Re. 100

(For criticising the Government for not issuing sufficient loans to purchase oil-engines or electric motors.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the agricultural research section in providing blast resistant varieties in paddy.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not having good wetland attached to Bapatla Agricultural College to conduct experiments.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in utilising the services of any Economic Institute to investigate into the cost of cultivation of atleast food crops.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to provide more money for conducting refresher courses for the young farmers in Agriculture.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in not starting a research station for the development of the chillies.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not starting crop whether observation scheme in Rayalaseema and in costal districts.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not providing more money for training farmers in fruit and vegetable production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not investigating into the potentialities of Agriculture in Telangana and Rayalaseema and finding ways and means to increase production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their failure in supplying agricultural implements to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their failure in supplying adequate manures to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not utilising all the money allotted to Agriculture Department.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in developing Kitchen Gardens in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in developing famine resistant variations in paddy.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to investigate ground water resources in dry areas.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not providing more money for the studies in soil structure.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri P. Chokka Rao: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri A. Venkatrama Raju: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Sir, I move to impress upon the Government to expedite the Agricultural University and also to start Agricultural (Janata College) at Gurram Veera Reddy and Gopalakrishna Reddy Orphanage at Pilluttla, Guntur District.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Dharmabhiksham: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Sir, I move to impress upon the Government to expedite the Agricultural University and also to start Agricultural (Janata College) at Gurram Veera Reddy and Gopalakrishna Reddy Orphanage at Pilluttla, Guntur District.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion Moved.
Sri J. Ananda Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions Moved.

DEMAND No. XLI - Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research — Rs. 93,30,000.

Sri A. Venkataramaraju: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri J. Ananda Rao: Sirs, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Schedule Bank draw 2063.

order 2064.

loans 2065.

Policy 2066.

free market 2067.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

14th March, 1960

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14th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

14th March, 1960

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District Marketing Societies, Co-operative Societies

Precautions

The following precautions are necessary in connection with the stock of

information and detailed information should be sought as soon as possible.

The stock of information and detailed information should be sought as soon as possible.
intensive cultivation of 5 items would be necessary. Cashew nut loans should be provided, and other items such as the 5 items loans should also be facilitated. The budget for the year 1960-61 shows a target of reaching 5 items production. The 5 items target is to be achieved by providing loans and other financial assistance. The budget shows a target of reaching 5 items production. The 5 items target is to be achieved by providing loans and other financial assistance.
Budget for the Year 1960-61 14th March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

Land revenue, surcharge, cesses 28 336% 200
indirect taxes cost of production
Direct, indirect taxes

Sugarcane: Purchase tax, excise duty, 250
5 indirect tax

Perishable crops: Cashew nuts, 100

Annual Report 1960-61

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Land revenue, surcharge, cesses 28 336% 200
indirect taxes cost of production
Direct, indirect taxes

Sugarcane: Purchase tax, excise duty, 250
5 indirect tax

Perishable crops: Cashew nuts, 100

Annual Report 1960-61
14th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content not legible due to image quality]
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

*6. [Text in Telugu]
14th March, 1960  
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61
14th March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

*చాలా విద్యాధారిని కొలువుతుందని ఆసక్తి కలిగి ఉంటుంది కారణం అంత సమయంలో సమాధానం లేనప్పటి సమయంలో సమాధానం లేనప్పటి సమయంలో సమాధానం లేనప్పటి సమయంలో సమాధానం లేనప్పటి సమయంలో సమాధానం లేనప్పటి

**విశ్లేషణ (విలువ)**: యొక్క, తెలియ ప్రదర్శనాలు అనే సూక్ష్మంగా కనిపిస్తుంది కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం

* లాంటి విద్యాధారిని ఉపయోగిస్తుందని ఆసక్తి కలిగి ఉంటుంది కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం కారణం
Long chain of middlemen

Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

14th March, 1960

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
14th March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

This is the original document as if you were reading it naturally.
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Budget for the Year 1960-61  
Voting of Demands for Grants
Research Stations were set up to improve research into Japanese methods of cultivation.
Alternative method of animal husbandry is also under consideration. Research Stations are also considering alternative methods of animal husbandry. Research Stations are also considering alternative methods of animal husbandry. Research Stations are also considering alternative methods of animal husbandry.
Fertilizer పునరూపాలు ధర్మాణా రీతిముద్గల రీతి, ఒక పునర్మారుతుంది చాలాంతి నిర్మాణం చేసాలి.
Cash Crops or food grains t consider? 20-25 percent of the population depends on food grains for sustenance. In 1960, most of the rice was cultivated in short sighted policy or 400 acres. [Note: rough translation of policy in Telugu, which seems to refer to a policy of cash crops vs. food grains in 1960-61.]

Cash Crops are food crops short sighted policy or 400 acres. It is carried out by the government. Simla is the most suitable place for vegetables, potatoes seeds, and potatoes cultivation. Co-operative Society and Agricultural Director, Co-operative Registrar recommend it. In 1960, the Co-operative Society collected share capital.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

14th March, 1960

Funds allotted to one department cannot be transferred to another department.”

Individuals seeds price 100 rupees per 100 grams. Each individual cultivator has the right to buy 12, 18 grams.

Potato cultivation.

ginger.
storage is necessary, especially for storing potato crops. Cultivators are responsible for storing the crops. The farmers have to ensure proper storage of potatoes. This is crucial, as potato cultivation increases the yield by 1 to 4 times in comparison to normal potato cultivation. Additionally, pest control measures are essential to maintain the yield. Soil chemists are involved in developing new methods to increase yield.  

In addition, soil chemists are developing methods to increase crop yield by 1 to 8, 1 to 10 times compared to normal potato cultivation. Research Station is also conducting research to develop systems to increase potato yield. Soil chemists, along with the Agricultural Department, are working to develop systems to increase potato yield.  

Military and potato supply are also discussed. The Military Department is responsible for providing equal amount of potato supply to the departments. The Military Department, I.G. Department, O.S., and Research Station are involved in this process.  

The Army has also provided 100 tractors for agricultural purposes. These tractors are used for various tasks such as registering land and sanctioning authority. The tractors are also applied for the registration of land. Sanctioning authority and head-quarters are responsible for these tasks.
Procedure of Assistant Directors of Agriculture

Sanction

Grading, marketing facilities

Information on marketing societies

Iron and steel

Asset liability

Co-operation

Marketing society

Attachment

Note

targets exceed

yield per acre increase
Agriculture is basic to all. The aim is to provide necessary equipment to farmers. The provision of equipment will be increased and interest on hire-purchase will be reduced to encourage farmers. Consideration is being given to the supply of 73 power sprayers, 2065 hand sprayers and 73 power sprayers are to be supplied. Commercial crops will be sown in hundreds of acres. 18 subsidies will be provided. The hire-purchase system will be further simplified. Soil conservation will be improved. Administrative centres will be established. Administrative parties will organise selected plots. The Cantour Bunding Scheme will be sustained. 10 notices will be issued. The 1961-62 budget focuses on equipment for agriculture.
drought resistant and diseases resistant strains, these evolve from改良的旱地和抗病
station strains evolve with research and drought resistant strains evolve with rain fail, any
Pesticides distribute coo seed dressing and marketing facilities. Regulated markets are non-officials adhoc committees
Fruit preservation centre progressive ryots in fruit preservation method training
Willingness to recognise the Agriculture Department as a major and important department is still lacking and there is a strong need for planning and distribution of national intellect.
“The principal among the handicaps with which the Agricultural services are suffering from is the low scales of pay. It is a well-known fact that the scales of pay of the Agricultural services are much less as compared to those of the General Administration Services and even of the Technical Services such as Engineering, Medical, Education etc. Since the last world war, especially, students who failed to secure admission to the Medical Engineering or Science Colleges, as a last resort, turn to Agricultural Colleges. Among the students admitted to the Agricultural Colleges, there may be a few who have passed in higher divisions. The remainder are generally third divisioners. It is obvious, therefore, that strong Agricultural Departments cannot be built up with third class human material. Agricultural workers all over the country feel that only lip-sympathy is being paid to agriculture. It has not received sufficient importance. The Committee is of the opinion that there is a strong need for planning and distribution of national intellect and talent.”
Bureau of Economics 1960

3.50

Economics Bureau, 1960

Bureau of Economics, 1960

Agricultural Development

Economic adviser to Agricultural Department

Economic advisers

Peasants are conservatives

India Government

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Departments

equipped

Technical experts

libraries

Agricultural Development

Economic adviser

Economic advisers

notes

Peasants are conservatives

India Government

Agricultural Situation

Agricultural Development

Economic adviser

Economic advisers
Budget for the Year 1960-61

14th March, 1960

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Govt. Economic Bureau

In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister has presented the following framework for the Budget:

1. **Conservative Measures:**
   - Fossil Manures: $10, $15, $20
   - Black Market Fertilizers: $25, $30, $35

2. **Chemical Manures:**
   - $5, $10, $15
   - Special Fertilizers: $20
   - Agricultural Chemicals: $25

3. **Conservative Measures:**
   - Educational Cess: $5
   - Industrial Relief: $10
   - Defence Cess: $15

4. **Progressive Attitude:**
   - Basic Facts
   - Conservative Measures
   - Chemical Manures
   - Educational Cess

5. **Basic Facts:**
   - Fiscal Consolidation
   - Economic Policies
   - International Relations

The Budget is expected to achieve a balanced growth through these measures.
ment and a huge amount of energy in the form of fertilizer and land is required. It is important to note that the demand for land reclamation is not a new concept. For example, in 1960, the government established a special committee (the Demand Committee) to examine the issue. This committee recommended a 2 percent increase in the demand for land reclamation. It also recommended that 10, 12, 14, and 16 percent of the land be land 10, 12, and 14 percent of the land be reclaimed in the land.

The committee also recommended that the Assembly declare the demand for land reclamation. This railway line is a critical infrastructure project that will benefit the region. It will provide a connection between the northern and southern parts of the country.

The tractor and bulldozer are essential tools for land reclamation. They are used to prepare the land for cultivation and to facilitate the process of reclaiming land. The government has also provided financial assistance in the form of cooperative loans to farmers who are involved in land reclamation.

As a result, there has been a significant increase in the demand for land reclamation. The government has also taken steps to improve the efficiency of land reclamation by investing in research and development. This has led to the development of new technologies and techniques that are more effective and efficient than traditional methods.

Co-operative Collective Farming is an important aspect of the economy. Collective Farming is a form of Co-operative that is managed by farmers themselves. This form of farming is becoming increasingly popular as it provides farmers with a way to overcome the challenges of modern agriculture. The government has also taken steps to support the development of Co-operative Collective Farming by providing financial assistance and technical support.

In conclusion, the demand for land reclamation is not a new concept. The government has taken steps to address this issue by establishing a special committee and recommending an increase in the demand for land reclamation. With the help of new technologies and techniques, the efficiency of land reclamation is improving, and there is a growing interest in Co-operative Collective Farming.
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Individual Farming, Better Farming, Tenant Farming, Joint Farming, Collective Farming, State Farming are the various types of farming. Individual Farming is farming by an individual farmer. Better Farming is farming that results in higher yields. Tenant Farming is farming by a tenant under the ownership of the landlord. Collective Farming is farming by a group of farmers under the management of the cooperative society. State Farming is farming by the government under the management of the government. (1) title deed, (2) management, (3) enjoyment. Management includes ownership, transfer, and enjoyment. (2) management, (3) enjoyment. title deed, management, and enjoyment. Joint Farming is farming by a group of farmers under the management of the cooperative society. Enjoyment, title deed, management, and working days are the various aspects of farming. working days, title deed, and management are the various aspects of farming. working days, title deed, and management are the various aspects of farming.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

14th March, 1960

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Rice plant supply chain and its impact

supply

supply chain

supply

'Artha Sthanam'; Artha Sthanam

Artha Sthanam

Transactions in rice plant

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
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co-ordination
Madam,
Chairman, in supporting this demand, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister some things which would go to help production of agriculture produce. It is a great pity that this country, whose main occupation for centuries has been agriculture, should be compelled to import food stuffs from other countries costing on the average about 150 crores per year which is really eating into the very vitals of the development of our country. Within the short time that is available, I may not be able to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister many of the things which have come to my notice which would go some way to the improvement of the production of agricultural foodstuffs in this country. I speak from my own experience of agriculture and I hope the hon. Minister, the young Minister who is an agriculturist himself—I believe at any rate he has had agricultural education in a college and with his enthusiasm and zeal would do a good deal to improve the conditions in this department.

Lest I should forget, I would bring to his notice one thing. I do not know whether to-day any permits are necessary for exporting onions and chillies. Onions could be produced twice or thrice in a year, so also chillies. If any limitation of export of these two stuffs are to be introduced, it would be mainly for the sake of conserving quantity for our own consumption but when we get a fairly good price by exporting these two stuffs, when these could be produced twice or thrice a year and when these could be produced so far as south India is concerned in almost all the soils of the country, I see no purpose in having any limitation of export. If to-day that system still continues, I would request the hon. Minister to address the Government of India to see that this restriction is removed. A very important feature which has already been brought to the notice of the Minister for increasing production of foodstuffs is steps to be taken for plant
protection. It is a sad and awful sight to see that some of our food crops such as groundnut, turmeric and what not are being destroyed by these pests. Whatever steps could be taken by the Ministry in improving in this direction would be worthwhile. The provision that is made to-day for having only one mobile van for the purpose of quick help is not enough and the vain promise that three more mobile vans will be introduced in this State during the next Five Year Plan is absolutely inadequate. Any amount of money that is spent in this direction, is, I say worthwhile because we could save crores and crores worth of produce by taking proper steps and that too in time. I was always feeling that the number of agriculture graduates is inadequate for the purpose and I have been feeling that one more agriculture college would be necessary in our State and I am glad that the Government proposes to have an agriculture college. I should only plead that that college should be located in Cuddapah. It is, I am told, is to be located at Rayalaseema. Cuddapah, or even for the matter of that, even Nandyal are suitable for this purpose. When the agriculture school from Madras was shifted as an agriculture college for Coimbatore, the one objective was to have both red soils as well as black-cotton soil at the same place as specimens. To-day either at Cuddapah or at Nandyal you have got all sorts of red soil, gravel soil and black cotton soil. So far as irrigation facilities are concerned, both well-cultivation as well as cultivation by means of channels are available and I hope that the Government will come to a decision with regard to this immediately. I am also glad that at Cuddapah they are locating the station for having the mobile van for the purpose of putting down pests. Ordinarily, Cuddapah is neglected for these purposes. Cuddapah is a central place for Rayalaseema, with Nellore on one side, Chittoor on one side, Anantapur on one side and Kurnool on another side. Cuddapah is in a central position and for the purpose of locating any office, it ought not to be neglected because it can easily serve the purposes of Rayalaseema and also other places.

One thing I should bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is, so far as cultivation is concerned,
water is absolutely necessary and for this purpose, the composite Madras State as well as the Andhra Pradesh Government have been doing something in the way of helping the ryots for sinking their own wells. They have hitherto been giving a sort of subsidy, not a mere loan, but a subsidy for sinking wells. I say that a subsidy also is necessary. A mere loan to be repaid at some time is not of much help. If you want really more wells to be sunk, ryots must be induced, they must be told that here is money which you get free and that you have some more money in the shape of loan. I know what the good purpose subsidy has served in the composite Madras State as well as in Andhra Pradesh. I personally know of my own village and a number of other villages how ryots have been induced to sink their wells on account of this subsidy. They must be induced to sink their wells. Mere loan is not of much help. We have already had enough occasions on which loans could be given for sinking wells and very few ryots have taken advantage of it. The offer of subsidy only would go a great deal in the sinking of wells which will certainly help in the matter of agriculture.

There are a number of things which I want to speak. If the Minister could do anything in the way of stabilising the prices of agricultural foodstuffs, it has to be done. The young Minister should immediately take steps with the co-operation of the Union Government. The refresher course intended for the purpose of young farmers for six months, will serve very little or practically no purpose. The course must at least be for a year. That is the least that can be expected. So also the training that is now given to the agricultural maistries and fieldman and also rural workers who are now employed in the Panchayat Samithis in agriculture is not enough. Little knowledge is very dangerous. The instruction that is given by maistries or rural workers to ryots sometimes leads every ryot to great difficulties and loss. I remember a relation of mine who was advised by an agriculture officer a wrong method. Probably he did not know proper method himself. The result was that he lost somewhere about 800 Cheenee trees. I have been claiming and agitating for that every medical graduate
should have good knowledge of medicine. I would also ask the Minister to see that our agriculture graduates also get a very good agriculture education. The conditions in Rayalaseema are to be specially noted, and consider how it is possible for us to help Rayalaseema. No doubt there are one or two good schemes for utilising the waters of our perenniel rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Something has been done so far and we expect that in the years to come something more would be done. With all that, a major portion of Rayalaseema is not covered by any perenniel source of water. Next take our own rivers, our own rivers which are fed by rain which is not constant and which are therefore not of much use. They could be put to a certain amount of use. Any number of tanks which have been dug by our previous rulers like Sree Krishna Devaraya and others are to-day serving a good purpose. With all that, a good portion of the land in Rayalaseema has to depend mainly on fickle rain. What is it that we could do to help them? Fortunately for I thought our climate, our soils and the little water that is possible in our tanks and wells could be utilised for a better purpose if we take up a programme for growing more fruit trees like mango, cheenee and others. Now some hopes have risen in my mind when I saw particular variety of grape which is grown here at 20,00 or 30,00 rupees per acre. Taking into consideration the climate of Rayalaseema which is as good as Hyderabad climate, if not better, steps could be taken to make those people prosperous by growing grapes. No doubt the Government is always thinking to do something in that direction, but I hope steps will be taken immediately to start demonstration farms, not in one place but in so many places of Rayalasema. As our friends have already pointed out, the research that has so far been done, I do not think is quite enough. I do not accuse the Government that they have not done anything in this matter. Something has been done, but many more research stations have to be established and various varieties of climates and soils do require the starting of many research stations in a number of places, 40 or 50 are not enough. From America we get so much of foodstuffs. What is the amount that they spend for research? Even crores and
crosses are spent. I also feel Sir, in this country, the amount of money that we are spending for some time in the matter of research is very very little and to-day time is come when really crores and crores ought to be spent in the matter of research alone and get some of our best men to do research. Research as another member put it, should not be for people who cannot get entrance into some other department. We are told that much more food produced in this country. But I must bring to the notice of our Minister that the statisticians are giving us an incorrect idea of the quantity of food grains that is produced. I may characterise it as of no use. I know what is the sort of calculation that is made in the villages by the karmam and probably by others also. Some sort of rough estimate was done not even that on an average. I knew Sir, the engineers when they estimate a particular project say that the return would be say 650 tons. Sometimes it turns out to be only 20 tons and sometimes it may be 100 or 120 tons. Unless we perfect our system of statistics so far as this at least is concerned, we will not be in a position to make a proper estimate of the food that this country produces. Poor Minister was once deceived on account of this sort of reports. After all, more and more has to be done in the way of getting better production in our country.

I want to bring to the notice of the Minister one point with regard to the starting of more stations for fruit research. Why is particularly Tirupati selected? Tirupati is only about 20 to 35 miles from Kodur, Cuddapah District. Kodur is having a big station. There is not much difference, I believe, in the matter of climate. If it is really needed there for starting a station as a sub-unit, I have nothing to say. Probably the climate and soils of Kodur and Tirupati are not very different. If by locating another research station there, it will serve useful purpose, you may do it. Otherwise, select another place where it will be of good and useful purpose.

One thing, I want to bring to the notice of the Minister. I felt about the export of groundnut cake out of this country which may be for earning exchange for a very useful purpose. I do not think that the purpose could be more useful than production of more food.
food in this country. It is a wrong notion that groundnut is a commercial crop. Which is not a commercial crop? Is not paddy a commercial crop? We are selling to so many other places. There is more food in groundnut than probably in others. It is calculated that two-thirds of it will mainly be valued for food quality for our people. Particularly for our cattle, we use groundnut cake. For manure it is very useful, and as such, it is ununderstandable how either the local Government or the Government of India could have been induced to the export of groundnut cake.

I hope the hon. Minister will take steps to see and advise the Government of India not to permit any more exports of groundnut cake.

There is one more thing with regard to the construction of buildings—particularly quarters for constables, clerks and people of that type and even for big officials I would like to say that more space should be provided in the back-yard of the house for them to raise a kitchen garden. I do hope that the hon. Minister for Agriculture will advice the P.W.D. Minister so that in formulating the schemes for building quarters in Hyderabad and other places more space is provided in the back-yard where they can grow vegetables, fruits, etc. Madras has realised the importance of it. I hope the P.W.D. Minister who is not here now will take the advice of the Agriculture Minister and will do his best.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak, sir.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
I challenge the Government that even today that is the most cruel expenditure that we are making.

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Seed farms 100 in number. 400 seed farms targets have been set. 15 seed farms are to be set up in the state. The state government is also planning to set up varieties research station in each of the 400 seed farms. A seed farm should have at least 100 acres of land. Seed management is an important aspect of seed farms.

Seed godowns management is also practical. Seed godowns need to be up to standard. Seed godowns should be able to store seed for at least 2 years. Seed godowns should also be able to dry seed. Seed godowns should also be able to provide green manure.

Iron and steel also need to be considered. Iron and steel should be available in the state. The state government should also consider agricultural quota.
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Common man in, rama\*

\*Cost of living index is normalised. The base year for the cost of living index is 1960. The index is calculated as a ratio of the cost of living in the year of interest to the cost of living in the base year. The index is used to adjust for inflation. The cost of living index is based on a representative basket of goods and services purchased by a typical household. The basket includes items such as food, housing, transportation, and utilities.
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1. மாநில விளைவுகள் பார்வை எடுக்கவும். மாநில விளைவுகள் பார்வை வல்லுக்கு மாநில விளைவுகள் பார்வை குறுகில் மாநில விளைவுகள் குறுகில் மாநில விளைவுகள் பார்வையாக வல்ளுக்கு மாநில விளைவுகள் வல்பவும். மாநில விளைவுகள் குறுகில் மாநில விளைவுகள் குறுகில் மாநில விளைவுகள் பார்வையாக வல்பவும்.
Second Five Year Plan : Review of progress
Paddy targets 3435 tons and achievements 2207 tons. Jawar and maize target 623 tons and achievements 106 tons respectively. \[\text{Wheat target 48 tons and achievements 5 tons only.}\]

**Scheme No. 24 - Cotton extension scheme.** Provision 1.42 lakhs. Expenditure Rs. 0.413 lakhs.

**Scheme No. 31.** Breeding superior strains of Ragi for the rain-fed and splash irrigated areas of the sandy soil of Guntur district as drop in yield.

**Scheme No. 85.** Providing Research facilities in Agricultural Colleges, Bapatla with provision Rs. 1.12 lakhs. Implement only.

**Scheme No. 46 - Development of Cashewnut.** Provision Rs. 6.22 lakhs. Expenditure Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

**New schemes.**

**Scheme No. 5 - Provision Rs. 2.50 lakhs.** Expenditure Rs. 0.900. Scheme No. 6 - Provision Rs. 1.29 lakhs. Expenditure Rs. 0.47 lakhs. Scheme No. 7 - Provision Rs. 1.80 lakhs. Expenditure Rs. 0.81 lakhs. **

Agricultural population improvement. Not sanctioned. First time. Only plan for the year 1960-61. Not sanctioned ever before. Agricultural population improvement only in the current year. However, in the future, it will be sanctioned.
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Agricultural Industries  

The Agricultural Labourers Minimum Wages Enquiry Committee has recommended certain minimum wages for agricultural labourers in various seasons. The report considers different aspects such as the cost of living, productivity, and the impact of weather conditions on agricultural activities. It suggests specific rates for different categories of labourers based on their tasks and locations.

Seasons: The rates are calculated for different seasons: rainy season, winter, and summer. Each season has different recommended wages due to variations in agricultural activities.

Summary: The committee's recommendations aim to ensure fair compensation for agricultural labourers and improve their living standards. The government is expected to consider these recommendations and implement appropriate policies to support the agricultural sector.

Conclusion: The report highlights the importance of fair wages for agricultural labourers, which is crucial for sustainable agriculture and the well-being of rural communities.
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1960–61 Expenditure on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research

Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural improvement and Research exceeded the Estimates

The total amount of Rs. 98,80,000 was sanctioned for agricultural improvement and research in the Estimates for 1960–61. The actual expenditure, however, was Rs. 92,600, which was below the sanctioned amount. The deficit of Rs. 6,200 was absorbed by the Revenue Department.

The decrease in expenditure was due to the suspension of certain schemes and the deferral of others. The Government had to cut down its expenditure in order to meet the rising cost of living. The Department of Agriculture was also affected by the shortage of funds.

Despite the reduction in expenditure, the Department continued to make progress in its plans. The Department was happy to note that the expenditure on research had increased from Rs. 10,000 in 1959–60 to Rs. 30,000 in 1960–61. This was achieved through the active participation of the State Government.

The Government was determined to continue its efforts in agricultural improvement and research. The Department was given a target of Rs. 1,000,000 for expenditure on schemes in the Budget for 1961–62.

The Department of Agriculture was confident that it would be able to meet the target and improve the productivity of the State's agriculture.

In conclusion, the Government was pleased with the progress made in the agricultural sector. It was committed to continue its efforts to improve the productivity of the State's agriculture and to provide better services to the farmers.
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I. The following demands for grants for the year 1960-61 have been considered:

1. The demands for grants for the Central Research Fund for the year 1960-61 have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to this fund, which is intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of science. The fund will be used for the support of research work in fields such as agriculture, engineering, medicine, and other related fields. The fund will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

2. The demands for grants for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to this council, which is intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of agriculture. The council will be used for the support of research work in fields such as crop production, livestock, and other related fields. The council will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

3. The demands for grants for the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to this council, which is intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of medicine. The council will be used for the support of research work in fields such as infectious diseases, cancer, and other related fields. The council will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

4. The demands for grants for the Indian Council of Social Sciences (ICSS) have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to this council, which is intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of social sciences. The council will be used for the support of research work in fields such as economics, sociology, and other related fields. The council will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

5. The demands for grants for the Indian Council of Education Research (ICER) have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to this council, which is intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of education. The council will be used for the support of research work in fields such as teaching methods, curriculum development, and other related fields. The council will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

II. The following demands for grants for the year 1960-61 have been considered:

1. The demands for grants for the State Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of science, technology, and other related fields. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as engineering, physics, chemistry, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

2. The demands for grants for the State Agricultural Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of agriculture. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as crop production, livestock, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

3. The demands for grants for the State Medical Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of medicine. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as infectious diseases, cancer, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

4. The demands for grants for the State Social Sciences Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of social sciences. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as economics, sociology, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

5. The demands for grants for the State Education Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of education. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as teaching methods, curriculum development, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

III. The following demands for grants for the year 1960-61 have been considered:

1. The demands for grants for the University Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of science, technology, and other related fields. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as engineering, physics, chemistry, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

2. The demands for grants for the University Agricultural Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of agriculture. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as crop production, livestock, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

3. The demands for grants for the University Medical Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of medicine. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as infectious diseases, cancer, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

4. The demands for grants for the University Social Sciences Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of social sciences. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as economics, sociology, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

5. The demands for grants for the University Education Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of education. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as teaching methods, curriculum development, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

IV. The following demands for grants for the year 1960-61 have been considered:

1. The demands for grants for the National Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of science, technology, and other related fields. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as engineering, physics, chemistry, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

2. The demands for grants for the National Agricultural Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of agriculture. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as crop production, livestock, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

3. The demands for grants for the National Medical Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of medicine. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as infectious diseases, cancer, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

4. The demands for grants for the National Social Sciences Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of social sciences. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as economics, sociology, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

5. The demands for grants for the National Education Research Councils have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these councils, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of education. The councils will be used for the support of research work in fields such as teaching methods, curriculum development, and other related fields. The councils will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

V. The following demands for grants for the year 1960-61 have been considered:

1. The demands for grants for the State Research Stations have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these stations, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of science, technology, and other related fields. The stations will be used for the support of research work in fields such as engineering, physics, chemistry, and other related fields. The stations will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

2. The demands for grants for the State Agricultural Research Stations have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these stations, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of agriculture. The stations will be used for the support of research work in fields such as crop production, livestock, and other related fields. The stations will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

3. The demands for grants for the State Medical Research Stations have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these stations, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of medicine. The stations will be used for the support of research work in fields such as infectious diseases, cancer, and other related fields. The stations will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

4. The demands for grants for the State Social Sciences Research Stations have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these stations, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of social sciences. The stations will be used for the support of research work in fields such as economics, sociology, and other related fields. The stations will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.

5. The demands for grants for the State Education Research Stations have been considered. The sum of Rs. 20,000,000 has been granted to these stations, which are intended to be used for the conduct of research work in various fields of education. The stations will be used for the support of research work in fields such as teaching methods, curriculum development, and other related fields. The stations will also be used to support research work in other fields such as education, social sciences, and humanities.
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Cash crops are a significant component of the farming economy. In the previous year, cash crop production was 5% higher than the previous year. Figures

Cash crops include a variety of crops such as sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc. The total production of cash crops was estimated to be 10% higher than the previous year. The increase was mainly due to better weather conditions and improved agricultural practices. The budget allocated for agricultural research is expected to support these efforts and help in increasing crop yields.
Tropical Fruit Research Centre

Agricultural College
Mr. Speaker: They correspond to the Peoples Colleges. Peoples Colleges exist, that is what the Hon. Minister says.
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extensive scale grapes

Grapes

foreign exchange

short term loans, long term loans

Sugarcane factories

Co-operative sugar factories

market

cold storage plant

Consuming centres

cold storage plants

mobile vans

Implements

mobile vans

Extras, machinery, equipment, etc.

Vehicles
Fa... 1960-61

Water logging

method

water

reclamation of lands contour bunding

statement

practical

manual labour

layman

rectangle

Parts

rectify

oil engines

electric motor pump sets

paints

tube wells
Soil conservation

Soil conservation

regulated markets

harvesting season

State Warehousing Corporation

fertilizers

allotments

targets achieve

make up
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Voting of Demands for Grants

Foreign exchange targets are to be achieved. Foreign exchange facilities are to be enhanced. Foreign exchange markets are to be well developed. Efforts are to be made to ensure better control over foreign exchange transactions. Foreign exchange regulations are to be simplified. Foreign exchange control is to be more flexible. Foreign exchange facilities are to be provided for the supply of fertilizers, movement of perishables, and timely supply of wagons for movement of perishables. Timely supply of wagons is to be ensured. Postponement of the regulation of marketing of chillies is to be avoided. Chilly merchants and traders are to be encouraged to establish regulated markets. Chilly merchants are to be those who have been active in the regulated markets for a period. State Marketing Officer is to be appointed. State Marketing Officer is to be appointed. State Marketing Officer is to be appointed.
Fruit orchards and Japanese method of cultivation were restored in 1960. Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in fruit orchards and paddy fields in 1960-61. Japanese method of cultivation was also adopted in paddy fields to control the devastating disease. Potato cultivation was neglected in the past, but with the adoption of Japanese method of cultivation, the benefits of potato cultivation were demonstrated. Paddy is a devastating disease that affects the yield of rice. Potato cultivation was simplified to make it easier to adopt. Supply of power sprayers was increased to 2,968 hand sprayers, 2,997 hand dusters, 73 power sprayers, and 7 power dusters. Soil conservation demonstrations were held to demonstrate the benefits of soil conservation.
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
14th March, 1960  
Voting of Demands for Grants

Foreign countries followed standards & standards.

periodicals journals periodicals.

On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

They are adaptable to the conditions.
14th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Exportable surplus commodities

Restrictions

Plant protection Vans

Location of Sub-tropical Research Station
Seed farms

Facts and figures

Neglect

I. L. T. D.

Limited stocks

Trade
82 14th March, 1960 Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

The honourable Mr. President, The honourable Members,

Today we are presenting the Budget for the year 1960-61. This budget aims to address the needs of various sectors and ensure the development of the state. The budget is prepared keeping in mind the economic conditions and the priorities of the people. The major focus of this budget is on infrastructure development, education, health, and rural development. The budget also allocates funds for social welfare programs to improve the quality of life of the citizens. The government is committed to ensuring a fair and equitable distribution of resources to all sections of the society. The government is also focusing on increasing the productivity of various industries and sectors to boost the economic growth of the state. The budget is designed to create employment opportunities and promote entrepreneurship. The government is committed to ensuring a stable and conducive environment for businesses to thrive and contribute to the economic growth of the state. The government is also focusing on improving the quality of education and health care services to ensure a better future for the citizens of the state. The budget is designed to provide a platform for the growth and development of the state, ensuring a better future for all the citizens. Thank you.
DEMAND No. XX - Agriculture — Rs. 3,13,92,500.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not having set up research centre to eradicate blast.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to conduct researches to eradicate weeds in dry lands in Chittoor and other Districts.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to start Agricultural high schools in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to give subsidies or loans for reclamation of oluvile and saline soils.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not starting sugarcane research station in Chittoor District.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not equipping the libraries in the Agricultural Department either at State level or at District level.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the Government in strengthening agricultural statistics section.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not introducing crop and cattle insurances to stabilise the income of the peasants.)
The motion was negatived

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu demanded a poll and
The House divided:
Ayes: 18  Noes: 55
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For criticising the Government for not issuing sufficient loans to purchase oil-engines or electric motors.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For the failure of the agricultural research section in providing blast resistant varieties in paddy.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not having good wetland attached to Bapatla Agriculture College to conduct experiments.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in utilising the services of any Economic Institute to investigate into the cost of cultivation of atleast food crops.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in not starting a research station for the development of the chillies.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not starting crop weather observation scheme in Rayalaseema and in coastal districts.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not providing more money for training farmers in fruit and vegetable production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not investigating into the potentialities of Agriculture in Telangana and Rayalaseema and finding ways and means to increase production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their failure in supplying agricultural implements to the peasants.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their failure in supplying adequate manures to the peasants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not utilising all the money allotted to Agriculture Department.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in developing Kitchen Gardens in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government in developing famine resistant variations in paddy.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to investigate ground water resources in dry areas.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not providing more money for the studies in soil structure.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(షండీపిడి ఉత్సాహంలో శిక్షణాలను అమలు చేసినవారు తయారు ఉంది
గానాను ప్రామాణికంగా కొనసాగించాం.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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(As the question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The following statements were made by Mr. V. Ranganath Reddy, and were agreed to by Mr. V. V. S. Row.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The following statements were made by Mr. G. Venkateswarlu, and were agreed to by Mr. V. V. S. Row.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The following statements were made by Mr. G. Venkateswarlu, and were agreed to by Mr. V. V. S. Row.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,92,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Sri Venkatrama Raju demanded a poll and

The House divided:

Ayes: 14  Noes: 55  Neutrals: 4

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,30,000 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,92,500 under Demand No. XX - Agriculture.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,30,000 under Demand No. XLI - Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. II - Excise Department—Rs. 68,80,000

DEMAND No. XXIV - Industries—Rs. 1,98,15,900

DEMAND No. XLII - Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—Rs. 3,39,63,400

The Minister for Small Scale and Cottage Industries and Excise (Sri K. Laxman Bapuji): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,80,000 under Demand No. II - Excise Department."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,15,900 under Demand No. XXIV - Industries."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The Minister for Industries, Housing and Municipal Administration (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,63,400 under Demand No. XLII - Capital Outlay on Industrial Development."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1960.
**APPENDIX I**

*Note on Demand II Relating to State Excise Duties*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Heads of Account</th>
<th>Amount of Demand in lakhs</th>
<th>Minister who is concerned with the demand</th>
<th>Minister moving the demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Superintendence</td>
<td>3,72,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Dist. Executive</td>
<td>41,63,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Distilleries</td>
<td>23,45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Cost of opium supplied to State Excise Department</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>M(C.I. &amp; Ex.) do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Purchase of Ganja and other Drugs</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Compensations</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Charges in England</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Works</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,59,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voted</td>
<td>68,80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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*Item (a) above: Superintendence:* The charges relating to the pay and allowances of the headquarters staff are debited to this minor head.

*Item (b) above: District Executive Establishment:* The expenditure on Inspecting, prohibition and preventive staff of the Excise Department in the mufassal is debited to this minor head.

*Item (c) above: Distilleries:* The charges connected with the Narayanaguda Distillery and Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy including a small establishment under the control of the Excise Commissioner in Telangana Region are debited to this head. Expenditure on the staff employed for the supervision of spirituous medicinal preparations manufactured in private laboratories in Andhra Region is also debited to this minor head.

*Item (d) above: Cost of Opium supplied to the Excise Department:* The cost of opium purchased from the Gazipur Opium Factory of the Government...
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,80,000 under Demand No. II - Excise Department.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,15,900 under Demand No. XXIV - Industries.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The Minister for Industries, Housing and Municipal Administration (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,63,400 under Demand No. XLII - Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The Honourable Planning Minister said that the meeting of the Jubilee Hall had been adjourned to 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1960.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1960.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1960.
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Note on Demand II Relating to State Excise Duties

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<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
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Charged 79,000
Voted 68,80,000

Item (a) above: Superintendence: The charges relating to the pay and allowances of the headquarters staff are debited to this minor head.

Item (b) above: District Executive Establishment: The expenditure on inspecting, prohibition, and preventive staff of the Excise Department in the mufassal is debited to this minor head.

Item (c) above: Distilleries: The charges connected with the Narayanaguda Distillery and Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy including a small establishment under the control of the Excise Commissioner in Telangana Region are debited to this head. Expenditure on the staff employed for the supervision of spirituous medicinal preparations manufactured in private laboratories in Andhra Region is also debited to this minor head.

Item (d) above: Cost of Opium supplied to the Excise Department: The cost of opium purchased from the Gazipur Opium Factory of the Government
of India and the charges on account of salaries of officers and establishment are debited to this head.

*Item (e) above: Purchase of Ganja and other Drugs*: The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the purchase of ganja and the transportation charges.

*Item (f) above: Compensations*: The items under this head are the compensation paid to other Governments as the equivalent of the duty collected in the State on spirituous medicinal preparations, beer and Indian made foreign spirits exported for consumption in their areas.

*Item (g) above: This relates to charges in England*. The amount provided for represents the contribution to International Bureau against Alcoholism.

*Item (h) above: Works*: All minor works executed by the Department are debited to this head.

*A detailed note on the policy underlying the demand under this head is submitted below*

(a) *Excise arrears in the Telangana area*: Several factors such as political changes, disturbances of Law and Order, unfavourable economic conditions and failure to take prompt action against defaulters contributed to the accumulation of excise arrears. These arrears began to accumulate from the year 1947-48 (1357 Fasli) and the total arrears at the end of 1957-58 (1367 Fasli) were to the tune of Rs. 3,66,00,505.

Considering the large outstanding arrears, the Government appointed a special staff consisting of Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Lower Division Clerks and Peons to recover the Excise arrears in as short a period as is reasonably possible. With a view to facilitate payment of arrears, especially by major defaulters, the Government issued instructions in G. O. Ms. No. 194, Revenue dated 2-2-1958, that all Excise arrears as accrued upto 1-10-1956 in respect of compounding fees, penalties for illicit tapping and for infringement of other rules be written off. This concession should not, however, be allowed in cases where the contractor commits default in payment of the arrears of licence fee, rental, tree-tax or Haq-e-
mahika due from him. They have also directed that all arrears as accrued up to 1-10-1956 in respect of licence fees, or rentals, tree-tax and Haq-e-mahika may be allowed to be paid in five annual instalments subject to the condition that fresh security will be furnished whenever required. The Collectors in the Telangana Districts were accordingly instructed to *reassess* all the outstanding arrears in the light of the above concessions. But most of the defaulters did not choose to avail themselves by applying for such concessions and were not prepared to pay off their dues either. Hence in the last week of December, 1958 the Board found it necessary to instruct all Collectors in the Telangana area not to entertain petitions for concessions of certain time limit and to proceed against the defaulters by attaching their properties and putting them to auction sale for the realisation of the total dues including penalties etc. So far, an amount of Rs. 41 lakhs has been collected up to January, 1960. Besides this, there is an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs cash for adjustment and Rs. 30 lakhs towards securities. Orders have also been issued to collect 6% interest per annum on the arrear rentals accrued at the expiry of lease period as in the case of land revenue arrears under Madras Land Revenue Recovery Act.

**Remission of Excise Arrears:**

In G. O. Ms. No. 1438 Revenue, dated 21-7-59 the Board was authorised to write off the arrears of excise dues from individual contractors in the Telangana area to the extent of remission admissible to them as per the decisions of the former Hyderabad Government for 1357 and 1358 Faslis to the extent of only 7,75,560 nP.

(b) **Payment of Haq-e-mahika to the Pattadars:**

The general question regarding the simplification of the procedure to the payment of Haq-e-mahika to the pattadars in the Telangana area has been engaging the attention of the Government for long. But pending a final decision on the general question to expedite the payment of the amount to the pattadars the Government however allowed the old practice of the prompt payment of Haq-e-mahika under old orders of the Government in Revenue and Finance Departments by relaxing rule 353 of the Treasury.
5. Nizamabad in Nizamabad District.
6. Karimnagar in Karimnagar District.
7. Narsampet in Warangal District.
8. Medchal in Hyderabad North District.
9. Mahabubnagar in Mahabubnagar District.

For the year 1959-60, the Government considered extending this privilege to individual shops also; as a result of which in all 157 shops were entrusted to co-operative societies formed of the local tappers of the individual villages. But out of the above, 23 shops were put to public auction as local tappers did not come forward to form Tappers Co-operative Societies. Thus for the Abkari year 1959-60, there are 15 groups and 135 individual shops leased to the Tappers Societies.

As regards the collection of rentals from the Tappers Co-operative Societies for the Abkari year 1958-59, it was ordered as follows:

(1) In respect of the six Tappers Co-operative Societies leased during the Abkari year 1957-58, the rentals will be the same as that of 1957-58 i.e., average rentals of 1955-56 and 1956-57.

(2) In respect of nine new Societies formed during 1958-59, except the Medchal Society, the rentals will be the average of rental for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. The rental for Medchal Society has been fixed at the average rental for the year 1955-56 and 1957-58 in view of the special circumstances obtaining in this case.

(3) In respect of the 135 new societies leased during this year i.e., 1959-60, the rentals will be according to the existing rentals.

For the proper and efficient working of all the above societies, certain by-laws were framed by the Government in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In Government Memo No. 15451 T/59-8; dated 20-8-1959 it was ordered that the period of tapping may be enhanced from 3½ months to four months from the date of marking so that the actual tapping may not be less than 3½ months excluding the period of preparations.
(d) *Appointment of Striking force in the Telangana area:* During the current Abkari year the Flying Squads of the 9 districts have been re-organised and given a little expansion so as to be more effective. Although the existing staff is too small to function effectively for the prevention of illicit distillation it has been able to do much effective work. The Special Squad which was established with the main object of tackling the problem of illicit tapping of trees has also been functioning under the direct supervision of the Board with effect from 1-11-1958. This Squad has not only been responsible for achieving appreciable results in the suppression of illicit distillation but also has been responsible to engage properly the preventive as well as the administrative personnel of the department in this direction. Nevertheless, there are still several pockets where illicit distillation is persistent. The offenders of the city especially the Dhooppet area are reported to have moved to the suburbs of the City in order to elude the vigilance of the Police and the Excise personnel which was of late very much concentrated on them. The industrial areas such as Kothagudem, Ellendu, Bellampalli Kagaznagar, and Mancherial and some big towns such as Nizamabad, Warangal, Mahbubnagar besides a few villages on the borders of the prohibited areas are reported to be still in the grip of this illicit distillation.

(e) *Future policy in regard to prohibition of consumption of opium, ganja and bhang:* The All-India Narcotics Conference held in 1956 recommended that no opium should be legally available to the public for non-medical purpose after 31st March, 1959, and also that non-medicinal use of Ganja and Bhang should be totally prohibited throughout the country by 31-3-1959 and 31-3-1961. With reference to the above decision orders were accordingly issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1583, Revenue dated 22-8-1958 as follows:

1. No opium will be legally available to the public for non-medical purposes through Excise vendors shops from 1st April 1959; Opium will, thereafter, be treated as drug to be used solely for medical and scientific purposes;

2. Medical and other measures should be devised in detail for the weaning of addicts to opium from the habit and for their treatment;
3. Strictest possible supervision and control should be exercised on the cultivation of poppy seeds which are being used illegally to extract opium;

4. Non-medicinal use of Ganja and Bhang should be totally prohibited throughout the Andhra Pradesh State by 31st March, 1959 and 31st March, 1961 respectively.

(f) Integration of Excise Duties: There were differences in duties and gallonage fees on liquor in Andhra and Telangana regions. With a view to equalise them, the rates in Andhra have been increased so as to be on a par with the Telangana rates. As a result the Excise duty on Indian Made Foreign Liquor, absolute Alcohol and rectified spirits has been increased from Rs. 35 per London Proof gallon to Rs. 70 per L. P. gallon. Similarly the gallonage fees on spirits has been increased in Andhra from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18 per gallon.

Representations were made by the wine Merchants Association against the levy of gallonage fee on the Indian Made Foreign liquor and on Beer. As the consumption was decreasing on account of levy of high gallonage fee and Government were incurring loss in excise revenue, the whole position was reviewed and gallonage fee on Indian made foreign liquor was stopped with effect from 1-10-1958. As the consumption of Beer was not effected, gallonage fee on ‘Beer’ was however continued. With increase in the duty on liquor and the gradual increase in the rentals of liquor shops, the retail selling price of liquor increased considerably in the past. Illicit distillation, which has always been a disease in all parts of the State, got a fillip year by year, with the widening of the difference between the retail prices of Government liquor and illicitly distilled liquor; so much so, that even the liquor licencees started selling illicit liquor along with licit one. The efforts were made to suppress this offence; but were of no avail. The problem was seriously examined and it was considered necessary to reduce the duty on liquor to such an extent as to bring the retail price of licit liquor price almost on par with the retail price of illicit liquor. To achieve this object, for the year 1959-60, the Government sanctioned reduction of duty on liquor by 50% of the
duty prevailing during the year 1958-59 in order to render the Government liquor’s selling prices favourably competitive with those prevailing in respect of illicitly distilled liquor. This reduction in duty necessitated a system of administration of the sale of liquor by introducing minimum guarantee of liquor to be consumed by each licencee for the safe-guard of government revenues. This system worked out most successfully resulting in a great set-back to illicit distillation not only in big cities but in the villages also. The quantities to be guaranteed by the licencees were fixed at double the average consumption of the last two years and even more in some cases. The licencees were also given assurance that they were free to draw even in excess of the minimum quantities guaranteed by them. Since the issue price of liquor was brought to between Rs. 11 and Rs 12 as against Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 of the previous years, the licencees as well as the consumers could successfully be weaned away from going in for illicitly distilled liquor and it resulted in the abnormal increase in the consumption of Government liquor and a consequent and proportionate fall in the illicit distillation. In the city of Hyderabad where illicit distillation was obtaining on a large scale and in an organised manner, the city Police Commissioner has taken much interest in preventing this offence. For some time several check-posts were established in the epidemic area of Dhoollpet and constant vigilance is being exercised by the Excise preventive staff in co-operation with the Police Department.

In case of the Sir Silk Company it was ordered in G. O. Ms. No. 2580 Revenue dated 10-12-1959 that a gallonage fee of 5 nP. per gallon be levied on all alcohol imported from outside the Andhra Pradesh State for use in the manufacture of rayan-yarn and acetic acid. Similarly in G.O. Ms.No. 2579 Revenue dated 10-12-1959, it was ordered that a gallonage fee of 5 nP. per gallon be levied on all alcohol whether produced in the Andhra Pradesh State or imported from other States for use in the manufacture of rayan-yarn and acetic acid.

(g) Imposition of licence fees on trees tapped for Neera in the Andhra area: The Government ordered that a licence fee at Rs. 3.25 nP. per tree for tapping Neera in the Andhra area should be charged and
necessary amendments to the Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 were also issued. It was also decided that the Agency to grant permits and supervise tapping of trees for Neera and for collection of licence fees should vest in the Excise Department. Orders were also issued to all the Collectors to empower the Excise Officers nominated by the Board of Revenue (Ex) to exercise the powers under Rule 3, 4 and 10 of the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 for issuing permits and cancelling the same. In G. O. Ms. No. 595 Revenue dated 31-3-1959 it was ordered that the Co-operative Societies which tap Neera purely for the manufacture of jaggery should be exempted from the payment of the licence fee. In Andhra area there are 4,39,112 palmyrah trees and 1,60,389 date trees fit for tapping.

(h) **Working of the Distilleries**: In the Telangana area there are two Government Distilleries known as Government Distilleries. Narayanaguda and Government Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy for the manufacture and supply of country liquor and Hyderabad-made foreign liquor. The administration and control of these Distilleries which was formally managed by the Distilleries Directing Board was transferred to the Board of Revenue (Excise) under G. O. Ms. No. 423 dated 11-3-1958. Those distilleries are run on commercial lines.

(i) **Narayanaguda distillery**: The financial review of the working of the distillery as per the latest balance sheet for the year 1958-59 is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Receipts from sales and other revenues</td>
<td>13,69,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Manufacturing and Management expenses</td>
<td>7,64,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>6,05,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Add net increase in value of stock</td>
<td>48,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Net Profit</strong></td>
<td>6,53,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital invested by the Government as on 31-3-1959</td>
<td>4,60,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consequent on the adoption of the new Excise policy from the Abkari year commencing from 1st October, 1959, viz. reduction in duty on State liquor
by 50% and the fixation of the minimum guaranteed quota of liquor for each shop, the Distillery will have to produce 8,42,000 gallons of 60 U. P. instead of 4,50,000 gallons of 60 U.P. during the financial year ending 31-3-1960. Thus the estimated receipts of Rs 13,64,000 as shown in the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 were revised as Rs. 24,39,644. Likewise estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,64,000 was revised as Rs. 15,84,573, the main increase being in the head of purchase of raw materials to produce more liquor as mentioned above.

The proposed income from sales during the year 1960-61 is Rs. 33,88,910. 8,42,000 gallons of liquor are expected to be produced during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,59,214. If the above income is realised which is hoped, it will be, there would be a profit of Rs. 18,29,696 after meeting the expenses of raw materials, interest, other contingencies and establishment.

(ii) Government Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy: The financial Review of the working of the Government Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy as per the latest Balance Sheet for the year 1958-59 is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Receipts from the sales and Misc. Income.</td>
<td>Rs. 7,78,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Management &amp; Manufacturing Expenses.</td>
<td>3,76,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Operating Profit</td>
<td>4,02,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Less Net decrease in the value of stocks of liquors etc.</td>
<td>1,06,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net profit.</td>
<td>29,5,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Capital invested by the Government as on 31-3-1959.</td>
<td>9,07,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The actual issues for the first four months after the adoption of the new Excise policy (i.e. 1-10-1959 to 31-3-1960) indicate that the sales are more.

Prohibition - General: At present prohibition is in force in all the Districts of the former Andhra State, except in the agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari Districts where
Abkari Act is still in force. In these areas, drink is not a serious evil as the brews consumed, are home-made and generally of very low alcoholic content and it has been considered that these areas should continue to be exempted.

Under the Prohibition Act, the import, export, transport and possession of liquor or any intoxicating drug, the manufacture of liquor or any intoxicating drug or the consumption except by a valid permit of liquor or any intoxicating drug is prohibited. The Act contains certain exemptions in regard to the use of spirits and preparations containing spirits such as rectified, denatured and methylated spirit for Industrial, Scientific and educational purposes. The consumption of foreign liquor by individuals is permitted on the strength of permits issued by the Government on the production of medical certificates.

With effect from 15—1—1956, the work relating to the enforcement of prohibition in all the Districts of the former Andhra State has been entrusted to the Police Department and the Prohibition Department has been set up for the administration of the residuary excise work comprising the following items of work.

1. Licensing under the Prohibition Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act.


3. Administration of Agency areas where Abkari Act is in force.

4. Laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue (Excise).

5. Collection of licence fees and Excise duties.

*Policy Regarding Neera Societies*

The demand for opening neera societies is increasing from the ex-tappers, and for the Palm Jaggery Manufacturing Cooperative Societies for conversion into neera societies, as it is stated by them that the working of the industry is uneconomical and they are not able to eke out their livelihood.
The ameliorative side of prohibition is entrusted to the Cooperative Department while the enforcement is the responsibility of the Police (Enforcement) Department. Hitherto, licences also were being issued by the Cooperative Inspectors (for the supervision of Palm Jaggery Manufacturing Societies and Neera Societies) under the authorisation of the District Collectors. But now, with the amendment of Rules levying tree tax for tapping of neera, the procedure has been changed and the Excise staff has been made the agency to grant permits and supervise tapping of trees and to exercise the powers under Madras Sweet Toddy Rules. When licences are seized for abuse of the licences by the Police Department, the Excise staff will take necessary action to get them cancelled by the District Collectors. The Cooperative supervision staff will attend to the administrative work connected with the societies, and help and guide them in the proper maintenance of accounts and see to their proper working in accordance with their by laws and the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act and rules framed thereunder. They also look to the aspect of the economic betterment of the members, and the technical staff employed for the purpose, guide the members in improved and economic methods of manufacture of jaggery etc.

KONDA LAKSHMAN BAPUJI,
Minister for Cottage Industries and Excise
1. In moving this Demand I would first like to deal in brief with the present industrial situation in the State, the need for achieving a quick expansion of industries, and our plans towards this end.

2. Our State is rich in agricultural resources but its industrial wealth and potentialities still remain to be exploited. The number of industrial units in the State is small and almost 80 per cent of them are rice and oil mills. The per capita investment in industry is only Rs. 10 as against Rs. 46 in Bombay and Rs. 65 in West Bengal. The per capita income from industries is Rs. 8 against Rs. 20 for all-India, and the contribution to State income from factory industries is less than 3 per cent. The number of large-scale and medium-scale industrial units operating in the State is very small compared to many other States in our country. What is more, the pace of establishment of new units is also disconcertingly slow. Unless we make a determined attempt to expand the industrial front our economic development is bound to be retarded no matter what advances we make in agricultural production. One of the cardinal aims of Government policy therefore is to encourage and foster the development of industries. In this I include not only large and medium-scale industries but also small-scale and cottage and village industries. The latter category have a higher employment potential but the former are more basic to our industrial and economic development. It is also to be remembered that the establishment of a large-scale or medium-scale industrial units provides the scope and makes room for setting up a number of ancillary small-scale units. Thereby, the setting up of large-scale units increases employment opportunities not only directly but also in a consequential way.

3. Among the large-scale and medium-scale industries, the Sugar and Cement industries are fairly well-developed in the State. Next perhaps comes Textile Mill Industry. Even the extent of development in these three industries, however, is not commensurate with our potentialities. In other words, there is scope for very considerable expansion. That apart, it is also necessary to set up new industries of a chemical,
metallurgical and engineering character, making use of our diverse mineral resources. In addition, industries which are based on our agricultural raw materials and the products of which subserve the interest of agriculture are also suitable for being set up in the State.

4. The rate of industrial expansion achieved in the Second Plan period has been disappointingly low. It is true a few more sugar and cement factories have been set up and a small number of other units for the manufacture of A.C.S.R. Conductors, Power Alcohol, Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate are being set up: in addition, a big-sized plant for the manufacture of Ferro-Manganese has also gone into production. But that is about all in the private sector. In the State sector, our plans to expand the capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills have been subjected to continual delay by foreign exchange difficulties. It is, however, some satisfaction to be able to say that we have at last overcome these difficulties and it is my expectation that within a period of 18 months from now the capacity of these Mills have been expanded to produce 50 tons of paper per day. We have also been able to achieve some expansion of the capacity of the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur.

5. Realising our industrial backwardness and the slow pace of progress, Government last year decided to have a survey of our industrial possibilities carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The preliminary results of this Survey are now with us and we expect to have the final report in a few months. The material and conclusions furnished by this Survey will supplement the investigations and studies which we ourselves have been carrying out. As a result, we expect we will soon be able to prepare a comprehensive and integrated programme of industrial development for the Third Plan period. The outlines of such a plan already with us and we hope to fill up the details in the near future.

6. In order to plan, organise, promote and set up new industrial units, we have decided to establish an Industrial Development Corporation. This Corporation in which we hope to enlist the co-operation and
assistance of prominent industrialists will be charged with the planning, establishment and management of industrial units. These units will be set up either in the State sector or in close association and collaboration between the State and private sectors. We have adequate capital resources in our country but the difficulty of harnessing them into productive industrial channels has so far been the main reason for our industrial backwardness. We conceive of the Industrial Development Corporation essentially as an agency which will remove this serious lack and thereby promote the allround expansion of the industrial sector.

7. We are not, however, thinking of industrial expansion wholly or mainly in terms of the State sector. We realise that the private entrepreneur has played an important part in setting up industries in the State and it is our desire that his role should be further extended in the Third Plan. The Industrial Development Corporation is designed to assist the Private Sector also, not only in planning new industries but also, if necessary in aiding them by the State undertaking limited participation in the share capital. I would like to take this opportunity to say that we not only desire but are very keen and anxious to promote the expansion of the private sector in the State and would be glad to give all possible facilities in suitable cases not only by financial participation but also in other concrete ways like provision of land, provision of necessary services like water and electricity at cheap enough rates.

8. There are certain units which are basic to our industrial development but the financial cost of which is so high that only the Government of India can find the resources for setting them up. We have always urged on the Government of India that they should set up as many of such units as possible in this State. It is some satisfaction for me to be able to say that the Government of India have now at last agreed to locate a Synthetic Drugs Plant, a Newsprint Factory and a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant in the State. We hope that before long these decisions will be translated into the field of actual execution and that we will be able to see these units operating in our State. One such unit which we have continually pressed on the
Government of India to set up in the State but which they, to our regret, have not so far done, is a Fertilizer Plant. In view of the importance of fertilizers to our agricultural economy and production, we have however decided to set up this unit on our own. I am glad to be able to say that the Government of India have assured us of every assistance on this important project. We hope that this factory would be fully commissioned and producing the fertilizer so badly needed by our farmer sometime about the middle of the Third Five Year Plan period.

9. Another industrial unit involving heavy capital investment is a Small-sized Iron & Steel plant. Our State offers all the raw materials necessary for such a unit, viz. iron ore, limestone and non-cooking coal. Processes which involve the use of non-cooking coal for smelting of iron ore and producing pig iron are now well-developed. The Government of India are also, as a matter of policy, encouraging the establishment of small-sized iron and steel units some of which have not only been licensed but have also gone into the production. We hope that with the advice and assistance of the Government of India we will also be able to set up such a small-sized Iron & Steel unit in our State. We have made a preliminary investigation of the possibilities and are now in correspondence with the Government of India. we are also exploring the possibility of enlisting suitable foreign technical and other assistance and collaboration.

10. As I stated in the beginning, the contribution made by industries to the State income is very low at present. In order to raise it to the desired level very heavy capital investment on industries is necessary. Certain calculations made by us show that we should invest about Rs. 120 crores on Industries in this State during the Third Plan period. This comprises investment by the State Government, the central Government and the Private sector. It is needless for me to say that a substantial contribution by the Private sector would be necessary. I would take this opportunity to make an appeal to the people and industrialists of this State to evince a livelier interest in the promotion of industries in the State, either by setting up some industries or by diverting their financial resources towards participation in industries promoted and
organized by the State. I would also invite industrialists from other States to come here and assist in the process of industrialisation. I would once again assure all those interested in building industries in the State that the Government will give them all possible facilities and assistance. Government’s policy will be to co-operate actively in all such endeavours in order that we may build up a strong industrial sector in the State and thereby contribute to the material well-being and prosperity of the people of the State and of the country generally.

*
APPENDIX II

3. ఇంటీకరణ గారులు ప్రతి సంచాలన అంశం నిర్ధారించాలి కాని, అతిముఖ్యమైన లాంటి లోపాలు నిర్ధారించడం లేదు అంటే ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రతిష్ఠా సమయం మారుతా ఉండాలి అనే రీతి నిర్ధారించాలి.

2. మరొక సాధనం వెలుగులు మార్గం భిగిని కాకుండా మనం నిర్ధారించాలి కాని, అతిముఖ్యమైన లాంటి ప్రత్యేకాలు నిర్ధారించడం లేదు అంటే ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రతిష్ఠా సమయం మారుతా ఉండాలి అనే రీతి నిర్ధారించాలి.

3. ఇంటీకరణ గారులు ప్రతి సంచాలన అంశం నిర్ధారించాలి కాని, అతిముఖ్యమైన లాంటి లోపాలు నిర్ధారించడం లేదు అంటే ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రతిష్ఠా సమయం మారుతా ఉండాలి అనే రీతి నిర్ధారించాలి.
14th March, 1960

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಸ್ತನ. ಆದರೂ, ಬಯಸ್ಯ ಮುಂದು ಬಿರುದಾಗಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ, ಮುಂದು ಬಿರುದಾಗಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಈ ತರಞ್ಜನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವೊಂದು ಸಮನಿಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತರಞ್ಜನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವೊಂದು ಸಮನಿಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಲಾಸವಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರುಷರ ಸಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮೀಗೀತನದ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿವಿಲಾಸವಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಈ ಸಮಗ್ರವು ಒಂದು ಸಂಗ್ರಹೀಸಲು, ಸಹಾಯಗಾರ ನಿಯೋಜಕರಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಗ್ರವು ಒಂದು ಸಂಗ್ರಹೀಸಲು, ಸಹಾಯಗಾರ ನಿಯೋಜಕರಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
14th March, 1960

నేరు సౌత్ ని తీసుకునే పాటు పనికిని నిర్ధారించండి. నేరు, విదేశాల అంటే కానీ ఆధారం నిస్తోచ సంభాషణ కాదు. 

6. మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం. సమయంగా విస్తృతం కనుక్కొని ప్రతి సాధనానికి మేము మాత్రమే అంటే ఓలించిన అనుసారానికి, మేము ప్రతి సాధనానికి ప్రతి ప్రకారం అంటే అనుసారానికి మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం. నిర్ధారించిన సమయంగా అంతే ప్రతి సాధనానికి ప్రతి ప్రకారం అంటే అనుసారానికి, మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం. 

7. మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం సమయం అంతే అంటే అనుసారానికి మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం సమయం అంతే అంటే అనుసారానికి. ప్రతి సాధనానికి మేము ప్రతి ప్రకారం అంటే అనుసారానికి మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం సమయం అంతే అంటే అనుసారానికి. 

8. మేము ప్రతియేది స్థాయిపు సంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యం సమయం అంతే అంటే అనుసారానికి. ప్రతి సాధనానికి మేము ప్రతి ప్రకారం అంటే అనుసారానికి.
14th March, 1960


d(lhs) ప్రపంచంలో ముఖ్యమైన పనులు రాణా, ఎందుకంతాం స్వాధీనం ఉండడానికి సంఘటించానికి రోటీ వద్ద వినియోగించారు. ఇవి అతి చిత్రీకరణ అయితే, ఇది పనిచేయడానికి వాటి అనే సాధనాలను కొలువుల్లో సంచారించారు. ఇతర పనుల కోసం ఈ పనులు ద్వారా ప్రపంచంలో రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు.

ఇది బాగా చాల మరియు అది ఒక విషయానికి కాకుండా లేదా ఇది ఏ విషయానికి కాకుండా వాడారు.

స్వాధీనం వినియోగించానికి రోటీ వద్ద వినియోగించారు. ఇది స్వాధీనం ఉండడానికి రోటీ వద్ద వినియోగించారు. ఇది జరిగింది. ఈ పనులు ఉండడానికి రోటీ వద్ద వినియోగించారు.

ఇది రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు. ఇది రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు. ఇది రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు.

10. ఇది స్వాధీనం ఉండడానికి రోటీ వద్ద వినియోగించారు. ఇది రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు. ఇది రెండో రీతిలో వాడారు.
14th March, 1960

వాళుదారు అంటే వాళుదారు నిర్మాణ పనులలో 120 టనాన్ని మారిని ప్రయత్నం చేసిన సారిగా నిర్మాణ పనులలో తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు తమ్ముడు నిర్మాణ పనులలో ఏండు 

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