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

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

Ninth day of the Eleventh Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, the 7th December, 1960
The House met at Nine of the Clock
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Sri Law and order is dealt with by Chief Minis­
ter, Sir

Mr. Senuwar: Sir, Law and order is dealt with by Chief Minis­
ter, Sir.

*The Minister for Finance (Sri K Brahmananda Reddy): Law and order is dealt with by Chief Minis­
ter, Sir.

Mr. Senuwar: Talle kallamam.

POINT OF ORDER

re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests
(Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960.

Mr. Senuwar: Talle kallamam Bill osevala raise Point of Order. Talle kallamam Bill osevala raise Point of Order. Talle kallamam Bill osevala raise Point of Order.
7th December, 1960

Point of Order

The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

It was put on the Table of the House on 28-11-60.

*Sri P. Sundarayya: It was not put on the Table on 28-11-60. It was put only on the 2nd or 3rd December.

The facts are: The Gazette Extraordinary is dated the 26th November 1960. It is published therein:

"The following ordinance which is promulgated by the Governor on 26th November is hereby published for general information". The ordinance is signed by the Governor on the 26th and is also published in the Gazette Extraordinary on the 26th November.

It is not a rule. It is an Article of the Constitution. It states that as soon as possible the Ordinance should be distributed amongst the members. I take it that it is dated 26th November and it is also published on 26th November 1960. Publication is the important portion apart from signing. On what date it is published? Here is the Gazette dated 26th November. Therefore, I will take that as a fact and on that basis you have to talk. Otherwise, there is no use.
Point of order 7th December, 1960

re The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

You have got an ordinance dated November 26th which is a matter of legal nature. Constitution does not say that it must be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I do not think that it is irregular if it was placed on the Table of the House on 2nd December. It may be equitable if it is placed on the Table because it is of legal nature. I am giving my finding. There is an end of the matter. I want to hear both the opposition and the Chief Minister.
7th December, 1960

Point of order

re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

In the assembly this morning, the member for Nandyal raised a point of order about the Andhra Pradesh Preservation of Private Forests Bill, 1960. He accused the minister of taking advantage of a provision in the Bill which he claimed could be abused. The minister, however, clarified that the provision was meant to prevent illegal activities in forests and ensured that activities which were in the public interest would not be affected. The member for Nandyal then withdrew his objection, expressing his appreciation for the minister's explanation and the assurance that the provision would be interpreted correctly.
Point of order
re. The Andhra Preservation
of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh
Amendment) Bill, 1960

7th December, 1960

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Point of order
re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

126 7th December, 1960

Laws Minister refuses to interfere in the House Session and introduces the General Clauses Act. The Minister says that he cannot do anything after verifying the facts. The fact is that the Minister cannot make a correct statement after verifying the facts. The Minister can only introduce a Bill after verifying the facts.
Point of order  
7th December, 1960  

re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

...irregular procedure that rules are sought to be broken. So far as I'm concerned, next business is the ruling on the regular procedure...
128 7th December, 1960

Point of order

re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

...
Point of order
7th December, 1960
re: The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960

The Hon'ble Member asked for leave to move the following amendment:

Amendment: In clause 4, after the word "Andhra Pradesh", to insert the words "and the area of the forest in that direction asking for leave."
The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy): I may bring to your kind notice that the Council is scheduled to meet on the 5th December. That is the difficulty. We have got two Houses of the Legislature here.

The Government is on the safe ground. I do not want to go into that question at all. The two points are, the Ordinance is in force; it is passed on 26th November. The position now is that the provisions of the original Act continue to be in force for six weeks after 26th November. Therefore there is no hurry.
only thing is this. You have to meet again within
6 weeks after 26th November if you do not pass a bill
meanwhile.

The Ordinance is there. It is legal. It is binding
and therefore the Preservation of Forests is secure.
The only question to which no reply has come is, what
is the effect of the Ordinance? Does it remove the
previous thing or whether after the ordinance you can
continue the previous thing?

The only thing is, what is the effect of the Ordi­
nance. An Ordinance promulgated under this Act
shall have the same force as an Act of Legislature of
the State assented to by the Governor. So the force of
the old publication is gone and a new Act is passed.
This is as good as an Act passed by you and the steps
taken by you have all lapsed. Therefore you have to
begin again with the steps you have taken. You begin
with asking leave to move a motion to be granted i.e.,
leave to introduce. Does it stand? That is the only
question after an Act is passed. It does not stand.
Therefore you have to begin again. You immediately
publish. You want to go away by the 11th. You
immediately publish a new Bill with whatever amend­
ments you like in the Gazette Extraordinary either
to-day or tomorrow. I am going to waive notice. We
shall finish the bill before the 11th of this month and
then it will go to the Council on 11th December. I advice the Government to publish the Bill immediately in the Gazette Extraordinary instead of being in a dubious position.

*Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy* Whether an Ordinance replaces a bill or not, is a dubious position.

*Mr. Speaker* It replaces the whole thing. My ruling is that when an Ordinance is passed, the whole bill is gone and you have to introduce a Bill newly. You take the first step to replace the ordinance by your own legislative Act. My ruling is that the Ordinance is a full Act and therefore it destroys the whole thing that took place before. Therefore on that basis you proceed and you get the Bill published. You need not think of 2nd December.

*Sri S. K. V. Krishnavataram* (Tadepalligudem - General): You have given a very well-considered ruling that is in tune with the law

*Mr. Speaker*: I am supported by an eminent lawyer.

It is binding on the Government as well as on the Opposition.

*Sri P. Sundarayya*: You are the sovereign body so far as the Assembly is concerned.

**DISCUSSION ON**

*The Draft Third Five-year Plan of the State*

*Discussion on the Draft Third Five Year Plan of the State*
Discussion on the Draft

7th December, 1960

Third Five Year Plan of the State

balanced diet 25 25 25 25 25 25 balanced diet

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

134 7th December 1960

the draft for the third five year plan of the state. The draft proposes various measures to develop the state. The discussion regarding the draft includes various aspects such as social services, education, and statistics among others. The state government is keen on improving social services and education to enhance the quality of life of the people. The draft also highlights the importance of statistics in decision-making processes.

...
Discussion on the Draft

Third Five Year Plan of the State

7th December, 1960

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envisaged to have a total expenditure of Rs. 8,51,000. The first five years of the plan period were characterized by intensive effort to

accelerate the growth of the country's economy. The implementation of the plans was focused on the development of the

agricultural sector and infrastructure. The plan outlined a series of measures to enhance agricultural production and improve

infrastructure, aiming to achieve a balanced economic growth.

The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 6% per annum, with a focus on sectors such as

agriculture, industry, and services. It was expected that the plan would provide a strong foundation for future economic development.

The plan was presented on 7th December, 1960, and was to become effective from 1st January, 1961.

The outline of the plan included the following key points:

1. The plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 6% per annum.
2. The plan was presented on 7th December, 1960.
3. The plan was to become effective from 1st January, 1961.
4. The plan aimed to provide a strong foundation for future economic development.

The plan was prepared by the Planning Commission and was seen as a significant step towards achieving economic

growth and development in the country.
Third Five Year Plan of the State
Discussion on the Draft 7th December, 1960

Third Five Year Plan of the State

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Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

7th December, 1960
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The present situation in the State shows the need for an integrated syllabus. The Department of Education has been working on this for several years. The Department has made several recommendations in this regard. The State government has accepted some of these recommendations. The Education Department has proposed a new syllabus. The Department has also suggested that Private colleges should also be included. The State government has agreed to this proposal. The Department has also suggested that the syllabus should be reviewed every five years. The State government has agreed to this proposal. The Department has also suggested that the syllabus should be reviewed every five years. The State government has agreed to this proposal.
2.5 hospitals (per 10,000 population) entrance to be increased to 150 in the State.

In 1960, the number of hospitals entered was 190. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, there will be 776 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State with a bed strength of 17,500 beds.

By the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, the bed strength of hospitals and dispensaries will increase from 1960-61 to 1965-66, as follows:

- 1959-60: 380 hospitals
- 1960-61: 488 hospitals
- 1965-66: 776 hospitals

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is the Key indicator of Andhra Pradesh, as the number of hospitals in the State is one of the important indicators of the Plan.
Discussion on the Draft 7th December, 1960
Third Five Year Plan of the State

...
Third Five Year Plan of the State

The balance required for the schemes during the Third Five-year Plan will be found from other sources.
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

7th December, 1960

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...
1966 September 1st

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

1956...
Discussion on the Draft  7th December, 1960  Third Five Year Plan of the State

Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

Monetary help  Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

Monetary help  Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

Monetary help  Additional 5,400 additional scholarships

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Monetary help  Additional 5,400 additional scholarships
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Schedule Castes

- Sweepers
- Roads

Co-operative Societies

Small Savings

loans

additional tax

roads

tribal people
Discussion on the Draft  
7th December, 1960  
Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Land Revenue representing increase of dry and wet assessment on non-agricultural lands"  

Wet lands = wet assessment + dry assessment. Wet lands are non-agricultural lands, and the wet assessment is the wet part of the land revenue. The wet assessment is calculated based on the wet assessment rate and the area of the wet land. The dry assessment is calculated based on the dry assessment rate and the area of the dry land. The total land revenue is the sum of the wet and dry assessments.
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State has been prepared. The basic philosophy of the plan is to focus on the development of the state. The plan aims to improve the living standards of the people by increasing the production of farm products. The plan also emphasizes the development of rural areas by improving the infrastructure and providing better facilities to the rural population.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector is the backbone of the state's economy. The plan emphasizes the development of the agricultural sector by providing better facilities to the farmers. The plan also aims to increase the production of farm products by providing better seeds and inputs. The plan also focuses on the development of the rural areas by improving the infrastructure and providing better facilities to the rural population.

Industry

The industrial sector is also a significant part of the state's economy. The plan emphasizes the development of the industrial sector by providing better facilities to the industrialists. The plan also aims to increase the production of industrial goods by providing better facilities to the industrialists. The plan also focuses on the development of the rural areas by improving the infrastructure and providing better facilities to the rural population.

Transport

The transport sector is also an important part of the state's economy. The plan emphasizes the development of the transport sector by providing better facilities to the people. The plan also aims to increase the connectivity of the state by improving the transport facilities. The plan also focuses on the development of the rural areas by improving the infrastructure and providing better facilities to the rural population.

Ladies

Ladies have been given special emphasis in the plan. The plan aims to empower the women by providing better facilities to the women. The plan also focuses on the development of the rural areas by improving the infrastructure and providing better facilities to the rural population.

In conclusion, the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State is a comprehensive plan that aims to develop the state's economy by focusing on the development of the agricultural, industrial, transport, and rural sectors.

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Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

7th December, 1960

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

"On the other hand an industrial revolution cannot be achieved without a radical improvement in agricultural production."
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Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

...
While the Swatantra party rejects outrightly the current pattern of centralised and top-heavy Planning based on totalitarian programmes; it is not opposed to Planning as such.

Pattern of plan, as it is being framed by the Planning Commission must however be carried on within the limits of the Constitution, without relaxing the care for freedom guaranteed in it. Above all, it must know where to start"
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Mr. Ramaswami, Minister for Finance, submitted the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan of the State for the consideration of the Council. The Draft has been prepared with the following objectives:

1. To accelerate economic development and industrialization.
2. To improve the standard of living of the people.
3. To provide better facilities for education and health care.
4. To promote agricultural and rural development.

The Draft includes various schemes such as:

- Package scheme for industrialization.
- Green manure programme.
- Cattle manure programme.

The Draft is expected to be implemented in the next five years.
Discussion on the Draft

7th December, 1960

Third Five Year Plan of the State

The Fifth Five Year Plan 1960-1965 envisages an increase of 35% in the production of fertilizers and manures. The use of raw materials like minerals has increased. The rural credit survey has been conducted in 10 subjects.

Employment Exchanges are also to be maintained. The under-employment and seasonal employment have been reduced.
Average yield of principal crops in India (Statistical Abstract) as of December 7, 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Maximum Yield</th>
<th>Minimum Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>148.6</td>
<td>126.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The average yield for India is 1225, with a maximum of 1265 and a minimum of 845.

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

On 7th December, 1960, the State Government discussed the Draft Third Five Year Plan. The focus was on the average yield of principal crops in India, as indicated in the Statistical Abstract.

The table shows the highest and lowest yields for rice across different regions, with Assam having the highest average yield of 1266, followed by Bihar with 1225. The minimum yield across all regions is 845.

Maximum yield for rice in China is 1266, Japan 1250, and Russia 1265, with an average of 1225 and a minimum of 845.

The discussion concluded with a uniform approach to planning, emphasizing the need for consistent and reliable data in the future.
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

584 చరివ మాత్రములు ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది. దీనికి మరియు ఇది ప్రతి రోజు ఉంటుంది. 1279 రోజులు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటుంది 175 రోజులు మన సంస్ధ బంధనం, అది సామాధిక ప్రాంతం 1052 రోజులు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. 488 రోజులు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. 8286 రోజులు మన సంస్ధ రోజులు 1680 రోజులు నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది. మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది.

ఇది మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది? ఇది మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది? ఇది మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది? ఇది మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది?

మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది. మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది. మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది.

మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది. మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది.

మన సంస్ధ మాత్రములు మాత్రము ఉంచేందుకు ఉంటుంది.
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Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Ex-criminal tribes, priority.

...
You are not increasing the standard of living of the people, but you are increasing the cost of living of the people. What is your plan? Is it a plan? It is a planless plan. That is why we are opposing Swatantra Party is opposing this plan because it is planless.

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State
7th December, 1960
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factories are to be owned co-operatively on a 100 percent basis. In the United Kingdom, factories are owned on a 200 percent co-operative basis. On an average, the United Kingdom produces 100 cigarettes per factory. The United States produces 200 cigarettes per factory. The United States produces 25 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 20 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 30 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 40 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 50 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 60 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 70 percent of the world's cigarettes. The United States produces 80 percent of the world's cigarettes.
Discussion on the Draft  
Third Five Year Plan of the State

7th December, 1960

Major projects and minor irrigation

Major projects: 15,000 acres
Minor irrigation: 5,000 acres

Government canals: 31,14,071
Private canals: 8,9,14,071

Corrected action: 1,93,289 tanks

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Third Five Year Plan of the State

...
Discussion on the Draft  
7th December, 1960  
Third Five Year Plan of the State

ing Commission had appointed experts to work-out the details. The new Ministry of Planning was superseded by the Planning Commission. The experts were to work out the details to dictate the policy. Details work-out in the draft policy dictate. The Planning Commission appointed experts to work out the details. The new Ministry of Planning was superseded by the Planning Commission. The experts were to work out the details to dictate the policy. Details work-out in the draft policy dictate.
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1250 రూపాయలు వెడల్పు కోసం 1225 రూపాయలు సామాన్య మండిపు కట్టడు.

8,500 రూపాయలు ప్రతి విభాగం వెలుగుదానరు అవకాశము. 1,750 రూపాయలు ప్రభావితములు ఎక్కడ సాధారణ మండిపులు, 8,500 రూపాయలు యాత్రారూపాలు తల్లి సాధారణ మండిపు అవకాశము. రాష్ట్రం విభాగాలను పాల్పడి చాలా పరిస్థితులు విభాగం ప్రతి అధికారి ఎండే పరిస్థితులు లేదా ఇతర పరిస్థితులు మూడు వేలుగా ఉంటాయి. ఇందులో ప్రతి ఉద్యోగం వెలి ఇంటూ ఉండాలి అని కెంద్ర సర్వేరిష్ట విభాగానికి ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు. విభాగానికి సాధారణ మండిపులు యాత్రారూపాలు అవకాశము ఉండాలి అని అధికారి ప్రతి ఇంటూ ఉండాలి. చాలా వలస సాధారణ మండిపుల యాత్రారూపాలు అధికారి ప్రతి అధికారి అవకాశము ఉండాలి.

1,000 రూపాయలు అధికారి ప్రతి ఇంటూ ఉండాలి అని చాలా వలస సాధారణ మండిపుల యాత్రారూపాలూ అవకాశము ఉండాలి. సాధారణ మండిపుల యాత్రారూపాలు అధికారి ప్రతి ఇంటూ ఉండాలి అని పెద్ద సాధారణ మండిపుల యాత్రారూపాలు అధికారి అవకాశము ఉండాలి.
Discussion on the Draft 7th December, 1960
Third Five Year Plan of the State
6th December, 1960

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

[Text about the Third Five Year Plan of the State, discussing various aspects such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and overall development.]
Discussion on the Draft
7th December, 1960
Third Five Year Plan of the State

In the wake of the 1960 draft plan, the Ministry of Community Development, in consultation with various agencies, initiated a comprehensive review of the Community Development sector. The review encompassed various aspects of the sector, including the allocation of funds, personnel, and resources.

The review highlighted the need for a more equitable distribution of resources, particularly in rural areas. It also emphasized the importance of integrating various development activities to create a more cohesive and effective approach.

The draft plan for 1961 aimed to address these issues by allocating more funds to rural areas and increasing the focus on community development activities. The plan also included measures to improve the effectiveness of existing programs and to introduce new initiatives.

The review concluded that the Community Development sector was well-positioned to contribute significantly to the overall development of the state, provided that appropriate measures were taken to address the identified challenges.

The draft plan for 1961 was approved by the government, and the initiatives outlined in the review were implemented as part of the new development strategy.
Co-operative farming remains a vital component of the rural economy. It is essential to cultivate crops in a systematic manner. Small-scale industries can be managed on a family basis. Irrigation schemes, electricity schemes, and industries have a significant impact on the economy. The state government should ensure that these schemes are implemented effectively. The production of electricity and irrigation should be prioritized. It is crucial to focus on small-scale industries and manage them efficiently.
Discussion on the Draft  
7th December, 1960  
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Institute or Service Institute or Cottage Industries:  
There may be a question whether Service Institute or Cottage Industries may develop in the State? Generally, in developed countries, Cottage Industries have been developed. In 1960, a cottage industry developed in the country. However, in the state, it has not yet developed.  

Small scale service institute or cottage industries:  
There may be a question whether Service Institute or Cottage Industries may develop in the State? Generally, in developed countries, Cottage Industries have been developed. In 1960, a cottage industry developed in the country. However, in the state, it has not yet developed.
Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

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Discussion on the Draft 7th December 1960
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Dear Sir,

The following is a summary of the discussion held on the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan of the State.

On the Draft of the Third Five Year Plan of the State, the following points were discussed:

1. The need for a comprehensive plan that addresses the socio-economic development of the state.
2. The importance of aligning the plan with the national development goals.
3. The role of the private sector in implementing the plan.
4. The necessity of involving the communities in the planning process.

After the discussion, the committee decided to:

- Incorporate the suggestions made during the discussion.
- Prepare a revised draft of the plan.

The final draft of the plan is expected to be submitted for approval within the next month.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
7th December, 1960

Discussion on the Draft
Third Five Year Plan of the State

Mr. Speaker,

Sir, in supporting the resolution moved by the Minister for Planning, I beg to make a few remarks on the draft Third Five-year Plan that has been circulated to us. The Minister himself has stated that after all Rome could not be built in a day. It would certainly take some time before we could achieve what we really want in this country in order to improve the general conditions of the people and to create wealth by means of development programmes by the participation of as large a proportion of the people as possible.

Sir, the national Plan envisaged by the Government of India involves some principles. Particularly, with regard to the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry, they have laid down that these two aspects of development should be so related that one cannot be developed without the other.

But unless we produce a large number of agricultural goods, industries cannot be improved. Apart from that, the production of food is very important. It is unfortunate that this country was hitherto treated by the globe-trotters who used to come to our country as poverty-stricken due to the increase of population in spite of the fact that this country is mainly agricultural. If to-day we have to import a lot of food from other countries, it seems to me that we have to be ashamed of the situation. It has crippled us for some years in
many respects in our development programme. We have to send 150 to 200 crores to other countries for importing food to maintain ourselves and that, I think, is responsible for our not being able to spend as much money as possible on food production. With regard to the development of food, I feel that even the Central Government has not devoted its careful attention. Irrigation helps a good deal in our efforts to increased production and increased agricultural goods. In countries which receive a fairly well distributed amount of rain like Spain, they had to resort to many irrigation projects for production of agricultural goods. In our country where distribution of rain is not proper and depend as we do on the monsoons, it is absolutely necessary if we really want to produce enough food in our country, to husband our water resources to the largest extent possible. Happily for us, there are many great rivers whose water if we could utilise, would probably help us in averting this difficulty of producing enough food. Instead of trying to reduce the population, if we devote more attention on spending as much money as we can from our own resources or by loans from other countries, I am sure we will be able to produce enough food. What is it that we are able to do in that direction? No doubt, some big projects have been begun for some time but so far as the Rayalaseema area, which is subject to frequent famine, is concerned, I am afraid, it is a very sorry tale to tell that neither the Central Government nor the State Government have taken steps to husband our resources. It is nearly a century ago that a great engineer conceived the idea of utilising the waters of Tungabhadra. As a result of the great famine of 1875, the Irrigation Commission of 1902 and 1903 was appointed which made recommendations to the Government in those days. The Central Government has to do a good deal for irrigation projects because local Governments could not spend any money beyond 50 lakhs for any big project. What is the position to-day? Though the Tungabhadra project had been investigated as long back as 1908 in every detail possible to irrigate nearly 18 lakhs of acres at a cost of 17 crores, what is the position to-day? It may come to 150 or 200 crores to bring these 18 lakhs of acres under cultivation. At present only about 5 or 6 lakhs
of acres can be brought under cultivation. Such is the position. How can we expect to produce more food in our country unless we are in a position to give enough water to supplement the water that God would be pleased to give? In the matter of industries, it is a sorry tale that we should have been so much neglected. Why is this step-motherly attitude of the Government of India? On one side they say "you are an agricultural country, you produce food, you must give our food-grains and reduce the prices" and on the other side, very little is probably done by way of help from the Central Government in that direction. In Ceded Districts where we have every possible mineral, everything is being exported to Bombay and Madras. Iron is being exported to Japan. Any amount of Limestone and other minerals necessary for production of cement are available. Unfortunately our country is poor. No individual from our own country is coming forward to take up production and nobody comes forward to-day. I only plead with the Central Government and with our own Government to see that some of these projects are taken up for utilising the minerals of Rayalaseema in order to help the country.

The next question is, how to shape our projects when the Minister has said that we have not been able to show to the Central Government enough resources. We had asked for a larger outlay from them. We had to limit because our resources are poor. No doubt they have given us discretion to start some projects from our own resources and spend for development of our country. I appeal to the Government to do everything possible to improve and increase our resources.

Mr. Speaker: Now that it is 1-30 p.m., you can please resume your speech at 3-30 when we meet this evening.

The House adjourned till 3-30 p.m.

The House reassembled at Half Past Three of the clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
(Quorum Bell was rung.)

Mr. Speaker: I now adjourn the House till 9-00 a.m. tomorrow.
(The House then adjourned)