

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
 GRANTS, 1954-55 AND DEMANDS*
 FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT,
 1955-56—ANDHRA

Mr. Speaker: I place before the House all the Demands in respect of the Supplementary Demands for Andhra, 1954-55 and Vote on Account for Andhra for the year 1955-56.

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX
 AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other taxes and duties.'"

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEAD OF STATE
 MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff.'"

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE
 AND ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,64,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'State Legislature and Elections'."

DEMAND NO. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
 AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—ADMINISTRATION
 OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND NO. XIII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Jails’.”

DEMAND NO. XVI—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Medical’.”

DEMAND NO. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Public Health’.”

DEMAND NO. XIX—VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Veterinary’.”

DEMAND NO. XXII—WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,58,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward classes’.”

DEMAND NO. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Labour including Factories’.”

DEMAND NO. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—
WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Civil Works—Works’.”

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—
GRANTS-IN-AID

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of ‘Civil Works—Grants-in aid’.”

DEMAND NO. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,41,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to land holders on the abolition of the Zamindari system.'"

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation.'"

DEMAND No. XXXIV A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health.'"

DEMAND No. XXXIV B—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,26,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvements and Research.'"

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works.'"

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,26,62,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'

DEMAND NO. XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Land Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. III—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND NO. V—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND NO. VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration'."

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATE,
MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. XI—DISTRICT ADMINIS-
TRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XIII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIV—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XV—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra,

[Mr. Speaker]

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XVIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XIX—VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND NO. XX—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

**DEMAND No. XV—CIVIL WORKS—
ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND
PLANT**

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.’”

**DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—
GRANTS-IN-AID**

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.’”

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Electricity.’”

DEMAND No. XXVIII—FAMINE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Famine.’”

DEMAND No. XXIX—PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Pensions.’”

**DEMAND No. XXX—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Stationery and Printing.’”

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous.’”

**DEMAND No. XXXII—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of ‘Community Development Projects.’”

**DEMAND No. XXXIII—COMPENSA-
TION TO ZAMINDARS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra,

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Con-

solidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'

DEMAND NO. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: (Visakhapatnam): On 15th November last, the President promulgated an order taking over the administration of the Andhra State. It is hardly four months since the normal parliamentary machinery in the Andhra State has ceased to exist. The House will recall that in the last session, I had the privilege of moving an amendment to the appropriate Bill, asking for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to supervise the action of the Governor who was to administer the Andhra State under the Presidential Order. I am glad that at least two meetings were held by this Committee.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

I was recalling a Bill passed by this hon. House last year, to which I moved an amendment which was accepted by the predecessor of my hon. friend Pandit G. B. Pant, that a Parliamentary Committee should be there to supervise and assist the Governor in the administration of the State. I was recalling just now that at least two meetings were held of this Committee, and that certain pieces of legislation relating to the administration under the Presidential Order have been submitted to it, and thus was the administration carried on. I would

like to say here without any fear of contradiction, as one who has been recently in Andhra and who has voted in the election in my own constituency, that in this period of four months—less than four months—during which the Governor has administered, the State has been administered in a manner of which the country can be proud. I am glad to say—and I am speaking, I am conscious, from this side of the House—that the elections which were recently conducted were in the main carried out impartially and justly. I have come across one or two reports from individuals and political parties objecting to the manner in which one or two polling stations were conducted, but those are matters for the Tribunals to come into existence very soon if and when they are taken up for judicial determination.

I make a reference to this because under the Supplementary Demands for Grants, there is a Demand—Grant No. 10—for Rs. 21.64 lakhs for election expenditure. This is the reason why I have made it a point to make the reference to the elections and the manner in which they were conducted, and I am glad to say that the people of the Andhra State, which is not even 15 months old fully, have discharged the task entrusted to them rather in a spirit of national duty. Out of 115 lakhs people who were on the electoral register as many as 86, 27,000 exercised their votes. I should say it is a very high percentage, and I am glad that the new Andhra State Legislature is going to be convened very soon and that normal democratic machinery will function in my State in the immediate future.

Here, I would like to permit myself one remark, even though I am sure you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, knowing the Andhra State much better than me perhaps, would also endorse that I should make a statement of this character. The results of the elections show that there is a three to one majority for the party to be in power.

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

This is to be welcomed, but not over-welcomed. For, our experience of the 13 months of the first Andhra Government which failed and which led to the elections being held recently was that even without a stable majority the daily administration machinery had been almost brought to a standstill, owing to maladministration. Maladministration arising out of political instability was the misfortune of the Andhras during the 13 months of the first Andhra Government. I hope this House would wish the new Andhra Legislature a modicum of wisdom that over-concentration of power and the complete massed vote which will be available to it from next week onwards will not be misused, and that the people would not be subjected to the same unfortunate situation, *viz.*, of maladministration. I say this because I feel called upon to make one or two observations more on the administration of the Governor.

As I have said earlier, the elections were conducted completely impartially, but I must say at the same time that the Governor's 3½ months regime has been welcomed by the people because the administrative machinery has been toned up and the district officers have not been subjected to political pressure either in the district or at Kurnool. I do hope that in the set-up to be inaugurated very soon in Andhra, the real first stable Andhra Government will not interfere with the daily working of the administrative machinery, will see that there is lesser corruption, lesser political lobbying for, shall we say, bus routes, permits or jobs, and that the Centre also will give a hand to see that the infant State of Andhra will run on all fours with our national aspirations, *viz.*, stable, equitable government and fair shares for all.

Having said this, I would like to have the permission of the House to make two remarks on the Supplementary Demands, particularly Demand No. 8. The House knows that I am not

swayed by parochial considerations. I was born in Krishna, I represent Visakhapatnam, I have been living here 20 years in Delhi, but still I must say on this occasion, because Parliament had been entrusted with the administration of the Andhra State for the past four months, that by and large the placement of expenditure—developmental expenditure—particularly irrigational expenditure, has been south of the Godavari and not north of the Godavari. I regret I have to make a reference to this on this occasion because I feel this feeble voice will be heard eventually in Kurnool also when the new Legislature meets.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): But, north of Godavari is already developed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You should know your geography a little more.

I may say that the Vamsadhara scheme is now on the anvil, but I draw the attention of the Home Minister, and I want him to convey this to the Andhra Government and Legislature in due course, that there are rivers like Varaha and Sarada which have been completely neglected with the result that Visakhapatnam district alone and parts of Srikakulam District—the two districts north of Godavari—have been neglected, and have become deficit in food supply. This can be remedied because I believe that in the parallelogram of political forces—Rayalseema *versus* coastal areas and north of Godavari *versus* south of Godavari—local emphasis has been completely missed as far as the development of these irrigational and other developmental schemes is concerned. If there are any doubting Thomases in this hon. House, I would draw their attention to this Demand No. 8 where you find an allotment of Rs. 11,000 for repairs of tanks in Visakhapatnam district. I should not like to be parochial, I repeat again, but I am making a very important point and I hope the House will bear with me for a couple of minutes. They were predominantly

zamindari areas. The entire system of agriculture was based upon village tanks. Since the abolition of zamindari and the taking over vast portions of these two districts which were formerly zamindari areas, the tanks have been completely neglected, with the result food production has gone down and deficit areas have sprung up in Andhra which has been and will, I am sure, continue to be the granary of South India, if not the whole of India as far as rice is concerned. With the result, on this occasion, I feel called upon to request the Government of India through their appropriate departments to have some attention bestowed upon this particular issue so that this grievance of the north *versus* the south in Andhra will no longer be there.

There is one small point which I would like to refer which is of national interest, and I feel personally concerned....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to Supplementary Demands, is it?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes, Sir. Irrigational.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rs. 11,000 in supplementary?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I said so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the original?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am coming to that later. I have got the whole thing flagged here. The original does not give details at all—I referred to Demand No. 36 of the original—with the result I can only take up a descriptive account where it is available.

I refer you in particular to page 96 of the Budget Memorandum for 1955-56 and also pages 594 and following of this huge tome which has been placed in our hands yesterday evening. I had occasion to have gone through it.

The main point is, however, that I wanted to refer, if you would permit

me, to Visakhapatnam and the Joint Water Board for which there is a Supplementary Demand, item No. 18, where the Government of India—and I wish to congratulate the Government on this point—have agreed to sanction Rs. 116 lakhs for the Joint Water Board of the Visakhapatnam City. Not that I represent that City and I am proud of it personally, but I think the House will agree that Visakhapatnam is not only the fifth, if not the fourth, biggest city in the whole of India, but has got the naval base, the shipyard, the Caltex refinery; the dry dock is coming up, the boys' training school is coming up—in fact, if I am not mistaken, there are more Central institutions in Visakhapatnam than even in Delhi proper. With the result, that this scheme of Rs. 116 lakhs—and I would pay my tribute to the Finance Minister whom I do not see at the moment here for having readily agreed to this particular Demand—has come in the Supplementary Demand, item No. 8. I am glad that this is so. And I do hope that the Home Minister would particularly remember the request I made, *viz.*, an anti-malarial survey of this area, so that your Central services will not be subjected to illhealth. It is a highly malarial place—the World Health Organisation is very much in the picture—and the periphery of the hills has got to be remembered. And in addition to the items I have mentioned there is the Military Engineering Service, the Naval Ordnance Depot, and a number of other things are there with the result that this also should be taken in hand; and I hope it will be done very soon.

One final remark, and I have done. The Andhra State is shown now as a deficit State. The Budget Estimates for 1955-56 show that revenue is placed at Rs. 21.91 crores, and expenditure is shown at Rs. 24:88 crores; so, the deficit is Rs. 2.96 crores. I have no basis for checking up these figures or for disputing them as such, and I take the picture to be broadly correct. How was this deficit arrived at? I am not

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

raking up an old controversy. Obviously, excise revenue has been given up to the extent of nearly Rs. 8 crores, and whether that particular question of prohibition can be taken up now or later is not for me to say at this moment, for there is a committee of enquiry now sitting, and I would rather wait for the findings of that committee, even though the Ramamurthy Committee earlier gave its own finding, which was the basis of the tussle which went on behind the scenes, and which ultimately led to the fall of the first Andhra Government a few months ago.

I would make one request here to the Government of India to consider, namely that the deficit can be wiped out, if our surplus rice can have the benefit of an export duty. Such a duty does exist in India. When *chana* is exported from Patiala to the south there is a duty. Whether you call it a tax or a duty or a charge, whatever you may describe it, the fact remains that this deficit can be wiped out if the resources of the Andhra people and their surplus in commodities can be properly utilised to ensure that there is no deficit, with the result that there will be no additional taxation sought to be imposed by the new Government when it takes over in the next few days.

In addition, I would like to make a further plea to the Government of India, and that is in regard to the greater allocation of the tobacco excise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the quantity available for export?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I think it is estimated at 2½ million tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From Andhra alone?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes, Andhra alone.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Three lakhs of tons. That is the surplus generally.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Three lakhs of tons. If you convert it into maunds, and calculate at the rate of eight annas a maund, it comes nearly to Rs. 75 lakhs a year—that is roughly the figure, for I happen to have worked it out roughly. That is a matter for Government's consideration. I am only trying to say that in the present political situation in Andhra, with a stable Government, no additional taxation should be resorted to, because technically on paper the excise revenue has been lost, and there is a deficit of Rs. 3 crores, which ought to be made up. And I am making a further appeal, as I have said earlier, that there should be an increased allotment to the Andhra State from the tobacco excise. Also, there may be other ways which can be found between the Centre and the State, whereby the infant State will not be subject to additional taxation and further burdens on the people. I hope that some sort of a get-together of the new Government and the Government of India will become possible in the near future and that results can be produced by mutual accommodation. I do hope that this deficit will not be there when the next budget of Andhra, the real first budget of the Andhra Government, is to be presented next year.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I want to take this opportunity for making a few observations as to what the outside world—though I am a part of Andhra myself, I say outside world, but outside world in the sense that it is not mixed up with the local politics in the State there—feels about the administration, and the responsibilities of the new administration that is to come into existence; it may be useful to the State.

I join my hon. friend in observing that the elections now held have been very fair, and almost every party has had the opportunity and the conveniences necessary for a fair election. As for the results, I am not very much concerned about them, nor am I going

to philosophise on the results. But it must be a matter for welcome in the interests of the administration; the old instability has now ceased, and there is going to be a stable government. I refer here to the instability and the danger and injury that an unstable government had produced on the administration. Almost every day, and every moment of their existence in Government, they were more concerned about their sitting in the office or their being thrown out of office, and they had less time for doing other things. I particularly wish to state here, that when we read the Budget, we find that many items of contributions from the Centre have been allowed to lapse, a thing which is unheard of, and ought not to be permitted in any State which is an infant State and which should have so many schemes for improvement. It is most unfortunate that not on one item, but on about half a dozen items, the grants from the Centre have been allowed to lapse. Is it because the Ministers found no time to devote to these essential things, but were concerned more about their own existence? That is the unfortunate reflection that comes to anyone. Apart from that, Sir, I want to ask what is the secretariat therefor. I have thought deeply over this matter, and it is true that the Ministers are also responsible for having allowed such things to happen. But how is it that most of these amounts have lapsed? It is because they could not send up their proposals. One of the essential conditions being that they should send up their schemes too.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the frequent transfers of the district magistrates for the last thirteen months?

Shri Raghavachari: Therefore, I am only concerned with this question. What was the secretariat there doing? Of course, the secretariat in its turn depended on the proposals from the district magistrates. Whatever be the reason, ultimately the result has been

that the State has lost the benefit which these contributions could afford.

Again, I find that under the head 'Irrigation' also, there has been a large amount which has not been utilised, which again is something unheard of in a State like Andhra, where there are plenty of schemes for irrigation, which require immediate attention and execution.

Therefore it is that I welcome this stability in government now, which augurs well for the future, for a little more time would really be given to the needs of the administration and the State. To that extent, I am happy that there has been stability.

But then, as my hon. friend has observed, I too feel that this 4:1, or 3:1 majority, which is a huge majority, is a thing which takes the shape of a steam-roller; once this huge majority is there, it does not bother about anything afterwards. We have some experience of that in this Parliament here. There is a huge majority here, and the Opposition practically feels disenthused to bother about anything, for as I have found, there is absolutely no use of any expression of opinion either by way of constructive criticism or even any suggestion however reasonable. As my hon. friend has already hinted, if the same experience is to be in Andhra also, I am afraid it will not be for the good of the country. That is, so far as the elections are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's suggestion is that the Government must always stand on marginal strength.

Shri Raghavachari: It makes the Government active, and it makes the Government useful though, no doubt, the danger of the anxiety about continuance in office is there. But there should not be such a huge majority which could make the Government absolutely indifferent to the Opposition.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Marginal utility of a vast majority Government.

Shri Raghavachari: I had asked the Speaker to allot a little more time for this discussion, because there are a number of observations to make in regard to our impressions as also the impressions of the outside world, about the performance record of the Andhra administration.

I wish to submit, that the Andhra State is, no doubt, a deficit State. But the Budget that has been presented does not naturally contain any proposals to meet it, for the question of taxation must be left to the Andhra Assembly itself. But along with my hon. friend who has just spoken, I also hope that no more taxation would be levied as it could be unbearable in the present conditions of the State, on economic and other considerations.

What is required mostly in Andhra is irrigation and the spread of electricity. I, for one, coming from a scarcity area like Anantapur a part of Rayalaseema, have always stressed the need and the necessity for minor and small-scale irrigational projects, and the spread of electricity, as the only means both of providing extra and additional employment as well as of ameliorating the conditions of the suffering people.

You know, frequently—it is almost a recurring thing—every third year or fourth year, we are visited by a famine, and then the funds of the Government are exhausted in providing distress relief. So wisdom must dictate that more money must be spent to avoid recurrence of these things. That can be done only by concentrating on irrigation projects as well as by spreading of electricity. It is now evident that about 36,000 kilowatts of electricity will be generated by the Tungabhadra project, possibly before the end of the next year. So there is plenty of power available for distribution to almost every village.

I expressed my feeling of satisfaction when I read one item in the manifesto for the election in Andhra.

An Hon. Member: Of whom?

Shri Raghavachari: The Congress. They are the majority now. They are contemplating the introduction of small units of spinning mills on the Japanese model, a point which I have been stressing for half a dozen years. Our State grows plenty of cotton and if these small units of 250 to 1000 spindles can be located in almost every village, then you will find a revolution in the textile industry. My only fear is that the big vested interests in the textile industry might possibly come in the way of it; otherwise, if the Government could really pursue the matter, it would reduce the cost of cloth and afford employment of millions of people in the handloom industry in these areas; thus there will be a real boon to the country. In that direction, I submit a little more active work is really necessary; it will be very helpful.

The other point I want to stress is this. It may be asked how it is exactly relevant to this budget. But I would point out that it arises in this way. We have got Community Projects and Extension Services also being extended frequently. My purpose is this—I have voiced that idea here on other occasions also. It is not enough if these projects are taken only to areas where there are other facilities and can yield results immediately. If you are contemplating to spread it over the whole country, then it should certainly be concentrated in areas which are not very fortunate in natural resources. Therefore, my submission is that the future Government of Andhra must specially recommend scarcity areas for concentration of these activities, to show that when it is later extended to the whole of India it really means a benefit and not a show as it otherwise might be.

Another point I wish to stress is about drinking water facilities and certain health precautions necessary in the State. You know that in the black cotton soil areas no drinking water—why drinking water, no water for that matter—is available. There are places

in my district where villages are named *Neelluleni* meaning thereby that there is no water available. There is a village called *Neelluleni* Thimmapuram, where there is no water.

An Hon. Member: The new Government will look after them.

Shri Raghavachari: The previous Ministers also made promises and said that they would resign if a well is not dug or if water is not provided in particular villages. Yet they continue in office and these villages continue as before. (*Interruptions*)

I am only concerned with stressing the need for tackling this subject of providing essentials like drinking water in all places. On that score, plenty of Central grants can be asked and the Health Ministry is sure to grant them. That is one point I wish to stress as very essential in the interest of our Andhra State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that these are Supplementary Demands.

Shri Raghavachari: Both the Demands and the Appropriation Accounts are put together and it is a combined discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Raghavachari: The only other point I wish to stress is in connection with the commercial crops like tobacco, groundnut and oilseeds in Andhra. The way in which export and import policies have always been handled by the Centre has shown that it is not beneficial to the interests of the cultivator. Last year, there was a crisis in respect of tobacco and people who should have Rs. 1000 could not get Rs. 200. That was the result.

Then in regard to groundnut, oilseeds and jaggery, the agriculturists went without even getting the actual cost of labour and the money spent for growing them. After the things are gathered, they accumulate in the hands of merchants and middlemen. Then some import-export policy will

be manipulated here and all the money goes into other pockets than those of the cultivators. That is the unfortunate part of it. Therefore, something like a cess, as my friend has suggested, can certainly be raised for the benefit of the Andhra State. If some such cess is there for exports of these commodities, that will surely turn the deficit budget into a surplus budget.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What he meant to convey was that like the share that is given to the West Bengal Government in respect of jute growing, a similar share may be given to Andhra on tobacco.

An Hon. Member: And groundnuts.

Shri Raghavachari: My intention is simply this, that by some process the financial benefit arising from out of a commodity which is exclusively grown in those parts—a commodity which is exportable and marketable—may be made available to that State. That will certainly be in the general interest of the taxpayers of that State. That is the point I want to stress.

As regards the oil industry also, it is best that the *gani* pressing system is popularised. In most of the villages, as location of small units of spinning mills are contemplated, so also these big expellers may be prevented from being further installed and in their place village *ganis* may be spread over the whole area. That will save plenty of manure and it will not need all the Sindri fertilisers to come from one end of the country to the other.

Lastly, about the housing schemes, I want to say one word. Much of the money received by way of grants from the Centre and contributions from the State is being spent mostly on urban and not on the rural housing schemes. Some co-operative institutions are started, some money goes into it and some houses are built. But when they are built, it is found that the cost is prohibitive and people ultimately feel that the whole venture was not very profitable. I want to make one suggestion in this regard. As regards housing schemes in the rural areas,

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the Government should simply burn bricks in kilns and then keep the bricks in stock—lakhs and lakhs of bricks in almost every village, thus affording employment to ordinary unskilled labour. Then you will find the most needed building materials in the village, readily available on a no-profit-no-loss basis for any agriculturist or any other section of the rural population to build houses. That would save plenty of money and would also bring about improvement of houses quickly and cheaply. You find in the villages either a bad wall or a bad floor. These are the things that really matter. After all, in our part of the country, in Rayalaseema, rain does not hurt us at all. We have experience of it only for ten or fifteen days in a year. What hurts us is the dirty walls and the dirty floor. If this thing adopted by Government, I am sure it will be good for improving the conditions of rural housing and will benefit the country at large.

One word about prohibition. It involves itself in great principles and in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Nobody except a mad man will say that drinking is good for anybody in the country, but what we are concerned is . . .

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But that is not the issue at present.

Shri Raghavachari: Prohibition is the thing that governed the fate of the Ministry before it went out of office; it is not so much pulling out the Ministry or keeping the Ministry in office; the real thing is, the purpose of it all is, to prevent more drinking or drinking altogether; and the existing state of affairs is not that drinking is less but it is at least as much and certainly much more. The real danger is that in the old conditions when there was no prohibition, at least healthy stuff was available for consumption, but now it is purely injurious stuff that is getting into everybody's stomach.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In everybody's stomach?

Shri Raghavachari: I for one feel that if you go to the villages, you will see that whereas the old rate of drinking was on that side of 25 per cent, it is now 50 per cent, and in almost every house it has become a cottage industry particularly by the process of illicit distillation. I know of instances where even Tahsildars who were drinking this kind of stuff actually collapsed. Apart from high policies, when you have got a thing like prohibition, it must really be enforced. We are not satisfied with having mere prohibition, but that prohibition must be effective and beneficial and not result only in loss Government revenue and then also injure the health of the people, and with it the morale, the depravity affects the interests of the country.

We have got an Oil Technological Institute in Anantapur. I pressed before the Food Ministry more than once that that institution may be taken over by the Centre and the researches in oilseeds and other experiments may be carried out by the Centre. It is a very well equipped Institute valued Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 lakhs; it is also manned by a Principal of experience having high foreign qualifications. The Institute simply exists there without a purpose. I suggested that it could be taken over by the Centre and I understand that the State Government also has proposed that the matter may be taken over and, therefore, there will be no difficulty now. It may be taken over and utilised as an institution where more people can be trained who can certainly devote themselves to the betterment of the oilseed industry as well as the production of better type of oilseeds. This place is centrally situated when you take Mysore; Hyderabad and parts of Madras where oilseeds are grown. I suggest that this question may be taken up seriously.

In the Supplementary Budget, I find that some investigation is going on with the regard to the Tungabhadra High Level Channel. I still wish to suggest that a branch of this High Level Channel, when the High Level Channel is really decided upon, may also be taken over to the other parts of Anantapur District, particularly to Anantapur and Dharmavaram Taluks, which otherwise have absolutely no chance of getting water. Tungabhadra Dam has plenty of water. It will not only irrigate all the areas that are now estimated to irrigate but a few more hundreds of acres, particularly from the flood season waters. My suggestion is that a branch may be taken to the two Taluks and fill all the tanks that are there ready to receive the water during the flood season. I do not want to draw upon the waters of the Tungabhadra, dammed always, but at least during the flood season, when a lot of water goes to the sea; that can be stored in all the tanks in those Districts, which means plenty of irrigation and increase in food production within the next six months. Therefore, it is very essential that even if it should cost Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 more crores, I think that will certainly benefit a large part of the country. It is a big undertaking; very many of us know what these tanks—really—lakes—are. In our district, there are tanks which irrigate 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land, but all of them are now fallow because there is no water in those tanks. Only rain must fill them and they cannot expect clouds to descend on into them. Therefore, my suggestion is that the High Level Channel may be branched off to irrigate a large portion of these areas by filling in the existing tanks in Dharmavaram and Anantapur Taluks.

I may stop here so that my friends may add to what I have said.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Thanks to the wisdom of the ex-Cabinet of Andhra and to the Central Government in having come to quick decisions about the dissolution of the

previous Ministry and conducting of the new elections. Everybody, and probably the whole world, was looking with great eagerness for the results of the Andhra elections. The elections are over now. Though a stable Party has been established in Andhra, we have yet to see whether a stable government will be established. Though external difficulties have been completely removed, we have to see whether the internal difficulties in the formation of the Cabinet will be solved, but these will have to be faced sooner or later. I only wish that the Central Government will utilise its good offices in seeing that a firm and stable Cabinet is established in Andhra and I hope that on the Telugu New Year's Day the new Cabinet will commence to function and that there will be a greater satisfaction all over Andhra about the Cabinet formation.

Taking up a few points about the Budget, I would like to mention that in the development of the irrigation projects in Andhra, there has always been want of proper planning. At any rate, it has been found that even the Planning Commission has not been able to direct properly about planning the development of certain irrigation projects. For instance, when the Tungabhadra project was under construction, either the Central Government, which was aiding the State Government, or the State Government itself might have taken up the question of developing of land that was going to be covered by the new project. With regard to excavation of the necessary channels both for the present irrigated area and also the High Level Channel, after so much of discussion and debate, it seems to have been sanctioned.

There is another scheme now which is going to be taken up or probably has been taken up by the Andhra Government at the instance of the Central Government, namely, the remodelling of the Cudappah-Kurnool canal. This is being developed and when it is developed, other channels

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

also have to be dug up for the simple reason that unless those channels are dug up, the idea of re-modelling or developing the K. C. Canal could not be fulfilled. I am only suggesting that the two canals that have been thought of for excavation, namely, the Manupur canal and the Kavali canal, which are going to be assisted by the further supplies from the K. C. Canal will have to be dug up soon and the work has to be taken up at an early date. Otherwise, when the K. C. Canal development has been completed, and if it happens that these canals are not ready for distribution of water, all the amount of money spent upon the K. C. Canal will be found to have been wasted for a few years.

There are a number of minor irrigation projects also in Andhra and I am sure that the local Government will take care of them if only the Central Government comes forward to give them greater assistance, with a view to develop those areas, especially the scarcity areas, and provide them with enough of facilities for growing crops, food crops or commercial crops.

I find that in the Budget a provision has been made for running three basic schools in agriculture—in Nandyal, Bapatla and Samalkot. We have not been told the purpose for which these basic schools have been started and what their functions would be and how far they will be really useful to the agriculturists. If it is with the intention of giving them a short course of training of two or three months, I am afraid that such training will not be of much use to the agriculturists, because, in such cases, it is only the unemployed people that will go and train themselves in such training schools rather than the actual agriculturists, though preference would naturally be given to the actual agriculturists. But anyhow, instead of starting all the three schools together at the same time, it is much better that an experiment is made on one school and to find out to

what extent it will be useful, and later on we can spend more money upon the other two schools.

Distribution of waste land has been going on for some time. There is a large cry that the pace of progress has not been very appreciable. There are no doubt several difficulties in the distribution of waste land, and I think that the Andhra Government will be able to cope up with the difficulties and see that much progress will be achieved. Anyhow, special attention has to be paid to that particular aspect so that the social insecurity that is sometimes threatening the public might be, to some extent, liquidated.

Stress has been laid upon the supply of fertilisers. Everybody knows that the agricultural prices are going down very rapidly, and as regards the prices of food crops, they have gone down by 50 per cent. Unless the fertilisers that are going to be supplied by the Central Government are to be supplied at a cheaper rate, it may not be possible for the smaller ryot to purchase them at higher costs and use them with a view to get some gain or profit out of his cultivation. So, it is very necessary that the Government should reconsider the position of price fixation of fertilisers that they are going to supply to the country at large, and especially to Andhra, with a view to see that these supplies are taken in by larger numbers and used to a larger extent. At the present prices, I do not think there will be any possibility of all smaller ryots being benefited by the distribution of the fertilisers.

There is another matter in which a suggestion is necessary. There is a general run for the distribution of fertilisers on loan. There is no distinction between the bigger and the smaller ryot. The bigger ryot might probably afford to purchase it and pay for it immediately, whereas the smaller ryot may not be able to do it. We can exclude that bigger ryot cate

gory from the distribution on the loan system, of these fertilisers, so that the Government may not be put to the difficulty of collecting the loans again and of running very big establishments for that purpose.

Mention has been made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram about the possibility of securing better revenues through the sale of rice. No doubt, the Andhra Government early in 1954 wanted to trade in rice. Fortunately or unfortunately, the whole scheme has been given the go-by and I am glad that it has been stopped then and there. I gave them the suggestion that instead of purchasing and selling this rice and risking all the difficulties that are appurtenant to the purchase and sale of rice, a surcharge of half a rupee per maund can be levied and by that way they will be able to secure a few lakhs of rupees. If it is half a rupee per maund and if they have nearly three lakhs of tons there for sale, as was found in the year 1954, they could have easily got Rs. 40 lakhs without the least difficulty on the part of the Government. Anyhow, the then Government of Andhra thought it otherwise and they have miserably failed in their attempt to purchase and sell rice. A method of that type may be able to secure them a crore of rupees every year.

As regards prohibition, it has been touched upon by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I think we will have other opportunities of discussing it on the floor of this House.

One last suggestion that I would like to make is this,—especially one connected with the generosity of the Central Government. After the partition of the composite Madras State into Madras and Andhra, Andhra has not got a Veterinary College. There is a large rush of candidates to the Veterinary College. Recently, only about 27 seats have been allotted in the Madras Veterinary College for candidates from Andhra State. There were as many as 120 applications for that. As many as 80 or 100 applications

had to be rejected and only as many seats as were made available have been filled by selecting about 25 or 27 candidates. So, in a State like Andhra, whose cattle wealth is so prominently known not only in our country but in other countries also, the development of cattle with the aid of the Animal Husbandry Department is absolutely necessary. I wish that the Central Government, from whatever source it might be—probably it may be from the I.C.A.R. out of the accumulated funds which are otherwise not of much use—makes a good grant for the starting of a Veterinary College in Andhra, wherever they might choose to start it. It may be perhaps in the most useful area where the cattle development is most prominent.

All that we can say at this stage is to wish the new Government godspeed and also wish that the Central Government will leave no stone unturned in seeing that the Andhra Government runs well in future years. The time of fondling the small baby of Andhra is gone and the time of handling it probably is come.

1 P.M.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): The first item of Supplementary Demand is about the cultivable *banjar* lands. About the Demand itself I have no objection, but the topic of *banjar* lands is very important, particularly in this House because my main complaint is against the Central Government. You know, Sir, the last Andhra Assembly passed a Communist resolution—the resolution was passed unanimously—to distribute all cultivable *banjar* lands to the agricultural labourers and landless peasants free of cost. Subsequently, of course, it was not properly done by the Government. A part of it which was cultivated for a number of years by agricultural labourers was taken away from them which led to the so-called *satyagraha* and hundreds of persons are imprisoned. After the fall of the Government, the Governor released them by a special order.

[Dr. Rama Rao]

Then there are 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* land in Andhra for which the Government need not pay a pie to anybody nor take away the land from anybody. Therefore, if the Andhra Government wants to distribute this land to anybody they can do it immediately without paying compensation to anyone. In this connection I want to remind the Central Government about the Five Year Plan.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Are you sure it is 33 lakhs and not 13 lakhs?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* lands.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Is it election speech?

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes, election speech certainly. 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* land are in the hands of the Government.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): May I correct my friend; it is not 33 lakhs, it is only 13½ lakhs.

Dr. Rama Rao: I refuse to be corrected. Sir, because the land was there, but the Government refused to distribute large areas and said that they would distribute only 13½ lakhs acres of land.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: 13½ lakhs acres is the area separated by Government from the total land available is that what you mean?

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes. The land available is 33 lakhs acres, whereas, after the resolution was passed, the Andhra Government was prepared to distribute only 13½ lakhs acres because they did not want to distribute all the land. My objection comes there and that is the topic I want to speak about. They did not want to distribute the land that is going to be irrigated in the near future by our river valley projects. In this connection I want to remind the Government about the Five Year Plan which wants that there must be some distribution of land and

that there must be some fixed ceiling for land holdings, the excess being distributed among the landless peasants. Then there is the Bhoodan Movement. I have no quarrel with Vinoba Ji or others, but Congress Ministers on several occasions want people to donate land so that they can distribute land. Here, when they have got the land in their own hands they want to sell and profit by it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Who profits by it?

Dr. Rama Rao: Now, there is talk of egalitarian society and socialistic pattern of society. When I say 'profit' I do not mean the Treasury Benches or the Finance Ministry. I am coming to that. My objection is this. There is a proposal—we do not see that in the papers here—that the Andhra Government should sell this cultivable *banjar* land and with that money develop their irrigation projects. The proposal is that at least part of the expenditure should be met with from this sale. It is a very objectionable procedure. In fact, to put it more briefly or rather strongly, I will call it "blackmailing" by the Central Government. One argument advanced by a responsible gentleman justifying this sale of the land is this. He said: "You see, when you distribute land to the agricultural labourers, the party in power will distribute the land to their families and there will be so many problems. Therefore, we are not going to auction the land. The land will be sold out at a fixed rate. We will fix a fair price and sell it." But, the trouble is, the land at this fixed rate will be purchased, not by the poor agricultural labourers and landless peasants, but by rich people who can afford to invest money and wait for a few years. If you buy an acre of land at Rs. 40 to 50 today, after the Tungabhadra or the Nandikonda projects are completed, the same land will fetch Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000. Therefore, the rich man who invests some money

now will become richer and the agricultural labourer and landless peasant will remain where he is now. So, I consider it rather unfair on the part of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission to insist on the Andhra Government to sell this land and make some money out of it, of course, not for anybody's profit, but for the State. So, I strongly urge—unfortunately the Finance Minister is not here—

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: His Deputy is here.

Dr. Rama Rao: I would request the Deputy Minister to tell the Finance Minister that I used the word "black-mailing" because you say: "Unless you do that, we are not going to give any money for the projects". I also hope that the hon. Home Minister will put in a strong plea in the Cabinet to see that these *banjar* lands are not sold, but given free to the agricultural labourers and landless peasants in Andhra State.

Secondly, you know that Andhra is very backward in industries, but rich in resources. Only if you utilise those resources, can we build any number of industries. Our friends have already mentioned about tobacco. Though I am not a smoker I think Andhra tobacco is the best in India. Anyway, there is a great scope to have one or two cigarette factories in Andhra at present.

Then, I come to sugar. You know that in Andhra the yield per acre is indeed double that of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There is also any amount of scope for production of sugar, especially when we are now sufficient in rice and the problem of rice is no more there. Instead of importing Rs. 52 crores worth of sugar from other countries, we can produce sugar in Andhra. South, especially Andhra, is best suited for production of sugar. Even now I think you can have a dozen sugar factories in Andhra. This is one industry in which, as far as I know, you will have quick results

Within one year—before the sugar plant and factory is ready—sugarcane will be ready and we can start producing sugar. Therefore, if you have sugar factories in Andhra you can have very quick returns and it will not only save India's money from going abroad, but you will also give additional employment to agricultural labour, additional profit to the investors and additional excise to the Finance Ministry.

Then again, you know Andhra is rich in raw materials for cement. There is mica manganese and many other raw materials. Leather goods factories and paints are also there. I draw particular attention of the Central Government to these things because here fortunately they represent both the Andhra State as well as the Central Government. All these require the Central Government's help. A little assistance in the form of loans will give quick and good results.

Next I want to point out that there is a good provision for good housing sites for Harijans. This has not been properly utilised in Andhra. I know, applications from several villages are pending for no valid reasons.

Regarding irrigation projects, of course we see that mention is made of Nandikonda and Tungabhadra and even poor Nellore in my district.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it poor in water?

Dr. Rama Rao: Poor in attention. In this connection, I am reminded of Sir M. Visveswarayya's writing before the Jerosappa Falls were harnessed. There is a visitor's book in which all important persons who went there used to write their poetic impressions.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a very old thing. "What a waste".

Dr. Rama Rao: But, that applies to Andhra now. He wrote only three words "What a waste" and the Falls were harnessed. I hope the hon. Minister when he finds Godavari, Krishna and other rivers in floods and see the

[Dr. Rama Rao]

waste, will put in his words the same thing in favour of Andhra. The work is going on at snail's speed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He will come back and write poetry.

Dr. Rama Rao: With all apologies to the snail, but I hope they will take up quickly and do things at a better speed.

We have a good port in Vizagapatam, but there are the minor ports of Kakinada and Masulipatam. I hope the Andhra Government will press the Transport Ministry and get more money and utilise the money they get, because that is the most unfortunate thing.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We have already given loans for minor ports in Andhra.

Dr. Rama Rao: That is why I added I hope the Andhra Government will utilise the money sanctioned.

Shri Alagesan: You can trust the Andhra Government to do it.

Dr. Rama Rao: Next I would like to point out a thing, which does not require much comment. And that is that in the whole of Andhra there is not a single government-owned orphanage, not a single government-owned sanatorium, not a single institute for leprosy and, as the hon. Member from Nellore, Shri Ramachandra Reddi mentioned, we have not got a single veterinary college.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is not a political affair.

Dr. Rama Rao: It is not political, but it is factual. Regarding railways there is no proposal for a single new line or for the restoration of any railway line, and not even for a single over-bridge. Of course the Railway Minister will say immediately "As far as our share

is concerned, we are prepared to undertake it, and something more".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it part of the Demands for Grants? It is not relevant. The hon. Member evidently missed the bus on the Railway Budget.

Dr. Rama Rao: My complaint is not against the Railway Ministry. The Railway Ministry has provided Rs. 1 lakh as a loan as a part of the State's share of the expenditure for over-bridges. I want the Andhra Government to utilise that loan offered by the Railway Ministry. That is my point.

With these remarks I hope the Central Government as far as the main things are concerned—because my proposition mostly concerns the Central Government—I hope it will look into the matter and help Andhra, firstly to see that poor people are not robbed of these *banjar* lands, secondly that industries are helped, and thirdly that river valley projects are taken up immediately and quickly.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): You are aware that this is the caretaker budget.....

Shri Velayudhan: Nobody else can undertake that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: You can undertake!

Shri Lakshmayya: I hope my friend Mr. Velayudhan will undertake!

In the last Session we discussed at length the same Budget. Now it has come before the House as the Supplementary Budget and also new Budget. In a few days the Cabinet will be formed.

I am glad some of the hon. Members in opposition spoke in appreciation of the elections being conducted in a fair and impartial manner. I am really thankful to them. But I am only sorry that the hon. Member, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, made certain remarks and cast aspersions on the previous admin'stra-

tion of Andhra. I am very sorry for that. Perhaps with his dark glasses he could not see things properly—the brightness in things, is hidden to his eyes and he sees everything black perhaps. In the last Budget discussion none of the Members could condemn or criticise the Andhra administration. Everybody was silent. Then we thought that it was a silent tribute to the administration of Andhra at that time. Now, all of a sudden, I do not know why Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that it was the worst administration. I say, it is the best of the administrations, and also that was one of the factors that could contribute for the glorious victory in Andhra in the elections. The people are best judges.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Quite likely.

Shri Lakshmayya: The people would have attacked us on the platform during election campaign and asked "Your Government is the worst Government; how can we vote for your Congress and your Government?" None of them whispered against the corruption which Dr. Lanka Sundaram said was prevailing in the previous administration. Nobody whispered in fact. We faced the electorate and the people very recently, and we could answer them boldly and confidently to their best satisfaction. Because the people were satisfied, we could get such a vast majority. They are better judges than my hon. friend. They have given a verdict already. The Congress itself has got a majority and with the merger of the K.L.P. and Praja Party we have an overwhelming majority to administer the affairs of the State efficiently and eminently hereafter

It is true, the Andhra State is an infant one as some of the people remarked. But there were a number of *balarithams* for it; infants usually will have a number of dangers.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: *Ghantas*.

Shri Lakshmayya: Yes. But all these were got over. Now of course it has come out successful, surmounting all

the perils and troubles. Even a shining moon would have its own eclipse. So also, Andhra was eclipsed for some time. Of course the time of the eclipse would be very short. Similar was the case of progressive Andhra State. The full moon would emerge in all its splendour and glory, with all its sixteen rays as they are called, *Shodasa Kala Paripoorna*. I am sure Andhra State would shine brilliantly and brightly hereafter with a strong, steady and stable Government to guide the destinies of people.

With regard to the administration I may tell a word to the House. When I said before that it was the best administration, it was not an exaggeration or extravagance of language. In the last Budget also I have spoken about the administration of Andhra. Some of my friends would remember, and also I could repeat now, that Andhra in its short period of administration had undertaken as many as seventeen irrigation projects. I could challenge that none of the States in our Union could undertake and could do so many works in such a short period of eleven months. They had not only undertaken them, but the work is going on so rapidly. For instance, just five miles away from my village, at Perur, the upper Pennar project has been under construction. Day and night labourers are working. It was proposed that water would be supplied to the tanks in the year 1957. But our P.W.D. Minister said last time that water would be given this year after a few months, after the rainy season, that is completing a project in two years in advance of proposed time is not an ordinary thing. It would go to show how efficiently and eminently the administration has been carried on. This is one of the standing proofs for its efficiency.

A number of irrigation projects have been undertaken for execution in Chittoor, in Cuddappah and in my district also. In Vizagapatam the

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Machkund project is also under construction. All these things are coming up with a lightning speed.

And then, with respect to schemes of electrification, within a short period of forty days, thermal stations were installed in two towns, one at Kadiri and another at Dharmavaram in Anantapur district. This House should please note forty days— one can imagine how the Electricity Department has been working. Not only that, the Government tried its best to undertake rural electrification. Meanwhile, unfortunately, it was dissolved. That, as we now feel, is a blessing in disguise. Because with its bare majority the Government could not act boldly and confidently and it had to face a number of obstacles at every step as often as possible. No doubt, now a strong and efficient Government will be formed. I am sure that Andhra hereafter would do its work very efficiently to the benefit and progress of the new Andhra State and to the good and welfare of the people.

I come from Rayalaseema. As you are aware, Rayalaseema is a famine-stricken area. We could not have major irrigation projects. Our rivers would be dry in summer and, as one of my friends has observed already, only for 15 days water would flow in the rivers. The Andhra Government has undertaken to grant subsidies to the ryots for sinking wells in the villages for agricultural purposes. I suggest that in order to help the agriculturists, electricity should be extended to all the villages in Rayalaseema. That would be of great help to them for lift irrigation. The agriculturists have to spend a lot of money for their bulls, picottahs and other things. Electricity is absolutely necessary for them for cultivation. I had requested the hon. Minister for P.W.D at that time to supply cheap electricity to the villages. The supply of electricity is still more necessary in the case of my town and Taluk of Kalyanadrag which being situated on a higher level cannot

have the benefits of major projects like 'High Level Chanal' of Tungabhadra and which only could depend upon lift irrigation. They could not do it because the Assembly was dissolved. I looked into the Budget papers that were sent to us now with great eagerness to see whether that thermal station for Kalyandrug town has been included in this Budget. I was disappointed to find that it has not been included. When the Budget was discussed last session also, I made this representation. Now I repeat it once again that all the villages in Kalyandrug Taluk should be given electricity for irrigation and the poor agriculturists should be helped. It will be a boon to them. The new cabinet is going to be formed shortly, and I hope they will attend to this urgent task before long.

I would like to refer to the oil industry to be improved in Rayalaseema. As you are aware, Rayalaseema is producing large quantities of groundnuts of good quality. We have no oil industry worth mentioning. As one of the hon. Members who spoke before me suggested, if the oil industry is improved, it would be of great help to the poor ryots. Cottage industries are much more necessary in my district, because it is a poor backward tract. That would provide full employment to the unemployed labourers. Spinning mills should be installed in Andhra, since best cotton is grown in my parts.

With regard to the high level canal, that is the only major project in Rayalaseema—I am glad that investigation is going on. I am sure that shortly it will be taken up for execution. The hon. Member from my district said that one of the channels should go to the tank of Dharmavaram. I had already represented this in the last Session. I quite agree with him. I request the Government to investigate further and take a channel to Dharmavaram and also Kambadur tank. If there is any possibility Unless

the Andhra Government takes particular care of my district, there is no salvation for this area to come up. I am glad they are paying some attention to Rayalaseema now. I hope the future Andhra Government will take up all necessary action for the progress of Rayalaseema and see that famine is driven out once for all from this impoverished tract. I also hope that the Andhra State with its new Ministry and Legislature, having its surplus food position and vast manual deposits and resources untapped, would attend to the progress of the state by starting new industries, both major and minor and improve the condition of the people. I am sure before long the new State, which has focussed the attention of the world in the elections with its resounding victory, would shine well among other States by carrying on the developmental schemes with efficiency and administering its affairs wonderfully well. I wish the infant Andhra State all success and good-speed.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Sir,....

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): As a Congressman, he speaks.

An Hon. Member: Old Congressman, not new.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As a tried democrat, I will speak.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Tired or tried?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Tried democrat. I led the way to Shri Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar: I am sorry; I very severely feel his absence here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are all these things provided for in the Budget? Hon. Members may, if they so wish, change over, if they think that there has been any mistake. Other hon. Members stick on.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I join the previous speaker in paying a tribute to the excellent work done by the previous Andhra Government headed by

Shri T. Prakasam, Andhra Kesari. If anybody wants to see the work of the previous Andhra Government, they have only to go to Kurnool and see how a town has been built overnight. The Andhra Government had to go to wilderness and then start its work in camps and in tents. Thanks to the excellent work done by the previous Government, today the town is accommodating all the officers and the tents are being removed and nice buildings have been constructed there.

The previous Government has done a lot to improve the condition of the rural folk and it is that which has given this phenomenal success for the Congress at the polls. My hon. friend Dr. Rama Rao was talking of *banjar* lands. I have been connected with this subject for 10 years and I think my figures are correct because I have taken them from the Government records. I am also a Member of the Land Reforms Committee appointed by the previous Government. The deliberations of this Committee are still in progress. There are 13½ lakh acres of arable *banjar* land, fit for cultivation immediately. Government have appointed special officers in the districts to allot and assign these lands. Unfortunately, the work of assignment has not progressed as has been scheduled. There is one lacuna to which I have taken objection, and that is, the real tiller of the soil was not getting the assignment. I also appealed to the previous Government and it is still pending with the Government. I hope the next Ministry will take up this matter and see that the real tiller of the soil gets these *banjar* lands so that, not only is employment secured, but also real progress is made as far as production is concerned. If people, who are not real cultivators are given these lands, they will again employ middlemen and the real purpose of assignment will not be achieved.

I think Andhra culture is agriculture.

Shri Nambiar: Shri B. S. Murthy is Trimurthy.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have no objection to his being included in Trimurthis.

The Central Government has not paid proper attention to this aspect. Andhra is able to produce plenty of rice, excellent tobacco and nice groundnut oil. It has potentialities for growing sugarcane. In all these respects, if the Central Government is pleased to give a filip, I am sure the deficit Budget of the Andhra State will be balanced and the State will have its own resources for undertaking several of these projects. For instance, the Central Government can purchase all the surplus rice from the Andhra State on a par with the foreign rice it is purchasing. Why should crores of rupees be given to Burma or other countries when there is plenty of rice available in Andhra? The negotiations which started some time back were not fruitful and thus the Andhra State was not able to get the large revenue which it expected.

In the same way, in connection with tobacco and groundnut oil export, Andhra needs a special treatment because of its deficit Budget. As the previous speaker has already stated, Andhra is full of potentialities for growing sugarcane. It has only two sugar mills now. I think three or four more sugar mills can be established so that this will become a source of income for the Andhra State.

Recently, when I went to Andhra State I had been talking to some of the Secretaries there and asking them why they were not able to use some of the Grants given by the Central Government, and the explanation given was this, that the Central Government did not take cognizance of the state of affairs existing in Andhra State immediately after it was established in Kurnool. When it migrated to Kurnool, there were not even offices. No records were available and nobody knew which record was where, and sometimes when they wanted records from Madras State, they were not available. Therefore, they could not supply

the necessary information to the Central Government and the Central Government was strict in enforcing all the conditions. In such a case as Andhra, I think the Central Government should see that the necessary funds are provided without these conditions

The condition of the agricultural labourers is deplorable in Andhra State and in the distribution of the *banjar* lands the Government must be quick, so that the real person intended to reap the benefit will be able to get it.

The housing situation is also quite apathetic in the sense that the Government has not so far taken interest in it. The Minimum Wages Act has not been completely implemented in Andhra. So much so, in many places the agricultural labourers are agitating and trying to petition Government asking them to implement the Minimum Wages Act at an early date.

I join my friend Shri Ramachandra Reddi in asking for the immediate establishment of the veterinary college. It is true that in Madras colleges proportionate and adequate representation is not being given to Andhra students, and we have no quarrel with that. We must have our colleges and institutions as early as possible, and the Andhra Government will not be able to bear the expenditure without a generous grant from the Centre. I hope that the Centre will soon come forward with such a grants so that the Andhra State will be able to discharge its duties to the people concerned.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I feel I must congratulate the Governor for his very efficient administration during these four months. During the Parliament recess I had occasion to visit the district headquarters where the officers told me that the administration was running like a machine, and it was also the opinion of the people in my constituency.

I know this is a caretaker budget and that I should not make any proposals or suggest any big industries or some such thing, but still I would suggest some minor things, for, though they are minor, they are also very important.

Though the Tungabhadra waters are flowing in canals, the Andhra State Government has not taken sufficient steps to see that the ryots are given enough money to level their land to bring their land under wet cultivation. I suggest that sufficient money should be provided for this purpose.

Dr. Rama Rao: The Centre must help.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The Centre has provided some amount so far as I know, and I was told it was the duty of the State Government.

There are two forests in Kadimetla and Banavasi villages in Kurnool District. Though they are called forests, there is not even a single tree there, but they are being cultivated by landless labourers. They are from year to year being penalised. I was told by the Forests Department that the matter has been pending with the Government for the last two years, but they have not taken any decision to afforest them.

I suggest that the Andhra Government should immediately take action and reach some decision in the matter.

Before partition from the composite State of Madras there was only one Central Jail at Bellary for the Ceded Districts or the Rayalseema Districts. Now, Bellary Central Jail has gone to Mysore State. There is thus necessity for the construction of a Central Jail for these districts.

Corruption is rampant in the Prohibition and Police Departments. I know that in my own village a weekly *mamul* of Rs. 800 is being paid by the dealers of illicit arrack to the police and prohibition officials. These people neglect everything except to look to their income by way of receiving these *mamuls* from these dealers. Incidentally, I may say that prohibition is a complete failure in Andhra State. There

used to be one licensed shop in every village, but now there are, I can say, not less than 20 to 25 shops in every village.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Cottage industry.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: It has become a cottage industry. Hitherto the heads of the houses used to go to the shops and buy two annas worth and drink and enjoy, but now since arrack is being manufactured at home, even the women have taken to drinking. Probably the children are also tasting it. These Ministers who also come from the villages, who have actually seen these things with their own eyes, immediately they assume office they forget these facts. I therefore request that the State should take necessary measures to see that prohibition is scrapped, as the Ministry itself was thrown out of office on this issue alone.

In my town of Yeminganur a voluntary organisation called the Secondary Education Committee has spent about Rs. 80,000 for constructing a building for locating the local Board High School. The walls have come to roof level. I learn that the District Board, Kurnool, has applied for grants for completing the building. I was told that about a lakh of rupees are required for completing the construction, but the Government has not provided any amount. I am also told that the said Committee is prepared to meet about Rs 50,000 more if the Government is prepared to give the other Rs. 50,000 and take the responsibility to complete the construction.

I have only two points more to mention. Indiscipline has set in in the Co-operative Department of the State. The Co-operative Department officers alone are in charge of the Audit Department. I know in a weavers' co-operative society at Yeminganur, nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs was kept in suspense by the auditor; the departmental superiors directed him to go and release a major portion of the amount. You might also remem-

[Shri Gadlingana Gowd]

ber that under section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, it is binding on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to order an enquiry into the affairs of the co-operative society in such a case. A statutory request was made by the Collector of Kurnool to the Registrar, to hold an enquiry, and this was done nearly a year ago, but the Registrar has never cared to enquire into the matter, because he is afraid that all the loopholes in the society would be brought before the public. You know that very recently, the president of that society has been awarded a medal, i.e. Padma Vibushan, and the Government are now afraid that if all these irregularities and grave mistakes were to be brought before the public, they will be talked about in the streets. Therefore, they are afraid to make such an enquiry. But I would request that an enquiry must be ordered immediately by Government into this matter. The Congress Party which is in power blamed the Communist Party for violent agitation, and they blamed my Party also for launching *satyagraha* without any reason. But what is to be done when the statutory provisions of an Act are not carried out by the Congress Government which is in power?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Must people take law into their own hands?

Shri Gadlingana Gowd: Certainly, when the statutory provisions are not implemented by Government.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is a suggestion for action from the Chair.

Shri Gadlingana Gowd: The Police Department in the Andhra State have formed Police Vigilance Committees. That is, no doubt, a very good idea. About ten years ago, when I was in the village, I used to take some interest in these committees. It would be better that these Police Vigilance Committees are received in every village, because only then the truth will come out from the village itself.

My hon. friend Shri Lakshmayya was saying that the Government were able to electrify certain villages within forty days. But I might tell you my experience in this regard. I saw the Superintending Electrical Engineer myself, and requested him to have the village of Gudigal electrified at the end of 1953, and he assured me that the work would be taken up on 1st January 1954. But it is now March 1955, and yet no action has been taken in this regard. That is the way in which the administration is going on. Probably because the Minister concerned belonged to my hon. friend's district, the action seems to have been taken so early as within forty days.

I would not take the time of the House any more, because there are other friends of mine who want to speak. I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It is a pleasure to me to speak while you are occupying the Chair. It reminds me of our long association in public affairs; and we have always appreciated and valued your advice and counsel.

So far as the discussion on the Supplementary and the 'On Account' Demand is concerned, I feel somewhat handicapped. No notice of any cut motion was given, nor did we have any indication as to the subjects that were to be touched upon or raised here. The distance between Kurnool and Delhi is not inconsiderable, and the questions which have been handled here do not usually come within the purview of our every day routine work. All the same, I was really gratified to listen to the speeches, in which unqualified tribute was paid to the ability, assiduity, energy and efficiency with which the present Governor has been conducting the affairs of Andhra. I am not far wrong in thinking that this House would like me to communicate their assessment of his administration to him. It will hearten him; it will

hearten other officers, and it will almost amount to the opening of a new page for appreciation of public services by Parliament, which is a rare thing; and it is likely to tone up the entire administrative machine, and to give it perhaps a new energy and efficiency which has not been surpassed so far.

I feel equally glad to hear from all Members who have spoken, except one, their own considered opinion about the manner in which the elections have been conducted in Andhra. All have testified to the impartiality of those who are in charge of the administration. It is the consensus of opinion that the elections were free and fair. There was only one Member who may have been in the thick of the fight, representing a particular Party, and even he did not utter a word against the views that had been expressed on this subject by other responsible Members of this House. So, I take it that the myth about the elections being in any way unfair is exploded, buried, and no one will refer to it hereafter. We have had enough it, but we now learn that all that had been said was based on misinformation—that is how I would like to put it.

I was, however, somewhat perturbed to hear that the Andhra Ministry, according to some of the speakers, had not done its part well and efficiently. It has been, according to them, lacking in fairplay. I would have been prepared to look into the records of the Andhra Ministry to survey all that has been done by them, but in the face of the election results, I wonder if it is open to me to do so. Having received almost unanimous support of the people of Andhra, who were the best judges, better judges than even the eminent Members of Parliament, they can well claim that their administration was almost as excellent, as excellence can be

I am not in a position to pronounce any judgment, but I am certainly influenced by the unanimous judgment given by lakhs and lakhs of the residents of Andhra, who had occasion and

opportunity to see from day to day the working of the Ministry, the way they served them and the way they administered the affairs and looked to their needs and requirements. I think we can well hold that the election is the best tribute that any Ministry could have received for the good work done by them.

Some suggestions have been made that the new Ministry should be stable, although there was also some lurking apprehension that being sufficiently strong, the equilibrium would be so stable that nobody would be in a position to create any apprehension in any quarter. Well, the two things can not go together. If you want stable Ministry, then the equilibrium has to be stable and we should not mourn over our lot if a large number of members belonging to one particular party have been returned after they had been tested in the actual crucible of day to day working. That must satisfy us that the people are wise and they have acted in a shrewd manner. Still, I think there is always need for vigilance and for improvement. According to an old adage, we bow before success with humility; and whenever a tree bears rich fruit, it bends downwards. So I hope that the new Ministry and those who have been returned will fully bear in mind the onerous responsibility that has been placed on their shoulders by the remarkable trust and confidence that has been imposed upon them by the entire population of Andhra. I hope they will not prove unworthy of this confidence and I hope it will be the endeavour of all of us, to whichever party he may belong, to assist them in the fulfilment of those dreams which they and we, who are assembled here, have always cherished.

Certain observations have been made as to the particular way certain parts have been treated or certain items of development have been handled. I think that if Members had examined the position closely, they would have found that the Andhra Administration

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

did not fare in any way worse than other regional or State Administrations. And yet Andhra had to start from scratch. It is an infant State. It had to face the travail of a new birth, it had its teething troubles. If, in spite of all these handicaps, the Ministry in Andhra have succeeded in doing anything substantially for the good and welfare of the people, let us not indulge in carping criticism, but congratulate them on their success in these very difficult and trying circumstances.

It has been said that grants made had lapsed. I do not know if hon. Members are aware that during the first two or three years of the Five Year Plan, few were the States who had been able to utilise the entire amount placed at their disposal. Spade-work had to be done, preliminaries had to be settled and the responsibility that people in charge of public administration owe to the public for the prudent use of the funds placed at their disposal had to be constantly borne in mind. In the circumstances, we need not be surprised if the Andhra Ministry were not lavish in wasting away public funds without taking due care. But still we find that they have done their part well. If hon. Members will look at the Budget for the next year, they will find that the revised estimates have gone up, which indicates that the expenditure during the current year is going to exceed the provision made at the beginning when the original estimate was framed. From that, they can easily conclude that the Plan had been gathering momentum and they had been showing greater and greater concrete results. If they will look at the Supplementary Demands and also at the other big volume that has been placed before them, they will find that there is a very encouraging and heartening provision for new developmental works.

I was somewhat perplexed to hear of the tug between the north and the south even within Andhra. I had sup-

posed that with the separation of Andhra, all separatist tendencies had been terminated and extinguished for good.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South-West-cum Bareilly Distt.—North): It is a vicious circle.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is a dangerous thing. Once we go on thinking in regional terms, we shall not be able to maintain the integrity of our country. Can we forget, can any sensible person forget, that all places cannot be developed simultaneously at one and the same time? There should be some order, some arrangement, and we have to see that the best results are attained to enable us to do more and yet more with every passing day. If that is borne in mind, then there is no reason why there should be any such feeling in any quarter. But I find from the information that is before me that as much has been done for the south as for the north. The scarcity areas, according to the scheme of the Government of India, are entitled to prompt and sympathetic attention, and that will be given to them. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I venture to say that they will render every assistance that they can to the Andhra State in order to ensure the progress of the people living there, and specially to raise the standard of living in the suppressed or under-developed areas. That will be our wish and that will I hope, be our joint effort.

Some suggestion was also made about the Tungabhadra Project being managed in such a way that its benefits might be extended to the largest number. Of course, it will be so done and every effort will be made to see that we get the best out of it and that the people get the best out of our endeavours.

2 P.M.

There was also a reference to the possibility of imposing a levy by way of an export duty on rice sent from

Andhra to other States. I wonder who will pay that amount. Whether you call it export duty or whether you call it by any other name, it is after all the cultivator in Andhra who will have to bear the burden of it. It is not open to any State to impose any export duty on the goods that are sent to other districts, but at a time like this when the prices of agricultural products are fast declining and are giving us cause for real concern, it would be hardly wise to think in those terms. I personally am rather uneasy over the steep fall in the prices of agricultural products and really wish that something could be done to sustain the prices so that the masses, on whose purchasing power ultimately the extent of production depends, may not be impoverished. That is the purpose, that is the principle which we should place before ourselves.

In Andhra special attention has been paid to irrigation and power projects and that is but natural. Large sums have also been spent on rural development and on improving cultivation. New methods have been introduced; fertilisers have been used in large quantities, and I presume that the average yield per acre has gone up. We have to persevere in these methods not only in one part of the State but all over, so that the disparity may be removed and all the citizens of India may move erect with their head upward and lead a comfortable, easy and cultured life. Towards that end we all have to strive from day to day.

There was also some reference to other minor points, such as the basic schools. The training is to be given only to enable these people to join the ranks of village agricultural workers so that they may be trained as such and may be initiated in the art of agriculture in a tender age when the minds are receptive.

There were also some other suggestions and particular stress was laid on the way the *banjar* lands are being managed. Even if the *banjar* lands

were distributed gratuitously, only a fraction of the people of Andhra would have got it. What should be done? We stand in need of funds; all our resources have to be tapped. Should those who get the benefit out of something given to them bear the burden or should others who do not get any benefit and are not in a position to make any contribution be coerced into doing something which they are not capable of doing? This is the simple principle of equity and we have to bear in mind that unless we make the utmost use of the available resources, we cannot develop the country as fast as we wish. India will not remain under-developed; every part of it will be able to make the best use of its resources and every citizen living in this State will lead a good, cultured life. As our experience grows, I hope we all will learn to be non-violent in our methods, in our speech and in our acts. I trust that the lessons of practical life will not be wasted and ignored. But I am an incorrigible optimist and trust that even if once they are ignored, similar lessons will follow and ultimately people may have to accept that the principles propounded by Gandhiji are the best, and the most suitable, for our country, and everyone of us can do his best and can hope to get the best from people only by his own allegiance to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. I, IV, VII to XIII, XVI, XVII, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXIVA, XXXIVB, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX and XL be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the

corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEAD OF STATE MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Head of State Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE AND ELECTIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,64,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'State Legislature and Elections'."

DEMAND NO. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,900 be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—JAILS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MEDICAL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XIX—VETERINARY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

**DEMAND No. XXII—WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,58,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes'."

**DEMAND No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING
FACORIES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

**DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—
WORKS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—
GRANTS-IN-AID**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Grants-in-aid'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,41,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

**DEMAND No. XXXIII—PAYMENT OF
COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS ON THE
ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to land holders on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIVA — CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXXIVB—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,26,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,26,62,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND No. XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Governments'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account—Andhra also to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. I to XLII be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE
DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Land Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. III—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND NO. V—REGISTRATION
DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND NO. VI—MOTOR VEHICLES
ACTS ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX
AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—
ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATE,
MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS'
STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters' Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XV—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XVIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XIX—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND NO. XX—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—INDUSTRIAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUD-
ING FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—
WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—CIVIL WORKS—
ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—
GRANTS-IN-AID

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. XXIX—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XL—COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,900 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Commutated value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,61 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

ANDHRA APPROPRIATION BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

ANDHRA APPROPRIATION (VOTE
ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.