The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Oral Answers to Questions.

Lands of C. K. Railway Kakinada

1586—

* 2197 Q.—Shri E. Vadapalli (Tallarevu):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been submitted requesting that the lands of C. K. Railway at Kakinada Kotipalli which at present are being put to auction may be entrusted to societies in the respective villages;

(b) if so, the No. of societies given lands accordingly and the extent of the land; and

(c) in view of the fact that some homeless poor are residing in the Railway lands since a long time paying the taxes; whether pattas will be issued to them or whether the said lands would sold to them for a price?

The Minister for Communications (Sri J. V. Narasing Rao):—

(a) No representations have been received. As matters stand, the cultivation and grazing rights in the Kakinada-Kotipalli Railway lands are not being put to auction but they are being leased out to the societies, private persons, and Gram Panchayats etc.,

(b) 4 Field Labour Co-operative Societies were granted Kakinada Kotipalli Railway lands on lease for faslies 1377 to 1379 over a total extent of Ac. 122-31 cents.

(c) As the Kakinada-Kotipalli Railway lands are the property of the Central Government they cannot be assigned to the occupants free of market value. They can be sold to them only on payment of market value under the provisions of B. S. O. 91 (4).
376 16th March, 1908.

[Text begins]...
BRIDGE ON VISAKHAPATNAM-ARAKU ROAD

(a) The bridge in M. 13/6 on Visakhapatnam-Araku road was damaged during floods in October 1962.

(b) An estimate for reconstructing a new bridge was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 60,000/- and the work was entrusted to M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj for execution and the site was handed over to them on 24-7-1965.

(c) The diversion was laid only once. The amount of expenditure incurred on the diversion is Rs. 9,024/-. 

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) An advance of Rs. 8,008/- was paid to M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj towards this bridge work. The value of the work done by M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj is practically nil.

(f) The work is not being done by the Department. As no body came forward to undertake the work on tender call, the Department purchased the materials required for the work and the execution,
of the work has been entrusted to a contractor under K2 agreement in order to expedite the work.

1. Who is the contractor? —

2. What is the percentage of work done by the contractor? —

3. When was the contract signed? —

4. When was the construction completed? —

5. What is the estimated cost of the project? —

6. What is the current status of the project? —

7. What is the expected completion date? —

8. What is the budget allocation for this project? —

9. What are the challenges faced during the construction? —

10. What measures are being taken to overcome these challenges? —
EXPENDITURE ON MINOR IRRIGATION IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

1588—

* 2144 Q.—Sri S. R. A. S. Appala Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred towards Minor Irrigation in Visakhapatnam District for the last five years; and

(b) the additional extent of land that came into cultivation thereby?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):—(a) The amount of expenditure incurred towards Minor Irrigation in Vizag District for the last five years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>11,00,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>30,81,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>26,70,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>27,38,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>38,11,870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 128,69,910

(b) An additional ayacut of 702 acres was brought under cultivation besides stabilising supplies to the existing ayacut of 1,62,562 acres under tanks etc.,
Bahasana

1589—

Q. 2694 (F) — Sarvasri K. Ramanatham (Mudinepalli) and T. Purushothama Rao (Wardhanpet) :— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bahuda Project in Cuddapah District has been sanctioned and for what cost;

(b) whether it has been accepted by the Central Government and included in Fourth Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the hon. Chief Minister has laid foundation stone for the same during 1966-67; and

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred on the said project during 1966-67 and the amount allotted for the year 1967-68?
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1968.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the Bahuda Reservoir Project in Chittoor District. Pending sanction of the main estimate for the Project, the Govt. approved only estimates for construction of spillway regulator and earth dam of the Project.

(b) The scheme was cleared by the Planning Commission in December, 1960 and the scheme has been included in the draft Fourth Plan of the State.

(c) Yes Sir, in February, 1966.

(d) An amount of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was incurred during 1966-67 and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1967-68.

That is the answer he gave me last time.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Two different standards have been adopted in different Projects.

Mr. Speaker:—At this rate, if the hon. Member goes on questioning, how can I cover the questions?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am prepared to sit down. I am not going to put any questions hereafter.

Mr. Speaker:—He is prepared to sit down and at the same time he is standing and putting questions. He can put questions.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I will certainly respect your ruling, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—He has been saying that the work is under execution.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—When was it sent to the Planning Commission for . . .

Mr. Speaker:—It is immaterial.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Could not the same attitude be shown by the Government to the other projects is my question.

MASONRY WORKS ON DRAINS IN TENALI

(a) what are the masonry works on the following drains in the Tenali and Repalli taluks, Guntur District;

(i) Tungabhadra Drain (ii) Tenali Drain. (iii) Repalli Main drain, (iv) Bhattiprolu drain.

(b) are they adequate to discharge the drainage during high floods;

(c) what is the heading up allowed in front of the masonry works;

(d) whether the silt levels are sufficiently lower to permit tidal action where necessary and to scour the bed of the drains of the maximum in other reaches; and
(e) what improvements are contemplated to the masonry works to lower the silts and increase the ventway etc.?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:— (a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE L. A. Q. No. 2695-W (*1590)

Clause (a):

REPALLE MAIN DRAIN:

Cross masonry works on the drain:-
1. Chivalur bridge at M. 27-3-380 of drain.
2. Burripalem bridge at M. 24-2-200 of drain.
3. Tenali- Ananthavaram road bridge at M. 24-0-0.
4. Railway girder bridge at M. 21-6-265.
5. Zampany road bridge at M. 20-5-0.
6. Peravalli road bridge at M. 16-4-0.
7. Gudavalli road bridge at M. 11-5-120.
8. Dhulipudi aqueduct for Vellatur channel at M. 8-6-47.
10. Repalle Nizampatnam road bridge at M. 4-1-0.

BHATTIPROLU DRAIN:

Cross masonry works on the drain:-
1. Cudikayalanka bridge at M. 22-4-440.
2. Isukapalli channel aqueduct at M. 21-7-280.
4. Pallicona road bridge at M. 15-2-190.
5. Railway bridge at Pallicona at M. 14-5-630.
8. Vellatur channel aqueduct at M. 8-2-610.
9. Temporary road bridge at Tadigiripadu at M. 6-2-100.
10. Temporary road bridge at Rovikampadu at M. 4-3-200.
11. Vemur road bridge at M. 2-5-400.

RAVIKAMPADU AFFLUENT:

1. Tenali- Kollur road bridge at M. 1-3-0 of drain.
2. Wooden foot bridge at M. 0-0-155, of drain from infall.

TENALI DRAIN:

Cross masonry works on the drain:-
1. Ponnur .. Tandolu road bridge at M. 10-6-0.
2. Ponnur .. Intur road bridge at M. 6-5-462.
3. Bodapadu .. Road bridge at M. 4-3-570.
4. Modukuru .. Moparru road bridge at M. 2-6-400

241—2
Oral Answers to Questions.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION-WISE AND ON 1-11-1937 IN NAGARJUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Circle/Division</th>
<th>Technical Personnel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JEs/Suprs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N. S. Canals, Circle Miryalaguda:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Circle Office</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. N. S. Canals Division, Miryalaguda</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. N. S. Disty. Division No. I, Miryalaguda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. N. S. C. Disty. Division No. II Miryalaguda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. N. S. C. Tunnel Division, Chilkurthi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>N. S. Canals Circle, Joggaiahpeta:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Circle Office</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. N. S. C. Division No. I, Huzurnagar</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. N. S. C. Division No. II, Huzurnagar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. N. S. C. Division Nandigudem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. N. S. C. Division Nandigama</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. N. S. C. Division Nuzvid</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Tekulapalli Circle:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total:</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TUNGABHADRA DRAIN--

Cross Masonry works:--

a. Modukuru bridge at M. 11-1-0.
b. Tsundurapalli bridge at M. 9-1-0.
c. Valiveru bridge at M. 4-7-330.
d. Edlapalli bridge at M. 4-0-0.
e. Under tunnel at M. 0/0 of the drain.

Clause (b): All the above bridges are found to be adequate for discharging the entire flood and drainage during high floods except the following:

REPALLE MAIN DRAIN:--

a) Ponnur Intur bridge at M. 6/5+452.

Clause (c):

Heading up allowed in front of Masonry works is 0.1 ft.

Clause (d):

The sill levels of the bridges on Repalle main drain and Bhattiprolu drain, except the following, are kept sufficiently low to permit tidal action and to scour the bed of the drains upper reaches.

i) Bhattiprolu drain.
ii) Godikayalanka Bridge at M. 22-4-400.
iii) Isukapalli aqueduct at M. 21-7-230.

The lowering of the sill levels of the above are under examination. The drains on Tenali and Tungabhadra drains are not subjected to tidal action.

Clause (e):

It is proposed to effect the following improvements to the drains.

I. REPALLE MAIN DRAIN:--

Dhulipudi aqueduct on Vellatur channel:--

To increase the vent ways of the aqueduct by three more vents of 20 ft each in addition to the existing vent ways of 20 ft each.

II Bhattiprolu DRAIN:--

(a) Gudikayalanka bridge.

(b) Isukapalli aqueduct.

The lowering of the sill levels of the above two bridges are under examination in order to reduce the afflux of the cross masonry works and to induce tidal action,
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1968.

(c) Vellatur channel aqueduct.

To add one more vent of size 12' 0" x 6'-3" in addition to the existing 3 vents of 8'-0" x 3'-9" and 2 vents of 6'-0" x 6'-3" and to straighten the course of Bhattiprolu drain to a considerable length in order to improve the efficiency of the under tunnel.

III. Ravikampadu Affluent:

(a) Kottur Tenali Road Bridge.

To increase the vent way to 26'-0" and from 20' x 10'.

(b) Wooden Foot bridge of drain from infall:

To increase the vent way and to construct the masonry bridge.

IV. Tenali Drain:— As the bridge is under the control of Road and Buildings Department, the same has been referred to that Department for carrying out necessary improvements.

TATIPUDI RESERVOIR SCHEME

1591—

*2698 (G) Q.— Sarvasri G. B. Appa Rao and V. Pallavelli:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

The village-wise extent of land irrigated under Tatipudi Reservoir Scheme in Visakhapatnam district?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:— A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[ Vide L. A. Q. No. 2698–G. (*1591)]

The village-wise extent of land irrigated under Tatipudi Reservoir scheme in Visakhapatnam District is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of village</th>
<th>Total extent of irrigation furnished by the Tahsildars in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thatipudi</td>
<td>63.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Madanapuram</td>
<td>273.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhupada</td>
<td>434.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Benagi</td>
<td>1,175.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gopalapalli</td>
<td>560.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mamidipalli</td>
<td>59.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chamalapalli</td>
<td>109.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sasanapalli</td>
<td>180.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thanavaram</td>
<td>435.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kottam</td>
<td>744.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Venne</td>
<td>372.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vasantha</td>
<td>1,122.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alugubilli</td>
<td>261.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jami</td>
<td>1,622.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thandranigi</td>
<td>886.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vijinigiri</td>
<td>390.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jannivalasa</td>
<td>648.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jagaram</td>
<td>537.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pollangi</td>
<td>345.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kotta Velagada</td>
<td>389.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mokalpadu</td>
<td>215.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Regubilli</td>
<td>376.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Donkada</td>
<td>314.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Vasadi</td>
<td>372.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rambhadrapuram</td>
<td>284.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Buradpadu</td>
<td>312.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Penta Sirirampuram</td>
<td>985.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 13,478.18 acres
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

16th March, 1968

European Tour Report of Minister Planning and Law

1592—

*5039 Q.—Sarvasri Vavitala Gopalakrishnayya and R. Mahananda (Darsi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to place a copy of the report of his tour to the European Countries on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Planning (Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy) :—A copy of the tour report is placed on the Table of the House.

Report placed on the Table of the House

Vide Answer to Legislative Assembly Question No. (5039 Starred) * 1592

Report submitted to Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh by Shri K. V. Narayana Reddy, Minister for Planning and Law, on his Four-Week (September 7—October 7, 1967) Export Promotion Tour of East and West European Countries.

I should first of all express my profound gratitude to the Hon’ble Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh, for having graciously agreed to my undertaking a European Tour.

Purpose

The main purpose for which I have undertaken the tour of six European Countries—Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, France, East Germany, Hungary and Italy—is to explore the possibilities of stepping up our exports, especially those emanating from Andhra Pradesh, to the East and West European countries. I have also availed myself of the opportunities afforded by my tour to study the market potential in Europe for the products which Andhra Pradesh is able to export or will be able to, if its rich natural resources are utilized to set up specialised export-oriented industries.

Tour Impressions

I.—Czechoslovakia.

The Brno Fair : I started my European Tour as the guest of Czechoslovakian Government with a visit to the International Trade Fair at Brno in which some fifty countries were participating and which appeared to be a veritable “Shop-Window” for the leading industrialised countries of the world. The Brno Fair lived up to its reputation of being a ‘World Parade of Engineering’ and afforded to me a good opportunity of meeting the representatives of Trade and Industry of the participating countries. I was particularly struck by the interest evinced by them in our industrial effort even though our country did not participate in the Fair on account of the difficulties
created by the Suez Crisis. My talk with His Excellency Emil Misov-
sky, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia, whose
personal guest I was covered the entire field of Trade relations includ-
ing their collaboration with us in Public and Private Sectors.

Skoda Engineering Works :- I visited the world famous Skoda
Engineering Works and met the Chairman, Mr. Jonas, and the
Deputy Commercial Manager of Skoda Export. I was able to know
something of the effort that placed Czechoslovakia— a very small
country, indeed,— among the top seven industrial countries of the
world.

Results of Talks :

The Czech Offer : (1) The Czech are keenly interested in im-
porting maize from India against any possible collaboration in any
export-oriented industry that they would be able to set up in Andhra
Pradesh, or in the manufacture of beer for which they are renowned
(e.g., world famous Pilsner Beer).

(2) They are also prepared to supply mining equipment for
the processing of black granite, found in Kuppam (Chittoor district),
which is exported to Italy.

(3) The Czechoslovakian authorities are willing to collaborate
with us in starting an industry for manufacture of Trolley Buses which
being run on electricity will help us conserve foreign exchange that is
now expended on petrol. As there is considerable demand for
trolley buses and luxury coaches in the United Kingdom and else-
where, their offer should be welcomed in the interest of export pro-
motion.

(4) It is strange that no one from India has offered to export
Cashew to Czechoslovakia which has been importing it from Africa.

Czechoslovakia offers a good market for Cashew and other
plantation products, sea-food, and agricultural commodities if only
we take the initiative in exporting them to it.

(5) My talks with the industrialists and officials in
czechoslovakia where the engineering industries, especially those manufacturing machines, equipment and tools, account for 48.5% of its total
exports, have convinced me that we can set up at least 130 small-
scale and medium size industrial units as indicated in the appended
list with or without their collaboration in Andhra Pradesh.

II. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Imperial Tobacco Company :- My visit to the United
Kingdom was mainly intended to help the Tobacco Export Trade by
investigating the possibilities of stepping up our export of tobacco to
that country. I visited the Headquarters of the Imperial Tobacca
Company Limited at Bristol and held discussions with the Chairman,
Mr. E. J. Partridge, and the Deputy Chairman, Mr. C. H. Clements
and the other officials. I am pleased that my talks with the officials
of the Imperial Tobacco Company, which is our biggest buyer, have
been helpful in gauging the foreign demand for our Tobaccos.
The British American Tobacco Company: I met Mr. P. D. Tindley and his colleagues of the British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., the second largest importer of Indian Tobacco, and had very useful talks with them on the question of enlarging their tobacco imports from India.

Mr. A. G. C. Smith:—My talks with Mr. A. G. C. Smith and other officials were highly fruitful in that they resulted in their offering to buy 13 to 15 million pounds more of sun-cured tobacco than what they had bought last year.

Board of Trade: My meeting with Mr. Selby Boothroyd, Head of Tobacco Division, H. M. Board of Trade, was extremely helpful in that I was able to discuss with him questions concerning problems of the Tobacco Trade.

The Tropical Products Institute:—I visited the Tropical Products Institute, London, and had useful discussions with Miss Orr, Head of Markets and Statistics Division, and her colleagues. I was impressed by the research and investigations carried on by the Institute which ought to be availed of by us in creating foreign demand for our products such as pine-apple, and papaya. The work of this Institute covers food, science and technology, industrial economics, industrial engineering and process development and is of the utmost significance to developing countries. The processes suggested by the Institute for the utilization of surplus products in the tropical countries have turned what would have been regarded as waste into veritable foreign exchange earners. Our country ought to consult the Institute with regard to processing of some of our surpluses.

The Headquarters of the National Union of Farmers:—I am glad that I was able to visit the Headquarters of the National Union of Farmers, a non-political but very powerful organisation of the agriculturists. Although less than 5% of the population of the United Kingdom is engaged in agriculture, the highest possible agricultural yields are realised through scientific planning, mechanization of agricultural operations and the employment of the most advanced methods of cultivation. We have a great many things to learn from them which will be the utmost help to us in achieving a breakthrough on our agricultural front.

Results of talks:

(1) The Tobacco Import Organisations with whom I had discussions have promised to purchase 13 to 15 million pounds more of the sun-cured (Natu) Tobacco than what was bought last year. This offer should be particularly welcome to us because stocks of this variety of Tobacco have been accumulating in our State causing anxiety and hardship to the growers and traders alike, who are finding it difficult to dispose of their huge stocks.

(2) The Rhodesian Crisis has created an appreciable demand for Virginia (Flue-cured variety) tobacco on which we should cash in by extending the acreage under this kind of tobacco in the State, which is at present only of the order of about 200 million pounds as against 400 million pounds of the sun-cured variety. Moreover, if we are to maintain our premier position in the International Tobacco Trade in competition with Japan, Pakistan and Philippines, the new...
tobacco-growing countries, we have to double our export of flue-cured Virginia Tobacco which has a ready demand in world markets.

(3) It is worthwhile to examine the possibility of exporting valuable teak wood and fashionable furniture capable of earning considerable foreign exchange to the U.K. I had talks with the concerned parties, and am convinced if we for our domestic consumption restrict the use of teak wood and increasingly popularise the use of other innumerable varieties of wood—treated and seasoned, if necessary—we can increase our foreign exchange earnings, by exporting teak wood to the U.K. and other European countries.

III-FRANCE

Mr. Gerard Bauche — My purpose in paying a visit to France is to step up our tobacco exports to that country and to seek their collaboration in the manufacture of wines from grapes. My talks with Mr. Gerard Bauche, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris, have been extremely encouraging.

Mr. Robert Saas:— I met Mr. Robert Saas, Director of Solfimex, who seemed to be keen on helping us in setting up a winemaking industry in our State. It is common knowledge that the acreage under grape cultivation, particularly of Anab-e-Shahi variety, has increased phenomenally in recent years in Andhra Pradesh, especially around Hyderabad. It should be gratifying that grape-cultivation, thanks to the encouragement given by the State Government, has become very popular in the State and is being taken to even by industrialists from outside the State.

Mr. Philippe Croissant:— I met Mr. Philippe Croissant, Head of the Leaf Tobacco Department, S. E. I. T. A. (French Tobacco Monopoly) who promised to go over to India in order to explore the possibilities of importing Indian Tobaccos.

Results of talks:

Mr. Robert Saas of Solfimex has offered to provide a Preliminary Survey, free of charge, to be undertaken by the French Constructors in consultation with Mr. Augustin, French Expert, which I would regard as a very generous offer.

French collaboration is available for setting up the manufacturing plants for three kinds of wines:

(a) Red wine;
(b) White wine; and
(c) Sparkling wine.

2. Hyderabad offers ideal conditions for the cultivation of grapes of the most luscious varieties and can very well become a major centre for wine industry. I need hardly mention that wines can be exported to West and East Asia and earn considerable foreign exchange for us.

3. In France there is a large demand for all kinds of sea-food that we are able to supply, especially canned fish, canned prawns, canned shrimps, as well as frog legs and fish meal,
Answers to Questions.

16th March, 1988

4. An important member of the E.E.C., France offers a highly profitable market for such of our products as mango juice, mango nectaries, turmeric (if its uses are made known), polished stone, which should be availed of through a planned export drive.

IV. — EAST GERMANY.

I visited West and East Berlin and met Messrs. Hans Parisch, Armin Senf, Barbara Rudolf, Walter Baer and other distinguished officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other Allied Departments of the German Democratic Republic. My discussions with these officials centred on the question of enlarging our exports of agricultural products like concentrated fruit juices to that country.

Mr. Gerhard Thiel:—I was pleased to meet Mr. Gerhard Thiel, Vice-Director-General, Dentcher Innen and Ansenhandel Nahmung, the World’s biggest concern dealing in the Agricultural and marine products and live-stock, with an annual turnover of more than Rs. 800 crores. My talks with him have been fruitful in that I have been able to interest his company in the importing of concentrated juices, canned prawns and fish, lemons, onions and dehydrated fruit from our country.

Mr. Armin Senf:—I discussed with Mr. Armin Senf, Director, Dia Nahung. The question of collaboration in setting up Export-oriented agro-based industries in our State and found him eager to lend his support to any move that we might make in this regard.

Mr. Hans Parisch:—My talks with Mr. Hans Parisch were mainly concerned with the question of their supplying us with refrigeration machine equipment to be used in canning plants that we should set up for exporting canned fish, prawns, etc.

Mr. V. Ebeling:—Among the others whom I met, mention may be made to Mr. V. Ebeling, who is in charge of the Ministry of External Economic Relations of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), and who was able to furnish me with a great deal of useful information.

Results of talks:—

1. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) offers a profitable market for our agricultural products, like concentrated fruit juices. The World famous Leipzig Fair should be availed of to introduce our products many of which, as I have had an opportunity to investigate, could be exported in considerable quantities to the European countries.

2. Canned fish, canned prawns, canned shrimps, frogs’ legs, fish meal and such other items as we can export through an organised effort are in great demand in East Germany.

3. The Refrigeration machine equipment required for the preservation and processing of our products—agricultural, plantation and marine—is offered to us on liberal terms.

V. HUNGARY.

H. E. Dr. Bela Szalai:—I visited Hungary as the guest of its Government and had very frank and fruitful discussions with His Excellency Dr. Bela Szalai, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade.

241—3
Mr. Janos Feher:—I also met Mr. Janos Feher, Trade Commissioner for the Hungarian People’s Republic and discussed with him our trade relations.

Refrigerating plant: Canning Factory at Nyíregyháza:—I visited a Canning Factory at Nyíregyháza, organised by Komplex, the biggest of its kind in Europe, and was particularly impressed by its organisation that accounted for its huge turnover. I paid a visit to a Refrigerating plant at Székesfehérvár.

Results of talks:

(1) Hungary is prepared to offer us collaboration in setting up food-processing industries.

(2) The Hungarian Government is willing to supply to us mining equipment for the manufacture of insulation bricks from Mica, which can be exported.

(3) We can seek their collaboration in the manufacture of quality wines from grapes.

(4) In Hungary we have a large market for our agricultural products, sea-food, etc.

VI.—ITALY.

My discussions with the Director-General of Foreign Trade and other officials of the Ministers of Agriculture and Foreign Trade of Italy were mainly concerned with the question of enlarging our trade with them. I was particularly interested in persuading them to import at least a token quantity of Tobacco and cigarettes from our country in spite of Italy’s occupying a monopolist position in Tobacco among the countries of Europe. I had an opportunity of reviewing with the concerned officials our trade relations and industrial collaboration, especially in the manufacture of Fiat Cars. The question of establishing a Fertiliser Factory with their collaboration figured in our talks.

Results of talks:

(1) Italy is willing to import Tobacco products like cigarettes from our country, though in small quantities at present.

(2) Italy is interested in importing black granite from India.

(3) Our agricultural products may find a profitable market in Italy.

A SUM-UP OF TOUR IMPRESSIONS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1. Tobacco

(1) There is scope for enlarging our exports of tobacco and tobacco manufactures to the U.K., Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, East Germany and West Germany.

(2) The Import Organisations in the U.K. are prepared to buy 13 to 18 million pounds more of the sun-cured Tobacco (Natu) than what they had bought last year. This offer ought to be availed of in order to clear the stocks of this variety of tobacco that has accumulated in the State, causing grave concern to the growers and traders alike.
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1968.

(3) The acreage under the flue-cured Virginia Tobacco, which accounts for only 200 million pounds out of the total 600 million pounds of tobacco grown in the State, should be increased as much as possible to cash in on the great demand for it in the world markets, especially on account of the ban on Rhodesian tobacco, as well as to enable our country to retain its premier position in tobacco in competition with the new tobacco-growing countries—Japan, Pakistan, and Phillipines.

(4) It is possible to export cigarettes and cigars to the European markets if due attention is paid to the product development suited to the demands of the sophisticated markets in Europe.

2. Chilli:

Andhra Pradesh, being the largest grower of chillies in the country, can grow such varieties of chillies as are acceptable to the Western consumers. A considerable market can be created in the Western Countries for chillies which is akin to paprika which is popular there. I gathered from my talks that U.S.A., and Canada could in future be our biggest markets.

3. Turmeric:

Stocks worth Rs. 5 crores of Turmeric have accumulated in Andhra Pradesh and a substantial portion of these stocks can be exported to the East European countries if a vigorous export effort is made in this regard. What is needed is a publicity campaign in the European countries to demonstrate the varied use to which Turmeric can be put and to indicate the utility of Turmeric in various fields, including the preparation of colours, dyes and medicines and the use of it in the manufacture of dyes.

Being the largest producer of Turmeric in the country accounting for 32% of the total production of 1.2 lakh tonnes in 1965–66, Andhra Pradesh, as per the Survey, can raise its production to 6,000 Tonnes by 1970–71 and export Turmeric to foreign countries in substantial quantities.

4. Coriander:

Although Andhra Pradesh accounts for nearly a third of the all-India production of Coriander, which is the largest in the world, only negligible quantities of it are at present exported from the State. With the popularity that Indian dishes have acquired in the West, it is possible to export considerable quantities of coriander which is an important ingredient of the Indian curry powder.

There have been no direct exports of Coriander from the State which can, in fact, export nearly 2,500 tonnes worth Rs. 35 lakhs at prevailing international prices.

5. Rice Bran:

Andhra Pradesh, being the "Granary of the South", accounts for a very substantial portion of the rice-bran produced in the country. An appreciable demand for rice-bran and the oil extracted from it can be created in the West.
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 12th March, 1968.
The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

RAMAPADASAGAR DAM

1496—

Q 2012. —Sarvasri E. Vakapalli (Telarevu) and K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (Jagtial): — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government has impressed on the Central Government that if the Ramapadasagar Dam is constructed on the river Godavari, several lakhs of acres of cultivable lands in the Districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts can be brought under cultivation; and

(b) if so what is the present stage at which the proposal stands?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy): —(a) No, Sir; there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

 Bombay Irrigation Department and Nagarpuram, 2nd stage of Nagarpuram, 450 acres of water, 1964-65, 9 T. M. C., contradict the statement.
CATEGORY-WISE RETRENCHMENT DETAILS AS SAGAR LEFT CANALS.

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Remarks:
As only 4 out of 12 extraction units utilised in the State to process rice-bran are concerned with the production of rice-bran oil estimated to be of the order of 3,000 tonnes, which is not exported, I would suggest that the production of the exported de-oiled rice-bran may be stepped up to one lakh tonnes worth Rs. 2.5 crores by 1970-71.

6. Cashew:

Cashew is highly prized in all the countries which I visited and is in demand in those countries. With the installation of modern plans for processing cashew, it is possible to step up considerably our cashew exports.

7. Mesta:

Andhra Pradesh being the second largest producer of mesta in the country can export mesta to the countries of Europe, if its uses, especially in the paper industry and the manufacture of rayon grade pulp, are publicized in the West.

8. Grapes:

In very few countries are grapes harvested between February and May. In Andhra Pradesh which is fast becoming an important centre for grape-cultivation, there is ample scope for exporting grapes to the European countries in the said months for table use and for use in their wine industry.

The French authorities as well as the Hungarian authorities have offered to collaborate with us in setting up a wine industry for the manufacture of red, white and sparkling wines from grapes.

FORREST PRODUCTS

1. Red Sanders:

Andhra Pradesh is the biggest grower of red sanders wood which is at present exported mainly to Japan for their use in the making of musical instruments, extracts of oils, etc. A market can be created in the Western countries for this product which can be used even for the manufacture of exportable handicrafts.

2. Nux Vomica:

Andhra Pradesh, one of the largest producers of Nux Vomica seeds in India, can considerably increase its exports of these seeds to Europe. The demand for Nux Vomica is due to its use in the pharmaceutical industry for the manufacture of strychnine alkaloids as well as in the manufacture of rodenticides, etc.

3. Essential Oils:

Ginger Grass Oil, Lemon grassoil, Lavender and other extracts from different flowers and grass have a great demand in the European Common Market, especially in France; and Andhra Pradesh would be able to cash in on this demand, if the necessary effort is made.
MINERAL PRODUCTS

1. Mica:
   There is a great demand for Mica in European Countries and Andhra Pradesh, which is well-known for its mica mines, should make a special effort to step up its exports of mica.

2. Slate:
   Andhra Pradesh has nearly 85% of the known deposits of slate in India and can export substantial quantities of it to Europe.

3. Polished granite:
   Italy offers a good market for black granite which is found in great quantities in Kuppam. Foreign collaboration is available for establishing a modern industry for processing the granite in the State.

MARINE PRODUCTS

(1) Considering that it has a 600 mile long coastline, Andhra Pradesh can enter the sea-food markets of the world in a big way if only the necessary processing and canning plants are set up and deep-sea fishing facilities made available.

(2) Canned prawns, shrimps and fish are highly valued in all the countries visited by us and have a high export potential.

ENGINEERING GOODS

From what I have gathered in my talks with officials, industrialists and manufacturers on my tour I find that there is a potentially large market in their countries for labour oriented and labour intense engineering goods which India can produce. India having the resources for a work force, comparatively lower costs and technical know how of a very high order, is pre-eminently fitted to export these engineering goods to those highly industrialized countries of Europe which are plagued by mountain shortages of industrial labour and sharply rising wages. India can also export to those countries a wide range of finished Engineering goods such as specialized builders' hardware items of polished brass, anodized aluminium, chrome-plated and back iron, carpenters' hand tools, small tools, machine tools of primary application and their accessories, auto-parts which are in short supply there. Andhra Pradesh has the resources for the manufacture of some of these items and the Allwyns' in Hyderabad can manufacture luxury coaches/passenger buses which are in demand in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

HANDLOOM CLOTH

(1) An appreciable demand for our silk raw silk, tussore silk and silk fabrics can be created in the Western countries if a suitable campaign is launched to popularise these fabrics with compare very favourably with the best that they can produce.

(2) The reported fact that at Expo 1967 there have been brisk sales of stoles, scarves, clothes for children, etc., is, in my opinion, a pointer to where the foreign markets for handloom goods may be found in future. If we are to cash in on this potential foreign demand, we have to produce such goods as would meet the periodically ascertained tastes of the foreign buyers.
(3) As there seems to be a widespread interest in Indian fabrics, especially in the U.S.A., Canada, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, France, Argentina, the U.K., and Australia, it may be fruitful to strengthen the Commercial Wings of the Indian Embassies in these countries by stationing at each one of them a Sales Promotion Officer and a Fashion Designer to attune the Indian Handloom production to the potential foreign markets.

HANDICRAFTS

I took with me a selection of handicrafts produced in the State on my tour of the European countries, and am pleased to know that they are greatly admired there. Our handicrafts, especially toys from various places in Andhra Pradesh, Nirmal art-ware, Bidriware, Carpets and bangles can be exported to Europe in substantial quantities.

TELUGU FILMS

My discussions with both non-officials and officials have given me the impression that Telugu films may prove popular in those countries.

TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh has many “tourist attractions” and will be able to contribute substantially to the country’s foreign exchange earnings through tourism. This will be possible only if—

(a) Due publicity is given to the State’s historical monuments and archaeological sites as well as the multi-purpose River Valley Projects like the Nagarjunasagar which should be included in the list of tourist-attractions;

(b) a chain of half-a-dozen tourist hotels from Calcutta to Madras running through the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh on the eastern coast is set up;

(c) immediate steps are taken to liberalize the enforcement of Prohibition in the coastal areas where marine-based, mineral-based, agro-based and heavy industries are located and which are visited by many foreign Tourists.

CONCLUSION.

Andhra Pradesh with its immense natural resources can substantially increase its contribution to Indian exports, especially of products of agro-based, mineral-based marine-based and forest-based industries. The survey of the State’s export potential prepared by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade should be made use of in formulating our programmes of export promotion. My tour of Europe has given me a fair idea of the immense possibilities that exist for enlarging the State’s exports to the highly prosperous markets that these countries of East and West Europe offer for our products.

A concerted effort would be needed to step up our exports and capture these flourishing foreign markets, and I do not see any reason why we should not make it.

March 4, 1968. 

K. V. NARAYAN REDDY
APPENDIX

POSSIBLE CZECH COLLABORATION IN SETTING UP VARIOUS PLANTS:

Plants for the production of:

1. Drilling Machine, packaged type and column type.
2. Shaping Machines.
3. Double Wheel Grinding Machine and Washing Machines.
   (Grinding Machines for Saw Blades, Grinding Machines for
die thread, for knives and cemented carbide and so on),
4. Central Lathes, packaged type and small Turret and Capstan Lathe.
5. Presses, hand or foot operated.
6. Presses, mechanical type Press with electric motor (smaller type)
7. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Presses (small type, packaged type and so on).
9. Sheet Metal Machines (hand-operated Guillotine shears for profiles,
   punching machines, hand operated bending machines for sheets/for tubes,
   hand-operated rolling sheet machines and so on).
10. Wood working machines (hand saw, circular saw, wood planing
    machine, wood milling machine, belt grinding machine, wheel
    grinding machine and so on).
11. Wood working Apparatus (Electrical Portable Circular Saw,
    Electric Portable Drilling Machine, Electric Portable planing
    apparatus and so on).
12. Wood working tools (drills, knives, milling cutters, etc.)
13. Electric portable apparatus (electric portable drilling machines,
    electric portable screw driver and so on).
14. Knives for lathe made of steel or with cemented carbide tips.
15. Common utility tools (drills, rimmers, milling cutters and so on)
16. Common Utility Tools of other types eventually also apparatus
    (marking stands, marking plates, plates for scrapping, supports
    and so on),
17. Abrasive—Grinding Wheels (without production of siliconcar- 
bide, otherwise it is a big plant).
18. Gas Welding Apparatus.
19. Furnaces—gas or oil heated.
20. Electric furnaces.
21. Small and Medium Size Compressors (for automobile tyres)
22. Gears (but only some types of them).
23. Maintenance shops for all kinds of industries.
24. Tool rooms for special tools for all kinds of industries (Dies, jigs
    and fixtures and so on).
25. Joiners shop for all kinds of industries (also for the production
    of wooden frames for windows, doors, etc.)
26. Pattern shops.
27. Handles for shovels, pick-axe, hammers and so on.
28. Chairs (but wooden joints and not bent).
29. Furniture factory (made of wood).
30. Furniture factory (made of steel sheets and tubes eventually combined with wood).
31. Wheel barrow and other hand operated conveyors.
32. Pulley/winches, hydraulic and manual jacks.
33. Belt conveyors.
34. Elevators (escalators and so on).
35. Pumps—hand operated
37. Pumps for different kinds of industries
38. Concrete Mixing Machine
39. Diesel engines (small and medium type)
40. Agricultural machines
41. Agricultural Implements (Steel blades for ploughs and powrahs, etc.)
42. Hand tools—fitter's tools (forged)
43. Hand tools pressed from sheet metal (shovels, etc.)
44. Nuts, bolts, washers and rivets
45. Wooden screws
46. Precise turned nuts, bolts, etc.
47. Small and Medium size fittings for water and gas
48. Steel structurers
49. Overhead travelling cranes
50. Steel frames, for windows, doors and so on for factories
51. Storage tanks for water, petroleum, gas, etc.
52. Steel structures and vessels
53. Low Pressure Boilers
54. Steel frames for windows, doors for houses
55. Hinges, locks, latches, handles, stoppers, etc.
56. Padlocks locks, etc.
57. Spiral springs maximum dia. of wire 8 mm
58. Gas cylinder
59. Moulding machines for bakelite and plastics
60. Brake linings for automobiles, etc.
61. Looms and accessories
62. Stainless steel utensils
63. Aluminium utensils
64. Sheet metal shops
65. Cable and sockets, etc.
66. Electro installing materials like switches, plugs, sockets, etc.
67. Training centre for all kinds of engineering industries
68. Transformers and choke (coil)
69. Transformers for H. T. (limited programme)
70. Small and medium size electro motor (limited programme).
Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. G. N. Sequeira:—Table 241-4 copy contains a number of incorrect figures which require explanation. The amounts of export and foreign exchange do not tally. Could the Minister explain the figures?

Mr. R. N. D. Chakravarti:—Foreign exchange figures should be corrected. In the absence of details invite the Minister to explain the difference.

Mr. G. N. Sequeira:—The foreign exchange committee of this House recommends extending private participation in foreign exchange deliberations. Why is this recommendation being ignored?

Mr. G. C. Negi:—Mr. R. N. D. Chakravarti:—Next Year Branch office employees are to be provided with trade representatives.

Mr. G. N. Sequeira:—My tour of Europe has given me a fair idea of the immense possibilities that exist for enlarging the State's exports to the highly prosperous markets that these countries of East and West Europe offer for our products. Brief note on these markets would be appreciated.

Mr. G. C. Negi:—Trade Officers 30-35 000 may be provided with trade representatives.

Mr. G. N. Sequeira:—Sophisticated market quality goods earn higher export earnings. Could the Minister explain the figures for "commodities"?

241-4
1593—

* 2011 Q.—Sri E. Vadapailli:—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government is contemplating to complete the construction of canal bund metal road work from Kothapeta to Pallamkurru in East Godavari District at an early date; and

(b) if so, the probable time by which the work will be completed?

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:—(a) The road from Kothapeta to Pallamkurru consists of two bits. The first bit from Kothapeta to Mukteswaram bridge which is 10 miles 7 furlongs 2405 long has already been formed to M. D. R. Standards and the work completed in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs. There is no proposal to metal the road for the present. The other bit from Mukteswaram to Pallamkurru which is 17 miles in length is under the control of Irrigation Department and there is no proposal to improve it for the present.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (a) above.

1594—

* 2587 Q.—Sri T. G. L. Thimmaiah (Adoni):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total distance between Hyderabad and Kurnool on the National Highways;

(b) distance black-topped so far;

(c) the time required for black Topping the balance of distance; and

(d) whether the Government will take steps to complete the same during the next financial year as it is a very important road?
KOTHAPETA-PALLAMKURRU ROAD

1593—

201 Q.—Sri E. Vadapalli:—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government is contemplating to complete the construction of canal bund metal road work from Kothapeta to Pallamkuru in East Godavari District at an early date; and

(b) if so, the probable time by which the work will be completed?

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:—(a) The road from Kothapeta to Pallamkuru consists of two bits. The first bit from Kothapeta to Mukteswaram bridge which is 10 miles 7 furlongs 2405 long has already been formed to M. D. R. Standards and the work completed in 1965 at a cost of Rs 2.83 lakhs. There is no proposal to metal the road for the present. The other bit from Mukteswaram to Pallamkuru which is 17 miles in length is under the control of Irrigation Department and there is no proposal to improve it for the present.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (a) above.

HYDERABAD-KURNOOL HIGHWAY

1594—

2587 Q.—Sri T. G. L. Thimmaiah (Adoni):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total distance between Hyderabad and Kurnool on the National Highways;

(b) distance black-topped so far;

(c) the time required for black Topping the balance of distance; and

(d) whether the Government will take steps to complete the same during the next financial year as it is a very important road?
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1960. 401

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:—(a) 130 miles.
(b) 85 miles.
(c) One year.
(d) Yes, Sir.

Sir :—black-topping take up 66/87 in Financial Year.

B. :—Bridges take up 66/87 in Financial Year.

The hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:
(a) whether a road has been laid between Seetaramapuram and Porumamilla of Cuddapah district;
(b) if so, when the work had been taken up and when it was completed;
(c) whether communications are being allowed on that road;

ROAD BETWEEN SEETARAMAPURAM AND PORUMAMILLA

1595—

* 2575 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham (Udayagiri):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:
(a) whether a road has been laid between Seetaramapuram of Nellore District and Porumamilla of Cuddapah district;
(b) if so, when the work had been taken up and when it was completed;
(c) whether communications are being allowed on that road;
16th March, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The portion of the road (from M. 0/0 to M. 6/2 in Nellore District) was taken up on 12-11-'58 and was completed on 25-5-'63. The portion of the road in Cuddapah District (M. 6/2 to 11/6) was taken up during March, 1963 and was completed by March 1967. The balance portion of road from Porumamilla to Tekurpet, 5 miles 4 furlongs in length, belongs to Cuddapah Zilla Parishad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to Clause (c).

26.5.68

NARAYANAPURAM CHANNEL

1596—

* 2698 (S) Q.—Sri Ch. Satyanarayana (Ponduru):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Narayanapuram Channel in Sri-kakulam district passes on right side of the villages of Cheepurupalli taluk; and

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a lift irrigation pump near the Maddilapeta village near the Railway line on the right side of the right channel to fill the tanks in the villages of Kotipalli Gudem, Dharmapuram, Pillalavalasa, Shermahammadpuram, Buridikancharam?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.
Sri K. Brahmaranda Reddy:—Orders have been issued in the month of July, Sir, for payment of gratuity in addition to a retrenchment compensation to the retrenched workers according to Andhra Pradesh Retirement and Invalidity Gratuity Rules 1941. The Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam has submitted proposals for certain relaxation in procedures like dispensing with the affixing of photographs and gratuity applications, payment of gratuity by money order, preparation of gratuity claims based on fixed charges registers, entrusting the accounts organisation, Nagarjunasagar Project instead of the Accountant General with the work of checking gratuity claims, to enable early payment of gratuity.

It has been considered inadvisable to dispense with the affixing of photographs on the application or to pay the amount of gratuity by money order. It is proposed to expedite the preparation of claims on the basis of fixed charges registers in the absence of service rules for work charged establishment.
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1968.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

NADIPALLI PUMPING SCHEME

1597—
* 2733 Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana (Payakaraopet) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any petitions requesting to take over the Nadipalli Pumping Scheme in Bhimunipatnam Vishakapatnam district;
(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take over the same; and
(c) the amount of investment required for this?
Sri S. Sidda Reddy :—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The matter is under examination of Government.
(c) Rs. 1,22,500 on works, and Rs. 1,30,000 including direct and indirect charges.

COLLECTION OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FROM AYACUTDARS OF NAGAVALLI PROJECT

1598—
* 2698 (U) Q.—Sri Mudilibabu Paramkusam (Venukuru) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government are collecting special assessment at the rate of Rs: 7½ on the settlement rates for the nine thousand acres out of forty thousand acres of Ayacut under Nagavalli Project constructed 60 years ago;
(b) whether betterment levy has been levied on the said nine thousand acres of land; and
(c) whether the Government will remove the special assessment and betterment levy charged on the lands coming under the old project ayacut?
Sri S. Sidda Raddy :—(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) The question of removing the special assessment and betterment levy on the lands served by the old project does not arise as these lands are not liable to be levied with any of the above charges.
TANKS IN GUTTI TALUK

1599—

* 2801 Q.—Sri K. Eswara Reddy (Pathikonda):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) where there is any scheme to release water to the following tanks in Gutti taluk through the Guntakal Channel of Tungabhadra high level canal;

(i) Yerra Thimmaraju tank;
(ii) Patha Kotha Cheruvu;
(iii) Guthi tank; and

(b) if so, when this work will be completed?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) and (b) Yerra Thimmaraju tank and Pathakotha cheruvu are proposed to be fed by the Gooty Distributory of Guntakal Branch Canal of Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II. The Gooty tank is not included in the scheme at present. However, the inclusion or otherwise of the scheme will be known after detailed investigation is completed.

AMOUNTS PAID TO INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE

1600—

* 4519 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham:—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Government to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; and

(b) the reasons why so much amount has been paid to them?
Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy:—(a) Rs. 30,000/-

(b) The export potential Survey is expected to determine the commodities and products which have export potential and bring out specific measures which are to be taken for fully exploiting the potential. It will be useful to know the States’s export potentials to enable the Government to take concrete and practical steps for enlarging the exports of the State. The Institute has agreed to undertake the work at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Considering the usefulness of the Survey, the Government have agreed to entrust the work to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Government of India have agreed to share 50% of the above expenditure, which means the State’s share is only Rs. 1,00,000/-.
16th March, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy:—(a) The methods followed by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for the collection of agricultural statistics in this State are the latest statistical methods, which are more or less similar to those adopted in the rest of the country.

(b) A note explaining the present procedures followed by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in collecting the agricultural statistics in this State is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPEX PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Vide L.A.Q. No. *4958 (STARRED) 1601]

A note on the present procedures followed by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in collecting the agricultural statistics in Andhra Pradesh laid on the Table of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
Agricultural statistics include collection and compilation of all data on agriculture, such as area under different crops, land utilisation, irrigation, production of principal crops, forecast estimates of area and production of principal crops, rainfall data, seasonal conditions, etc. The important among them are collection of area statistics (areas under principal crops) and estimate of yield per acre which are required for the estimation of agricultural production. Area statistics are collected in this State through a process known as agricultural census. Crop estimation surveys are conducted for obtaining the yield per acre.

Area Statistics:

2. In the past the area statistics were collected by the Collectors through the Revenue Officers and furnished to the Government. At the State level these District returns were consolidated for the State as a whole. These reports from the Collectors were used to be received with considerable time lag, as the annual return on these statistics were scheduled to be submitted at the time of Jamabandi. An agricultural census was, therefore, introduced in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the year 1943-44 to improve the timeliness in the collection of area statistics. This procedure which was in vogue in Telangana region has also been extended to the Andhra Region in the year 1961-62 after the formation of Andhra Pradesh to cover the entire State.

3. The agricultural census is conducted twice a year in Kharif/Abi, and Rabi/Tabi seasons. In the census the data on area statistics are collected in the prescribed forms. The basic return under the census is the village abstract in which the karnam/patwari enters the area under all the principal crops in the season, on the basis of his village record viz., the adangal/pahani patrak. The Village Officer furnishes in the census for Rabi/Tabi season the land utilisation statistics also for the village.

4. For the purpose of agricultural census enumeration, each taluk will be divided into a number of circles. An enumerator (Village Level Worker) will be responsible for the collection of filled-in abstracts from the Village Officer, after physically verifying the data recorded by the Village Officer in respect of a few survey numbers. Supervision is also provided over the work of enumeration. The agricultural census abstracts are compiled at the levels of the circle, the block, the taluk, and the State. Specific dates have been prescribed for the enumeration work and the receipt of the abstracts at each level, compilation and onward transmission. At the State level, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics compiles the area figures under different crops—irrigated and un-irrigated—from the district abstracts received from the District Statistical Officers.

5. The above procedure for the collection of the area statistics which is conducive to quick processing of area statistics is being followed in the Andhra Pradesh State only.
Crop Estimation Surveys:

6. The methodology on crop estimation surveys was developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, associating the State Government also with the pilot studies made. At the instance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India the crop estimation surveys, for the estimation of yield per acre of principal crops, were adopted in this State. These surveys have been adopted in all the States. According to this method a stratified random sample of villages are selected for each crop and in each selected village a few fields are selected for conducting crop cutting experiments. Suitable sizes of plots have also been determined for harvesting the crop and weighing the produce for the purpose of the experiments. The size of the plot is one cent for crops like paddy and millets, groundnut, sugarcane and tobacco and 2½ cents in the case of castor, redgram, sesamum and cotton. The estimate of the yield per acre of a crop for the State is arrived at on the basis of the yields per acre observed in the sample plots distributed all over the State. These experiments are conducted by the Progress Assistants, Taluk Statistical Assistants, Revenue Inspectors, Extension Officers (Agriculture) and their work is supervised by the Officers of Revenue Department, Agriculture Department and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

7. At present crop estimation surveys are conducted in this State on 12 principal crops viz., paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, redgram, groundnut, castor, sesamum, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane.

8. On the basis of the area statistics and the estimates of yield per acre the final estimates of agricultural production would be prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics every year.
Oral Answers to Questions. 16th March, 1968

1602—

Sarvasri G. Venkata Reddy (Parchur) and Kona Prabhakara Rao (Bapatla):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

1. Agricultural statistics:

2. Statistical Department:

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PARCHUR-BAPATLA ROAD

* 2956 Q.
4i0  6th March, 1968. Oral Answers to Question:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over Parchur-Bapatla road from the control of Bapatla Panchayat Samithi which is a link road for nearly about 20 Villages to the control of Roads and Buildings;

(b) whether the road is estimated. if not. when it will be taken up?

Sri J. V. Narsing Rao:—(a) There is no proposal with the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There is a thinking now—I don’t say it has reached the stage of a proposal—that all these activities regarding maintenance of Roads and Buildings. P.W.D. minor irrigation works etc. etc. all these small things should be combined and put in one executive head like an Executive Engineer at the taluk level or samithi level as the case may be so that people may not have to go from place to place to find out. I will be very much obliged if hon. Members can bestow some thought in the matter and give their valuable suggestions during the discussion on Irrigation Budget.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—It would be like putting all the eggs in one basket.

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over Parchur-Bapatla road from the control of Bapatla Panchayat Samithi which is a link road for nearly about 20 Villages to the control of Roads and Buildings; and

(b) whether the road is estimated. if not. when it will be taken up?

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Sri C.V.K. Rao:—It would be like putting all the eggs in one basket.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—So far as roads and buildings concerned also, Sir, we want to see if some more money can be found for the purpose.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We have now sufficient number of Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers. If you pool together the Minor Irrigation department, the Roads department, the Panchayat Raj department and so many other departments I think we can have a sufficiently high Officer like an Executive Engineer at local levels.

Mr. Speaker:—This demand is coming up on the 22nd.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I said there is no definite proposal as such. It is a broad and loud thinking. If you can bestow sufficient thought on the matter and give some suggestions they are welcome.

Retrenchment of Peons in Waltair Circle

1603—

(a) whether 80 emergency peons out of 160 have been retrenched in the Waltair Circle of the Public Works Department, who have put in a service of 3 to 8 years; and

(b) if so, whether any of them have been absorbed so far in other jobs?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Out of 256 Peons in Waltair Circle as on 1-1-1966, 91 (Ninety one) in Vizag District and 50 (fifty) in Srikakulam District of Waltair Circle were retrenched due to insufficient work-load and observance of economy.
(b) Lists of retrenched peons were furnished to the Employment Exchange, Visakhapatnam, for absorption elsewhere. So far 10 (ten) retrenched peons of Waltair Circle who originally belonged to Vijayawada Circle were absorbed in Vijayawada Circle. The question of absorption of 4 more peons in Vijayawada Circle and 4 (four) peons in Dowlaishwaram Circle is under correspondence.

The retrenched peons were absorbed in Vijayawada Circle. The absorption process included approved probationers, service put up by the locals, and junior promotions.

AYACUT UNDER KRISHNA BARRAGE

1604—

* 2942 Q.—Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed ayacut under Krishna Barrage :

(b) when the entire proposed ayacut will be brought under cultivation; and

(c) whether the main sluice at dam site was widened after the construction of barrage so as to let out more water for the new irrigation?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) 1,06,586 acres of additional ayacut, which is exclusive of an extent of 27,000 acres proposed separately under Guntur channel scheme.

(b) In due course, after eliminating garden lands, house sites and certain parhamboke lands and after sanction and execution of balance schemes proposed under Krishna barrage scheme.

(c) No, Sir.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Retrenchment compensation payable under the Industrial Disputes Act was paid to the work-charged workers as and when they were retrenched.

Workshops under Electricity Department

1521—

* 802 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any workshops under Electricity Department;

(b) if so, the number of the said workshops; and

(c) whether workshop will be started at Vijayawada?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Three Workshops.

(c) No. Sir.

Electricity to Yerragunta Kota

1522—

* 505 Q.—Sri N. Penchaliah (Kodur):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to extend the supply of electricity to Yerraguntakota via Buddugunta-palli in Koduru area, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, when it will be surveyed; and

(c) in view of the fact that there are several wells in this line whether it will be supplied expeditiously?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) A scheme for extension of supply to Yerraguntakota (not Yerraguntakota as mentioned) and certain other villages has been sanctioned. The supply is proposed to be extended to Yerraguntakota from Rachapalli distribution, but not via Buddugunta-palli.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The execution of the scheme will depend on availability of sufficient funds.
Answers to Questions.

16th March, 1968.

DIVERSION SCHEME ON NOLLAGEDDA RIVER

1605—

*3084 Q.—Sri B. Rajayya (Salur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Division Scheme on Nollagedda river 3 furlongs above the Village Taraparam, Salur Taluk, Srikakulam district stands; and

(b) the total estimate of the scheme?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :— (a) The proposal was dropped,

(b) Rs. 33,000—

PEDDAVAGU CHERLAPALLI

1606—

*3108 Q.—Sri R. Narasimharamayya (Hasanparthi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the need to reconstruct the “Beeravalu Narasayyamattu” on the Peddavagu (Neelivagu) at Cherlapalli village, Parkal taluq, Warangal district which had been dilapidated, has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether the survey etc., for the said “Matu” has been completed;

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure therefor;

(d) whether the financial sanction had been given for the said “Matu”; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Surveys have been completed. Certain field particulars are being collected.

(c) The cost of the estimate as prepared in 1965 is Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The proposals are being modified. The Chief Engineer has directed the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. concerned to finalise the proposals and obtain the opinion of the Collectors, Karimnagar and Warangal Districts.

COMPUTER MACHINES IN BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

1607—

*4952 Q. Sri Dhanenkula Narasimham :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state;
(a) the number of Computer machines in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics; and

(b) the price of the said machines?

Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy:

(a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(a) the number of Calculating Machines, Data processing units calculating machines hand operated 43; mechanically operated 34; Data processing units 2. Elec. Computers establish correct statistics.

(b) The Statistical Units in the offices of the Heads of Departments were created to meet the requirements of the concerned administrative departments. It was, therefore, considered at that time it would be appropriate to locate them in the concerned departments. However the question of bringing all such Statistical Units under a coordinated technical control is under consideration of Government.

BRIDGE ON MAMIDIVAGADDGA

1609—

* 2249 Q.—Sri G. Krishnam Naidu (Gompa):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the discontinuing the work of the construction of bridge over Mamidivagadda at Tallapalem; and

(b) when it will be completed?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—(a) M/s. Bharat Sevak Samaj to whom the work was first entrusted on 17-5-63 failed to complete the work within the scheduled period of one year inspite of extending the period upto 31-3-1967. Their contract was therefore terminated and fresh tenders were called on 23-8-1967 fixing nine months period for the completion of the work, but there was no response to it. Even the second and third call of tenders fixed for 28-9-67 and 8-11-67 respectively had no response.

(b) The work has been taken up departmentally in December 1967 and it is expected to be completed by June, 1968.

CHANNEL OF DUGARAJAPURAM TANK

1610—

* 3113 Q.—Sri P. Venkata Subbaiah (Sullurpet):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(b) the reasons why the sinking of the channel of Dugarajapuram tank in Gadur taluk, Nellore district has remained incomplete since three years; and

(b) the reason for not taking up the work of the channel of Muthem baka tank in the said taluk and district though the same had been sanctioned?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Due to objections of ryots under Mallam and Tirumur tanks.

(b) Due to stay orders given by the District Collector, Nellore on account of the objection raised by the Ryots of Mallam Tank. The Stay orders were vacated on 4-9-1967 and the scheme will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

CHANNELS UNDER BODDIVALASAGEDDA PROJECT

1611—

* 3133 Q.—Sri Ch. Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discounting the work of the channel or even the branch channel notwithstanding the fact that Boddivalasagedda Project in Palakonda taluk, Srikakulam district has been constructed at a cost of rupees ninety thousand and the construction of the anicut has been completed; and

(b) whether the Government take immediate steps to dig the branch channel in view of the fact that an extent of 5,000 acres can be irrigated under the said project in Cheepurupalli taluk?
Sri S. Sidda Reddy: — (a) No work on channel or branch channel contemplated under the Boddavalasagedda anicut scheme was discontinued as the scheme as envisaged in its estimate was completed in all respects in 1964 itself.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

HALDI VAGU PROJECT

1612—

* 5027 Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy (Z-hirabad): — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haldi Vagu Project a medium irrigation project in Medak District had been included in the First Five-Year Plan of the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that survey on this site also has been conducted; and

(c) if so, at what stage the proposal is pending?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy: — (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme is deferred for better times.

SURVEY OF M. I. SOURCES IN MEDAK

1613—

* 5028 Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy: — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following minor irrigation sources in Medak District have been surveyed for construction of Projects;
Answers to Questions.

16th March, 1988

(1) Tatpalli Project (Sangareddy Taluk)
(2) Hadnoor Project (Zahirabad Taluk)
(3) Kuttur Project (Zahirabad Taluk)
(4) Satwar Project (Zahirabad Taluk)
or Mekalwagur Project;
(b) at what stage the estimates are pending; and
(c) whether any one is sanctioned and if so, when the work will be started?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) & (c) Tatpalli Project has been dropped. Hadnoor Project has been proposed to be dropped by Irrigation Development Board. Kottur Project is still under investigation. Satwar Project though sanctioned has not yet been taken up due to paucity of funds. The scheme will be taken up when funds are available.

(a) g&x; new schemes district-wise take up investigate ^ 03j  o3j  ^finalise ^ 03j  g33Gr
under finalisation schemes 68<3<3 table ' o3j  ^?

Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The following are the important activities of the unit:
(1) Scrutiny of quarterly and annual progress reports of the Community Development Blocks sent by the Block Development Officers through the District Statistical Officers.
(2) Preparation of Consolidated Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports on Community Development, for the whole State in the proforma prescribed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India.

(3) Technical supervision for the work of the progress Assistants through District Statistical Officers.

(4) Organisation of Training Programmes for Progress Assistants.

(5) Conduct of Sample Surveys throwing light on the Level of Development in the Blocks.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Fire accident on 10-3-68 in Rajupalem, Cuddapah District.

There is one short-notice question, the answer of which will be placed on the table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ARANIAR PROJECT

S. No. 1615-A.

S.N. Q. No. 5349-B Q.—Sri G. Sivaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concerned officials of Andhra and Madras Government met at Madras in the month of January, 1968, to discuss about the sharing of waters etc., from Araniar Project in Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, the details thereon?

A:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Fire accident on 10-3-1968 in Rajupalem, Cuddapah District.

16th March, 1968.
16th March, 1968.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance.

re: Fire accident on 10-3-68 in Rajupalem, Cuddapah District

Not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting' Sir.

This is a matter of urgent Public Importance.

The accident took place on 10-3-68 in Rajupalem, Cuddapah District, causing 20 deaths and injuries. The cause of the fire is under investigation. The victim's family is being looked after by the local authorities. A medical team has been dispatched to the area to provide medical assistance.

A total of 15 people were injured in the incident. The injured have been taken to the nearest hospital for treatment. The local police have registered a case and are conducting an investigation to determine the cause of the fire.

Sir, it is my duty to bring this matter to your attention. I urge you to take appropriate action to prevent such incidents from happening in the future.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Retrenchment of 34 employees in the Hospitals and Medical Colleges in the Hyderabads and Secunderabads Cities.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Minister for Medical and Health I am reading the Statement.

In Government Order No. 3800, Health, dated 24-12-1964, 40 posts of Health Visitors and 49 posts of Ayas were created for Family Planning programme in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabads. The said posts had to be abolished in February 1958 as they did not conform to the pattern laid down by the Government of India. Consequent to the abolition of the said posts 46 Ayas were absorbed in the various institutions in the City by ousting the junior most personnel in the last grade service and in the vacant posts available. The remaining three Ayas who were juniors working in the Family Planning Clinics were also ousted. The absorption of the Ayas was done according to their seniority by ousting the junior most personnel working in the city Medical Institutions. The Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees Union served a strike notice on the Director of the Medical and Health Services against the retrenchment of the Class IV employees in the City Medical Institutions. The Union pointed out that termination of services is in violation of the Industrial Disputes Act as the ousters of Class IV employees to accommodate Family Planning Ayas is clearly irregular and illegal.

The Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh at the instance of
Director of the Medical and Health Services and the Union held a joint meeting and discussed the matter. The Commissioner of Labour is of the view that the general practice of the Department is to consider Family Planning Section as a separate entity from that of Hospitals for purposes of recruitment and promotions and the question of retrenching some of the hospital staff for absorbing staff of Family Planning was not in consonance with the existing practice. He also pointed out that this action amounts to retrenchment without following the procedure as laid down under Section 25(g) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the light of the discussions the Director of Medical and Health Services has already taken the following action:

(1) Orders issued absorbing the Ayas of Family Planning in the Medical Institutions were cancelled;
(2) Orders terminating the services of the last grade servants in the Medical Institutions were also cancelled;
(3) Orders were issued to all the Heads of the City Medical Institutions to terminate the services of all last grade servants who have put in less than 240 days service and also not to fill up any vacancy so as to consider the retrenched employees, i.e., for Family Planning Ayas absorption.

In this connection, it is issued that on issuing of cancellation of termination orders of last grade servants of the City medical Institutions whose services were terminated to accommodate Family Planning Ayas have since joined their previous posts and the Union has also withdrawn the strike notice and hunger strike already Sir.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
re: FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT L.A.Q. No. 4454 (STARRED)
answered on 22-2-68.

Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy :—Sir, I beg to place on the Table of the House a copy of the statement showing the list of Taluks proposed to be classified as chronically drought affected areas in the State as further information to my reply given to the question No. 444 (Starred) given notice of by Sri M. C. Nagaiah, M. L. A., on 22-2-1968 as promised by me'.
ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

1523—

* 1117 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

At what stage the electrification of Pakalapudu, Rautapalle, Abburu, Pisapadu and Krosur in Tyallm Panchayat Samithi and Siripuram, Mangalagiripadu (Turakapalem) and Dokiparru of Phirangipuram Samithi of Guntur district stands?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

TYALLAM PANCHAYAT SAMITHI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakalapadu Rantapalle (referred to as Rautapalli)</td>
<td>Scheme for extension of supply is under consideration by Chief Engineer, Electricity (Operation.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krosur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abburu</td>
<td>Scheme not yet investigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisapadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHIRANGIPURAM SAMITHI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siripuram Mangaladripadu (not Mangalagiripadu Turakapalem)</td>
<td>Schemes for extension of supply have been sanctioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokiparru</td>
<td>Scheme not yet investigated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

1524—

* 1875 Q.—Sarvasri K. Krishnamurthy (Harichandrapuram) and P. Gunniah (Patapatnam) :— Will hon. the Chief minister be pleased to state:

the taluk-wise number of villages electrified so far in Srikakulam District?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy :—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The taluk wise number of villages electrified in Srikakulam District upto 31-3-1967 is furnished below;
Mr. Dy. Speaker in the Chair:

Doomsday and doomsday restrictions and controls, the other extreme point of view. Ban on free market. But at the same time, restriction on the other extreme point of view. Right Communist Party, Independents, USSR, China, etc., the other extreme point of view. Restrictions controlled and restricted distribution. Pragmatic controls. These are techniques and instruments for achieving the objectives. They are not the objectives. Either control or decontrol is not the objective by itself. As a technique or instrument, it is employed to achieve the objective at a certain period. Emergency period. Perioid of scarcity. Emergency prosperous period.
An Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

maximum control price

maximum support price

maximum price

distress sale

market price

support price

purchase tax

food grain blocks

interests

producer interest

consumer interest
Voting of Demands for Grants:

A society which consumes more cereals or whose consumption budget contains a higher percentage of the cost of cereals is considered to be a poor society. Cereals must come in a processed form. There must be more protective foods, more processed foods, and more protective foods in the industry. A per capita cereal consumption per capita cereal consumption may not be considered enough. The density of population in the working class population may be.

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16th March, 1968. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Defective system of procurement of food grains. The current system is considered a source of corruption and malpractice. The annual statement mentions the need for a free market purchase system to introduce market stability and regulated markets. The Mill levy is 60% of market purchase, but this percentage varies. Electric metre interference also leads to loss in electricity revenues. Corruption and malpractice are rampant. The annual statement highlights the need for a free market purchase system and regulated markets.

Producer levy, mill levy and free market purchase. Free market purchase is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. The food corporation of India is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. Mill levy is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. Free market purchase is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. The food corporation of India is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. Mill levy is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. Free market purchase is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. The food corporation of India is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets. Mill levy is an instrument to introduce market stability and regulated markets.

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Electricity metres consume electricity and lead to loss in revenues. Corruption and malpractice are rampant. The annual statement highlights the need for a free market purchase system and regulated markets.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968
for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Producer levy is Rs. 500 mill for 1968-69.

Producer levy is Rs. 500 mill for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Producer levy is Rs. 500 mill for 1968-69.

Procurement is 33% deficit areas, drought affected areas, and Private Trade to free market.

There is nothing sacrosanct about the particular line of action and the Government is not rigid in this respect.

There is nothing sacrosanct about the particular line of action and the Government is not rigid in this respect.

There is nothing sacrosanct about the particular line of action and the Government is not rigid in this respect.
The Government is actually of the view that it should take advantage and employ the normal trade channels for this purpose that all of them should be brought under a discipline.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Government is actually of the view that it should take advantage and employ the normal trade channels for this purpose that all of them should be brought under a discipline.
Annal Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Preference to urban areas not with any other motive.
16th March, 1968.  


SIR, 

Voting of Demands for Grants. 

Sir, Sugar is not a rationed commodity at all. In Hyderabad City, it is only wheat and that too imported wheat that is a controlled commodity. Hon'ble Members, I hope will take note of this point.

When we are actually starting from control to decontrol at a particular point, there is an intermediary process. Market conditions adjust themselves in stages. Once the price is fixed, there is a release of stocks. Buffer stocks are an instrument to stabilize prices.

Partial decontrol is the disparity between the two prices.

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When we are actually starting from control to decontrol at a particular point, there is an intermediary process.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— What is the result of the technique employed?

Mr. M. Theagarajah:— Without a buffer stock, without looking to the possibilities of wider disparity, it has not resulted in a good way. Anyhow Sir, the Government is not satisfied because of the high disparity in the two prices of the Government sugar and the de-control sugar.
Voting of demands for Grants.  

Annual Financial Statement  

Voting of demands for Grants. 

Overhead charges 30.30.  Special intelligence unit 3964 
and 2,136 black-marketeers or smugglers have been arrested 
and one of the most effective units in the State and I can assure you 
that it is one of the best managed units.  There is absolutely no 
doubt about it.  Special intelligence unit has been  

They are of speculations. It is anybody's guess. It is not possible to  
verify estimates and re-estimates, everything is going in by Bureau of Economics. 

I should say subject to correction that there is a bit of hoarding.  

Movement control; price control; stock control; consumption control; quality control,
Short-notie Question and Answer. 12th March, 1963. 41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>No. of villages electrified.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Itchapuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheepurupalli</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salur</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>Bobbili</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Total: 286

ELECTRIFICATION IN ACHAMPET TALUK

1525—

* 1995 Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Achampet) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no village is electrified in Achampet taluk of Mahbubnagar district so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking up the pending schemes of this taluk into consideration by the Government?

Sri Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. Only Achampeta Town has been electrified.

(b) The progress of electrification is slow as there is only one 11 K. V. Feeder in the taluk and also due to paucity of funds.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

S No. 1525-A: VAMSADHARA PROJECT

S. N. Q. No. 5349-1 : Q.—Sarvasri Tangi Satyanarayana (Srikakulam) and N. Ramulu:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is prepared to start the construction of Vamsadhara Project on the condition of paying betterment tax in advance by ryots; and

(b) if so, when it will be started?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. provided the scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission and if requisite amount of advance betterment levy is voluntarily forthcoming, after the scheme is notified under the Betterment Levy Act for advance betterment levy.

(b) Soon after clearance is obtained from the Planning Commission and collection of advance betterment levy is made.

L. A. Q. No. 1525-B was not put and answered; hence included under written Answers to Questions.

238-6
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1958, 433

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There is actually an order that a farmer who holds more than 25 quintals of rice must declare his stock first.

Sri T. Nagireddy:—I too declare that I have got 1000 quintals of rice. What would you do.

Sri V. B. Raju:—First duty is to declare. That is not being done. Secondly the Government has a right to requisition it. There are two stages. One is demanding the declaration of stock and if the Government feels that in a particular area, that the grain is being hoarded and the prices are going up and the people are not suffering, the Government has a right to requisition it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There is an order under the Essential Commodities Act.

Sri T. Nagireddy:—In course of time he will sell. He would not sell immediately.

Sri V. B. Raju:—The Government has its discretion to use, leaving for his needs and consumption and also for commercial practices and then takes the stock. It is not taking it without paying any thing: it is not confiscation.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69
Voting of Demands for Grants.


D. N. Rao:—The Government has been receiving rice declarations and requisitions from Andhra Pradesh Rice Declaration Requisition Order 1966 as amended from time to time. The Essential Commodities Act and even under the Requisition Order also the Government cannot confiscate holdings of wheat or rice from the producers.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I would like to distinguish between confiscation and requisition. It is not confiscation. It is taking stock by paying money and getting it milled and distributed in the market.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—When they are not willing to contribute to Government, is it not confiscation?

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is not confiscation.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—It is confiscation.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Let us discuss about it later, Sir.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Congress President said that it would be good if the food zone were scrapped. It would be positive if the buffer stocks requisition was abolished. Buffer stocks collection, producer price, partial decontrol, production capacity differences create success. Producer levy collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect, collect.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March 1968. 437

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Producer levy to be imposed on miller based on percentage fixed in regulations. While statistics are still to be made, the following may be noted:

- Lodging Producer levy
- Milling instructions
- “Free” price shops
- Quality

Reorganisation of belt areas:

- Lodging Producer levy
- Milling instructions
- “Free” price shops
- Quality
Voting of Demands for Grants:

1. Free market

Programme

Wetland

Factories

Factory management

Milling levy

Pragmatic society

Refrench
Voting of Demands for Grants:

The wagons are on the way. In the next one or two days they may arrive; the situation has improved.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

It is almost a cottage industry, and it is very difficult to actually remove it entirely and destroy it entirely. It is a

Sri V. B. Raju:—Pragmatism is not a principle; it is actually a technique.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Demand No. XV—Miscellaneous Departments—Rs. 1,53,50,800.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,50,800 for Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

For supplying dirty, low quality rice giving very bad smell in Nellore District from the sub-divisions of Nellore F.C.I.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,50,800 for Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

Prices rose and fall suddenly causing difficulty to farmers as well as consumers while benefitting a middle-man in essential commodities.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,50,800 for Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

Government failed to open Fire Stations at least at all the Taluk head-quarters in the State and to provide adequate funds to give financial assistance to the fire accident victims.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,50,800 for Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

Government did not provide ample funds in grant-in-aid to historical religious institutions like temples.

The cut motions were negatived.
16th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants;

Demand No. LIV - Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading - Rs. 43,20,62,700/.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,20,62,700 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading by 100.

To criticise the Government for not abolishing controls of Foodgrains and also levy of paddy scheme inspite of the fact that High Court granted stay.)

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,20,62,700 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not supplying sufficient quantities of foodgrains in draught affected areas.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: - Sir I demand a division.

The House then divided:

Ayes 33; Noes 85.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :- The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,20,62,700 for Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for supplying bad quality of foodgrains.

The cut motions were negatived.
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION
ATTROCITIES COMMITTED ON CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF PERALA

S. No. 1525-B:

S.-N. Q. No. 3352-D : Q:—Shri Pragada K.taiah :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a representation Dt. 11th October, 1967 from Sri Akkala Kotaiah, M. L. C. about the atrocities committed and damage done to the houses and properties of certain residents of Perala including Sri Akkala Kotaiah, M.L.C by certain rowdy elements; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reports were called for from the Collector, Guntur and the Superintendent of Police, Guntur. From their report it is found that the allegation that some rowdy elements committed atrocities and damaged the houses and properties of certain residents of Perala including Sri Akkala Kotaiah, M.L.C is exaggerated.

PRIVILEGE MOTION
re: Alleged incorrect information given by the Minister for Civil Supplies and Revenue.

Sri V. B. Raju:—you have been kind enough to give a ruling previously.

Mr. Speaker:—There seems to be some mistake.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Not a mistake. This has been happening for the last 20 years. In fact the discrepancy was noticed in June
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put the main demands to vote.
The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 58,80,400 under item ‘c’ in sub head (d) Food Establishment
in Demand No. XV—Miscellaneous Departments”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 1,36,800 under item ‘a’ Civil Supplies in Demand No. LIV—
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading”.

The motions were adopted.

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE Rs. 6,23,95,500/-
DEMAND No.XXII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY Rs. 3,25,57,200/-
DEMAND No. XXI—FISHERIES Rs. 66,21,000/-
DEMAND No. XXVIII—FOREST DEPARTMENT Rs. 2,28,07,200/-

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddi): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 6,23,95,000 under Demand No. XX—Agriculture.”

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 3,25,57,200 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry”.

Sir, I have circulated a statement and it may be taken as read.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Ramasvami): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 66,21,000 under Demand No. XXI—Fisheries”.

Sir, I have circulated a statement and it may be taken as read.

The Minister for Municipal Administration and Forests
(Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu): Sir, I move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs. 2,28,07,200 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Forest Department”.

Sir, I have circulated a statement and it may be taken as read.

Mr. Speaker :—Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE Rs. 6,23,95,500.

Sri G. Latchanna:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the failure of the Govt. to
supply the peasants with sufficient number of tractors, bulldozers and
power drillers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

* Notes on Demands printed as appendices.
to criticise the Government for failure of the Govt. in raising per acre production in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not introducing cattle and crop insurance.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not getting groundwater surveyed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not giving assistance to the peasant for the reclamation alkaline and saline soils.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for its failure to control the blast.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not fixing up the minimum prices for agriculture products.

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Madhav Rao :—I beg to move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 116

to criticise the Government for want of well planned food policy to ensure the people to get not only adequate, but nutritious food inspite of three plans.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 116

the benefit of financial aid in regard to Agriculture is being provided to rich men ignoring the poor man.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 116

since the seeds supplied are of bad quality in several farms of Andhra Pradesh, since investment became absolute waste.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

for not supplying the inams in time and for not subsidising the poor ryots.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government for promoting associations on caste basis in order to grant them licences for the supply of fertilizers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
to criticise the Govt. for abandoning the seed farm in S. Uppalapadu in Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah Dist. and trying to entrust the land to the panchayat board in order to help the sarpanch with a political favour, rejecting the just application of the harijans who are in enjoyment prior to the taking of Govt.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
to criticise to Government for its failure to adequately investigate into the allegation that the entire quantity of fertilizers allotted to Andhra Pradesh from Madras harbour has been sold at Madras only.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
to criticise the Govt. for its failure to stop black marketing misuser of chemical fertilizers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
to criticise the Govt. for its failure to supply improved seeds, agricultural implements and pesticides in adequate quantities to the agriculturists.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri K. Anjan Reddy:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.
Sri T. Purushotham Rao:— I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Y. Venkata Rao:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

for not promising incentives to ryots to produce more foodgrains and for not fixing up floor prices for agricultural commodities.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Ch. Vengaiah:— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

for not providing at least one boring set for each block, and for not establishing soil testing laboratory at Cumburum in Kurnool District.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not allowing the poor peasants to use the banjar land to grow more food and allowing the lands to be given to big landlords and absentee owner to sell it away at high prices to the very same banjardar.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for their indifferent attitude towards the plight of the growers of groundnut, chillies, tobacco (including cough tobacco) jute in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Government not to drop Kotthagudam Fertilizers Factory in view of the policies of the Government of India to have raw material from foreign countries advocated by American experts instead of using the Naptha of this country.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Government to establish Agriculture Industrial Corporation to help the small peasants and artisans.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for failure to arrest the prices and allowing hoarding and blackmarketing in food and essential articles detrimental to the welfare of the people.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to distribute properly fertilizers in time, distribute improved seeds, tools and improved agricultural implements to the ryots.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Katu Muniswamy:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For not supplying bullock drawn power drillers to Chittoor District to make development of land at Karrethinaar Samiti Pattru taluk and also Gangadkaranellur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For not forming cattle farming societies or centres near Kambakam hills, Vonadayasahem, Sathyavedu Tq. Chittoor Dist. and Votemleedu, Sullurpet Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

for not controlling prices of agriculture implements and pumpsets and other needful implements in our area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For not issuing pattas for emadhem lands under occupation of Harijans Banjars at Vuggundi, Kedalur, Votemleedu of Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For not issuing rice at the rate of 2 sers per rupee in our State as Madras State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not establishing seed farms at Sullurpet Nellore Dist. and Satyavedu Chittoor District.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri N. Ramulu:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
16th March, 1968

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

Because the Government failed to provide adequate funds for the increase of production of commercial crops.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not introducing the crop insurance to encourage the ryots in his efforts to cultivate the lands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,23,95,500 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Because the Government failed to provide sufficient quantity of improved seed to the ryots.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

DEMAND NO. XXI - FISHERIES - Rs. 6,21,010

Sri Chappidi Vengaiah:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

For not leasing out the fishing rights in Cantum Taluk (Kurnool Dist) and for neglecting the fisherman Co-op. Societies.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri N. Ramulu:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government in neglecting the fishing industry in coastal areas and provide sufficient loans to fishermen to improve their trade.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Muniswamy:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

For not improving fishing modern ways at Vitombedu, Tada-venadu of Sullurpet Tq. Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

For not providing nets and other fishing implements to fishermen at Vitombedu of Sullurpet Taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

For not improving transport facilities for fishermen at Vitombedu Tada, Rowapuram of Sullurpet Tq. Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for not establishing fish curing centre at Sullurpet, Nellore Dist.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

For providing loans, implements of fishing, housing for Kakinada fishermen to improve the fishing industry.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

To criticise the corruption practice in Animal Husbandry.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motion moved.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao :— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,21,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,25,57,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not establishing piggy, poultry at Sullurpet of Nellore Dist. and Sathyavedu Taluq, Chittoor Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,25,57,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not supplying sufficient medicines to Vet. hospitals in all districts.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,25,57,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

Voting of Demands for Grants:

For deciding the allotment of vacant land of the animal husbandry farm and poultry farm at Kakinada to neighbour fisherman colony of Dummulupeta and Perropet for internal accommodation and help to the fishermen living in the area for a century.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Chappidi Vengaiah:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,25,57,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

For not supplying sufficient number of breeding bulls and not supplying medicines to dispensaries.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri T. Purushotham Rao:— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,25,57,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for the failure of the Govt. in protecting the forests and preventing charcoal burning in them.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for not de-foresting the cultivable waste in the forests.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Swarna Venkaiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

To urge on Govt. to fix boundaries between Kandammur and Veilanti villages of Nellore Tq. and Dist. regarding forest area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Govt. to assign forest lands which are fit for cultivation to promote more food grains.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

To impress on the Govt. to lease out an extent of 3,500 acres of forest land for purpose of immediate cultivation pending permanent assignment in Guddur R.F. Kanduku Taluk, Nellore Dist., to the Harijans of 21 families of Pottur village in pursuance of G.O. Ms. No. 1601, Forest, D/7-9-65.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

For taking steps to evict innocent Girijans from 30-40 villages (Padu villages) in Chintapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam Dist. on the technical ground that the area in question included in the reserve forest and without having any colonisation scheme.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Sri T. C. Rajan:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Govt. for not arresting the illegal felling of the forests in the State.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.
To criticise the Govt. for not taking any action to deplete the valuable cultivable land which are included in the forests.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri C. Vengaiah:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.
For not checking illicit cutting and trading of forest produce.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Muniswamy:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.
For not making de-forest the cultivable land at Varadayaalem, Kadem, Buchinaitukowdriga of Chittoor Dist.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.

For not giving priority in providing jobs in the departments for harijans.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Ramakistiah:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,28,07,200 for Forests by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
last. I sent a memo to the Director of Settlement that there are discrepancies in the figures submitted by Collectors and I wanted reconciliation. On 27-6-67, the Government sent a note to the Director of Settlement. He has been after it. In 1967-68 the number of estates taken over has been shown as 11,259...

Mr. Speaker:—I take it that reconciliation has been made and the mistake has since been rectified.

Sri V. B. Raju:—This has been taken from the periodical reports of the Collectors sent for the information of Government. The Director of Settlement has taken action for reconciliation of figures and that reconciliation is not yet complete. For the first time he has given this figure as 11082 from his records. Hitherto he was giving figures from the Collectors’ reports which shows a difference of 177. The difficulty is that the Collectors have got permanent registers and Government notifications for taking over are given in the gazette. The Director of Settlement takes the notifications as the basis and the Collectors depend on permanent registers. There are 4 categories of Zamindaries including inams and the figures have to be reconciled. Instructions have been given to the Director of Settlement to send an officer to the District Officers, sit with them and reconcile. There is no deliberate attempt to mislead. I am obliged to the member for having brought this to the notice of Government. This is being rectified.

Mr. Speaker:—Though the member has given notice of a motion for breach of privilege, he is not interested in pressing it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I assure that special attention will be paid and concentration will be made for the disposal of this matter as soon as possible.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—Last year also a similar assurance was given about estates to be taken over. Something should be done positively this time at least.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Promise being given is the first stage and the promise being fulfilled is the second stage. It is in the second stage now.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Adjournment motion moved. Transport Act (Amendment) Bill 1969.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1:11.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated Demands</th>
<th>Actual Demands</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>$6,68,900</td>
<td>$6,67,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>$77,87,678</td>
<td>$77,87,600</td>
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<td>1965-66</td>
<td>$85,86,900</td>
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<td>1966-67</td>
<td>$96,67,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>$18,86,260</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Statistical Economic Bulletin states that in 1983-84, economic growth was 4.5%, followed by a slight decrease in 1984-85 and a further decline in 1985-86 to 3.2%.
16th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69,

Voting of Demands for Grants,

The Hon'ble Governor,

Grievances of the people of Andhra.

The Hon’ble Governor,

Grievances of the people of Andhra.

The Hon’ble Governor,

Grievances of the people of Andhra.
Prof. V. N. Karvar expresses the opinion that in many respects the character of human resources is more important than the abundance and quality of natural resources. "The most valuable resource of any country is its fund for human energy i.e; working power both mental and physical of its people. It is safe to say that any country or any capable race of man which will conserve, economise and utilise that fund will be able not only to extract labour but actually to prosper in the midst of poor natural surroundings. On the other hand if they fail to economise their fund of energy it is a waste and they will certainly decay in the midst of richest geographical and material resources."
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
16th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968. 459
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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16th March, 1968.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

460.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

...
Mr. Speaker:—Zero hour have you all recognized?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Nobody has recognised it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no Zero-Hour.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is true that he has brought it to my notice yesterday evening, Sir. I am looking into it and taking steps to see that no breach or peace or any thing like that prevails.

I have sent it to the department for immediate action in the matter.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1908.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Drought affected areas power drills, rock blasting units and other equipment. 

Drought affected areas power drills, rock blasting units and other equipment. 

Soil conservation schemes and drought affected areas power drills, rock blasting units and other equipment. 

Subsidized seeds hybrid varieties. Theory and practical experience with hybrid varieties. 

Subsidized seeds hybrid varieties. Theory and practical experience with hybrid varieties. 

Animal husbandry statistical reports.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Drought affected areas & tube wells required. Tube wells 90% of agriculture. The damaged 60,100 acres of forest boundary lines affected, continuous supply of water 2,000 sludge areas & 500 tube wells important. Entire state is their constituency. Electricity the important backbone for us.
वर्ष 1964-65 के बजट में आयोग को बदलने के लिए सबसे पहले साधन टेस्ट करते चाहिए। जमीन की नींव है।

उसमें कार्य कम है। उनके अभिलेख, संकेत विवेचन या फासक्स पर पूर्व से पहले देने का चंद न करना होगा। उन्होंने जमीन की अन्य भूमि पर नहीं पहुँच सकते। इसके बाद साधन क्रूरदंड रहता है। क्योंकि जमीन बहुत चाही आये तो उस का कस चला जाता है। इसका स्थान मराठवाड़े में अच्छी तरह से बना रहा है। मैं मराठवाड़े ही के बालू रहता हूँ। यह काम अच्छे पास भी बहुत अहसासित रहता है। दुसरे आदर्श होगा। यह कारण की बाजार में खुदा भी बहुत हार्दिक हो। या कोई हो। इसका बेहतर इस्तेमाल करता चाहिए। मुझे उपयोग है कि तिम्मा रेक्टूर साध्य इस पर ब्यान देने।

इसी तरह कंट्रलाइजर है। मैं समिति में काम किया था। पहले लोग कंट्रलाइजर बदलने थे। इसका लेखन जब से यह काम किया गया है। इस कार्य से मार्ग न छोड़ होगा।

केबल शाब्दिक होगा। भी तिम्मा रेक्टूर ने जब से मार्ग न पड़े। इसी के लिए तीर्थिक है। मैं तिम्मा रेक्टूर शाब्दिक को बनाया देना है। इसके लिए बार भी है। तिम्मा रेक्टूर की बाजार में भी इस के के लिए बार की है। मैं तिम्मा रेक्टूर शाब्दिक को कार्य करता है। क्योंकि इस काम में हम पहले बांटी होंगे। इस देश भी मेरा देश है।

बदलता है कि एक एक वर्ग में एक ही स्थान है। और उन में से 10 ही स्थान भी काम नहीं करते। इस का बाद बालकों को बनाये और उनकी नींव करने का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। और वास्तव में हर विषय में बनाए। एक जीवन में भी जीवन में नहीं मारी करते। अगर वे बालां बालकों की नींवें और उनकी ठीक करने का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। जो किसी बात के कारण नहीं होता है। या किसी बात के कारण नहीं होता है।

इस के लिए हर समिति लेखने पर हर समिति में 5-6 बालां के बाल्य रहे जाये। इसमें पांच जीव बालिका नहीं है। जीवने जीवन नहीं बालिके उस कारण कार्य होता है और जब बालिका होता है। जोड़ी की बालिका के संघर्ष रहते रहते हैं। उन्हें कोई बालिका भी है। इसका बाल करके जाता है। इस्तेमाल में 5-6 रहते हैं तो कार्यक्रमों को फायदा पहुँच करता है।
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1933.

Vo'ing of Demands for Grants

साय ही लेखिंग बंधिंग और बंगर जद्दों को हक्कर करना भी जरूरी है। इस के लिये ट्यूटर बुझतो हर बंधिंग मेंस्ट पावर दिलम्स ट्यूटू बेल्स यह हारी चौंक जरूरी है।

मेरी इस बारे में लिखा रेडी दास्ताब दिखा किया था और बहु इस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

मुख्य मंत्री भी इस पर ध्यान दे। विशेष तौर पर उनकी कार्य दिलचस्पी है भवनात्मक करने उनकी दिलचस्पी और ज्ञान हो जाने तक इस विषय के मदद में और उन्हें यह सफल

मेरी एक और विशेषता यह है कि हम देश रहा है कि अभिक्षण भर विषण्डमेंट के डाइरेक्टर से लेकर बी. ह.डेल्क तक सब कार्य काम पानी तिल्ला व्यवस्था करते हैं इसकी काम कुछ नहीं होता। मैं कहूँगा कि अभिक्षण विषण्डमेंट का स्टाफ साल में तीन खाली महीने जब फसल बढ़ी रहती है तुम्हारे के जमा यानी जून से सप्ताहांत तक सब के सब पीछे चल करें। और वार्तालाप करियर करे। इस तरह अभिक्षण विषण्डमेंट काम की सही विधि करने का कार्य बंधिंग करते हैं।

कार्यकर्ताओं को उन का प्रथमार को कीमत बनावट भी यह नहीं इस पर भी लाना करने चाहिए। सबसे बड़ा को इस बात की कोडिश करने चाहिए कि यह कार्यकर्ताओं को बनावट की कीमत बनावट तब ही हम उन की सही विधि करने चाहिए।

यह नहीं है इस पर के बारे में चाहिए जो अभाव की बात।

माफ करता मैं नहीं यहा बोला रहा हूँ। मुझे या दास्ताब व्यवस्था अभिक्षण विषण्डमेंट को यह नहीं इसे नामात करता चाहिए। मैं भाला हूँ यह लेक है कि इस विषय के से होना नामसूचक है। यहां अगर मान सकता हूँ कि इस पत्र के पास है। जब ये कोई नाम विषण्डमेंट है इसकी तरह विषण्डमेंट है और हूँ है। इस नियम के एक कमेटी बनानी वाली कार्य के जिसे अन्य अन्य हो कमेटी का नाम दिया जाता है।

इस में अभावी बहु मंडल रेडी जिसे मंडल की रेडीएस्ट मंडल देशवारा रहे मंडल एलेक्ट्रीटिस्ट मंडल हों और मुख्य मंडली इस कमेटी के सब हों।

इस में संबंधित विषय के इसके से मेरे रेडीएस्ट देशवारा सुसाइटी जोड़े में डी.एल. वायर राजा बोध इंडियन है उनकी भी विधि वाला चाहिए। हूँ जिसे कोई तीन मंडल का कोई है और वार्तालाप मंडल को भी है। यह कमेटी कम से कम हो मंडलों में एक बार मिले और कार्यकर्ताओं के जो वर्तमान और उनकी कार्यावधियों इस उन पर सोच विचार करके उन का हुआ नियासी तो खरच रखना। यह भी एक नया कार भरना रखी.
16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the following purposes:

1. Agriculture Department:
   - Retrenchment of administrative staff.
   - Retrenchment of agricultural extension officers.
   - Cultivatable waste land.
   - Cultivable waste land for graduate services.

2. Agriculture Colleges:
   - Cultivatable waste land.
   - Cultivable waste land for working class.

The above proposals are recommended for immediate approval.
What is the role of the Agriculture Department in Education and Research in Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University and also in the Extension work which is being taken up in certain districts like Chittoor etc.? There will be effective support and coordination of the work and there will be elective support and coordination of the work.

Power drillers are being used in the Agricultural engineering side. There are 1.2 units of power drillers and M. B. sheds have a large number of sick units. What is the role of the Agriculture Department in Education and Research in Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University and also in the Extension work which is being taken up in certain districts like Chittoor etc.? There will be effective support and coordination of the work and there will be elective support and coordination of the work.
470 16th March, 1968

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Agronomist, Plant Protection Officer, Assistant Oil Seeds Specialist must take steps to reorganise the district administration of the Agriculture Department at all levels and to see that proper work-load is provided, lest the Government funds are being wasted and the Officers are not in a position to go to the aid of the public or the ryots at any rate. They must do their best to reorganise the district administration of the Agriculture Department at all levels and to see that proper work-load is provided, lest the Government funds are being wasted and the Officers are not in a position to go to the aid of the public or the ryots at any rate.
Voting of Demands for Grants

For 1968-69, the demands for grants have been presented to the assembly for approval. These include:

- Agriculture Minister
- Forest Minister
- Fisheries Minister
- New M. L. A. Quarters
- Departmental and other expenditures.

The demands include funds for various projects and improvements, with a focus on development and infrastructure.
10th March, 1968. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grant.

...
Point of information:

Statement made by Managing Director, Nizam Sugar Factory on Sugar Decontrol Policy.

Mr. Mani said that the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras have been pressing the Centre for decontrol of sugar. From the factory point of view, as the General Manager or Managing Director, he must have made that statement. It has nothing to do with the Government policy. That there should be full decontrol has been their stand for a long time. Therefore, it has nothing to do with the Government policy and Government have not actually declared any policy which is different from the Government of India.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1938. 473
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

M.R.F. to Philippines to increase output of variety 10,000. 1968-69 $ take up 3,000. Amount.

1970-71 up by 10,000. $ demand, $ commercial basis 38. $ demand up 10,000.


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Voting of Demands for Grants.

An increase in the lowest rate of increase has been recommended. The rate for national area has been increased by 1%, while the rate for area near the national area has been increased by 2%. Under-ground water tap cost should be increased by 1%. All India Geological Survey needs demand for 1967-68 has been increased by 28%. The Southern States' Chief Ministers Conference needs demand has been increased by 28%.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

16th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants

- For the year 1968-69.

- Voting of Demands for Grants.
16th March, 1968.

Annual Financial Statement (Bt for 1968-69),

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69, Voting of Demands for Grants.

Fish enter preneurs & inexperienced people

Foreign & fish export imported to 1968-69

Commercial apparatus fishing

Fishing Department & 1968-69

Fishing industry 1968-69

Fishermen community 1968-69

Fishermen community 1968-69

Fishermen community 1968-69

Fishermen Community Co-operative

Societies in 1968-69

241—14

for fishermen community subsidy basis fishermen community food problem solve fishermen community 10 mechanized boats 10 horse power, 15 horse power import 20 30% import 1500000 2000000 Fishing industry develop central located place. Fishing harbour develop training 100 fishermen develop 2000000 5000000. Fisheries Master Plan.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Fisheries Master Plan implementation
Field Labour Co-operative Societies
Rudiments of fields cultivation
Rule No. 9
Fishermen Community
Appointments
Training centres
Port building yard
Immediate relief
Fishermen

1. Fisheries Master Plan
2. Field Labour Co-operative Societies
3. Rudiments of fields cultivation
4. Rule No. 9
5. Fishermen Community
6. Appointments
7. Training centres
8. Port building yard
9. Immediate relief

Appointments

Paddy

Fishermen Community

Training centres

Port building yard

Immediate relief

Fishermen

10% of the total number of families

Paddy

Rule No. 9

Fishermen Community

Appointments

Training centres

Port building yard

Immediate relief

Fishermen

10% of the total number of families

For immediate cost of Fisheries Department free of cost, the following supply is required, namely, anchovy, mackerel, herring, etc., and paid for free of cost. One hundred and fifty thousand rupees is required for this purpose. Immediate payment of Rs. 338,338 is required. Immediate payment of Rs. 338,338 is required.
Sri V. B. Raju:— Any how we will find out from the Officer because he happens to be a Government Officer. We shall find out from the officer what is actually meant by that statement and what was the background of that statement. But the Government has nothing to do with that statement.

Sri V. B. Raju:— You have a debate on the Demand today: There is ample scope. We can express our views both from Government side and oppositions side.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:— That is true, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh can say that they are not pressing the Government of India for decontrol.

Sri V. B. Raju:— I would have been taken to task if I had said anything when the demand is going to be debated. That is another worry.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— There are so many things which are going on behind the back of the legislature and the members and there is no point in the hon. Minister escaping from that.

This Mr. Mani is a very senior Member of the Government. He says very clearly that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras and Mysore had been pressing the Centre for decontrol of sugar. His contention is that being a Government servant and one who knows the inside of the Government he said that the Government had been pressing the Centre. The question which Sri Vemaiah puts here is: "Is it true that the Government has been pressing on the Centre for the decontrol of sugar. If it is not true, how did a senior Government official express such an opinion on behalf of the Government?" Is the Government going to deny that it has not been pressing and that his statement is entirely wrong? Yes or no?

Sri V. B. Raju:— Government's view on this particular matter will be expressed in the course of the debate, Sir.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— That is not the point, Sir. The point here is very clear, Sir. Can a government official ...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 16th March, 1968.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dear Sir,

The following demands for grants were considered:

1. For the purchase of office equipment.
2. For the repair of existing buildings.
3. For the expansion of the existing facilities.
4. For the establishment of a new department.

It is recommended that these demands be granted as per the budgetary provisions.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
The text in the document is not readable in the image.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  


Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,
16th March, 1968.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1962-63,  
Voting of Demands for Grants.
16th March, 1968.

GOVERNMENT BILL

THE ANDHRA PRADESH MUNICIPALITIES (POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1968.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968, be read a First time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.
Govermnent Bill:
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities
(Postponement of Elections)
(Amendment) Bill, 1968.

16th March, 1968. 489

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities
(Postponement of Elections)
(Amendment) Bill, 1968.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Preamble of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968

490 16th March, 1968.
Government Bill.


16th March, 1968.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968, be read a first time".

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968, be read a second time".

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved

(pause)
The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968, be read a second time".

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Amendment moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"In clause 2, for the words and figures "1st August, 1968" substitute the words and figures "1st June, 1968".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 1, ENACTING FORMULA AND LONG TITLE

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"Clause I, Enacting Formula and Long title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I, Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Bill, 1968, be read a third time."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 18th March, 1968.
Appendix.
16th March, 1968.

(5) Table A:

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524 16th March, 1968.

Appendix.

The expected output is not provided, as the text appears to be in a language other than English and is not clearly legible. It seems to be a continuation of the previous text, but without additional context, it is not possible to accurately transcribe or translate it.

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The text appears to be in a South Asian language, possibly Telugu. However, due to the quality of the image, complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed.
Appendix.

16th March, 1968.

523

...
26 16th March, 1968.

Appendix

So pan 18th March, 1968. 1967-68 nis, ..

(1) By the 1967-68 M.C.C. v. M.I.T.

(2) 1967-68 M.C.C. v. M.I.T.
Appendix.
16th March, 1968.

1965 and 1967

1967-68 746

1887-88 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746

1967-68 1968—69 746
16th March, 1968.

Appendix.

1967-68 என்ற போல் 0.05-டே உரசுருக்கு என்று சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளது. அத்துடன் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மாதமானவர் இல்லையே பராமலே வேலைதோண்டி செலுத்தப்பட்டது. 0.05 டே மாதம் இல்லை பின்னர் 1968-69 மாதமானவர் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது.

மாதமானவர் போல் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளது. மாதமானவர் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மாதமானவர் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. 1967-68 என்ற போல் 0.05 டே உரசுருக்கு என்று சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளது. அத்துடன் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மாதமானவர் இல்லையே பராமலே வேலைதோண்டி செலுத்தப்பட்டது. 0.05 டே மாதம் இல்லை பின்னர் 1968-69 மாதமானவர் வழிபாடு செய்யப்பட்டது.
Appendix.


...
అంచ్చ లో చెప్పబడిన తీవ్ర వ్యతిరేకాంశాలు సంఖ్య సాధనాలను ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యాశాస్త్రం ఉపయోగిస్తుంది.

పాట్లు పైన ఉంటాయి: 1968-69 వరకు కోసం ఉపయోగించబడిన ప్రపంచానికి కొనసాగిన ప్రత్యేక నియమాలు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం క్రమాన్ని సంఖ్యలు వివిధ నియమాలు ఉపయోగించబడింది. ఈ పాట్లు పైన ఉంటాయి:

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ఈ పాటులు పైన ఉంటాయి: 1968-69 వరకు కోసం ఉపయోగించబడిన ప్రత్యేక నియమాలు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం క్రమాన్ని సంఖ్యలు వివిధ నియమాలు ఉపయోగించబడింది. ఈ పాటులు పైన ఉంటాయి:

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పండితులు ఆభారించిన సంఖ్యలు పైన ఉంటాయి: 1968-69 వరకు కోసం ఉపయోగించబడిన ప్రత్యేక నియమాలు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం క్రమాన్ని సంఖ్యలు వివిధ నియమాలు ఉపయోగించబడింది. ఈ పాటులు పైన ఉంటాయి:

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Appendix.

6th March, 968.

[Text content appears to be in a language other than English, possibly Telugu or a similar script, and is not legible.]

The image contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the scanned image. It appears to be in a script that is not English, possibly Telugu or another South Asian script. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to transcribe accurately.
APPENDIX

BUDGET FOR 1968-69

DEMAND No. XX — AGRICULTURE, MARKETING AND WAREHOUSING

BUDGET FOR 1968-69

DEMAND No. XX — AGRICULTURE

Note on Marketing and Warehousing

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<td>MARKETING:</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Agriculture K. Marketing in India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Plan Schemes</td>
<td>11,65,277</td>
<td>12,07,600</td>
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<td>Plan Schemes</td>
<td>1,24,022</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,89,299</td>
<td>13,87,600</td>
<td>14,85,600</td>
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<td>WAR HOUSING (PLAN SCHEME)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>96. Capital outlay on Industrial Development — share capital contribution to Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation</td>
<td>1,27,400</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>14,16,699</td>
<td>14,77,600</td>
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MARKETING DEPARTMENT (MARKETING AND WAREHOUSING)

BUDGET NOTE ON A. MARKETING.

Andhra Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural State. It is noted for the production of rice, gram, green gram, sunhemp, mesta, hemp groundnut, castor, til, tobacco, jaggery, onions, turmeric, chillies and in horticultural crops like coconuts, mangoes, limes, bananas and Anäbe-shahi grapes.

2. Inability to bargain, lack of holding capacity for a favourable market and the obligations in the monetary transactions on the part of the producers subjected them to sell their produce at uneconomic returns under perfect competition. Hence, it is necessary that along with the plans for increase in production, there should be better marketing facilities for the commodities produced.

3. In our State, the Marketing department is charged with the responsibility of reforming the methods of sale and purchase of...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Need to provide Telugu teaching facilities to Andhras who are residents of Madras.

Sri K. Bhramananda Reddy:— Two language formula or three language formula has nothing to do with the rights of linguistic minorities regarding which an assurance has been given at the Zonal council Meeting by all the Southern States. The Madras Government also is a party to this decision and issued orders for provision of educational facilities to the linguistic minorities in their mother tongue upto secondary stage, through their G.O. No. 341 dated 14-2-1961.

The adoption of two language formula by the Madras Government does not mean that this facility has been withdrawn. As far as I know and as could be seen from the newspapers, the Chief Minister of Madras told the Madras Legislative Assembly as recently as on 13-2-1968 that the rights of linguistic minorities in that State will be protected and this assurance has been given by the Madras Government in the Zonal Council Meeting also. It is also seen from “The Hindu” dated 20-2-1968 that the Education Minister of the Government of Madras in a reply to an interpellation in the Madras Legislative Assembly by one of the Members, has stated on 19-2-1968 that the concessions which have been offered to the linguistic minorities in the matter of educational facilities are being continued In view of this and as facilities already exist up to secondary stage for imparting education in Telugu, which facility has apparently not been withdrawn, there seems to be no basis for any apprehension in the matter.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
agricultural produce so as to overcome monopolistic tendencies and increase the margins of the grower-seller. The activities of the Department comprise:

(i) Regulation of trade;
(ii) Grading of agricultural produce;
(iii) Extension and publicity;
(iv) Market Intelligence; and
(v) Market Research and Survey.

4.0 Regulation of Trade:

The Markets legislation provides for better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and for that purpose, promotes establishment of regulated markets in the State so that the cultivators may secure better prices; fairer weighment and freedom from illegal deductions and heavy incidental marketing charges.

4.1 Out of 247 trade centres in Andhra Pradesh, 67 lie in Telangana area and 180 in Andhra area. The Agricultural Markets Act, 1930 was in force in 61 trade centres in Telangana Region; while the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 covered so far 55 trade centres in Andhra Region.

4.2 The sale of fruits and vegetables in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, regulated under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Agricultural Markets Act, 1930, has helped the producers in getting a major share of the price paid by the consumer as a result of reduction in the marketing charges from 2½ to 8½ per cent.

4.3 During the year 1966, the two Acts mentioned above were unified and the ‘Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Live Stock Markets Act’ was passed. The Integrated Act came into force all over State from 19th October 1967.

5.0 Grading of Agricultural Produce:

With a view to promoting organised marketing on the basis of statutory and commercial grading, the Department undertook grading of agricultural produce including ghee under the following schemes:

(a) Grading of agricultural produce at primary markets;
(b) Grading at farmers’ level;
(c) Grading of ghee and oil at Government Laboratories.

5.1 (a) Grading of agricultural produce at primary Markets:

Grading of agricultural produce before it is put into market for auction is one of the improved methods of marketing. Grading of agricultural produce on commercial basis was introduced at various market centres where large stocks of farm produce is assembled by the cultivators so as to help them realize better prices commensurate with quality. Commercial grading, in brief, is the crude method of assortment of lots of different commodities of agricultural produce on quality basis with particular reference to the extents of...
foreign matter, maged seed, moisture content, immature and shriavelled seed. This system has not only simplified the procedure of sale and purchase of agricultural commodity but has at the same time ensured premium price to the procedure and quality goods to the buyer. In consideration of significant benefits returned to the cultivator-seller, the scheme is extended to six other centres during the Fourth Plan besides at Warangal, Badepally, Bhongir, Khammam and Bhainsa, where it has been functioning successfully. So far, 92,000 quintals of castor and groundnut and other commodities have been graded at these centres securing more than a lakh of rupees as additional gains over and above the normal returns to the producer-cum-seller.

5.2. (b) Grading at Farmers' level.—The marketing Department after having introduced grading of agricultural produce on commercial basis at a few assembly centres found that grading at a few centres did not cover the produce brought by large number of grower-cum-sellers at other market centres. It was, therefore, felt that the grower should be educated in the methods of marketing his produce at his very field so that he may bring fully dried goods free from foreign matter for sale into the market. The Department, therefore, provided grading services at each of twenty districts in the State by posting one Marketing Assistant and two Supervisors. Various commodities like jaggery, chillies, turmeric, jute, groundnut, castor, tobacco, sunhemp, etc., are being graded at different village levels in the State and so far about 12 lakh quintals of the said produce have been graded and presented for sale in different regulated markets. This system of commercial grading at the Farmers' level enabled the sellers to secure a premium price ranging from 0-50 P. to Re. 1-00 more per quintal.

5.2.1. Special efforts are afoot to introduce commercial grading in turmeric growing areas like Nizamabad, during the current year and it is proposed to extend the scheme to Guntur and Cuddapah district also.

5.3. (c) Grading of ghee and oil at Government Laboratories.—Ghee is one of the important cottage industries of the State. More than a million families in our villages are engaged in this avocation. In Andhra Region alone, ghee worth over 10 crores of rupees is produced annually of which ghee valued at about 3 to 4 crores of rupees is exported to other States, like West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay duly graded. In order to provide laboratory facilities for grading of ghee under Agmark specifications, and to secure a premium price to the petty producers and dealers on par with other packers, who own their own laboratories, Government have started their own laboratories, for grading of ghee of small producers and traders at Muddenoor in Cuddapah district, Vijayawada in Krishna district, Samalkot in East Godavari district and a Sub-Station at Giddaloor in Kurnool district. The State owned laboratories have during the last year helped the petty producers and traders to get about 4163 quintals of ghee and oils graded and arranged for sale at a premium price.
Appendix. 16th March. 1968.

6.0. **Extension and Publicity:**

The object of the Marketing Extension Scheme which was introduced in the year 1964-65 is to educate the producers about the benefits of sale of agricultural produce in regulated markets as also about the improved methods of marketing. Necessary propaganda and publicity work is being intensively carried out in all districts through personal contacts, public meetings, and handbills, industrial exhibitions, 'burra kathas' etc. The Departmental Officers contributed a number of articles to several Journals and Souvenirs besides Radio Talks and Dialogues through the All India Radio, Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

7.0. **Market Intelligence:**

Market intelligence is essential both for the buyer and the seller. The trader who purchases the produce from the farmer has the resources and facilities at his command to be in touch with the price trends, market arrivals, likely demand etc., and this knowledge places him in a superior bargaining position over the producer-seller, who is relatively ignorant of this market information. The duel in the market, is thus between the well-informed buyers, and the ill-informed sellers. The department has therefore, endeavoured to carry the market news to the producer-seller, so as to enable him to decide when and where to dispose of his produce under conditions favourable to him. With this end in view, the department collects information about prices, arrivals, etc., of important agricultural produce, through the Price Reporters stationed at 136 trade centres in the State, and arranges to relay the information through the All India Radio at Hyderabad and Vijayawada. The State Market news now being disseminated in the Rural Programme is proving very beneficial to the producers, traders and consumers as well. The Weekly and Monthly Bulletins, issued by the Department have not only been helpful to the seller-producer, but also to the State and Central Governments in formulating price policies and evolving production and export programmes.

8.0. **Market Research and Survey:**

The Market Research envisages a detailed and comprehensive survey on the marketing of agricultural commodities to recommend improvements in the method of storage, transport, trade practices and also suggests trade potentialities in other consuming centres. After having compiled the report on the marketing of rice, the Department has taken up compilation of reports on the marketing of chillies, groundnut and cashewnut. Data in respect of other important commercial crops are being collected and compiled.

B. **WAREHOUSING.**

9.0. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation constituted in 1958-59 fills up two gaps in the State’s economy, as elsewhere in the country by (i) providing scientific storage to avoid storage loss (which is at present estimated to be not less than 5 percent) of the production and (ii) providing easy and cheap credit to the producer to improve his holding capacity so that he can wait for better prices. Keeping these objectives in view, the Central and
State Governments have established Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation under section 23 of the Agricultural Produce (Developments and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (revised as Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962).

The authorised share capital of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation is two crores of rupees. Upto the end of March, 1967, a total share capital of Rs. 31.7 lakhs was issued for subscription to the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government to be subscribed in equal ratio. Accordingly, the State Government has subscribed Rs. 15.85 lakhs upto that period. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh each from the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to be received before March 1968 towards further share capital issued in 1967-68.

9.2. Upto the end of March, 1967, 37 warehouses with 160 sub-warehouses were working under this Corporation. No new warehouses were opened as much emphasis is being laid on the consolidation of the centres already opened. The Corporation accepted 1,58,144 tonnes of foodgrains etc., for storage in its warehouses during 1966-67. In the current financial year, business transacted to the end of January 1968, is about 76,417 M. Tonnes.

9.3. Upto the end of December, 1967, the Corporation has completed construction of godowns at 3 centres with a total capacity of 3,900 M. Tonnes, thus bringing the total owned godowns to 16 Nos. with a total capacity of 16,670 M. Tonnes. Works at two centres for a total capacity of 2,500 M. Tonnes will be completed by the end of March, 1968.

9.4. Subject to release of further share capital of Rs. 1.0 lakh each by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government, the Corporation proposes to take up during 1968-69 the construction of Office buildings, electrification and barbed wire fencing and laying of internal approach roads in various centres. Provision is also being made for the constructions of godowns with a capacity of 1,300 M. Tonnes at Bellampalli where there is constant demand for storage space to stock foodgrains for the industrial labour.

9.5. The Corporation intended to take up the construction of further godowns at different parts of the State for further storage but due to lack of funds, the same could not be implemented. During the financial year ended 31st March 1967, the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 13,000 after meeting the heavy expenditure consequent on revised pay scales and enhanced D, A, to the staff.
# Appendix

16th March, 1968.

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16th March, 1968.

Appendix

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4.0. A summary of the principal sources:—

4.1. Between 1870 and 1880, the following tables were compiled:

4.2. In 1880, the following tables were compiled:

4.3. In 1886, the following tables were compiled:

5.0. The following tables were compiled:

5.1. The following tables were compiled:
Appendix

loth Murch, 1968.

5.2. (b) ఈమ్మ యూనిట్ (ప్రతియోగిత రెండు, ఎనడే గ్రామ రెండు సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి విధానంలో) పెరుగుతుంది. ఈమ్మ యూనిట్ నిర్ణయించినప్పటి ప్రతియోగితను నిర్ణయించిన సంఖ్యలు విభిన్నం. ఈమ్మ యూనిట్ నిర్ణయించినప్పటి ప్రతియోగితను నిర్ణయించిన సంఖ్యలు విభిన్నం. ఈమ్మ యూనిట్ నిర్ణయించినప్పటి ప్రతియోగితను నిర్ణయించిన సంఖ్యలు విభిన్నం.
5.3.1. 34t) 16th March, 1968.

Appendix

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అంకట పడిపోయిన శనివారం సందిచ్చి ఎన్నిక చేసి కొంతాన్ని ప్రకటించడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం. మరియు వారికి నా పనిలో నిర్ధారించిన సంస్థ పరిస్థితులు చెక్కడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం. ఆందోళన ప్రయాణం యొకే మొదటి దినం జాతీయ సంఖ్యా సమాధాన సమితి మార్గానం కూడా నిర్ధారించిన సంస్థ పరిస్థితులు చెక్కడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం.

స.హెమాంత్రణ ప్రమానం (1933 రోజులు సమీకరణ పరిస్థితులు చెక్కడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం. నా పనిలో నిర్ధారించిన సంస్థ పరిస్థితులు చెక్కడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం. ఆందోళన ప్రయాణం యొకే మొదటి దినం జాతీయ సంఖ్యా సమాధాన సమితి మార్గానం కూడా నిర్ధారించిన సంస్థ పరిస్థితులు చెక్కడాన్ని తెలియజేసాం.
1967 మాసం సాగించిన సంఘములు కొన్ని అమలులు ప్రారంభించారు. 1967 మాసం ఎంతగా మరియు వ్యవహారాలు అంధకారం కావాలని విశేషాంశములు వివరించబడింది. 

1. 1967 మాసం ఆడియో మోడులు మిగిలిన 87 సంఘములు, 160 సంఘములు సాగగలదు. 

2. 1967 మాసం ఆడియో మోడులు మిగిలిన 87 సంఘములు, 160 సంఘములు సాగగలదు. 


5. 1967 మాసం ఆడియో మోడులు మిగిలిన 87 సంఘములు, 160 సంఘములు సాగగలదు.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Re: Alleged raid conducted by armed reserve police on 3-3-68 on the tribal people of Borgaguda Village, of Darapadu Panchayat Samithi, Srikakulam District.

In this connection, it is being brought to your notice that on 3-3-68, an alleged raid was conducted by armed reserve police on the tribal people of Borgaguda Village, of Darapadu Panchayat Samithi, Srikakulam District. The raid was conducted in an unprovoked manner, causing fear and panic among the villagers.

It is requested that appropriate action be taken to investigate the matter and ensure that such incidents do not recur in the future.

Thanking you, I am
Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND, 1968–69

NOTE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1968–69

The Budget Estimates for the year 1968–69 provide for an expenditure of Rs. 3,25,72,000 both for Animal Husbandry and the Integrated Milk Project.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Indian Food in general is deficient in proteins. Livestock and Poultry products like Milk, meat and eggs provide the much needed animal proteins and the present shortage of food grains can, to some extent, be overcome by increasing the productivity of the livestock and poultry.

Even though the State has the largest number of sheep and poultry in comparison to other States and stands sixth in cattle population and second in buffalo population their productivity is low. The average milk yield of cows is only 400 litres, while in the developed dairy countries it is ten times this yield. It is, therefore, obvious that if the necessary inputs are provided, there is ample scope for improving the yield from the livestock and poultry of this State, even though it is a time consuming process.

The main principles adopted in improving the livestock and poultry are:

1. Improvements of the breed.
2. Making available adequate feed and fodder.
3. Improving the management practices.
5. Providing a remunerative market for the produce.

Broadly, the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department can be categorised into the following programmes:

1) Cattle Development:

In improving the genetic quality of our cattle and buffaloes, the recent trend is to adopt the modem Artificial Insemination techniques progressively instead of the conventional breeding bulls. The second major change in the breeding policy is to breed for more milk alone, particularly in urban areas with exotic breeds like Jersey, Guernsey and Brown Swiss, while breeding for a dual purpose animal still continues in the rural areas where bullock power and milk are equally important issues.

(a) Intensive Cattle Development Blocks:

Two Intensive Cattle Development Blocks have been established around Hyderabad and Vijayawada, each covering about one lakh breedable cows and buffaloes. These are package programmes for intensive development in progressive areas where facilities for cross breeding or upgrading, feed and fodder development and disease control are provided. An assured market for the produce is also
available in these areas, as they are covered by the Integrated Milk Project. Eventhough these blocks have hardly completed 2 years of their existence, their impact not only on the increase in milk production but also in the general improvement of livestock in these areas is significant. An overall increase of 30 per cent in milk production in the area is expected by the end of 5 years as envisaged. The popularity and usefulness of this program are born out by the fact that land and buildings worth about 10 lakhs are donated by the people of the area for the department institutions and thanks to the progressive ryots of the area, the Intensive Cattle Development Blocks of this State have been adjudged as the best in the country by officials of the India and Foreign experts. During 1968-69, it is proposed to extend the areas of operation of the Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada, by adding one more Regional Cattle Development Unit with 25 sub-centres in the milk shed area of Guntur which will cover 25,00 more breedable cows and buffaloes.

(b) Key Village Schemes:

In the field of artificial breeding, the State Department is leading the rest of India by establishing Centralised-Semen Collection Centres, popularly known as “Semen Banks” where semen of pedigreed bulls is collected, processed, preserved and distributed. There are 10 Semen Banks supplying semen to 8.0 Artificial Insemination Centres in the Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, Key Village Blocks, Stationery Veterinary Dispensaries and Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and Block Dispensaries.

But even this network of Artificial Insemination Institution is able to cover hardly 12 per cent of the breedable bovines in the State. This is due to the fact that this modern technique needs some important pre-requisites like adequate trained personnel, fully equipped institutions, quick communication facilities in the area of operation, besides ready response from the cattle breeders to adopt this technique. Ultimately, however, Artificial Insemination alone can solve the problem of providing adequate and good breeding facilities apart from its being more economical when compared to natural service.

There are at present 33 K. V. Blocks with 310 Artificial Insemination Units covering a population of 3.27 lakhs breedable bovines. For the Key Village Scheme, the farmers of Andhra Pradesh have provided 191 buildings for location of Centres whose rental value is about Rs. 40,000 per annum, donated 55 buildings whose value is estimated to be Rs. 10 lakhs and even contributed for equipment, medicines etc., for these Institutions. This speaks of the popularity of the Key Village Scheme among the farming community. It is proposed to provide facilities for Artificial Insemination in more number of Stationary Veterinary Dispensaries and Minor Veterinary Dispensaries during 1968-69 and for this purpose additional insemination equipment is proposed to be supplied to the Centralised Semen Collection Centres.

(c) Cross Breeding:

As stated earlier, in urban areas where there is need for more milk, the only way of increasing the production within a short period is to cross breed the local cattle with exotic dairy breeds. Depending
on the size of the animals Jersey, Guernsey or Brown Swiss breed are being used in the State. A herd of Guernseys, supplied from Australia, is being built up at Government Livestock Farm, Vizag. During 1967-68, 6 more Jersey bulls have been purchased from the Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm, Bangalore. The Government of India are contemplating for setting up a Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm in this State, as a Centrally sponsored scheme. Cross Breeding has taken roots in the Intensive Cattle Development Areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada and the Vizag area where a cross breeding scheme is functioning and is proposed to expand its scope to other areas of the State.

(d) Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Farms:

At present the Department is maintaining 11 Cattle Breeding Farms in the State. Besides these, 3 Livestock Farms at Palamaner, Rajendranagar and Guntur were handed over to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University to develop them into Regional Research and Training Centres.

The primary object of these farms is to produce pedigree bulls of Ongole, Murrah and Malvi breeds and to supply them to the Semen Banks and bull distribution schemes of the Panchayat Samithis. 319 pedigree bulls were supplied from the farms during 1966-67.

Incidentally, the milk products produced at these farms are supplied to the nearby urban areas. In order to make these farms economically viable units, greater emphasis is now laid on increasing the milk production, by stepping up fodder production. Consequent on the re-organisation of the farms, most of the farms have achieved self-sufficiency in fodder production during this year.

Under the Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Development Programme, two Cattle Breeding Farms were established, one at Nakrekal on the right bank and the other at Kampaagar on the left bank. These two farms have the additional advantage of good irrigation facilities and are established on a sound basis.

The upgrading of cattle in Telangana region with Malvi breed did not have sufficient impact, as good bulls of this kind were scarce and the milk potential of this breed is also comparatively low. Hence Tharparkar breed is being introduced in this area and the results achieved so far are spectacular and the progeny of such animals is giving 8 to 10 litres of milk a day, as against 1 to 2 litres of their mothers. It is proposed to extend this programme on a wider scale in Karimnagar and Warangal districts.

(e) Feed and Fodder Development:

The main reason for the low productivity of our livestock is inadequate and unbalanced feeding. Balanced feeding alone can raise the milk production of our cattle and buffaloes by about 30 per cent. Three Feed Mixing Plants have been setup (2 in Krishna District & 1 at Bhongir in Nalgonda District) to manufacture Cattle Feed and sell on a no profit no loss basis to the cattle breeders of Intensive Cattle Development Blocks. Under the World Food Programme, 7,500 tonnes of maize and sorghum are expected to be supplied free of cost.
over a period of 3 years and the first installment of 500 tonnes is received during this year. To handle and process this large quantity of feed, the Feed Mixing Plants are proposed to be strengthened adequately.

The cultivation of high yielding fodder crops like Hybrid Napier, Guinea, para grass and the leguminous fodder crops like lucerne and burseen has been taken up enthusiastically by the breeders particularly in the Intensive Cattle Development and Key Village Blocks. Incentives are being provided by way of supply of fodder slips, and chemical fertilisers to a limited extent by the Department.

(2) Sheep Development:

Nellore sheep of the State is one of the best mutton type breeds in the country. This breed is now being introduced progressively in Nalgonda, Warangal and other districts. At the sheep breedings farms, Mahaboobnagar, Penukonda and Chintaladevi, selective breeding is adopted to produce good quality rams. The Sheep and Wool Extension Centres established during the II and III plan periods have been re-organised in the context of the state giving more importance to mutton type of sheep than the wool type. A large scale Sheep Farm is proposed to be established at Mamidipally with central assistance, a decision regarding which is expected from Government of India shortly.

(3) Poultry Development:

This is one field where results could be achieved in a short period with comparatively less investment. Deep litter system of rearing poultry has revolutionised poultry keeping, making it much easier and safer. The craze for poultry rearing in and around cities like Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Vizag is catching up and a large number of private poultry farms with 500 to 5000 layers have come up. In this, the role of the 3 Poultry Marketing Centres, set up by the Department, is significant, as at every stage from the supply of day old chicks to the marketing of eggs, technical know-how and assistance is provided to the breeders by the staff of these centres.

It is proposed to establish two more Poultry Marketing Centres at Warangal and Kakinada during 1968-69.

Now the role of the Department in Poultry Development is to provide the seed stock of Poultry to the breeders, technical know-how in rearing them, disease control and to organise a market for the produce.

At the 6 Regional Poultry Farms and 8 District Poultry Farms in the State, apart from the selective pure breeding, a beginning has been made to produce high yielding cross breeds like the Austro-Whites, utilising the hybrid vigour in the F1 generation.

The State Poultry Farms have suitably been reorganised to become economically viable units and most of the farms have reached the self-sufficiency stage, with some farms getting profits.

Under Applied Nutrition Programme, 30 Block Poultry Units, each with about 200 layers, have been set up. The setting up of the village poultry units is in progress. Eggs from these units are given
to pre-school going children and expectant mothers to raise their level of nutrition and the surplus eggs are sold for table. These units serve as nuclei for propagating poultry rearing in rural areas.

(4) Piggery Development:

The Bacon Factory at Gannavaram is expected to be commissioned by about June 1968. This factory will have the capacity to slaughter and process 50 to 100 pigs a day into pork and pork products like bacon, ham, sausages, rolls etc. Steps are already taken to increase the breeding of exotic pigs in large numbers in the area, so that by the time factory is commissioned, adequate number of pigs are available to feed the factory. A pig breeding station with 100 sows has been established at Gannavaram while the Piggery unit at Muktyala is being expanded. A piggery unit is established at Peddavegi which is proposed to be further strengthened during 1968-69. 876 Yorkshire and Landrace pigs (boars and sows) have been distributed at half cost to private breeders in the Piggery Development Blocks in Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor and Vizag Districts. The distribution programme is proposed to be intensified during 1968-69. Steps are also being taken to popularise pork eating by setting up meat shops. Pork worth about Rs. 100 lakh has been sold at the meat shops at Vijayawada and Guntur.

It is gratifying to note that a scheme for establishment of model piggery under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at Gannavaram has been taken up during 1967-68. The scheme envisages the introduction of new blood in pig breeding programme of the State for the further utilisation of economic qualities like better litter size, better feed conversion ratio and better growth rate. Under this Project, the State would receive assistance of GORTA (Ireland) and Food and Agricultural Organisation in the shape of equipment etc., to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs and 120 exotic piglets free of cost for multiplication and upgrading the local stock.

Animal Health:

Control and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases as well as treatment of ailing animals are the primary objectives of the Animal health programmes of the Department. There are at present 35 Veterinary Hospitals, 117 Veterinary Dispensaries, 341 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 253 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, 109 Delimited Block Veterinary Dispensaries in addition to 321 Extension Officers. Thus one Veterinary Graduate is employed for every 21,668 herd of cattle.

This State was amongst the first few in the country to implement a massive programme for eradicating the dreadful Rinderpest Disease. 19 Immune Belt Stations, 17 Checkposts and 10 Mobile Squads are operating to fight the disease on all fronts. Due to the extensive border with other States and large movement of cattle through the inter-state borders, intensive vaccinations against Rinderpest have to be a continuous process for which the Rinderpest Vaccine has to be purchased from various production centres outside the State. The supplies from these centres have not been adequate and timely. To undertake the production of this Vaccine also in this State, it is proposed to set up a Rinderpest Vaccine Production Unit.
The stupendous task of producing large quantities of various vaccines for livestock and poultry is undertaken by the Biological Products Wing of the Veterinary Biological Research Institute. In view of the demand for large quantities of these vaccines, this Wing has also to be strengthened. The State is self-sufficient in all vaccine except Rinderpest Vaccine.

The establishment of Foot and Mouth Virus typing Laboratory has also been sanctioned for this State on a hundred per cent assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

To assist the field staff for prompt diagnosis of disease conditions there is a team of Disease Investigation Officers at the State Headquarters and 13 Clinical Laboratories in the Districts.

With the increasing number of cross breeds and high yielding livestock, their susceptibility to new and existing diseases varies. A constant watch is to be maintained and the level of efficiency of diagnosis and prevention of diseases is to be improved. During 1968–69, it is proposed to upgrade 30 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and to convert 20 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries into Stationary Veterinary Dispensaries, so that the level of efficiency of treatment and prophylaxis is improved.

(5) Carcass Utilisation Centre:

A Regional Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre has been established at Kesarapalli in Krishna District with assistance from Government of India. The centre has gone into production of bone meal and the processing of meat-cum-bone meal will be taken up shortly. The carcasses of large animals, which are for all practical purposes wasted at present, are fully utilised for the manufacture of meat-cum-bone meal which is a cheap source of animal protein and minerals for feeding poultry and pigs. It may be virtually called "wealth from waste". This centre is the only one of its kind, for the Southern States and will also undertake training in this technique to candidates from all Southern States.

(6) Training Programmes:

To manage efficiently the numerous Artificial Insemination Centres that are coming up, training of Departmental Personnel in Artificial Insemination Technique and Physiopathological aspects of Animal Reproduction, a School of Animal Reproduction is established at Mandapeta. At this Centre, in addition to short term refresher courses, a diploma course on the lines of the one available at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izathnagar is also conducted and candidates from other States like Jammu and Kashmir have also been admitted during 1967–68.

Besides this, three Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres also established at 3 progressive Semen Banks, where training to Veterinary Livestock Inspectors and Veterinary Compounders is imparted.

Two stockmen Training Centres were established during 1966–67 but due to the drastic cut in plan provisions and the consequent reduction in the estimated requirements of stockmen during the IV
Plan, one Centre was closed while the other Centre at Warangal is continued. 50 candidates were trained during 1966-67 and 50 more will be trained during 1968-69.

Further, Departmental Staff are given training in Poultry Husbandry at the Regional Poultry Farms, and even private breeders desirous of obtaining this training are provided facilities at the Regional Poultry Farms.

The Animal Husbandry Department is now rightly considered as a production Department. From the negative phase of disease control, the Department is now in the positive phase of increasing production of milk, meat and eggs. A farmer's economy can never improve, if he sticks to agricultural produce alone, without taking to rearing of livestock or poultry, which are excellent converters of agricultural waste and bye-products into edible, nutritious and protec-tive food stuffs for human consumption and the role of the Animal Husbandry Department in this process is vital.

**Integrated Milk Project and other Dairy Development Schemes:**

With the commissioning of the Hyderabad Central Dairy during January, 1967, the Integrated Milk Project which is one of the largest dairy schemes in the country has been put into productive use. Though it is started with a modest intake of about 21,000 litres a day, yet within a short period, the handling of milk in this dairy has been increased to 39,000 litres a day. During 1968-69, it is proposed to increase the output of this dairy and to reach the rated capacity of the Plant, namely 50,000 litres a day. In addition, the milk products factory at Vijayawada, which is under erection is to be commissioned towards the end of the financial year 1968-69. Already the erection work is in progress. The Commissioning of this factory will provide a ready market for the surplus milk at Vijayawada and also help in conserving valuable foreign exchange which is being expended on the import of skim milk powder. In Vijayawada, 3 chilling centres at Hanuman Junction, Veerankilock and Pamarru are already working and handling about 37,000 litres a day in addition to a maximum of 20,000 litres procured at Hyderabad during November, 1967 as against the maximum procurement of 21,000 litres at Vijayawada and 10,000 litres at Hyderabad i.e., the procurement is now nearly double that of last year. The fourth chilling centre at Gudlavalleru will also be commissioned shortly.

The department has been able to increase procurement of milk by intensive contact with the farmers and also securing their confidence through a realistic and remunerative milk pricing policy without increasing the selling price. Milk from these milk shed areas which was previously going to the middlemen is now progressively coming to this department. This is an important step for generating more milk before the starting of milk products factory at Vijayawada and this will ensure flow of sufficient quantities of raw milk to the factory.

Even though the scheme was not making any profits when it started, yet determined efforts to observe economics in procurement, transport, processing and sales as also the opening of side lines of production such as manufacture of Ghee, Casein etc., have helped
considerably in turning the corner and the scheme is proving to be self-sufficient when depreciation and interest on capital is not considered. Ghee produced at Hyderabad and Vijayawada is being sold all over the State according to the demand which is progressively increasing.

The dairies which are under construction at Chittoor, Nellore and Warangal will be completed during 1968-69 and wholesome milk will be supplied to the consumers. The dairy at Rajahmundry will also be commissioned during 1968-69, while the dairy at Visakhapatnam would begin working very soon.

It is hoped, by and large, that the completion of the above schemes would increase the scope for tapping the surplus milk in the rural areas thus providing a supplementary income to farmers and also augment the shortage of wholesome milk in important towns.

**FISHERIES DEMAND 1968-69**

**DEMAND XXI - FISHERIES - Rs. 66,21,000**

**BUDGET DEMAND FOR GRANT 1968-69.**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It needs no emphasis that in the present context of acute food shortage, the development of fisheries assumes great importance. The necessity for development of fisheries is all the more essential, because unlike in the case of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry fisheries does not compete with them for land for increasing production of fish. Further it is a rich source of protein which is so much needed to balance the average of Indian diet. It is also cheaper than other sources of proteins. Development of fisheries gives employment to lakhs of fishermen, besides giving scope for setting up of ancillary industries like Boat Building, net making, Fish transport and fish preservation, etc. Thus development of fisheries is a must viewed from any angle.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in both Inland and Marine Fisheries. It has a long coast line with thousands of tanks and miles of rivers.

**MAIN FEATURES OF FISHERIES BUDGET,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised Estimate</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
<td>1968-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand XX1-F sheries :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,24,500</td>
<td>(i) Under Non-Plan Schemes ...</td>
<td>33,71,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38,32,000</td>
<td>(ii) Plan Schemes ... ...</td>
<td>32,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand LVLLoans and Advances by the State Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td>(iii) Loans and Advances by State ...</td>
<td>7,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts of the Department:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,38,800</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>23,17,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development of Fisheries falls under the broad heads of Inland and Marine Fisheries;
I.—INLAND FISHERIES.

Development of Inland Fisheries mainly depends on stocking waters with suitable fish seed. Keeping this in view, the Department has been attempting to increase the fish seed production year by year for augmenting fish production from Inland waters.

(1) Collection from River.—It is the major carps that grow very fast and yield a good crop in a year. Therefore, the seed of this fish is most suitable for fish culture, in our waters. But these fish breed only when there are floods. Therefore seed required for stocking Inland waters has to be procured in the short span when the rivers are in floods which in turn depends on the seasonal conditions. The Department collects hatchlings from the river, with special nets when there are floods and they are brought to nurseries in the seed farm. These nurseries are specially prepared for rearing fry by providing food required for hatchlings to grow and by removing harmful insects that kill them. After they grow to 1” or above they are distributed for stocking Inland waters.

(2) Induced breedings.—With a view to make these carps breed in tanks in the farm, the Department has introduced the technique of making them breed by giving pituitary injections. With this process major carps can be bred in the seed farms and the Department is able to secure pure seed of the desirable species for stocking inland waters. But even this depends upon seasonal conditions in case the weather conditions are not favourable i.e. the temperature of the air and water is hot, it is not possible to breed them even by giving injections.

(3) Introducing Exotic fishes.—In view of the uncertainty of breeding carps in the tanks, the Department has imported Cyprinus carpio from Bangkok which is a carp that grows fast and yet breeds in the tanks. The department has taken up breeding of this fish on a large scale.

(4) Supply of fish seed.—The Department has demonstrated the profitability of fish culture, with the result that there is great demand for fish seed from those who own tanks or take them on long lease. The department produced 140.49 lakhs during 1966–67. This year, the target is 160.00 lakhs. The department produced 149.78 lakhs seed up to end of December, 1967. The target for 1968–69 is production of 200.00 lakhs of seed. Last year, the department distributed 109.07 lakhs of seed to Panchayat Samithis, Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Private Parties and realised Rs. 3.02 lakhs as sale proceeds. This year, so far 127.41 lakhs of seed was sold to Panchayat Samithis and private Parties.

(5) Disposal of tank fisheries.—Originally 19,159 tanks were under the control of this Department and their fisheries were being disposed by the Department to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for reasonable rentals fixed by the Department or by public auction. Consequent to the policy of the Government of entrusting the development of fisheries in village tanks to Panchayats, the department has returned 15,873 tanks in Telangana Region in 1964 retaining only 3,286 tanks. During the year, 1966–67 an amount of Rs. 5.31
lakhs was realised by disposing of fisheries. An amount of Rs. 4.69 lakh was realised up to end of December, 1967.

(6) Exploitation by issue of licences.—Fisheries of lakes and reservoirs cannot be disposed of by a single party by auction, as a large number of fishermen live in various villages around the lake or reservoir. Further, fish also breeds in these reservoirs. Thus, with a view to conserve the fisheries of such waters, the Department is enforcing a close season when fish breeds, so that the breeders are not destroyed during the breeding season.

Meshes of nets and sizes of fish to be taken out when fishing is permitted, are regulated to save the young fish from destruction. Licences are issued to fishermen the fees of which depend upon the size of the net and its catches. The fishermen take a licence and fish in the specified waters. During 1966–67, 11,364 licences were issued and Rs. 1.86 lakh was realised as licence fee. This year, up to end of December, 1966–67, 18,966 licences were issued and an amount of 1.43 lakh was realised as licence fee.

II.—MARINE FISHERIES.

Development of marine fisheries depends upon exploitation of this rich resource. The State is having a coastal line of 600 miles and potentialities for exploitation are quite great. The exploitation of marine fisheries is possible by mechanised fishing craft as with these crafts the fishermen can reach far off fishing grounds and also fish even when the weather conditions are not favourable, which is not possible with the wind driven craft.

(1) Boat construction.—With a view to construct mechanised fishing craft, suitable for the exploitation of marine resources of the State, the Department has established Boat Building Yard, Kakinada. In this yard, various sizes of boats i.e., 30', 32', and 37' are being constructed and distributed to fishermen or Fishermen Co-operative Societies at subsidised rates. 5% subsidy is allowed on engines, 121/2% on hulls and 16 2/3% on the nylon net twine, which is distributed with the boats of making nets. The cost of the boat was being recovered over a period of 5 years previously but now the period of recovery is extended to 6 years in view of the general increase in the cost of boats. The cost of the boats has gone up considerably as at present indigenous engines are being fitted to the boats instead of imported engines. These indigenous engines cost three times more than the cost of imported engines. The boats constructed in the yard are so good that there is demand for them even from other States like Andamans, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Assam, etc. So far, 183 boats have been distributed to fishermen or societies. The economic condition of the fishermen who have taken to mechanised fishing has improved considerably after they have been taken to mechanised fishing. Some times, on a day catches valued at Rs. 500 are caught. The target for manufacturing the boats is 26 this year and the same number will be constructed next year also.

The Department has introduced trawling which is a new type of fishing and this is becoming popular as the catches of the trawler are good.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Alleged raid conducted by Armed Reserve Police on 3-3-68 on the Tribal people of Borgaguda village of Daarapadu Panchayat Samithi, Srikakulam District.


I am confident that he is not going to agree to this. I know. But he feels that this is the only way to solve that problem. I must tell him that this is the only wrong way and this wrong way is not going to lead to peace and this wrong way is not going to solve the problem. I would like to go and see the situation and tell him what actually is my opinion of the place, if I have a chance to tell him. But this kind of activities is very dangerous and this kind of police reprisal in this form is the most dangerous which any Government can adopt!
Appendix.

18th March, 1968.

(2) Training to Fishermen.—Large scale mechanisation of fishing craft requires a large number of trained fishermen. With a view to provide this, the Department established Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada where fishermen are being trained in modern methods of fishing, maintenance of engines, navigation, etc. They were originally being trained for a period of 6 months and given Rs. 65 per month during training. But as the training is found to be inadequate, it has been extended to one year. So far, this department has trained 386 fishermen and these fishermen were given boats at subsidised rates, to enable them to make use of specialised training given to them. In the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada the department is also giving training to departmental staff in various subjects to enable them to prepare for departmental tests which they have to pass during their probation.

The Department has also started a two years diploma course for graduates so that they can be taken into service by the department. In the first batch, 18 candidates were admitted, in the second year, 19 candidates and this year 5 persons were admitted. The first batch of candidates have since completed their training.

(3) Shore Facilities:—Large scale mechanisation of fishing craft necessitates the provision of shore facilities. It is necessary that berthing and servicing or repairing facilities are provided for mechanised fishing vessels, failing which they will not be able to operate for long periods effectively. With this in view, the department has constructed a fishing harbour at Kakinada, where fishing vessels can be berthed and serviced. Oil bunk is also provided to give oil for the fishing vessels. It is proposed to provide harbour facilities at Visakhapatnam next year.

(4) Transport Facilities.—The aim of the Scheme is to transport fish from landing centres to marketing centres, before they get spoiled. The department is operating vehicles specially for this purpose. Nominal charges are being collected for transporting them. During 1966-67, 176.224 tons of fish was transported with 8,79 fishermen. 5,386 fishermen and 495 tons of fish were carried in 1967-68 up to end of December.

(5) Fish preservation facilities.—The department has established Ice-cum-dold Storage Plants at Visakhapatnam, Tadepalligudem, Nagarjunasagar, Hyderabad and Nizamsagar. One more plant is being installed at Nellore. During 1966-67, 1,028-351 tons of ice was sold for Rs. 36,447.50 and 538-292 tons of fish was stored and Rs. 12,332.22 was realised as storage charges. During 1967-68, 561-11 tons of ice was sold for Rs. 29,843.04 and 166-18 tons of fish was stored and an amount of Rs. 6,766.07 was realised as storage charges.

III.—DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES THROUGH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

As fish culture is a profitable proposition, the development of fisheries in Panchayat tanks as source of income to the Panchayats was taken up. The department has set up demonstration tanks were it was proved that fish culture is a paying proposition, with the result that there is a great demand for supply of seed for stocking inland waters from the Panchayats. As these institutions have no funds the
Department decided to develop the fisheries of these tanks through the Panchayat Samithis by giving them grants. The department is giving grants for each Block at Rs 15,000 per Block. With these funds, the Panchayat Samithis purchase seed, distributes them to the Panchayats at subsidised rates. Fishery requisites are also distributed to the fishermen, like logs for making teppas, nylon for making nets, etc. The scheme is being implemented in 43 blocks. It is proposed to extend this scheme to more blocks where there are potentialities as and when funds are available.

IV.—DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

1. Primary Fishermen Co-operative Society.—There are 535 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 51,992 and paid up share capital of Rs. 16.97 lakhs, including 11 Marketing Societies, one Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Amalapuram and 2 Apex Societies, one for Andhra Region and the other for Telangana Region. Most of the Primary Societies take lease of fishy tanks and streams existing in their area of operations and exploit them. They are purchasing the fish seed and rearing them in the tanks taken on lease as they are now getting the lease for three years at a time.

2. Apex fishermen Co-operatives. The department is implementing some of the schemes through the agency of Co-operatives. There are two Apex Fishermen Co-operative Societies one for Ardhra area with headquarters at Vijayawada and the other for Telangana region with headquarters at Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 20,000 was given as share capital and an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 as working capital loans to these apex bodies. The department is now implementing the scheme of distributing the fishery requisites through these societies.

(1) Andhra Fishermen’s Central Co-operative Society, Limited.—Loans given to the Andhra Fishermen’s Central Co-operative Society during past two years and the amount of nylon distributed are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of loan sanctioned to A.F.C.C.S</th>
<th>Nylon sold quantity (Kgs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
<td>17,691.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
<td>20,755.168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Andhra Fishermen’s Central Co-operative Society is also operating 10 mechanised boats at Kakinada and Vizag by employing trained fishermen. A.F.C.C.S. is the representative in the State for Garware Nylon which is manufacturing nylon in the country.

The department has given a loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to this Society to enable it to set up a Shark Liver Oil Factory at Kakinada which has been commissioned in January, 1967.
The following are the various types of oil capsules produced by the factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the product</th>
<th>Produced</th>
<th>Sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Refined Shark Liver Oil</td>
<td>3,475 Lts.</td>
<td>28,850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stearin</td>
<td>414 Kgs.</td>
<td>815.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Substandard Oil</td>
<td>124 Lts.</td>
<td>454.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dilute Shark Liver Oil</td>
<td>564.5 Lts.</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Liver meal</td>
<td>323.6 Kgs.</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Capsules</td>
<td>34,072 Kgs</td>
<td>45,549.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides this, the Society is also operating H.S.D. Oil Pump at Kakinada for supply of diesel oil for the mechanised boats. Out of 22,140 ltrs. of H.S.D. Oil and 887 ltrs. of Delvac oil purchased by the Society, 20,622 ltrs. of H.S.D Oil and 673 ltrs. of Delvac oil were sold up to the end of December, 1967.

(B) Hyderabad Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Limited. The Society is concentrating mainly on marketing of fish in twin cities to meet the demand for supply of quality fish at reasonable rates.

The following are the fish sold during the last two years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity (Kgs.)</th>
<th>Value (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>1,17,670</td>
<td>1,85,027.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>51,174</td>
<td>1,08,665.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(upto December, 1967).

It is also distributing nylon out of the loan given by the Department. The following are the details of loan granted and nylon fish net twine sold during the past two years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of loan sanctioned</th>
<th>Nylon sold (Kgs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>4,285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>1,48,000</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Society is also running a Fish Canteen in the premises of Directorate of Fisheries for popularising food preparations with fish, which people are very much appreciating.

(C) Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Amalapuram.—The Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Central Society, Amalapuram is a federation of 46 Primary Fishermen co-operative Societies in the Konaseema area. It is implementing a Master Plan for the development of fishing industry in Konaseema at a cost of Rs. 26.41 lakhs spread over a period of three years and the State Government and Government of India have approved the said Plan and sanctioned the financial assistance as detailed below:—

State Government—Rs. 5.00 lakhs as share capital.

Central Government—Rs. 18.54 lakhs as working capital.

The progress achieved so far under various schemes in the implementation of the Master Plan is summarised below (i.e.), details of the fish purchased and sold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURCHASED</th>
<th>SOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M.Tons.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>22,688 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The society has purchased nylon yarn worth Rs. 8.50 lakhs and distributed 26,000 kgs. of nylon fish net twin under this scheme.

The society is operating 24 mechanised boats at Vodalarevu and Kakinada.

So far, 54 fishermen boys have been trained at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada on behalf of the society by paying them stipends. During the year 1967-68, 2 fishermen boys are undergoing training in the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada on behalf of the society.

The society has established one 5 ton ice-cum-10 ton Cold Storage Plant at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs. It was commissioned on 16th April 1966. So far 487 tons of ice has been sold. The plant is rendering good service to the fishermen of Konaseema for preservation of their catches and also to pack fish with ice for transport to far off places. The society is operating one insulated van and two other vehicles for transport of fish.
Plant Schemes:

For the year, 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 55.02 lakhs was provided in the budget under annual plan but subsequently the outlay has been reduced to Rs. 42.32 lakhs as the import of the trawler has been deferred for the present by the Government of India. Out of this amount Rs. 12.85 lakhs will be spent on spill over and continuing schemes while Rs. 29.17 lakhs on the schemes that were started under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is to be given as loans to Apex Societies for purchase and distribution of fish requisites.

The plan outlay for 1968-69 is fixed at Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Of this an amount of Rs. 7.85 lakhs will be incurred on spill over schemes and the rest on continuing schemes. One new scheme of assisting the Fishermen Co-operative Societies is being introduced to enable the F. C. S. to take up marketing of fish.

The following is proposed to be done under the plan schemes:

1. Survey of River Krishna for locating breeding grounds of fish for collection of fish spawn;
2. Training of 20 fishermen, 18 graduates and 7 departmental candidates at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada;
3. Running of Ice-cum-Cold storage Plants at Tadepalligudem and Nellore, the Walk-in-cooler at Kakinada and Shell-ice-making Plant at Hyderabad and the freezing plant at Vizag.
4. Operating the vans for transport of fish seed and ice;
5. Commissioning of Canning Plant at Kakinada.
6. Continuation of intensive development of fisheries in 23 blocks;
7. Improving and expanding some of the nurseries in the existing fish farms to increase the rearing area for producing 2 crores of fingerlings;
8. Construction of 26 mechanised boats;
9. Giving a loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs to the Apex Societies for distribution of fishery requisites.
10. Giving share capital loan and managerial assistance of Rs. 2.70 lakhs to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society for implementation of Master Plan for development of fisheries of collair and Devisema Areas.


APPENDIX

FOREST DEMAND, 1968-69.

SRI N. CHENCHURAMA NADU
Minister for Municipal Administration and Forests

NOTE ON THE FOREST DEMAND FOR 1968-69

Revenue and Expenditure:

1. During 1966-67 against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 480 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 537 lakhs was realised. In the current financial year we have realised a revenue of Rs. 450 lakhs by end of January, 1968 as against the budget figure of Rs. 560 lakhs. The receipts for 1968-69 are anticipated at Rs. 580 lakhs.

2. The outlay for the management and improvement of our forests originally fixed at Rs. 253.47 lakhs for 1967-68, both under Plan and Non-Plan, was subsequently reduced to Rs. 249.09 lakhs. For 1968-69 the Forest Budget has been fixed at Rs. 234.07 lakhs excluding the provision for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry schemes (including Centrally sponsored)</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>38.40</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Conservation</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>22.79</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Outlay</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. We extracted last year about 4.70 lakhs cubic metres of timber, 4.76 lakh tonnes of firewood and 2.50 lakh tonnes of bamboo from our forests. A revenue of more than one crore rupees was realised for beedi leaf leases.

Development, Protection and Preservation Measures:

Within the limited funds provided, suitable measures are being taken for augmenting the capital value of the forests by replacement of less valuable stands with those of fast-growing and more valuable species and for keeping up evenly the balance of supply and demand for merchanisable forest produce. Handsome is that handsome does, and the forests have richly earned this tribute by their silent contribution to the common weal of the
people. Anti-smuggling squads located at various stations have contributed to keep down the pilferage of forest produce.

**Forest Area:**

The forest area of the State is 66,500 square Kms, which is roughly 24 per cent of the total land area and is clearly below the standard of 33\(\frac{1}{3}\) per cent set by the National Forest Policy. The main difficulties in the way of increasing the area under forests to the minimum envisaged in the National Forest Policy are:—

(i) Submergence of large chunks of forests in the artificial lakes created in river valley projects;

(ii) Location of ayacut in the forest area even though on a very restricted scale; and

(iii) Settlement of displaced persons from submergable areas, on lands obtained by clearing forests elsewhere.

During the past few years nearly 1 lakh hectares of forest have been lost for one or the other of the reasons mentioned above.

**Plantations: Coffee Plantations:**

Having successfully inducted coffee into the State on a large scale, the State Government has at present a holding of 1,159\(\frac{1}{3}\) acres. 40 acres have been planted during 1967-68 and it is proposed to plant 12 acres only under Coffee in 1968-69 due to paucity of funds.

Government have taken a policy decision to throw open to private entrepreneurs suitable forest lands in the agency tracts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts for Coffee culture. Accordingly 5,000 acres have been localised till now and 5,000 acres more will be demarcated and localised by June, 1968. The terms and conditions of such leases are under examination of Government.

During 1966-67, 69 tonnes of clean coffee were harvested from the 1961 and 62 plantations and handed over to the sales pool of the Coffee Board. This is expected to fetch Rs. 3.02 lakhs.

**Extension of Coffee Act to Andhra Pradesh:**

The Government of India issued a notification No. 26 (2 Plant) (b) 64, dated 13th February, 1967 bringing the
State of Andhra Pradesh under the purview of the Coffee Act, 1942. By this extension of Coffee Act to Andhra Pradesh the following advantages will accrue:

1. The State can look forward to closer understanding and co-operation from the Research Department of the Coffee Board and it will become obligatory for the Research Department to extend its technical assistance to this State. Government of India have already been addressed to establish a Research Centre at Minumulur to tackle the problems peculiar to this Non-Traditional Tract.

2. After the private coffee estates are got registered, they will become eligible for financial assistance from the Coffee Board.

3. In case any difficulty is experienced in securing fertilisers the Coffee Board will assist in arranging the supply as also for the release of foreign exchange for the purchase of processing equipment.

4. The Coffee Board will undertake the handling of produce through its pool and credit the proceeds to the producer.

5. The Coffee Board will employ a Coffee Collecting Inspector at Vizag to pool up the produce from the small private growers in the agency areas.

Teak and other plantations:

Artificial regeneration of teak by clear-felling miscellaneous and mixed forest stands which had come into its stride during the Third Plan continued at a rather low key. As against 7,072 acres planted in 1966-67 only 4,474½ acres were planted during 1967-68 for want of funds and it is proposed to plant 3,917 acres during 1968-69. This year Casuarina was raised over an area of 2,415½ acres compared to 1,627 acres in 1966-67. It is proposed to raise 2,927 acres of this species in 1968-69. Planting of fast growing species (Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Acacia auriculiformis) taken up on a large scale to supply raw material for paper mills was done over an area of 7,286 acres, as against 3,884 acres in 1966-67 under a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. It is proposed to plant 9,185 acres during 1968-69.

With the object of controlling soil erosion from the denuded hills falling within the Machkund Basin and also...
to win over the tribal population to settled practices of land husbandry, soil conservation works continued to be implemented during 1967-68. Afforestation works in 1,600 acres and soil conservation works in agricultural sector over an area of 2,690 acres have been executed in 1967-68.

Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad:

The Nehru Zoological Park which has become a popular picnic spot for the population of the twin cities and has also attracted film shooting as an excellent scenic spot has been making steady progress though somewhat slow due to the inadequacy of funds placed at its disposal during 1967-68. No provision has been made for 1968-69 and the work will be completely retarded unless necessary funds are provided.

It may be interesting to know that the Zoo has at present 1,187 animals and birds housed within its precincts. Recently two Bison calves were captured from forests of Warangal district and brought to the Zoo. An African lioness has given birth to three cubs in captivity. It is proposed to acquire a female Rhino from Assam, a Hippo from Africa and 2 elephant calves from Mysore captured during recent ‘Khedda’ operations. It is also proposed to install a children’s train in August this year to give joy rides to children visiting the park. During 1966-67 Rs. 1,33,000 has been realised by the Zoo towards gate money and other sources of revenue, while this year Rs. 1,42,000 has been realised upto February, 1968.

Services rendered by the Forest Department in the context of the prevailing drought conditions:

The luxurious and nutrient grasses of the Nallamalais of Kurnool district and Mamandur valley in Chittoor district were the source of raw material for the starting of fodder banks by the Animal Husbandry Department for supply of hay to the needy in the drought affected areas during 1966-67.

The Panchayats continue to be in charge of selling green manure leaf permits.

Free grazing concession originally allowed from 1st December, 1965 was withdrawn from 1st July, 1967. Government have decided to introduce free grazing in the
forests of the state from 1st April, 1968. In the Panchayats concession of free removal of monsoon grass for bona fide domestic consumption is being continued.

Removal of Nakkina wood by Hair Comb Manufacturers is allowed in Chittoor East Forest Division at Re. 0.50 per head load and Rs. 10 per cart load.

Co-operative Societies:

Consistent with the policy of Government to help Co-operative Societies to take leases of forest produce and work them to the benefit of the members, there is a progressive rise in the number of such leases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Lease amount (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agency development:

Monopoly lease of Minor Forest Produce was granted for 6 years in G.O. No. 1128, Education Department, dated 22nd April, 1961 in the Andhra area to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam. In Telangana, the lease was granted separately for 1965-66 and 1966-67. The monopoly has been continued for a further period of five years from 1967-68 to 1971-72 in both the regions of the State.

Tribal Welfare:

The Forest Department continues to contribute its mite in promoting the economic well-being and toning up the standard of living of tribals by implementation of various measures like soil conservation works, coffee plantations, etc.

Supply to other Departments:

The supply of B.G. sleepers to the railways is in progress and a supply of 8,000 B.G. sleepers is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1968.
54

21th March, 1948

Calling attention to a matter of public importance:

Re: Alleged raid conducted by Armed Reserve Police on 7-3-48 on the Tribal people of Borgaguda Village of Darapadu Panchayat Samai, Srikakulam District.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Certainly, Sir. We have got Welfare Officer.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—What is the use?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—No, no. We are going into the records also. Have you taken action in 20 years on even one person?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Certainly, Sir. We have got Welfare Officer.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—What is the use?
During 1967-68, 15,000 sleepers are contracted to be supplied to the Port Trust, Visakhapatnam from the Departmental Saw Mills at Rajahmundry and Sileru in addition to sawn timbers both treated and untreated, scantlings, planks and chisel casings on a small scale. The Naval Dock-yard, Visakhapatnam is also purchasing constructional timber from the Departmental Saw Mills at Rajahmundry and Sileru. It is proposed to supply 14,600 sleepers more to the Port Trust during 1968-69. The popular prejudices against non-teak secondary timbers is thus gradually disappearing.

During 1966-67, 71,529 cft. of timber was supplied to Government Departments from the Timber depots at Rajahmundry, Jannaram and Lower Sileru. Besides, 1,116 telephone and telegraph poles were supplied from the above two depots.

Saw Mill at Lower Sileru:

To cater to the needs of Lower Sileru Project authorities a Saw mill-cum-Treatment Plant was established at Lower Sileru Project to supply sawn material and treated non-teak sizes to the Sileru Project authorities.

The investment on forestry sector has been very inadequate in the Third Plan. Even in the Fourth Plan, we have not been able to provide more for investment in forestry schemes due to general financial stringency, even though there is dire necessity to invest more amounts on forestry schemes. Most of the forestry schemes are labour oriented as the bulk of the forest operations are carried out in areas inhabited by the tribals. The forestry schemes have been a major source of providing employment to the tribals and consequently even as a measure of tribal development and tribal amelioration, provision of adequate funds for forestry development is essential. But due to over-all financial stringency this has not been possible and the investment on the forestry sector during the first two years of the Fourth Plan has been very low.
16th March 1968.

Appendix:

1968-69 చరిత్ర లింగాలలో ఉత్పత్తి


2. మన సంస్థ, ప్రతి వర్షం నిర్మాణాల మొత్తం 149, ఎంతం శిక్షణ, 1967-68 లో మన సంస్థ ద్వారా ఉత్పత్తి మొత్తం 283.47 కి.కే. సంస్థ ద్వారా 240.00 కి.కే. ఉత్పత్తి రేట్ పరిస్థితులు. 1968-69 వరుసలో మన సంస్థ ద్వారా ఉత్పత్తి మొత్తం 294.07 కి.కే. నాటి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంస్థ</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-89</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>లింగాలు ఉత్పత్తి</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>28.40</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ఇతర పరిస్థితులు ఉత్పత్తి)</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>22.76</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పాఠశాలల ఉత్పత్తి</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మధ్య పరిస్థితులు</td>
<td>70.27</td>
<td>65.87</td>
<td>42.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. నేటి నాటి సంస్థ మరియు అన్ని మండలాలను మలియి రెండు కి.కే. ఉత్పత్తి 4.70 ఎంపి మలియి, 4.70 కి.కే. నాటి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు. 2.50 కి.కే. ఉత్పత్తి మలియి మరియు 9.00 తన సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు నాటి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు.

చాలాంటి ఉత్పత్తులు ఉండాలి ఎంతే దేశాలలో నిర్మాణాలు అందించాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు విస్తరించాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం ఉండాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం మలియి. మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం ఉండాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం మలియి. మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం ఉండాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం మలియి. మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం ఉండాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం మలియి. మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం ఉండాలి మరియు ప్రతి సంస్థ రేట్ పరిస్థితులు మొత్తం ఎంతం మలియి.
Appendix.  16th March, 1968.

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 


Please note that the text appears to be in a non-Latin script, possibly Telugu, and it's not fully translatable due to the nature of the script and language complexity.
Appendix

(1) লাভ সংক্রান্ত কিছু মূল্য সংক্ষিপ্ত উপাদান হিসেবে নেওয়া হলো। এক কথা, স্থানীয় সমাজের প্রতি স্বাধীনতার যে অর্থ হিসেবে স্বামীর মূল্যের সাধারণত অনুবর্তি থাকে, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক প্রতিনিধির নাম সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু নিয়ে দেখা যেতে পারে।

(2) প্রথম ভাষা উপাদান বিষয়ে কিছু মূল্যহিতৈষী সাধারণত অনুবর্তি থাকে, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক প্রতিনিধির নাম সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু নিয়ে দেখা যেতে পারে।

(3) পদ্ধতি নির্দেশিত হয় একে নিয়ন্ত্রণে মূল্য সংক্ষিপ্ত উপাদান হিসেবে নেওয়া হলো।

(4) একটি সংখ্যার মাধ্যমে অনুমান করা যেতে পারে যে যা প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক প্রতিনিধির নাম সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু নিয়ে দেখা যেতে পারে।

(5) একটি পদার্থ উপাদান হিসেবে মূল্য সংক্ষিপ্ত উপাদান হিসেবে নেওয়া হলো।

(6) একটি পদার্থ উপাদান হিসেবে মূল্য সংক্ষিপ্ত উপাদান হিসেবে নেওয়া হলো।
### Appendix

16th March, 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above figures are approximate and subject to audit. The balance figures are as at 31st March of each year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
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<td>3.66</td>
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<td>1966-67</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.
16th March, 1968.

1967-68 చివరి సంవత్సరం, సులభంగా రేంపు హది, కాని ప్రత్యేకంగా రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి నిర్ధారించబడింది. రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం, సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం, సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారంి సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం సంస్థ నిర్వహణకు సహాయం చేసే ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ కోసం రెండవ చివరి సంవత్సరం నిరాకరించడానికి ప్రధానంగా అది కావసారం.
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OFFICIAL REPORT
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69, Voting of Demands for Grants:

433—1
Demand No. XXIII—Co-operation Rs. 2,14,21,396. 01
[Discussion and concluded]

Government Bill:


18th March, 1968. [Wednesday]

Oral Answers to Questions:

Written Answers to Questions:

Announcement:

Business of the House

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

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According to the records which will be shown by the landlords, you are not going to do justice.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—All right, Sir. If records are not correct, certainly we will look into that also.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—When?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Now, we are in the process of looking into. Don’t think we are keeping quiet. Let us all help the Girijans to the extent possible.
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That is only trying to escape the problem. It should not be escaped like this.

Out of hundreds and thousands of incidents, you give me one incident where you have taken action against them?

To cure that disease, there should be a method and methodology.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy;—I will show the methodology. You ask your left Communists to withdraw from the area or at least to keep quiet.

They have been keeping quiet for 26 years. We had no entry into that place, after all.
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Srisailam Hydro Electric Project

1497—

* 4469 Q. Sriram Ch. Nagaiah (Prathipadu):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project:

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the said project will be completed?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—

(a) Rs. 45.75 Crores

(b) Rs. 20.30 crores to end of January, 1968.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Fifth five years plan 1970-75 4th five year plan 1965-69 5th five year plan 1969-74. Project is expected to be completed in the fourth five years plan period.

Fifth five years plan 1970-75 4th five year plan 1965-69 5th five year plan 1969-74. Project is expected to be completed in the fourth five years plan period.

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Fifth five years plan 1970-75 4th five year plan 1965-69 5th five year plan 1969-74. Project is expected to be completed in the fourth five years plan period.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance: 12th March 1968.

re: Alleged raid conducted by Armed Reserve Police on 3-3-68 on the tribal people of Borgapuda village of Dumrapadu Panchayat Samithi. Srikakulam Dt.,

Let us take it that no body did any thing there. What action have you taken on that?

After all this is a struggle for power between two parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Will the discussion bring some solution?

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—The only solution that he will give is to increase the Special Armed Forces and Special Officer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Every time on these call attentions, some thing is coming up.

The Government is seized of the problem and is looking into it both for creating conditions for peace and tranquility as well as to look after the welfare programme and also to see how best to rectify the position, if girijans have been exploited.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—So long as you are in that “if girijans are exploited” the problem will never be solved.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Even supposing....
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Severely of sugar and other foodstuffs in Vijayawada and rural parts of the State and prevalence of drought conditions in Markapur constituency and Vizag District and need to open Fair price shops and start famine relief works

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Alleged raid conducted by armed Reserve Police on 3-3-68 on the tribal people of Borgaguda village of Daarapadu Panchayat Samiti, Srikakulam Dt.

Please go through that Report and he will tell you how the Government lands are to be solved. You have never gone through it. What am I to do?

That is my request.

This is the Committee from the House and not from the Government. The House has sent the Committee and the Report was obtained from them.

That is my request.

This is the Committee from the House and not from the Government. The House has sent the Committee and the Report was obtained from them.