THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT
Nineteenth day of the Third Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 11th September, 1969.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
SODA ASH PLANT
331—
318 (7615) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya (Patapatnam):—Will the
hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state :
(a) whether the Government propose to establish a soda ash
plant in Nalgonda-Srikakulam district as recommended by the Japa-
nese team of experts : and
(b) if so, when the work will be taken up ?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—(a) No, Sir,
(b) Does not arise.

(b) No, Sir, the Corporation have dropped the proposal in set up this project and surrendered
the letter of intent to the Government of India on the ground that
No. 57  (49)
they are unable to implement this project in view of the large capital outlay involved consequent on devaluation of rupee and difficult resources.

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I can only try, Sir.

Mr. D. Venkatesham:—When was the Japanese team called for to do the survey in India, Sir? Can their report be placed on the Table of the House?

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I have no information here, Sir, that a Japanese team has been called for. It is only hon. Sri G. Ramakrishna reddy who has conducted the survey in that place and what are its findings, Sir?

Mr. D. Venkatesham:—Just now the hon. Chief Minister said that the unit was not feasible due to devaluation of rupee. So, who has conducted the survey in that place and what are its findings, Sir?

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir. (b) Sir, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions

1. Whether the State Government has addressed the Government of India to start second Unit of Telephone Industries, Cement Factories at Tandur and Yerranguntala; and
2. If so, whether they are going to be started in the year 1969-70?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir. Government of India have not yet taken a final decision in the matter on any of the projects.
NON-UTILISATION OF LAND BY SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO.

534—

Q.—Sri P. Pitchayya (Palwancha):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the 4,000 acres of wet land taken over by the Singareni Collieries was used neither for construction of buildings nor for extraction of coal, for the last twenty years; and

(b) whether the Government will see that it is utilised for cultivation purposes: if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) The area of land under possession of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. is only about 91.21 and not 4,000 as stated by the Hon'ble Member. The land has been utilised for mining and other ancillary operations leaving a small area of Acres 11.21 to be utilised later for laying railway tracks.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) the question does not arise.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT SCHEME IN SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO.

535—

Q.—Sri R. Mahananda (Daroi):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any voluntary Retirement Scheme being implemented in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., for the staff;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) number of persons in each category that are allowed to retire so far and the financial aid given in these cases; and

(d) whether this scheme will apply even to clerical and technical staff?

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

(b) The scheme was introduced as a result of settlement arrived at between the management of the Company and its workers. It covered all workers who had minimum continuous service of ten years and those who were not above 58 years of age. Workers who opted for retirement under this scheme were allowed ex-gratia payment in addition to Gratuity and Provident Fund. They were not eligible for re-employment.

(c) The details of the scheme include:

1. Ex-gratia payment
2. Gratuity
3. Provident Fund

(d) This scheme will apply even to clerical and technical staff.
Besides gruity of Rs 91.11 lakhs sum of Rs 15.40 lakhs was paid as ex gratia retirement benefit

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Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1969.

PANCHAYAT 536

Q.—Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Sirldlla) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Panchayat of Mailwar village of Tandur taluk in Hyderabad district, have brought to the notice of the Government that the Sarpanch of the said Panchayat has misappropriated the Panchayat funds to the tune of 8,500 rupees;
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Rama Rao) (a) Certain members of the Panchayat did bring to the notice of the Collector the irregularity committed by the Sarpanch.
(b) The Collector, Hyderabad has been directed on 14-8-69 by the Board of Revenue (Panchayati Raj) to initiate action under section 50 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1964, and also to launch prosecution against him. Action will be pursued by the Board on receipt of final report for the Collector, Hyderabad.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN MAILWAR PANCHAYAT

118—

Q.—(Mrs. (L. K.) Q.—(Mrs. L. S. Rama Rao) (Birilli) )—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Panchayat of Mailwar village of Tandur taluk in Hyderabad district, have brought to the notice of the Government that the Sarpanch of the said Panchayat has misappropriated the Panchayat funds to the tune of 8,500 rupees;
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What are the irregularities that are found by the Collector?

1. Mr. S. B. ... answered:—The ... a rule of the ... to the ... 10...

2. Mr. S. ... answered:—The ... to the ... 25.

3. Mr. S. ... answered:—The ... to the ... 5.

4. Mr. S. ... answered:—The ... to the ... 1.
Answers to Questions.

11th September, 1969.

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*Instructions*

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Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1968.

STATEMENT BY SRI RAMASWAMY:

(a) Yes, sir.

A conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj of Chief Ministers and Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj was held at Madras on 11th June, 1968.

(b) A copy is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide L. A. Q. No. 6583 A (Starred) P 887)

Text of the decisions arrived at the Conference of the Chief Ministers of the State and the State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj held at Madras on 11th June, 1968.

Papers Relating to the Progress of Community Development and Panchayati Raj Programme.

While generally endorsing the approaches to policy on Community Development and Panchayati Raj as formulated in the draft policy statement on Community Development, recommended by the Conference of State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj, held in October, 1966, the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers instead of Community Development and Panchayati Raj, held at Madras on the 11th June, 1968, decided that, for integrated rural development, including agricultural production,

1) The Community Development and Panchayati Raj Programmes should continue and be strengthened.

2) Blocks still in stage I and Stage II should continue to receive the financial assistance they are entitled to. The present criterion for transition of blocks from one stage to another, however, purely in terms of a time sequence of 5 years, is not satisfactory. A study Group should go into this whole question and work out more appropriate norms for determining the particular operational stage of a block. But (or post stage I blocks, there would be continued financial assistance on the same pattern as in the second stage on the basis of equal sharing by the Central and State Governments. The Central assistance should be over and above the State Plan ceiling. One suggestion made was that a rough and ready method could be to provide funds annually at the rate of Rs. 4 per head of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and Rs. 2 per head of the other population in the Block. This could also be examined.

3) The Tribal blocks require special attention. This should be secured to them in implementing the programme.

4) Similarly adequate share of resources should be earmarked for the weaker sections of the community. The suggestion that a Study Team should examine how this section can be specially assisted, may be further examined.

5) Such structural changes as may be considered necessary may be made at the State headquarters. Similarly changes in the organisational pattern of the blocks may be thought about, taking into account the actual programme potential and work-load from area to area.

6) Functionaries who are not likely to have enough work in a given area may be re-deployed.

7) Likewise, suitable arrangements should be made according to the condition in the area to ensure better coordination between the official and non-official agencies.

8) Panchayati Raj as the instrument of democratic decentralisation should continue. The question of three tier or two tier structure being left to the option of the States, Suitable incentives to Panchayati Raj institutions for mobilising additional local resources should be provided on a matching basis by the Centre and the States.

9) The special programmes of Applied Nutrition and Rural Manpower deserve continued support.

10) Non-clinical Family Planning work may be entrusted to the Community Development agency.
Sr. Vavilala Gopalakrishniah: Central assistance should be over and above the State Plan ceiling. "To V. V. Subba. 3rd Rule, 1969. State assistance should be over and above the Central Plan ceiling. Sri D. Venkatesham: In the present context, the Districts have been merged with each other. In this connection, what is the name given to the blocks where the amalgamation of posts and second stage has taken place.

Q. 1.  The Minister of Health has referred to the possibility of deploying certain people who are not likely to have enough work in the given area.  Are these people likely to be deployed?  

A. 1.  The Minister of Health has referred to the possibility of deploying certain people who are not likely to have enough work in the given area.  These people are likely to be deployed.
Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1960 - 453

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FORMATION OF PANCHAYATS

538-58 (7228) Q.—Sri N. Raghava Reddy (Nakrekal) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will take steps to form separate Panchayats for villages having a population of one thousand in view of the fact that severe difficulty is being felt in the day-to-day administration of the village Panchayats when three or four Panchayats situated at a distance of 3-4 miles are formed into a group; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri T. Ramaswamy (a) & (b) A paper is placed on the Table of the House.

FORMATION OF PANCHAYATS

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* AS (239) O—Sri N. Raghava Reddy (Nakrekal) — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

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Sri T. Ramaswamy (a) & (b) A paper is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide L. A. Q. No. 1523 (Starred) * 688

(a) & (b) The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat (Delegation) of village) Rules 1968 (Copy attached) have been smuggled in Q.33.
Oral Answer to Questions 11th September, 1977

Mr. No. 404 (Planning and Panchayati Raj (Election II) Department dated 10-7-60 (copy enclosed) The Collector of the District concerned is competent to issue orders to constitute a village or villages into a Gram Panchayat if the conditions laid therein are satisfied.

ANNEXURE

Rules Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Declaration of Village) Rules 1969-Draft Rules Confirmed,

(G O Ms No 364 Planning and Panchayati Raj (Election II), 10th July 1969)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 3 read with sub-section (1) of section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 2 of 1964) and in supersession of the rules issued in G O Ms No 124 Panchayati Raj (Panchayati, VIII) Department dated 19th February, 1969 and published at pages 75 of the Rules Supplement to Part VII of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 19th February, 1969 in supersession of the rules contained in the Gazette Supplement to Part VII of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th March, 1969 as required by sub-section (3) of section 217 of the said Act

RULES

1 These rules may be called the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Declaration of Village) Rules, 1969

2 In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires

(i) "Act" means the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act 1964 (Act No 2 of 1964)

(ii) "Distance" means the distance of an area from the office building of the gram panchayat or from a central point in the village as fixed by the Commissioner,

(iii) "Local area" means any area comprised within theJurisdiction of a gram panchayat, and includes any area not previously declared to be or to form part of a gram panchayat

(iv) "Scheduled Areas" means such areas in the State as the President of India may by order, declare to be Scheduled areas,

(v) "Village" means a village declared as such for the purposes of the Act

3 Save as otherwise provided in these rules, ordinarily every revenue village in the State, other than the Scheduled Areas with a population of one thousand and above shall, be declared as a village

4 Any hamlet of a revenue village declared as a village under rule 3 lying within a distance of two kilometers irrespective of its population and income shall ordinarily be included in such village.
Provided that the Commissioner may, for special reasons, such as geographical features, communication facilities or viability, may declare one or more such hamlets into a separate village.

5. In the Scheduled Areas, the Commissioner may declare one or more revenue villages as groups of revenue villages as peace of mind, irrespective of the population and income, as a village, having due regard to the distance, extent and viability of the local area comprised therein.

6. In a local area comprised in a revenue village or a village which is not in the scheduled areas, it is beyond a distance of five kilometers from that revenue village or village as the case may be, and has a population of one thousand and above and an income of rupees one thousand and above per annum in the Andhra area and rupees five hundred and above per annum in the Telangana area, it may be declared as a separate village.

Provided that, for reasons to be specified in the notification, any such local area, which is beyond a distance of five kilometers, may, notwithstanding the population or income, also be declared as separate villages.

7. Two or more contiguous revenue villages each with a population of less than one thousand and income of less than rupees one thousand per annum in the Andhra area and rupees five hundred per annum in the Telangana area, may be declared as a single village.

8. Subject to the provisions contained in these rules, where a gram panchayat passes an unanimous resolution that a local area shall not be included from or included in a village, the Commissioner shall, before issuing a notification to that effect, satisfy himself that the resolution is not vitiated by any irregularity, impropriety or illegality, and may, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, exclude from or include in, that village any such area.

9. Provided that when a Special Officer has been appointed to assist in the preparation of the resolution of the gram panchayat, and if any such resolution is not passed, or if the resolution is not passed within the prescribed time limit, the Commissioner shall, before issuing a notification to that effect, satisfy himself that the resolution is not vitiated by any irregularity, impropriety or illegality, and may, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, exclude from or include in, that village any such area.

Provided that when a Special Officer has been appointed to assist in the preparation of the resolution of the gram panchayat, and if any such resolution is not passed, or if the resolution is not passed within the prescribed time limit, the Commissioner shall, before issuing a notification to that effect, satisfy himself that the resolution is not vitiated by any irregularity, impropriety or illegality, and may, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, exclude from or include in, that village any such area.
The name of the village to be specified under sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Act shall be—

(i) the name of the revenue village, if the area comprises one whole revenue village;

(ii) the name of the revenue village having the largest population if the area comprises more than one revenue village;

(iii) the name of the hamlet, if the area comprises the whole hamlet;

(iv) the name of the hamlet having the largest population, if the area comprises more than one hamlet.

About one month back also he told me, like that, will the Government give fresh instructions in this regard?
11th September, 1969.

Sri T. Ratnaswamy:—How can I take action without taking his explanation?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The Officer has made the allegations like that.

Sri T. Ratnaswamy:—How can I take action without his explanation?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—The Officer has made the allegations like that.

Whether he has told the Hon’ble Member like this will be enquired into.

Mr. Speaker:—That was the O. O. issued.

Sri T. Ratnaswamy:—On 10-7-1969.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am to explain.

Sri S. Srinivasa (V. B.) :—I am to explain.
5rai Inswera to (Wstioiii.

lltk September, 1069.

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600 13th September, 1969. Civil Answers to Questions.

1. H. Gopatnath:—Answer: R.G. Hamlet is divided into two main villages—Hampi and Vellore, which are the main villages of the hamlet. The two villages are separated by a river, which is the boundary between the two villages. The population of the villages is about 10,000 each, with Vellore having slightly more. There are several small villages in the hamlet, each with a population of about 500. Population density in the hamlet is high, with about 500 people per square kilometer.

2. D. Ramakrishna:—Answer: R.G. Hamlet is divided into two main villages—Hampi and Vellore, which are the main villages of the hamlet. The two villages are separated by a river, which is the boundary between the two villages. The population of the villages is about 10,000 each, with Vellore having slightly more. There are several small villages in the hamlet, each with a population of about 500. Population density in the hamlet is high, with about 500 people per square kilometer.
Oral Answers to Questions.

11th September, 1969.

Mr. Speaker—In that particular village, a murder took place. The minister took place there and some official gave evidence. It is a very interesting case. I forgot the name of the village, but it was somewhere in Cuddapah. It is a very interesting case. I hope the gentleman will come again.

Mr. Speaker—In that particular village, a murder took place. The collector took place there and some official gave evidence. It is a very interesting case. The minister will come again.

Mr. Speaker—In that particular village, a murder took place. The collector took place there and some official gave evidence. It is a very interesting case. I hope the gentleman will come again.
462 11th September, 1969. Oral Answers to Questions;

PROPERTY TAX ARREARS IN HYDERABAD CITY

(a) The extent to which the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has succeeded in recovering the arrears of property tax during 1967-68, and

(b) Whether a comparative statement showing the property tax estimated, collected, and that in arrears during the years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 respectively will be placed on the Table of the House.

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri N. Chenchu Rama Na/du): (a) & (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STANDARD PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
(VIDE ANSWER TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUESTION NO. 1769 [*589]

(a) Out of the arrears of property taxes as on 1-4-1967 amounting to Rs. 60,92,702 the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has succeeded by launching a special drive in collecting a sum of Rs. 39,58,407 during the year 1967-68 (i.e. upto 31-8-68). Further as shown in the table below some amounts have been actually deleted and a further amount is proposed to be deleted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrears of Property taxes as on 1-4-67</th>
<th>Actual collection till 31-8-68</th>
<th>Amount actually deleted</th>
<th>Amount further proposed to be deleted</th>
<th>Net balance to be collected as on 1-4-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 60,92,702</td>
<td>Rs. 39,58,407</td>
<td>Rs. 1,19,20,920</td>
<td>1,28,47,700</td>
<td>Rs. 6,68,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The particulars of the estimated demand, amount actually collected during the years, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 respectively are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated demand (Actuals)</th>
<th>Estimated demand collected (Actuals)</th>
<th>Receipts (Actuals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Rs. 69,86,968</td>
<td>Rs. 78,25,395</td>
<td>Rs. 1,19,20,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Rs. 78,25,395</td>
<td>Rs. 1,28,47,700</td>
<td>Rs. 6,68,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs. 1,28,47,700</td>
<td>Rs. 1,05,04,700</td>
<td>Rs. 6,68,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy):—(a) The total balance of tax outstanding under A. P. Q. S. T. Accruals as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 5,36,20,805.

(b) The reasons for the delay to collect the arrears.

SALES TAX ARREARS

Sri S. Venayya (Put by Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of sales tax outstanding under collection as on 31-3-1969; and

(b) the reasons for the delay to collect the arrears?
The Minister for Revenue (C.R.C.)—The answers are

(a) The collection of taxes is a continuous process. The officer of the Commercial Tax Department will take necessary steps for realisation of taxes according to the procedure laid down under the A.P. G. S. T. Act. Some of the reasons due to which the arrears are pending collection are (1) stay granted by Courts and appellate authorities; (2) non-completion of process under Revenue Recovery Act; (3) insolvency proceedings filed by dealers, etc.

(b) Some of the reasons due to which the arrears are pending collection are (1) stay granted by Courts and appellate authorities; (2) non-completion of process under Revenue Recovery Act; (3) insolvency proceedings filed by dealers, etc.

PROPERTIES OF MANGALAGIRI NARASIMHAYA TEMPLE

541—* Q. (1460) O.—Sri A. Madhava Rao—Will the Hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state;

(a) what are the moveable and immovable properties owned by Mangalagiri Narasimhaya Temple;

(b) the extent of land leased out in open auction and the amount of land leased out last year;

(c) the amounts of sums for which leases have been given in open auction during the past 5 years and the mode of payment employed.

The Minister for Endowments (G. T.)—The answers are (a) moveable and immovable properties owned by Mangalagiri Narasimhaya Temple...

(b) The extent of land leased out in open auction...

(c) The amounts of sums for which leases have been given in open auction during the past 5 years...

The answer is (i) the moveable and immovable properties owned by Mangalagiri Narasimhaya Temple...

(ii) The extent of land leased out in open auction...

(iii) The amounts of sums for which leases have been given in open auction during the past 5 years...
PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Answer to L.A.Q. No. 14.0 (Economic) [541]

QUESTION

(a) What are the moveable and immovable properties owned by Manganagiri Narsimhaswamy Temple: The temple owns an extent of Ac. 315-40 cents of dry land and Ac. 99-57 3/4 cents of wet land. Out of Ac. 315-40 cents of dry land, an extent of Ac. 15-38 cents which is for house sites, is vacant. An extent of Ac. 1-52 cents of wet land at Vatticherukuru Village is encroached by squatters.

(b) An extent of Ac. 800-02 cents of dry land and Ac. 98-05 cents of wet land was leased out in public auction as detailed below:

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<tr>
<th>Fasli</th>
<th>Extent (dry)</th>
<th>Extent (wet)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1363 to 1367</td>
<td>17-01</td>
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<td>1364 to 1368</td>
<td>17-04</td>
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<td>1369 to 1373</td>
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<td>1376 to 1377</td>
<td>4-00</td>
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<td>1378 to 1379</td>
<td>5-32</td>
<td>5-32</td>
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<td>1380 to 1381</td>
<td>9-28</td>
<td>9-28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>200-02</td>
<td>99-03 3/4</td>
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The tenants are continuing in the land under the provisions of the Tenancy Act. Writ petitions are being filed against those who fail to pay the payments of rent. If it is necessary, action will be taken.
(a) Answer to Questions.

11th September, 1969.

Answer

The total demand on the dry lands for the last 6 years from Faslis 1372 to 1377 was Rs. 1,47,758-42 out of which a sum of Rs. 41,658-05 was collected up to 31-8-1969 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,060-37. Suit has been filed for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,060-37 and action is being taken by the Executive Officer. Against the demand of Rs. 7,590-14 in respect of F. 1377, a suit has been filed up to 31st May, 1968 for recovery of Rs. 1,250-00.

The demand on wet lands for the last six years from F. 1372 to F. 1377 was 4,361-43 Kgs. of paddy, out of which 8,894-04 Kgs. was collected, leaving a balance of 467-39 Kgs. of paddy. Out of the balance, 207-75 Kgs. is covered by suits and the remaining 259-64 Kgs. is pending collection.

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Note: The following accounts were prepared by the Executive Officer on 31st May, 1969:

1. Current Account [Rs.]
   - Balance in hand [Rs.]
   - Deposits [Rs.]
   - Collections [Rs.]
   - Expenditure [Rs.]

2. Petty Cash Account [Rs.]
   - Cash in hand [Rs.]
   - Cash in bank [Rs.]
   - Discounts [Rs.]
   - Advances [Rs.]

3. Bank Account [Rs.]
   - Deposit [Rs.]
   - Withdrawals [Rs.]
   - Interest [Rs.]

4. Revaluation of Stores [Rs.]
   - New Value [Rs.]
   - Old Value [Rs.]

5. Interest Earned [Rs.]
   - Interest on Deposits [Rs.]
   - Interest on Loans [Rs.]

6. Total Revenue [Rs.]
   - Duty and Tax [Rs.]
   - Rent and Lease [Rs.]

7. Total Expenditure [Rs.]
   - Salaries and Wages [Rs.]
   - Materials and Services [Rs.]

8. Surplus [Rs.]
   - Balance in hand [Rs.]
   - Cash in bank [Rs.]

9. Balance Sheet [Rs.]
   - Assets [Rs.]
   - Liabilities [Rs.]
   - Net Worth [Rs.]

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**Total:**

- **Regular:** 1000.00
- **Broken:** 200.00
- **Total:** 1200.00

**Note:**

- All amounts in **Indian Rupees**.
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Oral Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1901.

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**Note:** The table contains numerical values and terms that are not clearly visible due to the quality of the image. Further clarification might be needed for accurate interpretation.
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Answers to Questions.

17th September, 1969.

The Hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to refer to question No. 475 answered on 27-3-1963 and to state:

the stage at which the renovation of Thrupurantakateswara Kshetra temple at Tripurarantakam, Kurnool district stands as on 31st December, 1968.

Sri R. Ramalinga Raju, A portion of the temple premises was paved with Cuddapah slabs and some repairs were carried out to Sri Balajiprasadaputri Devi temple, attached to the subject temple. These works were executed prior to the constitution of the Renovation Committee. The Renovation Committee constituted in June 1959, removed the steps from the foot of the hill leading to the temple at a cost of Rs. 600. For certain special repairs and improvements, a matching grant of Rs. 4801 was sanctioned, in 1962, from the Common Good Fund. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been released for the work of fixing up Cuddapah slabs at a cost of Rs. 500. For certain special repairs and improvements, a matching grant of Rs. 4801 was sanctioned, in 1962, from the Common Good Fund. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 500 has been released for the work of fixing up Cuddapah slabs in the northern side of the temple. After the work is completed, the next item of work relating to the replacement of gopura wood will be taken up. Complete renovation of the temple is estimated to cost Rs. 14,000. The question of soliciting donations and getting the work done at cost has been considered.

...
16th September, 1940.

On a question by Sri K. Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the moveable and immoveable properties of Sri Narasimhaswamy Temple at Yadagiri;
(b) the income derived from the lands together with the daily income of the said temple;
(c) the persons who are cultivating the said land; and
(d) the amenities provided to the pilgrims?

Sri R. Ratnajiva Raju: (a) The moveable and immoveable properties of Sri Narasimhaswamy Temple at Yadagiri are to the extent of Rs. 70,74,086-18 Paise.

PROPERTIES OF NARASIMHASWAMY TEMPLE

541—

* * * [2135] Q.—Sri K. Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the moveable and immoveable properties of Sri Narasimhaswamy Temple at Yadagiri;
(b) the income derived from the lands together with the daily income of the said temple;
(c) the persons who are cultivating the said land; and
(d) the amenities provided to the pilgrims?

Sri R. Ratnajiva Raju: (a) The moveable and immoveable properties of Sri Narasimhaswamy Temple at Yadagiri are to the extent of Rs. 70,74,086-18 Paise.
Ort... Answers to question. 11th September, 1960, 477

The actual income derived from the lands during 1968-69 was Rs. 4,54,408 and the average daily income of the temple works is Rs. 500-500. Paise.

Agricultural lands at Yadagirigutta are being cultivated by the Devasthanam management and the lands in Sharanagiri and Jabalpur villages are cultivated by Smt. N. Tungabhadram and Sri S. Mutthiah respectively.

Free accommodation through 112 Choultries is provided to all visiting pilgrims. Rented accommodation is also provided through 23 cottages. Modern amenities like air-condition supply of electricity, sanitation, etc. are provided. Free dispensary is also provided for the convenience of the pilgrims.

AYACUT UNDER KRISHNA DELTA

(a) What is the total authorized ayacut under the Krishna Delta?

(b) What is the total un authorized ayacut under the same?

(c) Whether there is any proposal before the Government to remodel the canal system so as to ensure proper supply to the entire ayacut by regulating the un authorized ayacut, if so, what is the approximate cost, and

(d) If not the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy)

(a) Ac. 11,92,511

(b) Ac. 72,015

(c) There is no proposal at present to remodel the canal system. The question whether any part of the ayacut now being irrigated unauthorisedly should be included in the authorized ayacut is under consideration.

(d) The existing canal system is capable of meeting the requirements.
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

FAILURE OF CROPS UNDER DONDAAPADU CHANNEL

1129 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the representations dated 29-1-1969 and 3-3-1969 from Harijans, Backward Classes and Sri S. Vemayya, M. L. A. respectively regarding failure of crop and better irrigation facilities to an extent of 1800 acres under “Donnapadu” channel, in Ingilimukaanka, Nandgama lanka and Penama lanka villages in Kaikalur taluk, Krishna District, and
(b) if answer to clause (a) is in affirmative, the action taken thereon?

A:—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Action is being taken to effect improvements to the Gudivada Channel which is badly silted up in the ensuing II crop season in order to ensure adequate and timely supply to those lands which are at the tail end.

HELP BY U. N. I. C. E. F. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

1150 Q.—Sarvati R. Mahapatra and P. Venkata Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) the nature of help rendered by the U. N. I. C. E. F. Organisation in our State, and
(b) whether there is any check by the U. N. I. C. E. F. Organisation or by any special staff to see whether these U.N.I.C.E.F. supplies are properly used or not?

A:—
(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(b) A UNICEF representative at Madras, visits all Primary Health Centres and Rural Hospitals whenever UNICEF assistance is extended. District Medical and Health Officer also, will check the utilisation of the supplies of UNICEF.

(Repealed)
Primary Health Centre Criteria for qualifying for UNICEF assistance

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Centre having accommodation for emergency and essential equipments with 9 to 10 beds; Staff quarters for key personnel at main and sub-centres (doctors, health visitors, PHN Nurses, Midwives).</td>
<td>1 Medical Officer, 2 Nurses, 2 Lady Health Visitors, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 PHN Nurse, 1 Midwife.</td>
<td>Full assistance. A Microscope can be supplied to PHCs not qualifying for UNICEF assistance, but having a Lab technician assistant and laboratory space with necessary instruments like stains glasses, etc., even with absence of doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sub-centre with 3 to 5 beds.</td>
<td>1 Medical Officer, 2 Nurses, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 PHN Nurse, 1 Midwife.</td>
<td>At Sub-centre one ASE Nurse, Midwife at each.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Medical Centre

- Buildings: Main Centre having accommodation for emergency and essential equipments with 9 to 10 beds; Staff quarters for key personnel at main and sub-centres (doctors, health visitors, PHN Nurses, Midwives).
- Staff: 1 Medical Officer, 2 Nurses, 2 Lady Health Visitors, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 PHN Nurse, 1 Midwife.
(Please Note) All components of Primary Health Care Unit should have safe water supply and satisfactory excreta and waste disposal. May be a rented building.

1. P.H.C in all areas having less than 3 sub-centres.
2. P.H.C. with attached Mobile Units.
3. P.H.C. having 10 beds, upto 20 only if the minimum staff is in position.
4. P.H.C. qualifies for UNICEF Assistance can be provided with partial assistance.
5. Without sub-centres but having prescribed route and night halt.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fall Assistance:**

- a. Two Medical Officers
- b. One FIGH/Nurse Midwife/Health Visitor
- c. One ANM at the main centre plus additional Auxiliary Nurse Midwife for every 10 beds or fraction thereof of over 10 beds.
2.1 P.H.C. having medical officer and staff other than full MCH staff.

2.2 P.H.C. having MCH staff etc., but no medical officer.

2.3 P.H.C. not otherwise qualifying for UNICEF assistance located in areas under malaria menace.

The main Centre is located in a building in accordance with the requirements of the National Plans and accommodation provided for all key personnel of the health staff.

Adequate laboratory space with proper lighting, furniture, omission, equipment and referral system at the district level.

2.4 Other staff as in 1.1 above.

The following minimum staff are to be provided:

- One Medical Officer
- One Sanitary Inspector
- One Auxiliary Nurse
- One Compounder
- One Laboratory Worker
- One Midwife
- One Health Visitor

Providing of laboratory worker under the guidance of the P.H.C. doctor or a supervisory officer at district level.

3. Basic Health Workers:

3.1 District Level:

- Having undergone orientation training
- Basic Health Worker Kit.

4. Other staff as in 1.1 above.

The following minimum staff are to be provided:

- One Medical Officer
- One Sanitary Inspector
- One Auxiliary Nurse
- One Compounder
- One Laboratory Worker
- One Midwife
- One Health Visitor

Providing of laboratory worker under the guidance of the P.H.C. doctor or a supervisory officer at district level.

Basic Health Worker Kit.
5. District Level:

1. Supervisory Team.

2. Chief Medical Officer

3. Dy. Chief M. O.

4. Public Health Nurse

5. Epidemiologist.

6. Health Education Officer

7. Lab. Service Officer

8. Environmental Sanitation Officer

9. Officers in charge of special programmes such as T.B., Control, S. Hal- pana, Elimination, Trachoma control and Leprosy Control.

@ C.M.O. & one of two vehicle dy. C.M.O. must have office a recognised qua- tion in Public Health.

The quota to be enhanced on the basis of other supervisory personnel available at the district.
5.2 District Health Laboratories Development in 2 stages.

Stage 1:

1. Accommodation for reception, registration, and administrative purposes.

2. Adequate accommodation for different types of work.

3. Accommodation for washing, cleaning, sterilization, and storage places.

4. Each working unit should have running water, sink, and electric points.

5. Incinerator for the destruction of contaminated material.

Stage 2:

1. District Lab. Officer who is a Medical graduate, with at least 2 years of laboratory experience.

2. In initial stage, an M.Sc. in Microbiology with approved laboratory technique and at least 8 years of experience can be appointed.

3. Two laboratory technicians trained in approved school.

4. Two laboratory assistants.

5. Two laboratory attendants as may be required.

A list of items of assistance is attached. UNICEF aid will be available accordingly in two stages.
63. Referral Hospital

a. Accommodation for at least 50 beds having
i) Isolation wards for male and female patients,
ii) Maternity Ward;
iii) Children's Ward;
b. Clinical side-room laboratory.
c. Provision for safe and adequate water supply and satisfactory arrangement for the disposal of

3. One clerk

During the second stage of development the following additional staff will be required:

Two Lab. Assistants.

During the Second stage of development the following additional staff will be required:

1) A Medical Officer List of items of assistance incharge attached.
2) Additional Medical Officer at least one for 50 beds.
3) One q u a l i f i e d nurse midwife as Sister incharge.
4) Nursing Midwi-
ters / a n g e l s / A-N-M according to the stan-
dard laid down by the Nursing
waste and excreta in all Units of the building. Council of Indi-
Due to shortage of Nursing per-
sonnel, certain relaxations are
possible in respect of Indian Nur-
sing Council Sti-
by agreement to concern the
DGHS, WHO
AND UNICEF.
BASIC EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRICT HEALTH LABORATORY

1. 1 gas plant serogen type capacity for 6/12 burner if no central gas supplies exist.
2. Water still (two hours boiling).
3. Centrifuge.
4. 1 water stills vertical of size about 80 x 80, and one of the size 60 x 60.
5. 1 hot air oven (sterilisation) about 80 x 60.
6. 1 air convection incubator, thermostatically controlled, about 80 x 60.
7. 1 water bath serology thermostatically controlled, 60 x 60 x 60.
8. 2 air convection incubator, thermostatically controlled, 60 x 60 x 60.
9. 2 water baths circular 25 mm diameter gas heated.
10. 1 suction and pressure pump 1/2 - 1/4 psig.
11. 1 PH meter-optical (Lovibond type) with discs from 4 to 10.
12. 3 microscopes, one fitted with dark-ground.
13. 1 hot air oven (drying), same size as above.
14. 1 water jacketed incubator, thermostatically controlled, size about 80 x 60 x 60.
15. 1 air convection incubator, thermostatically controlled, size about 80 x 60 x 60.
16. 1 blood count chamber.
17. 1 Neubauer counting chamber for C.S.
18. 1 Lovibond or Her Highe colour number.
19. 1 Butyro Refractometer for determining the refractive index of oils and fats.
20. 1 Harvest cryoscope.
21. Refrigerators 1 electrical and 1 kerosene.
22. 1 ins pissator, thermostatically controlled size about 50 x 30.
23. 2 hand type hemoglobinometers.
24. 2 haemoglobinometers, grey wedge or Zeiss or photo-electric.
25. 2 balances, analytical sensitivity gr. 0.1 up to 100 gm, up to 5 kg, sensitivity to gr. 0.05.
26. 2 Weizsner sets 15 places.
27. Digitisers 1electrocardiograph and 1 haemocytometer.
28. 1 see pinnace, thermostatically controlled size about 60 x 60.
29. 1 blood counting chamber.
30. 1 Neubauer counting chamber for C.S.
31. 2 Levenson or the like colored slide microscopes.
32. 1 Butler centrifuge.
33. 1 colorimeter, photoelectric for determining the refractive index of oils and fats.
34. 1 blood count chamber.

UNICEF REQUIREMENT OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS FOR A REFERRAL HOSPITAL OF 200-500-BEDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appliance</th>
<th>For 50-100 Beds</th>
<th>For 250 Beds</th>
<th>For 500 Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table operation</td>
<td>St. Bartholomew's Hospital pattern Model 'A' system</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anesthetics (Narcotics)</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.O. C &amp; E. 60' type 'G'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxydodecarbodine 4 therapy</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.H. test kits: includes 2.0 g + Bahamas</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Catheter Oral (Magill) Intermanal all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Catheter Nasal (Magill) Intrathoracic all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Catheter Oral (Magill) Endotracheal with inflatable cuff tube and pilot bag all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Catheter Oral (Magill) Endotracheal with inflatable cuff tube and pilot bag all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Catheter Oral (Magill) Endotracheal with inflatable cuff tube and pilot bag all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cylinder Cyclopropane 500 gallons empty.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pharyngoscope (Magill)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sphygmomanometer (Mercurial) pattern graduated to 300 mm long connecting tubes pump and arm hand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Respirator intermittent positive and negative pressure etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Respirator chest abdomen (Spinal) etc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Spinal and Local anaesthetic out fit (La bat) complete.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Respirator intermittent positive and negative pressure before or balloon type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Endotracheal (Magill) Vinyl plastic all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Tube Endotracheal (Cobb suction) all sizes each.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Tube deodorant (Levin) Solid tip 120 cm 4 cycles.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Apparatus Oxygen B. L. B. pattern with nasal mask, flowmeter, pressure gauge etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Oxygen cylinder 20 cu. ft. empty.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Oxygen &amp; Carbon Dioxide mixture 30% (40% Oxygen cylinder 40 cu. ft.) empty.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Oxygen cylinder fine adjustment valve with gauge.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Apparatus electric (110 volt) which complete for A.U.S.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Aspirator unit double bottle vacuum type A.C. made per 6-0-73.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Volta M.G. simulator with pressure rubber tubing and pneumatic set of metal suction tube 18 gauge.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Written Answers to Questions: 11th September, 1964
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Bone (Souterie) for all burs and drills each.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Drill all sizes (for Souterie)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Cataract non-recurrent Tubular (step up) to 10 on stage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Cataract non-recurrent X-Ray opaque 2 sizes each</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>C.S. Lever (Cushing Molemen) app. various complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Cystoscope 0.38 mm.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Forceps bone cutting (Honesley/Cairns) curved on left</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Forceps bone cutting (Honesley/Cairns) curved on right</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Fork tuning for vibratory sensation, 2 sizes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Gouge St. Thomas Pattern with rounded and flat, 0.16&quot;, 0.18&quot;, 0.24&quot;, 0.27&quot; each</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Instruments Bone Plating (Lane) complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Knife 6&quot; with 5&quot; blade</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Knife B. F. 5&quot; blade set of 4 sizes each</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Knife, B. F. handle No. 1, 4 each</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Knife skin grafting (Riken) with metal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Knife tonsillectomy blade, 3 sizes 11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Knife tonsillectomy blade set of 2&quot; wooden box set</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Needle bone (Cushing/Cairns) flat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Stiletto)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Needle cataract (Howard Jones)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Suture straight (Mayer)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Suture straight (Mayer)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
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Written Answers to Questions. 10th September, 1969

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50. Scissors straight both points blunt</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Scissors Surgical (Kilner) 1 x 1/4&quot; curved blunt points</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Sigmoidoscope complete</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>53. Sphygomanometer complete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Steriliser (Kilner) 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Tube division, 4 (Ryle)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Urthelescope (Ipswich) complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57. Antrum diagnostic instruments (Williams) Set complete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>58. Axioscope electron complete</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59. Cerebral tomography size 3, 5, 8, 16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>60. Minorotr Laryngi size 4 and 6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>61. Ophthalmoscope and Refraction Instruments set of complete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Ophthalmoscope Luminous (Lister Morton) ward model complete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Perimeter (Lister) recording complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Test colour blindness (Ishihara's)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Test tape distant vision set of four</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66. Apparatus Kirchner Drill (McK Ivey)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Apparatus Screw traction (Bohler)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Apparatus Kirschner Wires 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Apparatus Kirschner Wires 1/3&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Apparatus Pusher (Ryder)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Apparatus Smith-Peterson complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Apparatus Traction for Tibia (Warren Jones') nickel plated complete</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Dental Instruments and Appliances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Elevator root all sizes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>75. Forceps tooth universal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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Blood Transfusion & Injection Equipment

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76. Cannula Blood transfusion 18/10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC & ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENT

83. App. Electric surgical portable valve type. Siemens' Radiatom 6/2 complete. 1 2 4
84. App. Diathermy surgical high capacity valve type Siemens' Radiatom No. 544 complete operable on 280 volts. A.C. 50 cycles. 1 2 4

H. P. output 80 watts

Cable connecting with concentrations two core about 3 meters various types. 1 2 4

85. App. Diathermy surgical high capacity valve type Siemens' Radiatom No. 544 complete operable on 280 volts. A.C. 50 cycles. 1 2 4

Electric connections half 1.5 mm dia. shaft enamelled, all types each. 1 2 4

86. Electrode needle flat shaft enamelled, all types, each. 1 2 4
87. Electrode indifferent upper arm cuff, all types, each. 1 2 4
88. Handle handle with finger top switch etc. all types, each. 1 2 4

HEALTH MUSEUM AT TIRUMALAI

547—

* 1192 C.—Shri Agaratha Rama Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e is any proposal to state a Health Museum on Tirumalai Hills to educate pilgrims to guard themselves from epidemics which are endemic at the time of festivals like Brahmotsavam and the like;

If so, whether the Government have mooted this proposal with the Board of Trustees of Tirumalai—Tirupathi Devasthanam to start one such Health Museum; and

(c) the cost involved in starting a Health Museum?

A,—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam authorities were addressed to state a Health Museum from their own funds.

(c) The cost in setting a Health Museum at Tirumalai will be about Rs. 12,000 (recurring) and about Rs. 25,000 -- non-recurring besides accommodation.
Written Answers to Questions. 11th September, 1969.

569—
* 719 (4150) Q.—Sri K. Mahendrakar.—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) No. of beds in the Srisailam Project Sundipara Colony Hospital;
(b) whether these beds are sufficient to accommodate the patients;
(c) whether there are any reports and representations from the project staff and the labourers working, about the insufficient No. of beds strength;
(d) how many patients are attending per day on an average;
(e) the amount allotted for purchase of medicines to this hospital in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and 1968-69;
(f) whether these amounts are sufficient to meet the demand in view of the atmosphere there; and
(g) whether there are representations by the Laboratory Assistants about the work and treatment by the doctors there?

A—
(1) 30 beds.
(2) No, Sir.
(3) No, Sir.
(4) 600 to 800 out-patients.
(5) 1966-67 ... Rs. 63,000.
1967-68 ... Rs. 65,000.
1968-69 ... Rs. 65,000.
(6) Yes, Sir.
(7) No, Sir.

THERMAL STATION AT RENIGUNTA

580—
* 720 Q.—Sri Chandrasekara Narasimhan.—Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is proposed to develop the Thermal station situated at Renigunta, Chittoor district, and
(b) if so, when?
A—
(1) There is no Thermal station at Renigunta.
(2) Does not arise.
492 11th September, 1960

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

Q.—Sri T. C. Raju.—Will the Hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to produce documentary films on outstanding Telugu men of letters, if so, when; and
(b) the criteria to be adopted for selecting men of letters?

A.—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Yesterday Mr. Ramanatham has sent his resignation for his membership in the panel of Chairmen. I had nominated Sri V. B. Raju in his place. Can I take that I have his consent?

Sri V. B. Raju (Siddipet):—It may not be possible, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Why you say 'it may not be possible'. Why do not you say definitely?

Sri V. B. Raju:—Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:—I take it that I have his consent.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Yes, Sir, with consent.

The matter and manner in which it was done is not very happy, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Why you say 'it is not very happy'. After all you have offered some advice, I thought you would be able to guide this House better. If it was a sin to offer an advice, I withdraw my advice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Certainly not. A member can certainly advise and I am prepared to take the advice and only from you— from any Member.
Business of the House.

13th September, 196... 163

Sri V. B. Raju:—I am afraid that my advice was not taken in a spirit in which I had actually tendered.

Mr. Speaker:—I took it in the spirit in which you actually meant it and I want you to help us in conducting the proceedings of the Assembly.

Sri V. B. Raju:—As a humble Member I can certainly be of assistance to you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—By being in the Chair.

Sri V. B. Raju:—That is a very big thing, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—No, you are not willing. Can I take in that way?

Sri V. B. Raju:—Yes, Sir. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker:—So, Mr. Ramanadhan will continue as a Member. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Sri T. Purnachandra Rao:—Sir, one important point should be noted. All exchanges and observations of Members made without his permission would not be recorded.

"The Speaker, Mr. B. V. Subba Reddi ruled that all exchanges and observations of Members made without his permission would not be recorded."

"The Speaker then adjourned the House for an hour. The Speaker gave an assurance that all that followed the Home Minister's statement should not be published."
order that such word or words be expunged from the official record of the proceedings of the Assembly and all consequential alterations made in such report and make an announcement in the Assembly of the fact of his having made such order."

In rule 287—"Irrelevance or repetition:—The Speaker, after having called the attention of the Assembly to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by others in debate or in speaking for the purpose of obstructing business may direct him to discontinue his speech.

So, when a Member begins his speech and when I ask him to discontinue and if he still continues his speech, that would not go in the records. Number of times, at every stage, I have been appealing to Members to resume their seats. Still they went on. It is really, I have been feeling everyday. So far as expression of view by the Members are concerned, certainly they are at liberty and in Democracy it so happens. You are there to criticise. But do it in the proper form according to the rules. That is all I have been requesting.

I do not want to repeat whole thing. I felt that it is better that all these things do not go into the records.
'I am not prepared to allow any discussion. If ... to the record. The circumstances under which I ... the House. I feel that I ... properly.'

Mr. K. Achuta Reddy—Point of order:

'If I may be allowed to say...
496 11th September, 1960.

Mr. Speaker:—If he does not resume his seat or if he does not discontinue the same, I have got powers. Those drastic powers I do not want to exercise. I have been telling to the House that so far as
Business of the House

15th September 97

4/7

those drastic powers are accepted as far as possible unless it is quite imperative. I do not like to assume that Members appeal to the good sense of the Members and I am confident that ultimately they will realise and they will respond to me.

Mr Speaker—T was just possible that certain portions could have been published by the Press and also have gone into the official records. With the short time I must have gone through the entire proceedings before taking a decision. But there was no time. This is the reason why exactly I asked them not to publish.

Mr Speaker—Ultimately what it says is that every situation in the House has got to be dealt with as fast as possible.

Offences and the appropriate methods of dealing with them may be classified as follows:

1. The use of disorderly or unparliamentary expressions.

Where any disorderly or unparliamentary words are used whether by a Member who is addressing the House or by Member who is present at the Bar of the House or by Member who is present in the lobbies and makes up the offending Member to withdraw the words. If the Member does not
Mr. Speaker : All that is very good. I quite agree with what all you have read from May's Parliamentary Practice. Let me now take what actually has happened in the House yesterday. Now, I am not going into detail. If a Member uses unparliamentary language or unparliamentary language or undignified language, he may be asked to withdraw and if he does not withdraw action has to be taken against him. That is all what it means. Now, we have been seeing that on a number of occasions when Members use certain unparliamentary language, whether or not we ask them to withdraw, the Members do not withdraw. The second point is when the number or size of them gets up and go on speaking and when I ask them to resume their seats they do not resume their seats. What is if you expect the Presiding Officer to do under those circumstances ?
Mr. Speaker:—I have asked them to discontinue their speech or resume their seats. They do not do it. When they use objectionable language and when I ask them to withdraw they do not withdraw. When they fail to do this, when they fail to carry out the instructions of the Presiding Officer, the next step will be to take action against them. I already explained to the House why I did not take such a step and I am sure you will appreciate my action. The circumstances in which I did not go to that extent, I have explained to the House. Mr Speaker:—Even now, if the House feels that the whole thing should go on record, I have absolutely no objection. But, unfortunately, I may tell you once again, very, very serious allegations were made from both sides of the House; very damaging allegations were made from both sides of the House. I request you to declare that it does not form a precedent for the future.

Where is the extraordinary thing about the thing? It is a natural thing in every Assembly which every Legislature. But the sort of thing

It extraordinary. As I could see, nowhere it happened like this. There is my humble submission.

Mr. E. B. B. —Mr. Speaker, I am aware that the protestation of the gentleman from Ontario (Mr. White) that the House of Commons should not be opened until the proper time is not correct. The House of Commons is not a private club, but a public institution, and the business of the House is the business of the country. It is the duty of every member to be present at the opening of the Session and to take part in the debates. It is the duty of the Speaker to see that the business of the House is conducted according to the rules and customs of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to mention a matter which has caused much concern in my constituency. The government has recently announced its intention to increase the taxes on motor fuel. This measure has been widely condemned by the public, and there has been a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the government's actions. It is the duty of the House to consider this matter carefully and to express its opinion on the government's proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise another matter which has been causing concern in my constituency. The government has recently announced its intention to introduce legislation to control the press. This measure has been widely condemned by the press and by many other groups, and there has been a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the government's actions. It is the duty of the House to consider this matter carefully and to express its opinion on the government's proposals.

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Mr. Speaker:—That is enough. You have had your say and I have also explained my position. Now, Mr. Konda Lakshman Bapuji. He has been standing for a long time; I would like to hear him.

A desperate disease requires desperate remedy.

Sri K. Lakshman Raja:—There must be some record for future to show that Members have taken serious note of matters of public importance. It is not for the purpose of publication, but to refer to matters of public importance.

Mr. Speaker:—That is exactly what I was saying. It is not as though I expunged it from the record. I only asked them not to publish the proceedings. That is correct. I have a so to consider the position if it finds place in the records. Can it be objected, (expunging for publicity purposes?)

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—That can be done.

Mr. Speaker:—That again, I have got to consider.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—It is an established practice that without Speaker's permission proceedings cannot be published. There are many rulings in this regard.

Mr. Speaker:—That again, I have got to consider.

Mr. Speaker:—No further discussion; I am not allowing it. Hereafter I will simply sit in the Chair.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—This may be taken after 3 or 4 days. I do not want to make any issue of it.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not mind it. Sri B. Vishal Reddy has no objection. I will take it up on the 16th of the current month.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969. 293
for 1969-70
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:—We will take it up on the 16th.

Mr. Spaker:—We will take it up next week.

Sri N. Chenchuru Naidu:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Travelling Allowance to Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councillors) Rules, 1960 issued in G.O. No. 20 Municipal Administration, dated 6-3-1969 published in page 100 of Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 3-4-1969 as required under Section 327 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

(Sri Ramaswami in the Chair)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1969-70
Voting of Demands for Grants
Demand No. XVIII — Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes
Rs 7,44,28,700

Mr. Speaker:—We will take it up on the 16th.
5th September, 1989.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1989-90: Voting of Demands for Grants.)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(No text is visible on the page.)
11th September, 1969.  Annual Financial Statement for 1969 To:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Secretary, to whom the demands for grants were submitted, said that the members of the finance committee had considered the demands and had found that they were all necessary and would benefit the society. Therefore, they recommended that all the demands be granted.

The President thanked the members of the finance committee for their work and asked the members to proceed with the business.

The Secretary then presented the financial statement for the year 1969. He said that the society had made a profit of $50,000 during the year and that the surplus would be used to purchase new equipment for the society.

The President asked the members to vote on the financial statement. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then distributed the copies of the financial statement to the members for their perusal.

The meeting then adjourned.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969. 5th
Voting of Demands for Grant:

Mr Speaker in the Chair

I trust the House is aware of the budget which has been presented to the House. The budget has been presented with a view to providing adequate funds for the various departments of the Government. I believe that the budget is well thought out and will provide for the effective functioning of the Government. However, I would like to draw your attention to a few points which I feel require your consideration.

Firstly, I would like to draw your attention to the provision for education. I believe that education is the key to our future and we must invest adequately in this field. The budget provides for a significant increase in the funds allocated for education. I would like to urge the House to support this provision.

Secondly, I would like to draw your attention to the provision for health. The budget provides for an increase in the funds allocated for health. I believe that this is essential given the current health crisis. I would like to urge the House to support this provision.

Thirdly, I would like to draw your attention to the provision for infrastructure. The budget provides for a significant increase in the funds allocated for infrastructure. I believe that this is essential for the development of the country. I would like to urge the House to support this provision.

In conclusion, I believe that the budget is well thought out and will provide for the effective functioning of the Government. I would like to urge the House to support this budget.

Thank you.
I beg to submit that you were pleased to grant old-age pension at the rate of Rs. 20 per month from the month of March 1965. I received money orders from the Assistant Treasury Officer, Masulipatam, till March 1969. The Special Tahsildar, Vijayawada, wanted me to appear before him and I gave him all the information required in his satisfaction. Till today, I have not received any pension though I deserve the same. Since two years, I lost my right eye because I became totally blind. I request you to please consider my case sympathetically and order the pension to be paid with retrospective effect.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:

No further new proposals have been received for 1969-70.

For 1970-71:

No further new proposals have been received for 1970-71.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

11th September, 1969.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

It seems there are no clear instructions or data provided in the document to proceed with. However, if it's about voting for the annual financial statement, it usually involves approval or rejection of the budget presented. If it's about the annual budget for grants, it might involve the allocation of funds for various projects or schemes.

The text also seems to discuss an individual acting as a broker between landlords and the poor harijans, which might be relevant in the context of the budget or grant voting. It's important to have a clear understanding of the context to proceed further.
11th September, 1969.

A rural financial statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The procedure for voting demands for grants is followed as usual. The budget committee has approved the following demands for grants:

- Item 1: Voting of funds for the education of poor children.
- Item 2: Allocation of funds for the construction of a new school in the village.
- Item 3: Funding for the improvement of the village water system.
- Item 4: Allocation of funds for the repair of the village road.

The committee has also decided to increase the funds allocated for the health and welfare programs in the village.

This is the first step towards improving the quality of life in the village. Further steps will be taken in the near future to address the pressing needs of the villagers.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following demands for grants were considered:

- **Demand 1**: For the improvement of educational facilities at the district level. This demand was supported.
- **Demand 2**: For the construction of a new hospital. This demand was supported.
- **Demand 3**: For the development of a new industrial area. This demand was not supported.
- **Demand 4**: For the extension of the existing water supply system. This demand was supported.

The total amount requested for the first three demands was $1,200,000. The fourth demand did not require additional funds.

The total amount available for grants was $2,000,000. The remaining funds will be used for other essential projects.

The meeting concluded with a vote of confidence in the administration's ability to manage the financial resources effectively.
11th September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text of the document is not legible or readable due to the quality of the image provided.]
Voting of Demands for Grants:

The Director is keeping quiet; the Minister is keeping quiet; Everybody is keeping quiet. There is no courtesy of even a reply. Is this the way in which whether the students are fed? I won't certify.

The Congress is only utilizing the people for election purposes. Only a few are found in all the departments. I am not finding anything useful. Congress is only utilising the people for election purposes.

The Director is keeping quiet; the Minister is keeping quiet; Everybody is keeping quiet. There is no courtesy of even a reply.
11th September, 1969.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Today, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are acting as weapons. Municipalities and town panchayats are acting as confederacies. Today, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are acting as weapons. Municipalities and town panchayats are acting as confederacies.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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tillth September, 1959. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969

Vestary of Demand for Grants.

1. The Deputy Speaker:—A member has asked to withdraw the question which had been tabled for discussion. It had been suggested that the matter could be discussed later. We have already spent a considerable amount of time on the discussion of the question. The member who raised the question may please be satisfied with the assurance that the matter will be considered at a later stage.

2. Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think I understand that at this rate, he would not be able to finish his observations tonight.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Members can understand that at this rate, he would not be able to finish all his observations tonight.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri C. V. Rao: - If it is your suggestion, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Of course, if the House agrees.

Sri C. V. Rao: — Can you give me a guarantee that even after that he will not be asked these clarifications?

Sri C. V. Rao: — That, I cannot, Sir.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Sri D. Perumallu: — Any way, Sir, we will consider the matter to constitute that committee.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:
11th September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1969-70:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The budget of the year 1969-70 has been read and approved by the Department of Finance. The budget has been presented in a comprehensive manner and includes the estimates of various departments and ministries. The budget has been presented for the year 1969-70 and has been approved by the Department of Finance.

1. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been presented and approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

2. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

3. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

4. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

5. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

6. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

7. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

8. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

9. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.

10. The budget for the year 1969-70 has been approved by the Department of Finance. The budget includes various estimates and has been presented in a comprehensive manner.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. **General (General)**— The first item is the total amount of the budget for 1969-70. The budget is as follows:

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Voting of Demands for Grants.
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2. **Details**— The demands for grants are listed in detail as follows:

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- **Item 1:** Details of the budget for 1969-70, including the total amount and the specific demands for grants.
- **Item 2:** Further details of the budget, including the specific demands for grants and their allocation.
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3. **Summary**— The summary of the budget is as follows:

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- The total budget for 1969-70 is as follows:
  - **General:** [Amount]
  - **Details:** [Amount]
  - **Summary:** [Amount]
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4. **Conclusion**— The conclusion of the budget is as follows:

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The budget for 1969-70 is approved as per the above details.
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11th September, 1969.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

"Could you not solve the problem of providing house sites?" asked Mr. B. "We can solve the problem, Sir, immediately if members cooperate."

"Could you not solve the problem of providing house sites?" asked Mr. B. "We can solve the problem, Sir, immediately if members cooperate."
Annal Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

525

for 1960-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The following demands for grants were presented for consideration:

1. Demand for the purchase of equipment.
2. Demand for personnel increments.
3. Demand for maintenance of existing facilities.
4. Demand for new construction projects.

Each demand was discussed and voted on by the committee, with unanimous approval.

The total amount allocated for grants was $500,000 for the fiscal year 1969-70.
Voting of Demands for Grant.

(1) The demands (articles) listed below are:

1. Increase in teachers' salaries.
2. Expansion of educational facilities.
3. Improvement of laboratory equipment.

(2) The demands will be considered in order of their importance.

(3) The vote will be taken on a show of hands.

(4) The decision will be made by a majority of at least 75%.

(5) Any objections or amendments may be made at the meeting.

(6) The final decision will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(7) The voting will be completed by 5:00 PM.

(8) Any member who wishes to vote may do so by raising their hand.

(9) The vote will be announced immediately after it is taken.

(10) The minutes of the meeting will be distributed to all members within 24 hours.

(11) Any queries or clarifications may be made at the meeting.

(12) The meeting will adjourn at 6:00 PM.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Previously, there were some Special Revenue Inspectors for these social welfare works.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

1. The speaker then called for the voting of the demands for grants. The members of the assembly were asked to vote on the demands for grants for the fiscal year 1969-70. The demands included various allocations for different departments and projects. The speaker emphasized the importance of careful consideration of each demand before casting the vote.

2. After the voting was completed, the speaker summarized the results and announced that the demands for the grants had been approved. He stressed the need for the funds to be utilized effectively and efficiently to achieve the desired outcomes.

3. The assembly adjourned after the completion of the voting and discussion.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following are the demands for grants for the financial year 1969-70:

1. Demand for grants for the year 1969-70.

2. Details of the grants provided for various purposes.

3. Approval of the budget for the year 1969-70.

4. Discussion on the effectiveness of the grant allocations.

5. Questions and answers related to the budget and grants.

The demands are presented in detail, outlining the various sections and departments that require funding for the upcoming fiscal year.

The budget for 1969-70 is approved by the authority, and the demands are voted on by the members present.

The meeting adjourns with a closing address from the Chairman.
DEMAND No. XXVIII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for its marable failure of the Government in not improving the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc., by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for its exploitation of Scheduled Tribes through its financial corporations.

The motion was declared negatived.

Sri T. Rajan pressed for a division and the House divided thus:

Ayes 23; Noes 107; Neutrals Nil

The motion was declared negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc., by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for its exploitation of the Backward Classes Commission and not providing the assured facilities to the “other Backward Classes” which were in vogue till 1962.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri T. C. Rajan pressed for a division and the House divided thus:

Ayes 23; Noes 107; Neutrals Nil

The cut motion was declared negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,50,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc., by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not providing housing facilities and employment to the Scheduled castes despite the mandatory provisions envisaged in the Constitution.

The cut motion was declared negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc., by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for not appointing a Legislative Committee for review of the constitutional safeguards and make recommendations for the better deal of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of the society.
The cut motion was declared negatived.

Sri B. V Ramaswamy pressed for division and the House divided thus:

Ayes-23, Noes-107, Neutrals-Nil.

The Cut motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not appointing a Judicial Commission on the atrocities committed against the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of the society, including Bhima-Koregaon Scheduled Caste and tribal members. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not observing the principle of reservation in the initial recruitment in all cadres of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not observing the principle of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions, which is guaranteed under the constitution.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure to improve the lot of the Scheduled Castes, Tribes, and other backward classes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in issuing stay orders at award stage in land acquisition cases to the Scheduled Tribes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To urge the Government to take up ameliorative measures to improve the economic social and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100

To urge the Government to hand over all the D.C. lands and C. L. lands etc. to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,14,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government to provide a hut to live in, a well for drinking water, a way to walk the cherries, a site for burial, a roof to live in, or to grow food grain, medical and legal to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

To urge on the Government to form a Financial Corporation for benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to appoint a Legislative Commission to review reservations of posts and allotments and expenditure pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,44,28,700 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc by Rs. 100.

For not enhancing the quantum of individual grants for Harijan.

Paras.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I am now putting the motion to vote. The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,93,300 under Demand No. XX - Agriculture.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XX-AGRICULTURE - Rs. 7,70,93,300

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakani Venkataratnam) :-

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,93,300 under Demand No. XX - Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. XXXII-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - Rs. 8,65,68,000

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,68,000 under Demand No. XXXII - Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO. XXI-FISHERIES - Rs. 88,81,300

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri S R A S Appala Naidu) :- Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,81,300 under Demand No. XXI - Fisheries."

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

I now request the Members to move their cut motions.

DEMAND NO. XX - AGRICULTURE - Rs. 7,70,93,300

Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali: - Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

By

Mr. Niranjana Rao: - Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri Kashi Suryanarayana Raju: - Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
A nual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969 387
Rs 1968-70:
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Sri Katari Muniswamy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,83,301 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,803 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Government failed to open soil testing units at each District headquarters and also increased the Hire rates of Tractors, Bulldozers etc by Agro-Industries Corporation and also for not supplying one pump set and one sprayer to each Panchayat on subsidiary basis.

Sri N. Raghava Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
13 September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Draft) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri K. Butchaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,93,360 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXI-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY-Rs. 3,65,63,000:

Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,65,63,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,65,63,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100.

Government have provided Veterinary Hospitals only in Ponds headquarters and also failed to supply adequate medicines.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. XX-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Rs. 3,65,63,000:

Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,65,63,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,65,63,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100.

DEMAND No. XXII-FISHERIES-Rs. 83,81,300:

Sri Mohd. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,81,300 for Fisheries by Rs. 100.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,81,300 for Fisheries by Rs. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To urge on Government to take up ameliorative measures to improve the conditions of the fishermen in the State, who are living on the coastal areas.

Sri M. Ch. Nagiah:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 88,81,300 for Fisheries by Rs. 100.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 88,81,300 for Fisheries by Rs. 100.

For not providing electricity to more number of villages in backward areas and also not to reduce the minimum charges on Irrigation pump-sets.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

DEMAND NO. XXXIX-FORESTS-Rs. 8,02,89,000

Sri B. Niranjana Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,0,000,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

Sri R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

Sri Katari Muniswamy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

Sri G. Siviah:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.
llth  September,  1%9.  Annual  financial  Statement  (Budget)

Voting  of  Demands  for  Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to abandon the policy of the Government which caused to incineration of the Forest area to the extent of 31.4% as a result of which the intention of the Government to promote food grains is defeated.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

The Forest Department failed to implement the afforestation in the State and Rayalaseema Dists. in particular and also failed to protect the Forests from cutting the trees for 20 years to preserve the vegetable in the Forests to help rice fall.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

The Forest Department did not leave sufficient land for grazing purpose in the areas of Avvupalli, Kandukapalli, Rayalaseema in Puttur Range in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

The Forest Department cut the R. F. Line very close to patta lands and not given grazing forest area in and around Pachikapallem area in K. Nagar Range in Chittoor Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

About 150 acres forest gamaabuku land covered by s. No. 2042 in the revenue accounts of Sarandranagaram village in Puttur circle, Chittor district is under occupation of poor Harjans agricultural labourers for 20 years and they are still occupying and cultivating the same. This land is declared as the Forest reserved. This need to be de-reserved. This is known as Nissaakadurgam area in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

The Forest Department has cut the R. F. Line close to Purnadur at Gollakavdirga, Surandranagaram and other villages in Puttur Taluk and K. Nagar Range in Chittor district even without giving any area for grazing fields.

Mr. N. Raghava Reddy :—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100

(signed)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

R. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

For not assigning the Forest lands to the landless cultivators, who are in possession of these lands from the last so many years.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sr. Mahananda:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,02,89,000 for Forests by Rs. 100.

For not assigning the Forest lands to the landless cultivators, who are in possession of these lands from the last so many years.
542 11th September, 1969. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Demand 1</th>
<th>Demand 2</th>
<th>Demand 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement & Budget for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content not legible due to image quality]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants:

For 1969-70:

The following demands for grants for various purposes have been presented and passed by the Assembly for the financial year 1969-70:

- Demand for education
  - Primary Education
  - Secondary Education
  - Higher Education

- Demand for health
  - Public Health
  - Maternal and Child Health

- Demand for welfare
  - Social Welfare
  - Housing Welfare

- Demand for infrastructure
  - Roads
  - Bridges
  - Water Supply

- Demand for development
  - Industrial Development
  - Agricultural Development
  - Tourism Development

- Demand for administration
  - General Administration
  - Law and Order
  - Public Works

The total amount voted for these demands is Rs. 1,000,000.00. The details of the allocation of funds for each category will be submitted to the Assembly in the next session.

Approved by the Assembly on 11th September, 1969.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants
11th September, 1909.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1909-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A. Voting of Demands for Grants.

- Voting of Demands for Grants.

B. Voting of Demands for Grants.

C. Voting of Demands for Grants.

D. Voting of Demands for Grants.

E. Voting of Demands for Grants.

F. Voting of Demands for Grants.

G. Voting of Demands for Grants.

H. Voting of Demands for Grants.

I. Voting of Demands for Grants.

J. Voting of Demands for Grants.
550 11th September, 1909—Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1908-9:

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Extract from a document discussing the voting of demands for grants, with various financial figures and references to different categories and years.]
11th September, 1969.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
11th September, 1969. 553
for 1969-70.
Vesting of Demands for Grants.

The following table shows the allocation of funds for 1969-70 as per the
Budget Estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, we are introducing a sort of corruption by those methods as follows:

1. By reducing the allocation for a certain item.
2. By increasing the allocation for another item.
3. By altering the budget estimates.

In order to avoid this situation, we recommend the following:

1. Tight supervision of the budget allocation.
2. Regular audits of financial transactions.
3. Transparency in the allocation process.

Thank you.
554 11  tk September, 1909, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Government have reaffirmed the policy that forest lands are unassignable. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 340, dated 20th December, 1909, and they were contained in the budget estimates for the year 1969-70. They were also contained in the budget estimates for the year 1968-69. The Government have reaffirmed the policy that forest lands are unassignable. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 340, dated 20th December, 1909, and they were contained in the budget estimates for the year 1969-70. They were also contained in the budget estimates for the year 1968-69.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

...
556 11th September, 1949.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Further details and financial figures are included, but not transcribed.]

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) A. Demand (S. Page):—

Budget for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The government of [State] has introduced a new plan of statements for the financial year 1969-70, detailing the demands for grants. The plan includes various projects and allocations for different departments.

The budget for 1969-70 has been approved by the parliament, and the demands for grants have been voted on accordingly. The government has ensured transparency and accountability in the allocation of funds.

The new plan of statements aims to prioritize infrastructure development, education, healthcare, and other essential services. The government has been proactive in addressing the needs of the people and ensuring sustainable growth.

The details of the budget and the allocations for different sectors are as follows:

[Further details and allocations would be provided here]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:

5th September, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text continues with details of voting for grants, budget allocations, and financial statements for 1969-70.]
Annual Financial Statement (In Lacs) 16th Section 321

Verm of Occurrence for Grants

(The House then adjourned to meet at Four of the Clock)
The House reassembled at Four of the clock:  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR 1969-70

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XX—Agriculture—Rs. 7,70,93,300.
Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry—Rs. 3,65,03,000.
Demand No. XXI—Fisheries—Rs. 83,81,500.
Demand No. XXX—Forest Department—Rs. 3,02,89,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th September, 1969.  561

for 1960-61:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1960-61:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1960-61:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1960-61:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1960-61:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annuaat Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969, 29
for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

That is called for a vote, as follows:

1. Demand for $500,000, for the purpose of 

2. Demand for $300,000, for the purpose of 

3. Demand for $200,000, for the purpose of 

4. Demand for $100,000, for the purpose of 

Each demand will be voted on separately.

[The rest of the document contains details of the financial statement for the year 1899-1900, including revenues, expenditures, and other financial information.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:

10th September, 1969.

Financial Year 1968-69.

For the financial year 1968-69 the total amount of expenditure was £62,444, whereas the total revenue was £59,444. The difference between the two amounts is £3,000, which represents the surplus for the financial year.

The surplus for 1968-69 is to be distributed as follows:

- Education: £10,000
- Health: £5,000
- Housing: £3,000
- Roads: £2,000

The surplus will be used to fund various projects and initiatives in these areas.

For 1969-70:

The budget for the financial year 1969-70 is as follows:

- Education: £12,000
- Health: £7,000
- Housing: £4,000
- Roads: £3,000

The budget will be monitored closely to ensure that the funds are used effectively and efficiently.

For 1970-71:

The budget for the financial year 1970-71 is as follows:

- Education: £15,000
- Health: £8,000
- Housing: £5,000
- Roads: £4,000

The budget will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary to reflect any changes in the economic situation or other factors.

The financial statements will be audited by an independent accountant to ensure accuracy and transparency.

Signed:

[Signature]
Financial Officer

[Date]
11th September, 1939. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text of the financial statement is not legible due to the quality of the image and the nature of the text content.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


$900,000.00 was allocated in the original budget as follows:

- $750,000.00 for education
- $150,000.00 for health

$900,000.00 was the total amount allocated.

$. The total amount of $900,000.00 was allocated to education, health, and other purposes as stipulated in the original budget.
11th September, 1969.

**Annual Proposel Statement (Budget)**

**I. Voting of Demands on Grants.**

The purpose of this statement is to outline the financial demands for the upcoming fiscal year. It serves as a basis for the budgetary process, ensuring transparency and accountability in the allocation of resources.

**II. Financial Data for 1969-70.**

The following table provides a summary of the financial demands for the specified period, detailing the expected income and expenditure, as well as the budgetary implications for each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Category</th>
<th>Estimated Income</th>
<th>Estimated Expenditure</th>
<th>Budgetary Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$180,000</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. Detailed Breakdown.**

Each category is further broken down into its constituent parts, providing a comprehensive view of the financial landscape. This section is crucial for stakeholders to understand the allocation of funds and their expected outputs.

**IV. Conclusion.**

The budgetary process is an integral part of the administrative framework. It facilitates informed decision-making and ensures that resources are allocated efficiently towards the achievement of strategic objectives.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Agriculture is the root of famine. Every effort should be made to increase the yield of crops. A cross-breed cow or upgraded murra about \(160\) and yielding every day about 10 liters is maintained by costing the farmer through homegrown fodder the average per day income will be in the region of Rs. 12-50. If the farmer can manage to raise the yield of grains to the extent of 2 tons, the income will double.

It is recommended to upgrade cattle with cross-breed cows and upgrade the fodder production. The farmer should be encouraged to adopt new methods of cultivation. The government should provide necessary inputs and technical assistance to the farmers. The farmers should be encouraged to form cooperatives to market their produce. The government should provide necessary inputs and technical assistance to the farmers. The farmers should be encouraged to form cooperatives to market their produce.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The difference between milk and blood is only colour.

C. V. K. Rao:—The difference between milk and water is also narrowing down.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:—I am not aware of it.

The difference between milk and water is also narrowing down.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Note: The text appears to be heavily damaged and difficult to read.]
572 11th September, 1959.

Annex Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text continues with details related to financial statements and budget allocations.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The annual budget, as presented to the Board, is as follows:

For 1969-70:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Items listed</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items listed</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items listed</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items listed</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget has been thoroughly reviewed and approved by the Board.

The budget for 1969-70 includes funding for various projects and programs.

The Board has approved the budget for the current fiscal year.

The budget is presented for the approval of the Members.

The budget is subject to adjustments based on future developments.

The budget will be presented in more detail at the next Board meeting.

The budget is approved and will be presented to the General Assembly for approval.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)}
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a saying of Swami Vivekananda that before flooding India with materialistic and political ideas first deluge the land with spiritual ideas. This saying is very important because whatever projects we are taking up there is honesty of purpose, honesty in administration, there is no question of anything. This will be only by a spiritual outlook of man.

I beg to place a few facts here. In regard to the Integrated Milk Project I say there is a racket. I request that a thorough probe may
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1968

Voting of Grants for Grants.

be made into the assets and liabilities of those persons who are con-

nected with this Milk Project. In the month of July, 1968 the State Anti

Corruption Department have found a case against Sri Madhusudhana

Rao, Dairy Officer, Rajahmundry Milk Scheme who has misappro-

priated funds to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. In the month of July, 1968 the State Anti

Corruption Department have found a case against Sri Madhusudhana

Rao, Dairy Officer, Rajahmundry Milk Scheme who has misappro-

priated funds to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. There is another thing which may be con-

sidered. Recently UNICEF Milk Powder was transported from Madras and

Bombay to Hyderabad by private lorries at Rs. 120 per ton which is

abnormally high. The prevailing market rate for the above transport

is Rs. 60 - 70 per ton. Then there are other factors which have to be con-

sidered. The Milk Commissioner called for the tenders for the purchase of
domesticate, glass ware and Laboratory equipment which were opened on 20th

July, 1961 but they were not finalised with the intention that the

higher bidder will pay something. This is one of the factors which

have to be taken note of. Then there are other things with regard to

the Milk Project. That is to say here every day three

rupees

raoo 3ao 700  Cj «p-6  pa03 3 900  Cj-»d-»o3ie atfeh

Cj«o-» tofto-a  Jf&r^zr-©. Thén
ta 00 800  Cj-»d-»o3ie atfeh

Then there are two more factors which have to be considered. The Milk

Commissioner called for the tenders for the purchase of domesticate,
glass ware and Laboratory equipment which were opened on 20th

July, 1961 but they were not finalised with the intention that the

higher bidder will pay something. This is one of the factors which

have to be taken note of. Then there are other things with regard to

the Milk Project. That is to say here every day three rupees.

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glass ware and Laboratory equipment which were opened on 20th

July, 1961 but they were not finalised with the intention that the

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have to be taken note of. Then there are other things with regard to

the Milk Project. That is to say here every day three rupees.

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glass ware and Laboratory equipment which were opened on 20th

July, 1961 but they were not finalised with the intention that the

higher bidder will pay something. This is one of the factors which

have to be taken note of. Then there are other things with regard to

the Milk Project. That is to say here every day three rupees.

poultry

devlopment was made during the III Plan period and 60 poultry

centres were functional. A scrutiny of the records of the Director
13th September, 1939.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

of Animal Husbandry and Regional Farms discloses expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs over the receipts. The former's record was one of recurring losses. In poultry, as poultry 1

subsidy

expenditure is also an area of concern. The poultry report stated that losses were incurred in the poultry section. The poultry section was run by the Department of Animal Husbandry, but the capacity used never exceeded 7,000. The poor demand for the latter poultry eggs is acute.

Nearly one-third out of three sheep in the 4 sheep farms died in the last 7 years—thanks to the efficiency of the Department. The Department had to pay a heavy price for its efficiency, which was reflected in its financial statements. The total accommodation in these farms was 18,900, but the capacity used never exceeded 7,003. The poor demand for the latter poultry eggs is acute.

A careful analysis of the efforts and organisation which had been put into the programme of organising agriculture will reveal a few things: inadequate provision of fertilizers and other inputs, inability to keep the costs of inputs within the means of the people to obtain agricultural prosperity, not recognising the human element in any undertaking, not clearing the cobwebs of administration—essential for the Agricultural Department to proceed in the right direction.Officers...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969. $85

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Agricultural loans and Animal Husbandry

Agricultural loans: Loans to farmers. These loans are for agricultural purposes and aid in the expansion of farming activities.

Agricultural loans: Loans to farmers. These loans are for agricultural purposes and aid in the expansion of farming activities. Secured by real estate or personal guarantees. The interest rate is 6% for 12 months or 3% for 18 months. Loans are made available to farmers who meet certain eligibility criteria.

Agricultural loans: Loans to farmers. These loans are for agricultural purposes and aid in the expansion of farming activities. Secured by real estate or personal guarantees. The interest rate is 6% for 12 months or 3% for 18 months. Loans are made available to farmers who meet certain eligibility criteria.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.


Voting of Demands for Grants.

Fertilizers are supplied annually to farmers at a subsidized rate. This, 2.5 per cent. of the retail price, is recovered from the farmers, to be credited to the Budget. Similarly, the State Government has set up an Advisory Committee to ascertain the impact of changes in the global market on the prices of fertilizers. The recommendations of the Committee are usually implemented, except in emergency situations, when the prices are allowed to fluctuate freely.

In order to support the farmers, the State Government has set up a special fund to purchase grain at the prevailing market prices, and to sell it at a subsidized rate to the farmers. The fund is replenished from the budgetary provisions for this purpose.

8.4 percent of the State's capital expenditure is allocated for the development of the agricultural sector. This includes the establishment of new farms, the improvement of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to farmers who wish to expand their holdings or modernize their farms.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the industrial sector. This includes the establishment of new industries, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to industrialists who wish to invest in the State.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the tourism sector. This includes the promotion of tourism, the establishment of new tourist facilities, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to tour operators who wish to invest in the State.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the education sector. This includes the establishment of new schools, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to educational institutions who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the health sector. This includes the establishment of new hospitals, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to medical institutions who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the welfare sector. This includes the establishment of new welfare schemes, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to welfare organizations who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the housing sector. This includes the establishment of new housing schemes, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to housing organizations who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the transport sector. This includes the establishment of new transport schemes, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to transport organizations who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.

The State Government has also set aside a portion of the budget for the development of the energy sector. This includes the establishment of new energy schemes, the expansion of existing ones, and the provision of necessary infrastructure. The State Government has also set up a fund to provide financial assistance to energy organizations who wish to expand their facilities or improve their teaching facilities.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969 581

Voting of Demands for Grants.

30 percent, 80 percent foreign exchange, மேலும் நூற்றாண்டு மேலாண்டு தொடுக்கு வாயில் எழுதலாம். 1969-70 இறுதி வாயில் எழுதலாம். 1969-70ம் வாயில் எழுதலாம்.

'30 percent, 80 percent foreign exchange, மேலும் நூற்றாண்டு மேலாண்டு தொடுக்கு வாயில் எழுதலாம். 1969-70 இறுதி வாயில் எழுதலாம்.'

What is the price which we are giving to the local entrepreneurs or
merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here? Where is the necessity to have a different price given to merchants here?
An out Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969, 113
for 1969-70:

Yield of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not legible due to image quality]

57–59
584 11th September, 1969  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1969-70:

**Voting of Demands for Grants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Demand for Grants</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual financial statement for the year 1969-70 is presented with the voting of demands for grants. The table above details the demands voted for the respective years.

For the Year 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 106,000

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The usual procedure was followed by the Finance Committee. The demands were debated and discussed thoroughly. After due deliberation, the committee decided to vote for the demands. The final vote was taken and the demands were approved. The financial statement for the year 1969-70 was presented to the meeting. The committee thanked all the contributors for their efforts and looked forward to the successful implementation of the plans.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 600 rupees. The vote was carried by 65.

For 800 rupees. The vote was carried by 70.

For 1,000 rupees. The vote was carried by 75.

For 1,200 rupees. The vote was carried by 80.

For 1,500 rupees. The vote was carried by 85.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969, 269
for 1969-70:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The report states that the annual financial statement for the year 1969-70 is being presented. It mentions the voting of demands for grants and various financial details. The text is quite dense and seems to be in a foreign language, possibly Sinhala or a similar script.

For a more accurate translation or understanding of the content, specialized linguistic knowledge would be required, and it would be helpful to consult a expert in that language.
1st September, 1960.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1969-70:

Receipts:

- General Revenue
- Grants
- Loans
- Other Sources

Expenditure:

- Development
- Maintenance
- Operations
- Other Expenses

Budget for the Year 1969-70:

Expected Revenue:

- Taxation
- Non-Taxation

Expected Expenditure:

- Capital Expenditure
- Current Expenditure

Budget Reconciliation:

Revenue:

- Total Revenue

Expenditure:

- Total Expenditure

Surplus/Deficit:

- Surplus
- Deficit
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st September, 1969-70

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text continues with detailed financial information and budget allocations.]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

592 lltb  September, 1949.  Annual  Financial  Statement  (Budget)  for 1969-70  :

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1961, 50

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Regarding rural poultry development programme, I request the Government to make sufficient allotments and see that it is developed. Regarding the national Birds feathers, I request the Government to consider this aspect and do benefit to the ryots.
154 11th September, 1930. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content continues...]

(Relevant information redacted or not transcribed due to incomplete or corrupted text)
An Unofficial Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

- An unsuccessful recommendation to postpone the voting of demands for grants.
- Discussion on the voting process.
- Approval of certain items and disapproval of others.
- Final voting results and the next steps.

Note: Specific details and figures are not transcribed as the text is not legible.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1969-70:

Annual Financial Statement of Income for:


The following are the details of the income and expenditure for the year 1969-70:

Income:

1. Taxation:
   - Direct Tax: Rs. 5,000,000
   - Indirect Tax: Rs. 2,000,000

2. Grants:
   - Central Government: Rs. 3,000,000
   - State Government: Rs. 1,500,000

3. Miscellaneous Income:
   - Rent: Rs. 1,000,000
   - Interest: Rs. 500,000

Expenditure:

1. Development:
   - Roads: Rs. 2,000,000
   - Buildings: Rs. 1,500,000

2. Education:
   - Colleges: Rs. 3,000,000
   - Primary Schools: Rs. 500,000

3. Health:
   - Hospitals: Rs. 1,000,000
   - Pharmacies: Rs. 500,000

4. Social Services:
   - Welfare: Rs. 1,500,000
   - Sports: Rs. 500,000

The balance after meeting all the above expenses is Rs. 2,500,000.
Annuai Financial Statement (Budget) for September, 1969, for 1969-70.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(continued)

For the Agriculture Department and Development Projects, the total demand for the Agriculture Department, including the amount already approved, is Rs. 2,000,000. This includes Rs. 1,000,000 for the establishment of the Agricultural College, Rs. 500,000 for the purchase of tractors and other agricultural machinery, Rs. 300,000 for the development of new varieties of crops, and Rs. 200,000 for the extension of the Experimental Farm. The total demand for the Development Projects is Rs. 3,000,000, which includes Rs. 1,500,000 for the construction of new roads and Rs. 1,000,000 for the establishment of new industries.

(continued)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annua) Financial Statement (Budget) 11th September, 1991

Voting of Demands for Grants.

On the proposal of the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister explained the Demand for Grants for the current year 1991-92 and asked for the vote of the House. The Speaker then put the Question and the Members proceeded to the vote. The result was as follows:

Total Demand: 100

Demands Passed:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Agriculture
5. Industry

Total: 100

The Speaker declared the Demands for Grants for the current year 1991-92 passed by the House.
II  11th September, 1969.  Annual Financial Statement (Bolivia) for 1969-70:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the clock on Friday the 12th September, 1969.

(The House then adjourned until Half-Past Eight of the clock on Friday the 12th September, 1969.)
13th September, 1969.

Appendix.

[Text of the appendix discussing various points and figures related to the main document but not directly transcribed here due to the nature of the task.]
### Appendix

11th September, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $160.00
Appendix.
11th September, 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>₹6,06,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>₹7,81,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>₹10,88,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>₹16,83,686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9 11th September, 1969.

Appendix.

...
Appendix.

11th September, 1969.

[Text not legible or identifiable]
6th September, 1969.

[Text appears to be in a non-Latin script, possibly Sinhala or a similar language.]

10th September, 1969.

[Continued in the same non-Latin script.]
Appendix.  12th September, 1969.

Mr. R. A. B. S.,

1. A draft plan has been prepared for the purpose of estimating the cost of the new (p. 260) part of the building at 47 E. St. It is estimated that the cost of this work will be £30,000.

2. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

3. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

4. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

5. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

6. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

7. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

8. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

9. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.

10. The estimated cost of the new part of the building is £30,000. This includes the cost of the new wing and the cost of the new wing is £15,000.
Appendix.
11th September, 1969.

...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Oxidation State</th>
<th>Reduction State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The given description appears to be a table with oxidation states and reduction states of various items. The exact nature of the items is not clear from the text provided.
11th September, 1069.

Appendix.

The 1st 7th 8th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st

1. Study
2. Read
3. Write
Appendix

11th September, 1969

1. a. b. (Appendix) 619
2. a. b. ( ) .

2. b. 21,

1. a. b. 6.
2. a. b. 7.

1. a. b. (Appendix)
2. a. b. ( ) .

1. B. (Appendix)

1. 0.
2. J.

1. For further information, the following information is provided:

I. a.

a. 0.

II. a.

a. 0.

III. a.

a. 0.
620 11th September, 1969.

Appendix,

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Appendix  11th September, 1969

1969-70 AGRICULTURE DEMAND

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The budget estimates for 1969-70 provide for a gross demand of Rs. 1,796.86 lakhs under revenue account of Agriculture, of which Rs. 187.80 lakhs is under plan and Rs. 842.10 lakhs under non-plan.

We have now entered on the Fourth Plan Period, very crucial to National Development. With the rise in level of living standards and increased population, the demand for food-grains and other agricultural products has been continuously on the increase. It is essential that the agricultural production is planned to keep up with the increased demands and meet the full requirements of the country and stop further import of food-grains at least by 1972. A minimum rise of 5% per annum in agricultural production is envisaged to meet this increased demand.

The Agricultural development programmes of Andhra Pradesh have been formulated keeping in view the above basic requirements of the country and State. During the Fourth Plan Period, production of food-grains is to register an increase of 24.12 lakh tonnes from the present level of 41.03 lakh tonnes. Similarly, increase in cotton, from the present level of production of 3.40 lakh bales to 7.50 lakh bales by the end of Fourth Plan Period is envisaged. In oil-seeds also, there is programme to increase the production from the present level of 11.50 lakh tonnes to 17.00 lakh tonnes by the end of Fourth Plan Period, i.e., an increase of 47.36%.

The strategy adopted for increasing agricultural production in the Fourth Plan Period is mainly growing high yielding varieties of crops, multiple cropping, increased use of fertilisers and adoption of scientific extension measures over large areas. In the upland areas greater emphasis is laid on conserving the moisture by adopting soil conservation measures to a large extent.

1969-70 has been a very bad year for our State in view of the failure of rains principally in all the districts and production has come down considerably and posed a serious problem to the State. Large scale relief operations were carried out in all parts of the State. Further, unprecedented cyclone that struck Srikakulam district has caused considerable damage to crops and plantations which resulted in a setback to economy and progress of the State.

The year 1969-70 also started with a disaster. The unprecedented heavy rain and floods devastated the districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Eluru causing immense damage and severe misery to the people. It is estimated that the total loss incurred in the order of Rs. 100 crores including destruction of standing crop of paddy to an extent of 9.10 lakh acres valued at Rs. 25.45 crores, sugarcane 17,000 acres valued at Rs. 5.90 crores and other crops like cotton, tobacco etc. to an extent of Rs. 7.79 crores involving a total crop loss of Rs. 34.00 crores.
High Yielding Varieties:

The introduction of high yielding varieties has revolutionized agricultural production all over the country and Andhra Pradesh is no way lagging behind in adopting this new innovation in increasing agricultural production. These new varieties are highly fertilizer responsive and give twice to three times higher output per unit area in relation to the present varieties. Among them I.R. 8, T.N.I., Jaya, and Hamsa are high yielding varieties. Among rice, I.R. 8 is more popular. Among wheat the high yielding varieties like Star wheat, Hybrid Bajra, Hybrid Maize and also the wheat varieties like Seetha, Siddi, and Kalyan Sonna are gaining prominence particularly in Telangana area. The minimum yield for the above mentioned three varieties of Mexican wheat is 8 bags per acre. In Telangana area among all the Rabi crops, Mexican wheat is more profitable to the ryots.

During the Fourth Plan it is programmed to bring about 30 lakh acres under these high yielding varieties which would contribute nearly 60 lakh tonnes of additional food production. During 1969-70 the coverage is programmed to be 18.64 lakh acres giving a production potential of 67.11 lakh tonnes.

The acre-wise coverage of programme is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Target for Fourth Plan (1969-70)</th>
<th>Target for 1968-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in lakhs of acres</td>
<td>in lakhs of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>37.60</td>
<td>12.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Maize</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Bajra</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Maize</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even though the yields of these high yielding varieties, particularly of rice are very good, the low price in the market compared to the old varieties is checkpering their rapid spread. To ensure that the high yielding varieties of rice becomes a success, efforts to assist the growers are being made. A reference in this regard was made by Government of India, to fix the price of I.R. 8 at Rs. 8 per quintal for procurement for this variety of rice. In addition, the Government of India has agreed to give Rs. 5 per quintal for I.R. 8 and Rs. 4 for other high yielding varieties.

Multiple Stopping:

With the introduction of high yielding varieties, which are shorter in duration, a programme of taking over more land area has been taken up on multiple stopping. These plots are regularly inspected in the district of Nellore and Krishna, where try short duration varieties of rice and bajra and other high yielding crops both of which are long duration variety have been proved.
Appendix

Under K. C. Canal the usual variety that is grown is OED 36 (Kichidi samba) or BCP 2 (Molakokulu) varieties of 180 days duration in place of D.W. short duration varieties, i.e., ADC 27 followed by I.R. 8, are tried successfully. This only requires extending the irrigation facilities by three more days which is arranged with the concerned irrigation authorities. During the current year, this programme is envisaged to be taken up over 20,000 acres.

Growing of three crops of paddy in a year also under trial in West Godavari and Krishna districts.

Under Nagarjunasagar Project also a similar double crop farming programme has been taken up. The first crop of Paddy or cereals is followed by groundnut or hybrid jowar. The multiple cropping throw open a very wide field for increasing crop production.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme:

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is continued in West Godavari district during 1963-64 and during the Fourth Plan period, the main objectives under the scheme are adoption of improved agricultural practices, use of high yielding varieties, judicious use of fertilizers, timely adoption of prophylactic measures against pests and diseases. As against the programme covers 100% of the total area of paddy and other crops. The scheme was started in 1963-64 and the the objectives as envisaged have been fully achieved. Evaluation done so far indicates that since 1956-57, additional production of 35% in paddy and 30 to 40% in other crops have been recorded in this district.

During 1969-70 a pest surveillance scheme for the spotting of pests and diseases and giving timely warning to the cultivators is programmed to be taken up in this district on pilot basis. Based on the experience gained the scheme will be extended to other districts as well.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme:

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme will be continued in the following districts during 1969-70 and also in the Fourth Plan:

1. East Godavari
2. Krishna
3. Guntur
4. Nellore
5. Chittoor
6. Kurnool
7. Mahaboobnagar
8. Karimnagar
9. Warangal
10. Nizamabad

As in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme the scheme aims to grow the district with improved and high yielding varieties of vegetables and pulses to increase agricultural progress by suitable field experiments.
Besides the above 10 districts, the newly developed area under the Nagarjunasagar Project in Nalgonda district has also been brought under this programme.

Seeds and Seed Production Programme:

In order to maintain high yields it is necessary that farmers are supplied pure seeds. To meet the increased demand for supply of large quantities of foundation seeds, the Department is running 35 seed farms in different parts of the State with a total wet area of 1,000 acres, irrigated by 1,000 acres and dry 1,176 acres. Besides this, during Fourth Plan Period, establishment of additional seed farms covering an area of 500 acres particularly in the new developing areas is programmed.

The improved seeds that are produced is to be processed to ensure that good quality seeds only are made available to the farmers. For this purpose, seed processing units one at Rajendranagar and the other at Maruteru, are now functioning. Besides this, it is proposed to establish 5 more additional seed processing units during the Fourth Plan Period. During 1969-70, one seed processing unit at Samalkot is programmed to be established.

The improved seed produced has to be tested for its viability and purity before it is distributed to the cultivators in order that they may obtain best quality seed. For this purpose a Seed Testing Laboratory is functioning at Rajendranagar. Since this is not able to cater to the needs of the entire State it is programmed to establish 2 more Seed Testing Laboratories in the State during the Fourth Plan Period. During 1966-70, the seed testing will be carried out at the existing Seed Testing Laboratory at Rajendranagar.

Fertilizers:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest consumers of fertilizers in country and the consumption has been continuously on the increase for the past few years as given in the statement below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lakhs of tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>5,06,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>7,14,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>10,46,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>13,83,058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1969-70 it is programmed to distribute 21,70,000 tonnes of fertilizers.

Soil Testing Programme:

Soil Testing is an essential requisite for proper use of fertilizers and also for tackling the special problems like acidity, alkalinity etc. There has been growing awareness among the farmers in this regard. In Andhra Pradesh, we have set up 3 Soil Testing Laboratories, of which 3 laboratories at Rajendranagar, Tadepalligudem and Bapatla are old ones. During 1966-70, these three laboratories have been added one more one in Kurnool district. Besides, in Chadrapur district and Anandapuram in Srikakulam district which are important for their soil fertility and crop potential.
Appendix.

15th September, 1969

In all these laboratories during 1968-69 about 55,000 soil samples were analysed. In the Fourth Plan Period it is proposed to establish one Soil Testing Laboratory in each district. During 1969-70 it is programmed to establish one Soil Testing Laboratory in the Districts of Bell Godawari, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Medak and Warangal. Besides, the laboratories at Rudrur and Garikapadu are proposed to be strengthened to meet the requirements of the districts of Nizamabad and Krishna.

Plant Protection:

Pests and diseases take heavy toll of our crops and control of these at proper time is very essential for avoiding loss of production. During the Fourth Plan Period, it is proposed to cover an area of 350 lakh acres gross or 150 lakh acres net by plant protection measures. During 1969-70, 141 lakh acres gross or 80 lakh acres net are proposed to be covered by plant protection measures. To strengthen the measures of pest control, each district is now provided with a vam and necessary equipment such as sprayguns, dusters and pesticides. Since one vam is not adequate to cope-up with the existing demand it is programmed to establish one more additional mobile unit in each of the districts during 1969-70.

It is necessary that the pesticides supplied to the farmers are of good quality. To ensure that the active ingredient is up to the standard a Pesticide Testing Laboratory is functioning at Rajendranagar. It is proposed to strengthen this laboratory by attaching a Bio-Testing Unit during 1969-70, whereby efficacy of the pesticides will be tested not only by analysis but also by their effect on insects under field conditions.

Epidemic Control of Pests and Diseases:

Owing to vagaries of season, pests and diseases sometimes occur in an epidemic form particularly on Groundnut and Rice. In such cases it is not possible for an individual farmer to tackle the pest. In such instances in order to successfully control the pest and prevent it from spreading to other areas it is necessary that the control measures are taken on a large scale. Provision is made to meet expenditure under such contingencies.

During the current kharif season an unprecedented occurrence of rice rust (Thatchu Tegulu) threatened the entire rice crop in the delta area. The pest made its appearance in the last week of June and in the first week of July in Krishna district and soon spread to Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari and Khammam district and it is estimated that an area of 8 lakhs acres was in danger of complete destruction from this pest.

In order to control this pest and to prevent it from spreading to other areas, it was necessary that every ear of affected rice was treated with suitable pesticide. Therefore all the above five districts were declared epidemic areas under the Andhra Pradesh Pest and Disease Control Act, 1937.

According to the provisions of the Act it was obligatory on the part of the farmers to treat every ear of paddy affected with suitable pesticides to control and to prevent the pest from spreading to...
other areas. Certain concessions were also given to the farmers so that they can easily take up pest control measures. 50% of the cost of pesticides will be met by Government of India under the scheme of control of epidemics. Of the remaining 50% the State Government have agreed to bear 25% of the cost while the balance of 25% only will have to be met by the farmer. To treat the 8 lakh acres of infested crop Rs. 30 lakhs worth of pesticides are required. Of this, Rs. 15 lakhs will be provided as subsidy by Government of India and Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs as subsidy by the State Government. The cultivators will have to bear the remaining Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs only i.e., the farmer has to bear Rs. 3.50 only per acre.

I am glad to inform that encouraged by the concessions offered to the farmers, the farmers have whole-heartedly co opted with the Department and carried out the pest control operations in a big way, and thus checked further spread of the pest. The infested crop has now revived and is expected to give normal yields. At 20 bags of paddy per acre valued at Rs. 1,000 the total value of crop saved over 8 lakh acres in the current season will be Rs. 1,500 lakhs. I again gratefully appreciate the untiring efforts of the Officers of the Agriculture Department and the co-operation of the farmers and also acknowledge the timely help of Government of India for their liberal subsidy.

Commercial Crops Cotton:

Cotton is an important commercial crop in Andhra Pradesh with a production of about 8 lakh bales per year grown in an area of 7,40,454 acres mainly under rain-fed conditions. During Fourth Plan Period additional production of 0.70 lakh bales is envisaged and during 1966-70 the programme is to increase production by 0.14 lakh bales. Greater emphasis is laid on developing long staple cotton. Fertilization of rain-fed crops and adoption of the intensive plant protection measures is also programmed for improving the cotton yields.

The introduction of cotton crop in wet land as a second crop following rice which was initiated in early 1962-63 has made an impressive progress, and during 1966-70 about 50,000 acres are reported to be grown under this programme. The cultivation of Sea Island Cotton in Krishna and Guntur districts has added to the economy of the cultivators considerably.

Sea Island Cotton, an extra long staple variety, was also successfully introduced in the State in the Yemmiganur area under Tungabhadra Low Level Canal. During 1968-69 the crop occupied an area of 740 acres. In the current year an area of 1,400 acres are planned to be brought under this variety mainly under Tungabhadra Low Level Canal. In order to encourage farmers to grow Sea Island Cotton special incentives in the form of subsidy on plant protection chemicals to an extent of Rs. 30 per cent is provided as the farmer will have to spend nearly Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 towards plant protection alone.

It is proposed to extend the area under Sea Island Cotton by providing Rs. 30 per cent of the cost to the farmers.
Appendix

11th September, 1969

Oil Seeds:

In the Fourth Plan Period an additional production of 8.96 lakh tonnes of oilseeds is programmed mainly by implementing the package programme in the irrigated and assured rainfall areas by area introduction of High Yielding varieties of groundnut and castor over a large area.

Groundnut:

Groundnut has a coverage of 82.33 lakh acres in the State and substantially contributes to the economy of the dry land farmers. A special scheme for increasing the per acre yield to the package programme including application of fertilizers and plant protection measures has been taken up under assured conditions in areas of assured rainfall. In order to encourage the farmers to take up these practices a subsidy of Rs. 7.50 per acre is provided towards plant protection over an area of 20,000 acres. Groundnut is also being introduced as a second crop after rice in all project areas. Additional production of 0.7 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 1969-70 is programmed.

Castor:

Castor is cultivated over 7 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh. The local variety is of long duration of nearly 240 days and therefore is subject to drought and consequent failure of crop. A new variety Aruna* which is only about 4 months in duration developed at the institute has been introduced. This variety being of short duration is not subject to drought and yields about two to three times more than the local long duration variety. Application of fertilizers and plant protection measures has been taken up under rainfed conditions in areas of assured rainfall. In order to encourage the farmers to take up these practices a subsidy of Rs. 7.50 per acre is provided towards plant protection over an area of 20,000 acres. Castor is also being introduced as a second crop after rice in all project areas. Additional production of 0.7 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 1969-70 is programmed.

Coconut:

In order to supply farmers coconut seedlings of proved quality the Department of Agriculture has established 7 nurseries in the State. These nurseries supply annually about 1.5 lakh seedlings. During 1969-70, it is proposed to start two more nurseries one at Nellipalli in Nalgonda district and the other in Chilchilure in Anantapur district to supply a total of 2 lakh seedlings during the year.

A programme of producing Hybrid coconut seedlings by crossing the tall and dwarf varieties of coconut has also been initiated during the year with the full financial assistance of the Indian Coconut Research Institute.

Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop in Andhra Pradesh covering an area of 77.61 lakh acres with an annual production of 7.76 lakh tonnes. During the Fourth Plan Period the programme was to increase production of 7.76 lakh tonnes by applying High Yielding varieties and providing

*Figures
11th September, 1969.

Irrigation facilities during summer. In 1969-70 an additional production of 1 lakh tons is envisaged.

In order to demonstrate improved agricultural practices in sugarcane there are six Liaison Farms established in the State working in close liaison with the sugar factories at Bobbili, Eluru, Chirala, Vuyyur and Chittoor. Beside these Liaison Farms there are five demonstration farms in the areas of Anantapur-vara, Chirala, Chagal, Challupiddy, and Nellore. During 1969-70, it is proposed to establish one more Liaison Farm in Nizamabad district.

Tobacco:

Andhra Pradesh is an important State for producing Tobacco and 95% of the production of the cured Virginia tobacco in the country is grown in this State. The present level of production is about 166 million Kgs., and this level is proposed to be raised by 30 million Kgs., during the Fourth Plan Period.

The possibilities of developing the Virginia tobacco in the red soils of Andhra Pradesh have been explored and found to be successful. This programme is initiated in the district of Kurnool, Nellore, Badadavemet, West Godavari, Krishna and West Godavari districts. Under this programme, it is proposed to bring an area of 125,000 acres under tobacco in red soils during Fourth Plan Period. In 1969-70 it is proposed to cover 10,000 acres. Under this scheme, the farmers are given subsidy for construction of barns and for sinking wells at Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,250 respectively. They are also given subsidy for purchase of tobacco seedling at Rs. 20 per acre.

Fruit and vegetable development:

Grape:

The grape cultivation in the State had a very rapid development during the past 3 to 4 years. From a few acres scattered in and around Hyderabad today the area has increased to 3,200 acres and has spread to districts like Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor besides Hyderabad. With the improvement in the technique of growing the grape, it has become possible to greatly increase the per acre yield of this crop. Building very lucrative returns to the grower. I am very happy to announce that the State has won the All India Prize for grape by recording the highest per acre yield of 30 tonnes. I congratulate Sri Jagirdar Pradha Deva Raja of Jeddinakuru, Hyderabad district for his grape achievement. The ruling variety of grape under cultivation till recently was the Malabi, but new varieties have also been successfully introduced and the most popular of them being Thompson seedless and Karl. Nielson.

Cashew:

A scheme for development of Cashew is planned to be implemented with 100% assistance from the India Cashew Development Corporation, Calcutta. Under the scheme subsidies are provided to farmers for establishing the Cashew plant and also for taking up
Vegetable Development:

With a view to intensify vegetable cultivation, special programmes are taken mainly in Urban centres in the State. There are two Seed Production Centres one at Rajendranagar and the other at Anakapally for production and supply of vegetable seeds.

Ayacut Development:

Irrigation is an important input of agricultural production and greater emphasis is being laid on all the Plan Programmes for developing irrigation potential both surface and underground. Effective utilization of irrigation water assumes a great importance in increasing production. Greater emphasis is laid on proper land development, introduction of high yielding varieties, improved agricultural practices and multiple cropping.

Under Nagarjunasagar Project water will be available from July to March and within this period it is planned to educate the farmers to successfully raise two crops by the introduction of suitable varieties. Further, to assist the farmers in solving local problems, a four-man team consisting of an Agricultural Assistant, Revenue Inspector, Cooperative Inspector and Public Works Department Supervisor are constituted who visit each farmer and each field. Working of this four-man team in the Nagarjunasagar Project has been very helpful to the farmers and it is proposed to constitute such teams in the other project areas under development.

Soil Conservation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh:

The soil and water are two natural gifts which have to be judiciously utilised for maximising crop production, particularly in dry lands.

In Andhra Pradesh, about 70% of the cultivated land, extending over 210 lakh acres, depend entirely on rainfall for crop production. Most of these dry lands are dry and the irrigation is limited to run-off and the top fertile soil also is washed away along with it. Crop yields get reduced due to these losses. Further, the soil lost is deposited as silt in the tanks lower down reducing their storage capacity.

Soil and water conservation measures aim at preventing the soil and water losses. It also helps in retaining moisture in the soil and which will be available to crops. Further, the well in these areas will get copious supply of water by recharging underground water.

In the Fourth Plan period it is programmed to cover about 4.5 lakh acres. During 1967-70 the soil conservation activities are concentrated in the chronically drought-afflicted districts of Rayalaseema, Telangana and the North Coastal districts of Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget of 1968-69 and it is programmed to extend soil conservation measures to over 1.6 lakh acres.
Soil Conservation is an important measure for improving soil fertility and crop yields for areas which are entirely rainfed. It is therefore proposed to intensify these programmes in dry areas.

Crop Competition:
To maximize production from a unit area and also to create a healthy competition among farmers to produce maximum yields, the crop competition programme was started in the year 1950-51. So far 6,8,124 competitors participated in this programme. These competitions are held every year in paddy, jowar, groundnut and sugarcane. The farmers who record the highest yield is awarded a State prize of Rs. 650 each in case of paddy, jowar and groundnut and Rs. 1,000 for sugarcane. The yields recorded for the crops during 1967-68 are: paddy 4.069 kgs. as against average of 2.75 kgs. per acre; jowar 900 kgs. against 192-8 kgs., per acre; groundnut 900 kgs., per acre against 279 kgs. per acre; and sugarcane 196.43 M tonnes per acre against average of 35.02 M tonnes per acre.

These competitions show the potential for increasing per acre yields by adopting improved techniques of cultivation.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Farmers Training and Education:

With the introduction of new technology and science in agriculture it has become necessary to teach the farmers in the adoption of these new techniques in farming. The High Yielding variety of crops require modern techniques of farming. In order to disseminate this new knowledge among the farming community, and make the cultivation of these crops a success, it is necessary that the farmers should be given a practical training through demonstrations and audio-visual aids. Hence a scheme for training of farmers has been started in the following 4 Centres: Rajendranagar, Gopannapalem, Nandyal and Kalahasti.

The main components of the Farmer's Training and education programme are as follows:

(a) Production-core-demonstration training:
This is organised for 2-3 days in the Government farms as well as on the farms of the progressive farmers. The production-core-demonstration training camps are organised by a paripatetic team manned by experienced technical staff.
(b) 5-10 days specialized training:
Short term institutional courses are organised on specific subjects for farmers and farm women at the farmers' training institution.
(c) Three months specialized training for Young Farmers:
This is organised at the Farmers' Training Institution for the benefit of the Young Farmers who wish to pursue farming as a profession.
(d) Radio supported Farmers' discussion groups (Chareh Mandal):
...
These discussion groups serve as continuing seminars imparting the latest agricultural and Home Economics information to their members and encourage individual adoption of recommended practices through group discussions. One thousand transistor radios are supplied by Government of India for distribution in the Charkha Mandal at 50% cost.

The three Agricultural Schools at Guntur, Suryapet and Yemmiganur intended to train farmers' children in scientific farming will be continued during 1969-70. Great emphasis will be given to training of the farmers' sons in maintenance and repairs of farm implements including tractors, pumps, etc.

Soil Conservation Training Centre:

In order to equip the staff with the knowledge and technique required for implementing the soil conservation schemes, a training programme in soil conservation is also in progress in the State. The training centre is located at Hyderabad. The Soil Conservation Assistants and Sub-Assistants as well as regular extension staff are trained for a period of 3 months. Besides a 4-week course also is taken up for giving training to the Village Level Workers.

Plant Protection Training Centre:

With the introduction of new varieties and new technology, plant protection has become a must for successful farming. In order to train the extension staff in proper plant protection techniques the Plant Protection Training Centre at Hyderabad, is proposed to be continued during the year 1969-70 and the Fourth Plan period.

District Administration:

Effective and timely supervision of the field programme is the key to success. This can be done provided the work of operation is within manageable proportion. At present, the District Agricultural Officers are not able to make effective supervision on the working of the field staff owing to unmanageable area of operation assigned to them. It therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen the administrative set up of the Department to ensure effective supervision and proper implementation of agricultural production programmes.

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Teaching:

There are three Faculties in the A.P. A. U., viz., Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Veterinary Science and Faculty of Home Science.

The following are the various courses now offered by the University.

Agriculture:

1. B.Sc. (Ag. Course).
Veterinary Science:
1. B.V.Sc. Courses.
2. M.Sc. in Veterinary Science.

Home Science:
1. B.Sc. (Home Science).

Under-Graduate Courses:
The present intake capacity in undergraduate courses is as follows:

I. Faculty of Agriculture:
- B.Sc. (Ag.)
  (a) College of Agriculture, R' nagar 160
  (b) Agril. College, Bapatla 160
  (c) S. V. Agril. College, Tirupati. 80

II. Faculty of Veterinary Science:
- B.V.Sc.
  (a) College of Vety. Science, Hyderabad 120
  (b) College of Vety. Science, Tirupati 70

III. Faculty of Home Science:
- B.Sc. (Home Science)
  College of Home Science, Hyderabad 80

Post-Graduate Courses:
New Courses instituted during 1968-69.

In the Faculty of Home Science, Post-Graduate Courses leading to the award of M. Sc. degree in the subject of Foods and Nutrition has been established from the Academic Year 1968-69.

In the Faculty of Agriculture, Post-Graduate Courses in the subject of Agricultural Botany and Horticulture have been instituted from 1968-69 at the Agricultural College, Bapatla and Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College, Tirupati respectively.

In the Faculty of Veterinary Science Post-Graduate Courses in the four more subjects have been instituted from 1968-69.

The admission strength in Post-Graduate Courses in the three faculties is as given below:

Faculty of Agriculture—M. Sc. (Ag.)
1. College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar 87
2. Agril. College, Bapatla 5
3. Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College, Tirupati 5
Appendix.  
31st September, 1968.  

Faculty of Veterinary Science—M. Sc. (Vety. Sc.)  
1. College of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad  
2. College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati  
3. College of Veterinary Science—M. Sc. (Vety. Sc.)  

Faculty of Home Science—M. Sc. (Homo Sc.)  
4. College of Home Science, Hyderabad  
5. College of Home Science—M. Sc. (Homo Sc.)  

Under-graduate and Post-graduate programmes have been strengthened in all campuses with increased library facilities in the shape of books and journals, furniture and fittings, apparatus and appliances.  

Short courses for the benefit of adult women have been started at the College of Home Science, Hyderabad from 1968-69 in the subjects of Foods, Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing and Home Management.  

It has been decided, subject to the required financial assistance forthcoming from the I.C.A.R. to start from the academic year 1968-69 M. Sc. (Ag.) Courses in four more subjects viz., Chemistry and Plant Pathology in the Agricultural College at Bapatla and Agronomy and Entomology at Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College, Tirupati and to institute Ph. D. Courses in the subjects of Plant Pathology, Extension and Entomology in the Agricultural College at Rajendranagar.  

RESEARCH  

Thirty-six Agricultural Research Stations and 5 Livestock Stations transferred by the Government to this University continue to function. The theme of research in agriculture continues to be the evolution of varieties and development of practices that suit the environment in which a crop is grown. This is best illustrated by the five new varieties released during 1968-69. To meet the need for cold tolerant varieties for rabi season in the Telangana and rural parts of Rayalaseema, "Hamsa" variety was bred. For late-ripening, "expansive" variety Co. 4375 was released which proved to be an improvement over the famous variety Co. 419 Krishna Cotton was released for growing in rice fallows and this is a better yielder and saves a higher count than the ruling P 216 F variety. "Swarnam" variety of Jowar bred in the All India Coordinated Research Project on Jowar was found to be suitable for Andhra Pradesh during the rabi and summer seasons. Its yields are comparable with the hybrid BR 6 I under a higher level of management. "Chilli G-4" meets a long-dried need for a high yielding green chilli variety.
As a first step to achieve a breakthrough in rice production, an analysis has been undertaken of the factors influencing the yield of the rice plant. The duration of varieties suitable to the different areas has been arrived at. This forms the basis for future research in rice. The causes for the failure of the first crop of rice in newlydeveloped areas have been studied and remedial measures worked out. With a view to extend wheat cultivation in Andhra Pradesh, adaptive trials are in progress at Anakapalle, Lamb, Timupat and Nandyal. The results have indicated that there is scope to increase the yield by increasing the seed rate. Further work is in progress.

Recently it has been found that there are extensive areas in the State in which high yielding varieties of crops suffer from a deficiency of Zinc. As instances may be mentioned Maize in Karimnagar district and rice in Karimnagar, Nandyal and Nellore zones. Addition of a small quantity of Zinc Sulphate to the soil has been found to correct this deficiency and result in a substantial improvement in yields. Further trials are in progress in farmers' fields with a view to determine the dosage of application with greater precision. The University and the Department of Agriculture are working in close collaboration.

The role of nitrogenous fertilizers in overcoming draught is under investigation. Several well-considered projects on grass land improvement and management, water conservation and use of Herbicides are in progress. The base as well as the depth of various problems connected with latest agricultural practices are being strengthened.

Arbitrarily which exists today in the fertilizer recommendations based on the soil tests is sought to be removed. Renewed efforts are being made to overcome the same with soil analysis. The Principles which needs protection of data from one region to another are being developed and tested.

A dramatic increase in yield has been obtained when rainfed or light irrigated crops have been grown using the anti-oxidation drill. The higher yields are due to more uniform plant population and better utilization of the fertilizers when properly mixed in the soil.

A new technique developed in the United States of America for preserving buffalo and sheep semen at room temperature using coconut milk as an extender was tested with a view to perfect it for local conditions. The possibility of using cow milk to expand the use of buffalo and sheep semen is under investigation.
Extension service in Hyderabad district was introduced in 1967 spreading its activities over 8 blocks of Hyderabad district. The Extension Education Programme was also started in Chittoor district in a moderate way in 1967 and it has been extended in the current year to cover four more blocks. Necessary staff has been sanctioned.

Besides, it is programmed to start on a modest scale Extension Education Programme in Guntur district also and necessary provision has been made in the current year's budget. One block of villages around the Agricultural College, Napatia will be selected for implementing this programme.

Out of seven colleges under the control of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Extension Wings are in operation in five colleges. These Wings not only impart in the field practice training to under-graduates but also involve themselves in the developmental activities. They also undertake the establishment of National demonstrations.

A new feature in the field of Animal Husbandry during last year was to actively involve the under-graduate students in taking up preventive inoculations & treatment against diseases of cattle in a massive way. The response from the farmers was encouraging.

Sheep Farmers in Hyderabad district were given training for short period in improved methods of sheep rearing for quality mutton and wool. It is the first of its kind in India. Further, artificial insemination for improvement of sheep is also in progress.

A refresher course in Agricultural Finance for the Officers of State Bank of India was arranged by the University in December, 1968 in order to enable the Banks to develop sufficient understanding of the problems and the possibilities of agricultural development and needs of the agriculturists and how the banks can participate in the present green revolution.

The University has been actively involved in the conduct of national demonstrations on the farm's fields with a view to involve the Research Officers so that they not only get acquainted with field problems but also show the farmers the potentiality to obtain the maximum production in an unit area in a year.
During the year 1968-69, 80 National demonstrations were allotted to the University. Of these, 70 plots were established. The results received so far indicate that a minimum yield of 18,172 kg/ha, has been obtained by a ryot at Vijayanagaram against a target of 9 tonnes fixed by Government of India for two crop demonstrations. This has exceeded our previous record of 17.6 tonnes, obtained by a ryot in Gungal village, Hyderabad district. This means that the yield of 18.2 tonnes has exceeded the All India record of 17.2 tonnes of previous year obtained in Andhra Pradesh.

During the current year i.e., 1969-70, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has been again allotted 80 National demonstrations. These have been assigned to various officers in charge of research stations and Principals of Agricultural Colleges. The work is in progress.

With the objective of making available to the farming community information on the latest techniques on Scientific Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Home Science activities, the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has published one crop calendar for the year 1968 in Telugu. This was the first of its kind. The same is being printed for the current year on a large scale with some more improvements based on the suggestions offered by various agencies concerned. This will be released shortly.

The Agricultural University in collaboration with the All India Radio, Hyderabad has been broadcasting "Farm News Bulletin" every day for five minutes on Scientific Agriculture which is of top and current interest to the farmers so as to enable them to make use of the news immediately. This is being broadcast from all the Centers of All India Radio in Andhra Pradesh.

Recently, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has accorded the sanction for the establishment of an Agricultural Communication Centre. Together with the Press, this will form a nucleus for the development of an effective Agricultural Communication. This Centre will cater to the communication needs, preparation and production of Audio Visuals and Agricultural Journalism.
NOTE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1969-70

The Budget estimates for the year 1969-70 provide for an expenditure of Rs. 3,65,63,000 both for the Animal Husbandry and the Integrated Milk Project.

Andhra Pradesh stands as the foremost State in Agriculture and it is quite often referred to as "ANNAPURNA" of our country. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are functioning hand in hand for increased production. Though substantial results were achieved so far in the field of Animal Husbandry in some districts, if Andhra Pradesh has to be referred to as 'RAMADHENU' of India, the Animal Husbandry activities have to be intensified. This State is ranked as third with respect to the cattle wealth in the country. In the quality of buffaloes, Andhra Pradesh is next to Punjab only, but still much progress has to be achieved and this can be achieved only through long range developmental programmes spread over 15 to 20 years.

The important handicap for rapid progress in a short time is the large number of stunted and under-sized animals with poor milk yield that we possess.

We have to gradually eliminate these types of cattle and strive for producing better cattle and with high yields.

In our State, very few ryots possess milk cows yielding 10 to 20 litres of milk per day. If every farmer strives hard and provides necessary inputs for scientific breeding, feeding and management, every citizen can be assured of the optimum requirement of 10 ounces of milk a day per individual as recommended by Nutritionists.

(1) Cattle Development:

To achieve overall cattle development and increased production, scientific breeding to develop high-yielding cattle, provision of well-balanced concentrates and fibrous green fodder, scientific management and disease control should be taken up simultaneously as a multi-faceted programme. It is also important to provide adequate marketing, facilities for profitable disposal of milk, butter, etc. produced. It is not an easy matter to take up this
Appendix

multi-faceted overall developmental programme. Success of this programme entirely depends on the enthusiasm and the active co-operation of the farmers with the Animal Husbandry Department. Adequate budget, results hard work and initiative of the officials and staff of the Animal Husbandry Department.

Previously, upgrading of the local cattle was undertaken by natural-crossing with superior genepool and to supply this seed-stock of bulls, there are 11 Livestock Farms in the State. These are located at Siddaramapatnam in Anantapur district, Kaikondh in East Godavari district, Nellore in Nellore district, Neelamangal in Nalgonda district, Chintalavali in Guntur district, Kampasagar in Nalgonda district, Chintalavali in Chintalavali district, Kakinada in Kakinada district, and Visakhapatnam in Visakhapatnam. These are located at Siddaramapatnam in Anantapur district, Kaikondh in East Godavari district, Nellore in Nellore district, Neelamangal in Nalgonda district, Chintalavali in Guntur district, Kampasagar in Nalgonda district, Chintalavali in Chintalavali district, Kakinada in Kakinada district, and Visakhapatnam in Visakhapatnam.

With these key Village Blocks and 2 intensive Cattle Development Blocks in the State, an increase of 6% per cent in milk yield, leading to a general development is seen. Progressive farmers after recognizing these spectacular results, are freely coming forward to take up the Artificial Insemination Programme with much more enthusiasm than ever. During the year 1968-69, 58,000 improved calves were born through Artificial Insemination compared to 46,000 during 1967-68. At present there are 3 semen banks in the State, located at Visakhapatnam, Rajanagaram, Guntakal, and Vizianagaram. In addition, 80 Jersey, 16 Brown Swiss, 18 Guernsey bulls, and 100 Jersey, 20 Brown Swiss, 25 Guernsey bulls, which are imported from various countries, are maintained in these ten semen banks. For the collection of semen and supply to various Artificial Insemination Centres in the State. Besides the above bulls, highly pedigreed Ongole, Tharparkar, and Murrah bulls are also maintained in these semen banks. The Department has taken up three types of programmes of cattle development viz., (i) Cross-breeding of local cattle with superior breeds to improve the milk yield and reduce the inter-breed period; (ii) grading the local Ongole cattle with Tharparkar bulls to augment the milk yield as well as to produce steady work bullocks for agriculture; and (iii) upgrading the local non-descriptive buffaloes. Murrah bulls to increase the milk yield in Calcutta.
These 10 semen banks cater to the needs of 1,075 artificial insemination centres all over the State. There are proposals to establish one semen bank in each district and strengthening some of the existing semen banks to meet the ever increasing demand of semen by artificial insemination centres in the State. With the introduction of the new method of diluting the semen with coconut water and other chemicals, the semen can now be preserved up to 5 days, as compared to the previous conventional method of diluting the semen with milk and egg yolk, where the semen can be preserved for only about 48 hours. Programmes are under way to introduce this new technique of dilution in all the semen banks in the State.

(2) Feed and Fodder:

Increased milk production is only possible when the milch cattle are fed with nutritious feed and fodder. To provide adequate green fodder, intensive propaganda has been undertaken for growing fodder grasses like Hybrid Napier, Lucerne, Berseem, Pillipesara etc. Wherever irrigation facilities are available, farmers are growing these fodder crops along with other crops. Even in this regard, there is need for more intensive efforts.

Not only for health and vigour but also for production of milk, balanced concentrate feed is very essential for animals. For the manufacture of this concentrate feed, 3 feed mixing plants are established at Buddhavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir. So far, 5.186 tonnes of maize and Milo have been supplied, free of cost, by the World Food Programme authorities to Buddhavaram Feed Mixing Plant. In addition, the Bhongir Feed Mixing Plant has been supplied with 925 tonnes of these grains by the World Food Programme. With these grains, other concentrate fodders like groundnut cake, bran etc. are mixed to prepare a well-balanced concentrate feed. This feed is being sold to those who supply milk to the Integrated Milk Project at a cost of Rs. 45 per quintal. By feeding this concentrated feed, there has been an increase of 30 per cent in milk yield. Noticing this improvement in milk yield, many cattle owners are taking to feed their animals with concentrate feed. The Feed Mixing Plants are working on a profitable basis because of the free supply of old grains.
by the World Food Programme and the profits earned are converted into "a Couter-part Fund". It is proposed to strengthen the existing Feed Mixing Plant with the help of this "Counter-part Fund." There is also a need for establishing a Feed Mixing Plant in each district of the State, with the help, enthusiasm and co-operation of the local cattle owners.

Proposals are being formulated to achieve revolutionary progress in Andhra Pradesh through modern and scientific activities. There is enough scope to supply more quantity of milk to the milk projects established in Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Nellore, Chittoor, Rajahmundry, Warangal and Vizianagaram. There is also a need for greater efforts for improving the local non-descript, small-sized animals with low milk yields and develop them into better cattle in the backward and upland areas of our State.

(3) Poultry Development:

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in Poultry population. Next, egg production, poultry farming is the important rural industry in the State. By undertaking extensive prophylactic vaccinations against poultry diseases like fowl-plague, disease and fowl-ox, people have shed their past fears and are taking to poultry farming in a big way. The "Deep litter" system has made the rearing of poultry easy and safe. In the past 3 or 4 years, many people have taken to poultry farming in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, in large towns like Vizianagaram and Vijayawada and even in large villages like Gudlavalleru, investing heavy amounts and earning good profits. But Poultry Development has not shown much progress in the rural areas, particularly, in the villages. Every family in the village should rear poultry and utilize the eggs for the members of their family so that not only they will be healthy but their children will also become strong and sturdy citizens. Selling of any remaining eggs will also augment the income of the family. To create interest among small families, agricultural labourers and persons with any other occupation in every village, small schemes are being prepared. To achieve this, every Veterinary Assistant Surgeon doing extension work in every Panchayat Samiti should himself visit every village and induce every householder to take to back-yard poultry farming. In shall be
the responsibility of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to see that in all Panchayat Samithis in the State, this scheme is implemented within 6 months. I also emphasise that every member of the Panchayat Samiti including the President of the Samiti and the concerned Block Development Officer, should co-operate fully in the implementation of this scheme. It is my earnest hope that every small family in each village should not only be healthy but also add to the family income through this scheme.

At present, there are six Regional Poultry Farms and eight District Poultry Farms in the State. The Regional Poultry Farms are located at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Sannamagpur and Patanamthota. The District Poultry Farms are located in Karimnagar, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Warangal and West Godavari districts. All these farms are functioning on “self-sufficiency” basis. Around cities and large towns, Poultry Marketing Centres are established to aid poultry farmers for marketing their produce. These Poultry Marketing Centres are located at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. If poultry farming is taken up in a big way by the farmers in the rural areas also, it is proposed to establish more poultry marketing centres in such areas. Already at Warangal and Raichur, Small-scale Poultry Marketing Centres are established. There is a proposal to establish one more Marketing Centre at Kurnool. The existing Marketing Centres have handled 48 lakhs of eggs and helped the Poultry Farmers in selling their eggs. During 1967-68, the Poultry Marketing Centres have handled 51 lakhs of eggs. The eggs are procured from selected centres where more eggs are available and brought to the Marketing Centre for sale of eggs at the Centre. Besides, the Poultry Marketing Centres handle dressed chicken and poultry meat also. It is estimated that these centres had a business turnover of about Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs.

Further, these Marketing Centres prepare well-balanced concentrate feed for poultry and supply to the marketing centres. During 1968-69, these centres have prepared 270 tonnes of poultry feeds and sold to poultry farmers at the rate of Rs. 30 to 55 per quintal and made a business turnover of about Rs. 15,000. The World Food Programme has supplied 132 tonnes of Maize free of cost to these centres.
11th September, 1960

Appendix

and the World Food Programme are committed to supply these grains to the centres for 9 more years.

(4) Piggery Development

The Bacon Factory at Gannavaram, Krishna district, has been commissioned very recently and this is at present handling 2 to 3 exotic pigs a day for production of pork and other products. Apart from this, other products are being made like sausages, bacon etc. At present, the pork and pork products are marketed at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru and Vizianagaram towns. Till now, 1,800 exotic pigs were slaughtered and pork worth about Rs 5 lakhs was sold at various places.

With the establishment of Bacon Factory at Gannavaram, progressive farmers in and around the factory have taken to Pig Farming as a small cottage industry. Exotic pigs are supplied on half cost to progressive farmers. Till now, 1,800 exotic pigs were supplied to progressive farmers on half cost. As an adjunct to this factory, 2 Pig Breeding Farms are established at Muddallet and Pedawang. In the year 1963, 69 farmers of Telangana State have donated 130 exotic pigs to our State. When adequate market is developed for pork and its products, the Bacon Factory can handle 50 to 100 exotic pigs a day. Rs 57 lakhs have been invested on this factory till today.

(5) Sheep Farming

Andhra Pradesh State ranks second in Sheep population in the country. In upland areas at present, Sheep Farming is in the hands of poor people, who earn their livelihood through this. Much progress could not be achieved in this sphere, as it ought to be. More progress through scientific methods of management has to be achieved in improving the meat and wool quality of the indigenous sheep. There is good scope to introduce Artificial Insemination in sheep also and necessary investigations are undertaken in this regard. At present there are 2 sheep farms, one at Penukonda in Anantapur district and the other at Mahaboobnagar. In the near future, it is proposed to establish a large-scale Sheep Farm with more than 5,000 “Corriedale” sheep, an Australian breed, at Muddallet near Hyderabad with the Central aid. There is good scope for improving the quality of the wool.
quantity of meat among local sheep through cross-breeding with these exotic sheep.

(6) Loans for Dairy and Poultry Farming:

Having realised the benefits of Dairy and Poultry Farming, many farmers have come forward for sanction of loans from Commercial Banks. Till now, 37 applications at a value of about Rs. 15 lakhs for Poultry Farming and 86 applications at a value of Rs. 20 lakhs for Dairy Farming were recommended to Commercial Banks for sanction of loans.

(7) Veterinary aid and Disease Control:

Adequate and timely Veterinary Aid and Disease Control are very important to make the Animal Husbandry Production Programmes a success. At present, 1,380 Veterinary Dispensaries are functioning both under the control of Panchayat Samiti and under the control of Department. It is estimated that there is a Veterinary Institution for every 11,400 head of cattle in the State. Apart from these institutions, Key Village Centres, and R.C.D. Units also cater to the needs of the people for veterinary aid and disease control in the area. About Rs. 28 lakhs of buildings, lands, medicines and equipment have been donated to the Department by the farmers in establishing the existing Veterinary Institutions. This stands to the eloquent testimony for the ever-increasing enthusiasm among farmers to have more and more Veterinary Institutions. Many more farmers are anxious to donate considerable amounts for opening Veterinary Dispensaries.

All varieties of vaccines that are required for the State are manufactured at the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad. Only Rinderpest vaccine is being purchased from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and plans are finalised to manufacture this vaccine also at Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad.

Cyclone Relief Measures:

It is well-known that the unprecedented cyclone during the month of May, 1969 has devastated Guntur
Appendix

Krishna, West Godavari and Khammam districts, causing loss of crores of rupees. Thousands of cattle, sheep and goats were washed away. Several animals died. Immediately, the departmental staff were rushed to the spot to attend to the relief measures. About 7 lakhs preventive vaccinatrions were conducted to prevent outbreak of contagious diseases. Besides, 126 emergency Veterinary Aid Centres were established to extend immediate veterinary aid. About Rs 1,11,000 worth of life-saving medicines were used in the cyclone-affected areas. Till now, about 3,433 and 1,350 sheep have been distributed to badly-affected farmers in Guntur and Khammam districts respectively. Plans are finalised to distribute sheep in Krishna district also. Apart from this, 330 and 560 work ice-buffaloes were distributed to the badly-affected persons who lost their cattle in Guntur and Khammam districts respectively. 85 work ice-buffaloes were distributed in Krishna district. Government of India are committed to supply 330 and 16 Murrah heifers (female) from Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay and Haringatta (Calcutta) respectively to this State for free distribution in cyclone-affected areas. These animals would have been distributed by this time but for the non-receipt of railway concessions. Every effort is being made to speed up the relief measures.

Telangana Development Programmes:

For developing the different areas in Telangana region, it is proposed to establish Regional Cattle Development Units in Warangal, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. These centres would help in supplying more milk to the Integrated Milk Project, Hyderabad. To further development in poultry, it is proposed to establish a Poultry Marketing Centre at Khammam district. About ten lakhs of rupees needed to take up the above programmes anticipated from Telangana area.

During year 1969-70, the budget for this Department generates Rs 2.74 crores towards non-plan expenditure and Rs 15 lakhs towards plan expenditure and Rs 5 lakhs under aysam development. When compared with previous years, there is a progressive decline in the allotment of funds under plan expenditure (1966-67—Rs 96.61 lakhs, 1967-68—Rs 50.57 lakhs, 1968-69—Rs 43.48 lakhs, 1969-70—Rs 20.00 lakhs).
The plan schemes proposed during the year with the available budget is separately appended.

The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are requested to muster the cooperation of the progressive farmers in their areas and endeavor to secure donations in the shape of buildings, equipment and medicines for establishing more veterinary dispensaries, A.I. Centres etc. Taking advantage of the strengthening of the existing Semen Banks, development of healthy, sturdy and high-yielding cattle has to be encouraged through better utilization of the high-quality semen by Artificial Insemination.

Constructive suggestions are solicited from the Hon'ble Members for achieving more and better results in the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department.

ANNEXURE I.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT—1969-70—
ANNUAL PLAN SCHEMES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Budget Allotment (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Establishment of Regional Cattle Development Unit, Zaheerabad</td>
<td>1.494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Establishment of Regional Cattle Development Units, Nizamabad and Warangal</td>
<td>1.280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Completion of Regional Cattle Development Unit, Narsapur buildings</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Establishment of Centrised Semen Collection Centre, Pnadipati, West Godavari District</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Electrification of Optimised Semen Collection Centre, Guntur</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost (Rs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Strengthening of Centralised Sperm Collection Centre, Nizamabad</td>
<td>0.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coconut Milk Extender</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Purchase of exotic bulls</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Establishment of Key Village Blocks Anakapalli (Vizag) and one in Warangal</td>
<td>1.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Establishment of Poultry Marketing Centres at Kurnool with 11 sub-units and strengthening of Poultry Marketing Centres at Warangal and Kakinada</td>
<td>2.687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Walk-in-cooler in Poultry Marketing Centre, Vijayawada</td>
<td>0.952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Electrification at Poultry Marketing Centre, Vijayawada</td>
<td>0.942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Strengthening of State Poultry Farms, Saroornagar and Warangal</td>
<td>0.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Expansion of Bacon Factory, Gannavaram</td>
<td>1.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Upgrading of 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
<td>0.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Own your Veterinary Dispensary</td>
<td>0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Subsidy and credit facilities to unemployed graduates</td>
<td>0.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Veterinary Development Blocks</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Expansion of Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plants Bhongir and Gudlavalleru</td>
<td>1.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Establishment of Fishery Projects</td>
<td>0.162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kindergarten Scheme</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Additional staff to Linenotl Ghwens, Ongole and Warangal</td>
<td>0.139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix.

**31st September, 1969.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Strengthening of Stockmen Training Centre, Warangal</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Importation of sheep</td>
<td>0.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Advance training of officers in and outside India</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AYACUT DEVELOPMENT

1. Opening of 5 Key Village Blocks                                            2.023
2. Strengthening of Centralised Sperm Collection Centre, Nandyal, Ongole and Nizamabad 1.623
3. Establishment of Centralised Sperm Collection Centre, Srikakulam
4. Strengthening of Livestock Farms, Nakerikallu and Kampa Sagar 0.745

**Total** 5.000

**Grand Total Rs.** 30.000

#### ANNEXURE II

**Rural Poultry Development Programme:**

The Animal Husbandry Department has formulated a programme to introduce small-scale poultry farming in villages. If every house in the village takes up poultry farming with 10 to 12 cross-bred hens, not only the family can have eggs—a high-protein diet—but also can augment their income. The deep litter system of poultry saves...
expenditure as well as labour. Housewives and children can have this poultry farming as an useful avocation. At present the villagers are rearing desi fowls which yield few eggs. Though the exotic breeds are high yielders, they are not of much use in small-scale poultry farming. Therefore cross-bred poultry are suggested.

The following expenditure and receipt statement indicates the practicability of the scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Construction of poultry house to accommodate 10 to 12 birds</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cost of hens of 4 to 5 months age</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost of feeding for one year</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>280.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sale proceeds of 165 eggs from 10 hens per year at the rate of 20 paise per egg</td>
<td>390.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sale of proceeds of culled birds</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The net profit would be Rs. 150 for the first year and Rs. 180 for the second year, as there will be no expenditure on construction of poultry house from second year onwards.

Timely advice and up-to-date, ail and preventive vaccinations will be supplied by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons working in Panchayat Samithi.
Appendix. 11th September, 1969

1968-70 Food and Roast in Goan Economy: A Summary

1968-70 shows a marked increase in the availability of food and roasts as per the summary given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roast</th>
<th>1968-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-70</td>
<td>8.56.68.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1968-70 shows a marked increase in the availability of food and roasts compared to 1968-70.

- The increase is attributed to better agricultural practices and increased productivity.

- The summary also indicates that the availability of food and roasts has increased significantly in the Goan Economy.

- The increase in availability has led to a better standard of living for the Goan population.

- The summary concludes that the Goan Economy is moving towards a more sustainable and healthy future.
Appendix.  11th September, 1969.  55

I have recently become acquainted with the late Dr. A. G. R. Smith, who
was one of the foremost authorities on South African law, and who
made a great contribution to the study of the law of negligence.

Dr. Smith was a man of great integrity and scholarship, and his
colleagues and friends will always remember him with gratitude.

The late Dr. Smith was a much respected member of the South African
Bar and his contribution to the development of the law of negligence
will be long remembered.

Dr. Smith's work on the law of negligence has been widely acclaimed,
and his book on the subject is still regarded as a classic.

His untimely death has been a great loss to the legal profession and
the loss to the study of the law of negligence cannot be overstated.

In conclusion, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to the
family of Dr. Smith and to the legal community at large.

[Signature]
Appendix

11th September, 1940.

...
Appendix

11th September, 1969.

Dear [Recipient],

[Body of the letter]

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
11th September, 1949.

Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>60.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>48.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- 1969-70: S Cassian & Co. Ltd.
- 1969-70: S Cassian & Co. Ltd.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name of the party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cause of action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- The table details the amounts paid to various parties for different causes.
### Appendix

11th September, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 10,000 items.
### Appendix

11th September, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 10-12 ft. of 400</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 4 ft. of 500 ft.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 2.9 ft. of 12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 250.00

### Remarks

1. 36 ft. of 18 ft. (Total 1380 ft.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 18 ft. of 18 ft. (Total 324 ft.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>259.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 259.00

Appendix. 11th September, 1969, 645

Appendix.

11th September, 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>साधन</th>
<th>मूल्य (रु)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. मोटर</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. मोटरप्रवाहक</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. फर्टिजकल्याण</td>
<td>8.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. कंट्रोलर</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**सामग्री कुल**

**रु.** 108.85
Appendix.
11th September, 1869.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cotton bale</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Box of iron</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amount: $9.10
11th September, 1948.

Appendix

1963-64  $287,987  (1.25 crore)  44.47  magic  (8.8)
1964-65  $222,500  (4.85 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1965-66  $201,200  (5.12 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1966-67  $186,000  (5.08 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1967-68  $170,000  (4.81 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1968-69  $157,500  (4.53 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1969-70  $152,000  (4.48 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1970-71  $155,000  (4.61 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1971-72  $160,000  (4.71 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1972-73  $165,000  (4.77 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)
1973-74  $170,000  (4.87 crore)  40.67  magic  (8.8)

The gross income of the Institute for the years 1969-70 was $152,000 (4.48 crore), which was 8.5% of the total income. This percentage increased to 9.2% in 1970-71, 9.4% in 1971-72, and 9.7% in 1972-73. The gross income for 1973-74 was $170,000 (4.87 crore), representing 9.8% of the total income.

The following table shows the income and expenditure for the years 1963-64 to 1973-74:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross Income (in crore)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

11th September, 1969.

The grant of $45,000 was received in 1968-69 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grant of $45,000 was received in 1969-70 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above grants were received under the CARE program. The CARE program was initiated in 1968 to provide financial assistance to educational institutions in developing countries. The grants were intended to help the institution improve its educational facilities and programs.
Appendix.

1. 670, lljh  September, 1969.


1968-69 So. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00
1968-69 Ho. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00

3. "...

1968-69 So. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00
1968-69 Ho. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00

4. "...

1968-69 So. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00
1968-69 Ho. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00

5. "...

1968-69 So. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00
1968-69 Ho. 6.00
1969-70 So. 6.00
Appendix.

11th September, 1969.

1968-69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Rs. 18,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 20,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1969-70

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Rs. 26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 44,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Rs. 26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 44,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The amounts mentioned above are in Indian Rupees (Rs.).
11th September, 1385.

Appendix.

...
Appendix.
11th September, 1969.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Building</td>
<td>6.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equipment</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Furniture</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fixtures</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Office Supplies</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Vehicle</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Premises Rent</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Travel</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>19.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above expenses are for the year 1969-70.
674 31st September, 1969.

Appendix.

6. Details of App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>9th A</td>
<td>7.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>9th A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>25th A</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>25th A</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7, 8, 9. Asp.  2nd A: 2nd A 1968-69 1969-70

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>8th A</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>8th A</td>
<td>5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>9th A</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>9th A</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8th A 2nd A 1968-69 1969-70

9th A 2nd A 1968-69 1969-70

"Appendix..."
Appendix.
11th September, 1969.

(No specific content provided in the image.)
### Table 1: Data Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes:*
- The table above represents the data set for further analysis.
- Additional details can be found in the appendix section of the document.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio (MHz)</th>
<th>6.3</th>
<th>6.5</th>
<th>6.7</th>
<th>6.9</th>
<th>7.1</th>
<th>7.3</th>
<th>7.5</th>
<th>7.7</th>
<th>7.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.0-6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2-6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4-6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6-6.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8-7.0</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0-7.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2-7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4-7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6-7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.8-8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0-8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table represents the frequency bands and their corresponding values in a specific context.
### Appendix

#### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purchases</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>18.46</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td>18.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>20.47</td>
<td>20.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>18.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>21.09</td>
<td>49.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>31.09</td>
<td>68.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>50.09</td>
<td>100.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>70.77</td>
<td>114.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>93.89</td>
<td>128.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>103.89</td>
<td>130.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Purchases and Sales figures are in Rupees.*
Appendix.
15th September, 1969.

NOTE ON DEMAND FOR ANIMAL-HUSBANDRY DAIRY

(SWOG) 1969-70

Sri K. Venkata Venkateswarlu, Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Integral Milk project.

With a population of nearly 5.80 crores, 75 per cent of whom depend on agriculture for their livelihood, agriculture plays a predominant role in the State's economy. The State is also very rich in its cattle wealth. We have in Andhra Pradesh 2.8 million white cattle (7 per cent of the all India total) and bullock population of 4.7 millions (14 per cent of the All-India total). The state has some of the best breeds of cattle. In delta area in the State, the non-descript buffaloes have been upgraded over a period of 10 to 30 years by enthusiastic cattle breeders with the murrah type buffaloes from the Punjab. The total estimated milk production in the State is 1.9 million tonnes of which nearly 2/3rd is contributed by the buffaloes. Supplementation of cereal diets with milk and other sources of biological values of eggs, fish, etc., permits satisfactory protein nutrition. As a large population who are vegetarians depend on milk and milk products for their share of animal protein, it is imperative that considerable emphasis should be given to develop this highly nutritious food item and ensure that milk reaches the community in a most hygienic manner.

Dairying and Milk Supply has been given due importance only during the Third Five-Year Plan of the State not only with a view to help the farmer to improve his income and thus enable him to give better care to his cattle but also to augment the milk shortage in important urban centres. Consequently a very promising gigantic Integrated Milk Project has been undertaken under the public sector as a plan scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 4.35 crores. This project envisages the tapping of the vast surplus milk potential available in the Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts and connecting the same to the demand for quality milk in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

In order that the above objectives are translated into action the State Government have earmarked the requisite funds during the subsequent annual plans for constructing modern dairies not only in Hyderabad and Vijayawada but also in important towns and cities namely Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Chittoor. Schemewise petal's of the physical and financial target and achievements in respect of each dairy scheme is furnished herewith.
It has been recognised by the farmers that dairying as a useful side-occupation can be very remunerative and provides the farmer with short-term credit requirements. This is illustrated further by considering the board economics of rearing one or two dairy cattle which does not call for large amount of capital or specialised services. If a cross-bred cow or an upgraded murrah costing about Rs. 1,500 and yielding every day about 10 litres is maintained by the farmer through home-grown fodder, the average per day income will be in the region of Rs. 12.50. Of this amount, even after making a lavish provision of Rs. 5 per day towards feed and fodder charges and another sum of Rs. 2 is taken away towards avanced loan on borrowed capital or towards depreciation on the animal, the farmer is still left with Rs. 4.50 per day or Rs. 145 per month and a good calf at the end of lactation. This scheme is really of immense economic value and benefit to the agricultural labour and middle class farmers and others. Thus the rearing of dairy cattle on economic lines is more profitable than traditional cereal crop growing. Incidentally, this effort on the part of the former contributes substantially in increasing milk production and supplying hygienic milk to his family members and also to the community at large. If poultry keeping is also under-tak smoking also adds to the prosperity of the farmer as well as helps in meeting the protein deficiency now existing all over the country.

The National Dairy Development Board having realised the valuable role dairying can play in improving the village economy has already embarked on an ambitious scheme to stimulate milk production in the rural areas and gradually reduce the pressure of city cattle in important cities. It is gratifying that in this Rs. 100 crore plan, our State has been invited to participate. The total inputs in our State in the above programme in the shape of cattle development, feed-mix plants, construction of schools of dairy and dairying centres, marketing arrangements etc., will be in the region of Rs. 5 crores approximately. This scheme is expected to help all dairy entrepreneurs both affiliated with the National Dairy Development Board and other small farmers and even agriculture labour. Further details of this scheme are awaited from the National Dairy Development Board. It is earnestly hoped that the farmer community, especially in the delta districts, will take advantage of the benefits of this scheme and start maintaining dairy cattle. It is also envisaged that the commercial banks will come forward in full measure to assist the Dairy Farmers by taking their necessary loans for purchase of Dairy cattle.
The progress achieved under different schemes with a broad outline of the programme for 1969-70 is as follows:

### PLAN SCHEMES

The State Government have provided a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs (Rs. 55.00 lakhs in the Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Special Development Schemes in Telangana) in the Budget. The scheme-wise break-up of this Rs. 60.00 lakhs is as follows. Besides, there are offers to the extent of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs for development of other Telangana areas:

#### SCHEMES (Telangana)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Integrated Milk Project (Central Dairy, Hyderabad)</td>
<td>9.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development of Milk Pockets in Nizamabad and Installation of Bulk Cooler</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Warangal Dairy; the existing Bulk Cooler will be replaced with pasteurisation plant</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Special Development Scheme for Telangana: Milk Chilling Centre at Bhongir, Cooling Centres at Chityal and Alair, the present Bulk Centres will be shifted to Alair and Chityal and the Bhongir Centre will be converted into a Chilling Centre.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SCHEMES (Andhra)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>27.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rallapally Dairy</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chittur Dairy</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nellore Dairy</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Registration of the Miyawadi Dairy</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Dairy Development Staff</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Extensions: Survey</td>
<td>31.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Andhra)</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.43</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Grand Total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>89.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*During 1969*
It may be mentioned that the overall plan expenditure during 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 54.13 lakhs and the project machinery is geared up to utilise Rs. 60 lakhs during 1969-70 as most of the expenditure is on continuing works (Rs. 32.83 lakhs).

It may also be remarked that in so far as milk handling is concerned the average achievement during 1968-69 was 61,000 litres for all the Dairy Schemes and during the current year, it is proposed to increase the same to about a lakh of litres particularly because the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada which is completed will be increasing its handling during the coming flush season. Also the Dairies at Chittoor, and Rajahmundry which are almost ready will be commissioned during September/October, 1969. Under Special Development Schemes in Telangana the existing Cooling Centre at Bhongir which handled about 7 to 8 thousand litres last flush will be converted into a full-fledged chilling centre and bulk coolers will be established at Aizal and Chilam which handling the milk procurement area in Nalgonda district. The scheme-wise details are furnished below:

### Telangana Area

**Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### PROGRAMME FOR 1969-70

During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been earmarked for civil works such as security wall for the Hyderabad Dairy, roads, water supply, improvements to go down, essential staff quarters, maintenance of tools and plants etc. Almost all the works are in Full swing. A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been earmarked for strengthening the Hyderabad Dairy. The second bottling line for Hyderabad Dairy is expected to be erected at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Indispensable equipment like storage tanks and installation charges for the second bottling line will be met from these Rs. 50.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the constructional staff wages. It is proposed to increase the milk handling at Jangaon centre during the current year and magnify the production in the Hyderabad Milk Procurement area. Two milk collection centres in the Hyderabad area, namely, Jangaon milk collection centre in the Hyderabad area and milk coolers in these centres are being chilled or cooled through the centres at.
Appendix

Development of Milk Pockets in Nizamabad—(Installation of Bulk Coolers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>Target 1969-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A preliminary survey has been undertaken in Nizamabad district with a view to assessing the surplus milk production in the Nizam Sagar area and also to start a milk supply scheme in the Nizamabad district. The scheme is aimed to benefit the milk producers under the gated area of Nizam Sagar and improve their economic condition. This is also in line with the policy of the Government to help the pace of the Telangana Development. The required funds for this scheme are being found by suitable adjustments within the existing ceiling. To start with, a sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs will be utilized during 1968-69—Rs 1.00 lakhs for civil works like land development, construction of cooling centre buildings, water supply etc and Rs 1.00 lakhs for bulk cooler and the remaining for transport, milk cans etc. The preliminary work in this direction has already been initiated. The Zilla Development Board is also expected to cooperate in promoting this scheme. The Animal Husbandry Department is simultaneously taking action to extend veterinary aid and take up all necessary programmes for the improvement of the cattle on the lines of a regional cattle development unit. It is hoped that about 2000 litres of milk will be available in the first year of operation of the scheme. If the production increases, the surplus milk will be transported to the Hyderabad Dairy.

Warangal Dairy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>Target 1969-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Warangal Dairy is also expected to participate in the milk pockets scheme.
The Warangal Dairy was put into production towards the end of the last financial year. As no foreign aid is attached to this dairy and as there was representation from Warangal for starting the supply of milk to the people of Warangal town, a bulk cooler was provisionally located there and supply of milk undertaken. The current year's programme envisages purchase of necessary Dairy equipment, transport, milk cans and also for civil works. It is ultimately proposed to convert this Dairy into a full fledged one by installing pasteurisation equipment. The milk procurement area will also be extended to cover the irrigated area under the Lankavarman and Parkal lakes by installing a bulk cooler at Mulug. Any surplus of milk over and above the requirements of Warangal town will be available to Hyderabad Dairy. The cost of the equipment to be purchased during 1969-70 will be limited to Rs. 4.00 lakhs and another Rs. 1.00 lakhs is towards civil works and staff.

4. Special Development Schemes for the Telangana—Milk Chilling Centre at Bhongir—Cooling Centres at Alair and Chityal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Target 1969-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure during 1968-69</td>
<td>(Rs m lakhs)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,000 litres per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for 1969-70</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 litres per day.</td>
<td>8,000 litres per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement during 1968-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000 litres per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for 1969-70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000 litres per day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bhongir Cooling Centre is provided with 2 bulk coolers. Last year, during the flush season, the collection of milk at this centre went up to as high as 8,000 litres a day. Further the Zilla Development Board has represented to Government that there is plenty of milk around and the activities of this centre should be expanded by converting the existing cooling centre into a full-fledged chilling centre and move the bulk coolers now available at Bhongir to Alair and Chityal. Government have accordingly provided Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Special Development Schemes of Telangana to achieve the above objective. In addition it is also anticipated that people's co-operation in the form of additional funds (Rs. 1.00 lakh) will be forthcoming for this scheme. Efforts are being made to select places at Alair and Chityal and instal the bulk coolers and also purchase the necessary equipment for Bhongir Cooling Centre before the end of March 1970. The location of a bulk cooler at Chityal has been decided upon because of...
several economic factors like contiguity to collection centres—adequate milk production, etc. Progressively the procurement area will be extended into the interior of Nalgonda district, viz. Miryalguda, Hazarlagar etc., where the Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Development Scheme is gaining ground.

ANDHRA AREA

5. Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expenditure during 1968-69</th>
<th>Provision for 1968-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achievement during 1968-69</td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>26.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatches to Hyderabad</td>
<td>12,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>22,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for 1968-70, Sales at</td>
<td>12,000 litres per day</td>
<td>35,000 litres per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru and</td>
<td>25,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudivada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>80,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatches to Hyderabad</td>
<td>25,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion into Milk Powder</td>
<td>30,000 litres per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The erection of the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada, is completed in all respects and trial runs have been successfully undertaken at this factory. The fourth Chilling Centre at Gudlavalleru has also been commissioned last year and a maximum quantity of 47,000 litres of milk was procured during last flush season. On an average about 25,000 litres of milk was despatched to Hyderabad by rail and road. Milk supply has been initiated in the towns of Guntur, Gudivada and Eluru. About 24,000 litres of milk is being disposed of locally. Standardisation of milk and manufacture of ghee on a large scale has been undertaken. The programme for 1969-70 envisages the manufacture of about 60,000 litres of milk during the flush season and manufacture of skim Milk Powder (about 250 tons) and ghee (about 700 tons). Towards this end, milk procurement area is being expanded in "Kumbhakonam" tehsil, West Godavari and Guntur districts. A Milk Co-operative has been established in West Godavari district. (B.K.)
to benefit: Eluru, Tadepalligudem and Chintalapudi taluks.

Seven Bulk Coolers are being developed in Guntur district with the aid of UNICEF at the following places:

1. Ramachandrapuram (Guntur and Tenali taluks).
2. Govada (Repalle and Bapatla taluks).
4. Angalakuduru (Tenali and Guntur taluks).
5. Returu (Bapatla and Guntur taluks).
6. One in Narasaraopet taluk (Narasaraopet and part of Ongole taluk).
7. Nicholuru or any suitable centre (Bapatla and Repalle taluks).

Another unit will also be located at Bhimavaram (Bhimavaram and Narasapar taluks) in West Godavari district. Dairy Farmers of the Bhimavaram area are very enthusiastic on this location of a cooling unit and have come forward with liberal donation for the construction of cooling centres buildings. In addition, Bulk coolers will be located at Challampalli, Chilkalapalli. Tiruvuru to benefit the upland taluks of Nandigama and Jagayyapet. This proposed centre at Tiruvuru can even take milk from Madira and its adjoining areas in Khammam district. A map showing the existing procurement areas and the proposed collection areas is appended. To maximize milk collection, 5 new milk routes are being opened immediately. These are now about 286 Milk Collection Centres and their number will be increased progressively. Civil works are in foundation stage in respect of a few of these centres (cooling centres in Guntur district). The sum of Rs. 27.70 lakhs under the scheme will be broadly utilized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Construction of cooling centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Payment for the Main Dairy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Essential staff quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Essential staff quarters and Kasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tools and Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Vehicle and Body Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Erection charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Indigenious equipment for 8 cooling centres including water wells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 27.70 |
Appendix

11th September, 1969

Last year, when the turnover from the Hyderabad Dairy and the Chilling Centres in Vijayawada area was only 45,000 litres a day (sales) and 35,000 litres a day (procurement) respectively, Government had provided Rs. 184.60 lakhs for purchase of milk and Rs. 48.75 lakhs for operational expenditure. But during the current year, as the Milk Powder Factory has gone into production and also as the Hyderabad Dairy has increased its sales, Government have provided Rs. 200.00 lakhs under milk purchases and Rs. 68.00 lakhs under operational costs. During 1970-71, we would be going in for a still larger turnover. This means that the more number of farmers in the villages and the consumers in the larger towns will be covered and benefited. Though the pro forma accounts for both Hyderabad and Vijayawada wings are not yet finalised, yet a tentative assessment of the working results has disclosed that the expenditure on these wings including depreciation charges is safely covered by the receipts. As the inputs are increased, the operational expenditure is bound to come down and it is expected that these units will significantly add to the profits of the State exchequer. The rates paid to the farmers for the milk supplied by them is appended. In order to mitigate the hardship caused due to recent cyclones in Krishna and Guntur districts, producers in this area were given the Hyderabad Milk Procurement rates up to the end of August 1969 i.e. 6 paisa more per litre. As in the case of Hyderabad proposals to issue loans to milk co-operatives in the Vijayawada area also for the purchase of dairy animals are being formulated.

Dynamic sales promotional activities and diversification of products to suit the consumers’ choice will be taken up as soon as large scale manufacture of products begins.

6. Rajahmundry Dairy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure during 1968-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for 1969-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement during 1968-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for 1969-70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction of the Rajahmundry Dairy is in advanced stage of completion. The erection of machinery is in full swing. Towards completing the erection, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and also to attend to other civil works like staff quarters and finishing touches (Rs. 1.00 lakhs) i.e., a
sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in all has been earmarked in the Plan 1969-70. Proposals are on hand for operation of this scheme in the next flush season. This dairy is expected to handle about 8,000 litres by the end of the current year. The people of Mandapeta and Ramachandrapuram area have expressed their desire to take up upgrading of animals particularly of Murrah breed and Mehsana types.

7, 8, and 9. Chittoor Nellore Dairies and Engineering staff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Nellore Dairy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>2,000 litres per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The erection work at Chittoor Dairy is almost nearing completion. It is hoped that the Dairy would be in a position to go into trial runs in September, 1969, and the regular production may commence in October, 1969. Proposals are on hand for operating this Dairy in the ensuing flush season. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for civil and Rs. 1.00 lakh for mechanical works has been set apart for completing this Dairy. To start with, the Chittoor Dairy is expected to process about 2,000 litres a day.

The Nellore Dairy has already been completed and switched on to production during January, 1969. It is presently handling about 5,000 litres a day being the lean season. Progressively, this Dairy is expected to increase its production to 8,000 litres a day or more during next flush season. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for this Dairy for internal roads and essential staff quarters. Feed mix which was hitherto not supplied to farmers in this area is now supplied so as to stimulate milk production.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is towards the existing staff salaries.

10. Dairy Development Staff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure during 1964-65</th>
<th>Provision for 1968-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to provide technical guidance to the producers in and around the milk shed area of the newly started Dairies and also to locate other milk potential areas and process Dairy Development Schemes, a provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh has been included in the Plan for 1969-70. Under this scheme, it is proposed to develop a Bulk cooling station at Mydukur in Cuddapah district where there is enough milk and large quantities of ghee is being manufactured. Towards this, preliminary steps like land selection, plans, estimates etc., are being finalized.

11. Dairy Extension:

Under this scheme, a survey has been undertaken through the Indian Agricultural Research Statistics for assessing the cost of production of milk and availability in the districts of Krishna and Guntur in different seasons of the year. The survey has been mostly completed and the final report is awaited. The tenure of the scheme was over by 31st July, 1969. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh is towards the establishment charges for the survey staff up to 31st July, 1969.

If the members have any useful suggestions for further improvement to foster this new industry, I welcome their suggestions.
### ANNEXURE I

**Purchase Price of Buffalo Milk**

G.O. Ms. No. 576, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 31-3-1969,

(from 1-4-1969 to 30-9-1969)

(Rate paise per litre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Exisiting Rate</th>
<th>Revised for Vijayawada</th>
<th>Revised for Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 - 4.5%</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 - 5.0%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 - 5.5%</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 - 6.0%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 - 6.5%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6 - 7.0%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 - 7.5%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6 - 8.0%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 - 8.5%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6 - 9.0%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rs. 0.50/lt. for every 0.1% increase above.*

---

**Note**

1. The S.N.F. of Buffalo Milk should be minimum 9.0% (S.N.F.)
2. Composite sampling wherever departmental men are employed should be insisted.
3. The above rates of Vijayawada will be applied for Nellore, Warangal and in and around Anakapally and Vizianagaram.

The rates of Hyderabad will be applied in and around Vizianagaram.

---

*2nd September, 1969*

---

*Appendix*
### Purchase Price for Cows' Milk

**(Rate per litre in pales)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Existing Range</th>
<th>Revised Range</th>
<th>Hyderabad</th>
<th>Vijayawada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.0 to 3.4</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 to 3.9</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 to 4.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. S. N. F. should be minimum of 3.5%.
2. The remaining conditions will be applied as in the case of Buffalo Milk.

### ANNEXURE II

**Sale Rate of Milk to Consumers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Hyderabad</th>
<th>Vijayawada, Eluru, Gudivada, and Guntur</th>
<th>Nellore</th>
<th>Vizianagaram</th>
<th>West Godavari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standardised Milk with Fat (Bottled)</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised Milk with Fat (Loose)</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised Milk with Fat (Bottled)</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised Milk with Fat (Loose)</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
<td>Rs. 1.28 Per Litre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S. N. F. should be minimum of 3.5%.**

**Visakhapatnam:**

| Standardised Milk with Fat (Bottled) | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre |
| Standardised Milk with Fat (Loose)   | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre |

**Warrangal:**

| Standardised Milk with Fat (Bottled) | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre |
| Standardised Milk with Fat (Loose)   | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre | Rs. 1.28 Per Litre |
Statement showing the total Cost and Expenditure on
Integrated Milk Project—Hyderabad—Vijayawada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Estimated cost of the Integrated Milk Project, Hyderabad—Vijayawada</td>
<td>260.95</td>
<td>174.15</td>
<td>435.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1969</td>
<td>175.90</td>
<td>127.51</td>
<td>303.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement showing the quantity of Milk procured and sold at
Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hyderabad Procurement</th>
<th>Hyderabad Sales</th>
<th>Vijayawada Procurement</th>
<th>Vijayawada Sales</th>
<th>Sales to Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>19.73</td>
<td>20.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>23.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(for 48 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>19.70</td>
<td>22.79</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>23.09</td>
<td>20.81</td>
<td>59.96</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td>23.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>37.07</td>
<td>114.06</td>
<td>90.43</td>
<td>58.82</td>
<td>29.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>90.54</td>
<td>196.39</td>
<td>134.49</td>
<td>79.22</td>
<td>47.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@The Procurement and Sales figures do not tally as the sales include sale of toned and standardized milk and also the supplies from Vijayawada from 1964-65.
Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1969.70</th>
<th>1968.79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>84,48,600</td>
<td>84,99,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>3,80,000</td>
<td>3,87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Finance</td>
<td>88,28,600</td>
<td>88,86,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,12,38,000</td>
<td>1,17,82,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above shows the financial summary for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70. The table includes details such as salaries and pension amounts.
11th September, 1989.

Appendix.

708

1. The following table gives a breakdown of the amounts received by the International Committee of the Red Cross from various sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The total amount received for the year 1988-89 was $17,800,000.

3. The amount received from the United States was $6,000,000.

4. The amount received from the European Community was $2,500,000.

5. The amount received from the United Nations was $1,500,000.

6. The amount received from private donations was $1,000,000.

7. The amount received from the Red Cross Societies was $500,000.

8. The total amount received from all sources was $20,800,000.

9. The amount spent on humanitarian aid during the year was $19,209,780.

10. The amount available for future projects was $1,590,220.

11. The amount spent on administrative expenses was $900,000.

12. The total amount spent for the year was $20,709,780.

13. The amount available for future projects is $1,590,220.

14. The amount spent on administrative expenses is $900,000.

15. The total amount spent for the year is $20,709,780.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is grateful to all those who have contributed to its work.
Appendix.

11th September, 1960.

60 %, 16 %, 70 %, 60 %.

16 %, 60 %.

15 %.

16 %, 60 %.

11th September, 1960.

50 %, 16 %.

11th September, 1960.

50 %, 16 %.

11th September, 1960.

50 %, 16 %.

11th September, 1960.

50 %, 16 %.

11th September, 1960.
Appendix.

9th September, 1969.

The following figures show the earnings of the State Government during the year 1968-69. The figures have been extracted from the financial statements of the Government of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st January</td>
<td>1,986.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd January</td>
<td>89.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th January</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th January</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th January</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd January</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th January</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th January</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st January</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

10. During the first week of September, the total rainfall in the area was 0.5 inches. A review of the rainfall data from the last ten years shows that the average rainfall for this period is 1.2 inches. However, this year's rainfall was 25% below the average.

(ii) The total rainfall for the week was 0.3 inches. This is the lowest rainfall recorded for this period in the past ten years.

(iii) The rainfall for the week was 0.6 inches. This is almost twice the average rainfall for this period.

(iv) The rainfall for the week was 0.1 inches. This is the highest rainfall recorded for this period in the past ten years.
Appendix.  11th September, 1969.  724

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Metal Rods</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wood Planks</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Glass Panels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Plastic Sheets</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ceramic Tiles</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gypsum Board</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Steel Plates</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Aluminum Sheets</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Copper Tubes</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Brass Fittings</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All quantities are in metric tons.*
Appendix.

13th September, 1969.

[Text of appendix content]
Appendix.

1. [Undecipherable text]
2. [Undecipherable text]
3. [Undecipherable text]
4. [Undecipherable text]
5. [Undecipherable text]
6. [Undecipherable text]
7. [Undecipherable text]
8. [Undecipherable text]
9. [Undecipherable text]
S. R. A. S. Appala Naidu, Minister for Fisheries and Ports

DEMAND XXI—FISHERIES—Rs. 83,81,300.

Mr. SPEAKER SIR.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in Fishery resources both in Inland and Marine. 2 major rivers of the South India, flow through the State, viz., Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, besides numerous other smaller rivers and streams. There are about 40,000 tanks and more than 60 minor and river irrigation reservoirs. The State has got 825 miles of coast line (1,320 Kms) out of 3,500 miles of coast line of India. Two lakes of Pincamuru are in the fishing villages using 23,900 indigenous fishing boats and 61,000 tackles. The fallable area of the coast is estimated at 12,000 sq. miles. There is ample scope for development of Fisheries in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Some of the important non-plan schemes, are Inland Fisheries, Seed collection, Licensing scheme, Fisheries Training Institute, Quick Transport Facilities, Development of Fisheries in Banks, Cold Storage facilities, and Fisheries Research Unit at Nagarjunasagar.

Main Features of the Fisheries Budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>(i) Under Non-Plan Schemes</td>
<td>58,81,300</td>
<td>76,92,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Plan Schemes</td>
<td>29,00,000</td>
<td>68,90,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Total</td>
<td>Rs. 87,81,300</td>
<td>Rs. 83,81,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Met by D. of Mysore (Non-Plan)</td>
<td>4,07,600</td>
<td>4,07,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,85,600</td>
<td>79,88,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Loans and Advances by the State Govt.</td>
<td>15,05,000</td>
<td>15,05,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,22,700</td>
<td>10,22,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INLAND FISHERIES.

During the year 1969-70, the river floods caused a considerable damage especially in the Godavari basin. The normal fish catches in the Godavari basin were down to 40% of the 1968-69 level. The worst affected were the adjoining areas particularly the Godavari basin, and much damage was caused by the floods. The fish catches in the Krishna basin were also affected, but to a much lesser extent.

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Appendix

31st September, 1969.

Tankers were disposed off and an amount of Rs. 1,07,84 P. 5.51 was realised. 28,65,569 seed were collected and an amount of Rs. 1,46,902.95 was realised and 17,06,000 Kgs. of fish was caught and an amount of Rs. 11,58,787.96 was realised.

1. Collection of fish seed:

Development of inland fisheries mainly depends on stocking with suitable edible fish seed. Keeping this in view, the department is concentrating on increasing fish seed production by breeding the fish in the Fish Farms, collecting from the natural sources like rivers, canals and tanks, etc. Among the fish, the major carps grow very fast and yield good crop in a year and as such the seed of this fish is most suitable for fish culture. Better suits depend on the seasonal conditions. Artificial spawning in major carps in confined waters with primary injections was initiated by the Fisheries Department in 1958 and continued during the year also.

2. Exploitation of fish by issue of licences:

Fisheries of lakes and reservoirs cannot be disposed off to a single party by auction to large number of fishermen live in various villages around the lakes or reservoirs. Further, fish also breeds in these reservoirs, therefore, with a view to conserve the fisheries of such waters, the Department is enforcing close season when fish breeds, so that the breeders are not destroyed during the breeding season. In the year 1967-68, 11,476 licenses were issued and an amount of Rs. 1,98,338.42 was realised.

3. Marine Fishery:

The State has 400 miles long coast line with great potentialities. Mechanised fishing is the only way for systematic exploitation of this natural wealth. Mechanised boats can reach the fishing grounds and conduct fishing operations at any time without risk, irrespective of weather conditions.

The Departmental Boat Building Yard established at Kakinada is constructing Mechanised fishing crafts of various sizes, viz., 30' 82' and 87' and these boats are being distributed among the proposed fishermen in various districts. The boats are having Hull of 11/3% oil Hull and 16 2/3% on nylon twine. The cost of the boat is recovered in easy instalments within a period of 0 years. The boats constructed in the Yard are having good demand and boats are supplied even to other States like Pradesh, Madras, Madhy Pradesh, etc. for 103 boats have been distributed to the fishermen. The economic condition of the fishermen has been improved considerably consequent of the operation of these Mechanised fishing boats.

The target for the construction of boats for 1968-69 was 80, against which 4 boats of 37' and 17 boats of 32' were completed and the work on remaining boats is in progress. An amount of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was spent on this scheme.
Another important scheme under consideration is the establishment of Indo-Norwegian Project at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Nizampatnam. At Kakinada all the required facilities such as Boat Building Yard, Canning Plant and other processing plants, Fishermen Training Institute, etc. etc. A Government agency in Norway dealing with these matters is finalising the long-term plans for resistance. Two schemes, viz., (1) Indo-Norwegian Project for development of Marine Fisheries at Kakinada-Visakhapatnam, (2) Indo-Norwegian Project for development of Marine fisheries at Nizampatnam were drafted, and presented to the Minister for Industries Mr. Walter S. Rostoft who visited this State in the month of February, 1969.

Fishing Harbour at Visakhapatnam:—Visakhapatnam is one of the major ports in the country. The Govt. of India proposed to undertake construction of an outer harbour, which includes a fishing harbour also at Visakhapatnam during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is expected that the outer harbour at Visakhapatnam will be taken up for execution very shortly.

4. Fisheries Training Institute:

Large scale mechanisation of fishing craft requires a number of trained fishermen to operate the craft. To meet their demand the departmental Training Institute established at Kakinada, is imparting training in modern methods of fishing, maintenance of fishing boats, Navigation etc. to the fishermen, for a period of one year. The trainees are being paid at Rs. 65 p.m. towards stipend and food allowance. So far, 897 fishermen were trained and they are being given boats at subsidised rates. Besides this, the departmental staff were given training to enable them to appear for the departmental tests and pass them during the period of probation. So far, 86 officers were trained.

5. Inshore Survey:

The survey work has been located at Kakinada for the present for the location of the fishing grounds. This location will facilitate other fishermen to exploit the fisheries. One unit is proposed to be shifted to Visakhapatnam. The boats of the Survey Unit landed a total quantity of 14,474 Kgs. valued at Rs. 87,559 during 1967-68. In the year 1968-69 a quantity of 73,380 Kgs. of fish valued at Rs. 44,846/- was landed.

Appendix.

11th September, 1967

75

Another important scheme under consideration is the establishment of Indo-Norwegian Project at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Nizampatnam. At Kakinada all the required facilities such as Boat Building Yard, Canning Plant and other processing plants, Fishermen Training Institute, etc. etc. A Government agency in Norway dealing with these matters is finalising the long-term plans for resistance. Two schemes, viz., (1) Indo-Norwegian Project for development of Marine Fisheries at Kakinada-Visakhapatnam, (2) Indo-Norwegian Project for development of Marine fisheries at Nizampatnam were drafted, and presented to the Minister for Industries Mr. Walter S. Rostoft who visited this State in the month of February, 1969.

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75—36
6. Ice-cum-Cold Storages:

There are six plants being operated in the State as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Ice</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8,136000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>97,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Padala (Tadepalligudem)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>394.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>394.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although these plants are required to be run on Quasi-Commercial basis, the main object in running them is to preserve fish from spoilage, supply of fish in fresh condition to the public at longer distances, increase better wages to Fishermen and thus augment fish food production. A total quantity of 879 tons 622 kgs. of ice was produced and an amount of Rs. 62,472.55 Ps. was realised in the year 1968-69.

7. Refrigerated Road Vans:

Four Refrigerated Vans were purchased from Hungary in 1966. The object in securing the vans from abroad is to make use of these vans on longer routes and transport fish to distant places, thus improving the fishing industry in the State. Four drivers were specially trained to handle the vans. Two vans are being run between Akividu and Tadepalligudem while the other two are at Hyderabad. Selection of longer routes where the vans could be made best use of for transport of fish from important Fishing Centres is under consideration.

8. Canning Plant:

A canning plant was installed at Kakinada and it has gone into production in the month of April 1968. The capacity of the Plant is 600 kgs. of canned fish (i.e., 2,000 cans of 8 ozs.) in 8 hours shift. The plant is being managed by one Assistant Director of Fisheries who has specially been trained in the processing of prawns at Mangalore. The main object of installation of the Plant is to export the canned prawn to foreign countries and thereby earn foreign exchange. Efforts are being made by contacting the officials of Government of India for finding a good and regular market for the product in and outside the country. The Government have fixed the price for the cans as follows:
Appendix.
12th September, 1969.
1. Large grade (Prawn) : Rs. 3.00 per can of 127 grams.
2. Medium grade (Prawn) Rs. 2.71 Do.
3. Small grade (Prawn) Rs. 2.37 Do.
4. Lectarius fish can Rs. 1.30 Do.

so far, 25,000 prawn cans and 2,809 fish cans have been produced at the factory. In order to maintain the quality and hygiene, the product is pre-tested at the departmental laboratory before being sealed. The product is being exhibited at the State Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad and in the regular sales depot at the factory. It is hoped that the plant will satisfy fully the object of introduction, the quality and market wider for the product.

9. Fisheries Extension Blocks:
There are 43 Fisheries Extension blocks where the programme ‘Intensive Development of Fisheries in the selected blocks’ is being implemented. Every year a block is being released as grant-in-aid to popularise Pisciculture. By this Programme Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis are deriving much benefit. Many Panchayat Samithis are interested to take up Pisciculture and are representing to extend the Scheme to some more blocks.

10. Fisheries Cooperative:
(i) Fisher Co-operatives: Here there are 546 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 53,058 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 16.426 lakhs including 12 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Societies. One Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Amalapuram and two apex societies, one for Andhra region and the other for Telangana Region. The Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies are also of many banks and streams exist. In the respective areas of operations and efforts taken. They are purchasing fish seed and rearing them in tanks taken on lease as they are now getting the lease for three years of a lease.

(ii) Apex Fishermen Co-operative Societies: There are two apex Fishermen Co-operative Societies one for Andhra region with Headquarters at Vijayawada and the other for Telangana region with headquarters at Hyderabad. The department is implementing some of the schemes through the agency of Fishermen Co-operatives. The scheme relating to the distribution of fishery requisites to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Panchayats is being carried out in the two areas. The state Government have so far sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for supply of fishery requisites. An amount of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 is sanctioned for the distribution of fishery requisites to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Panchayats respectively.

(iii) Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada—The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada is the sole distributor for the distribution of fishery requisites to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Panchayats.
Garware Nylon yarn for the entire Andhra Pradesh to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The Society has also opened branches at Cen-
thral places, where there is a heavy demand for nylon yarn. During the year 1968, the society has purchased 0.10,101,305 Kgs. of Nylon valued at Rs. 4,071,117.07 Ps. and sold 10,729,551 Kgs. of nylon valued at Rs. 4,921,219.01 Ps. (excluding old balance).

The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada is also operating 9 mechanised boats at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam by employing trained fishermen and it has landed 3,61,474.675 Kgs. of fish and realised an amount of Rs. 284,515.42 Ps. by selling the said fish.

The Society has also established a Shark Liver Oil factory at Kakinada which has been commissioned in January 1967. The following are the various types of oil capsules produced and sold during the year 1968:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Product</th>
<th>Quantity in Kgs. or Lts.</th>
<th>Value in Rs.</th>
<th>Quantity in Kgs. or Lts.</th>
<th>Value in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Refined Shark Liver Oil</td>
<td>3,239.0 Lts.</td>
<td>19,434.00</td>
<td>89.4 Lts.</td>
<td>739.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Strearin</td>
<td>318.0 Kgs.</td>
<td>480.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sub-standard Oil</td>
<td>13.0 Lts.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>27.0 Lts.</td>
<td>74.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dilute Shark Liver Oil</td>
<td>590.0 Lts.</td>
<td>2,481.00</td>
<td>189.22 Lts.</td>
<td>3,808.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Liver meal</td>
<td>535.0 Kgs.</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td>503.00 Kgs.</td>
<td>390.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Capsules</td>
<td>33,00,500</td>
<td>37,005.60</td>
<td>1,85,700</td>
<td>31,364.07</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. The purchases and sales of the oil during the period from 1-1-1968 to 30-12-1968 (upto 31-12-1968) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Quantity in Kgs. or Lts.</th>
<th>Value in Rs.</th>
<th>Quantity in Kgs. or Lts.</th>
<th>Value in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H.S.D. Oil</td>
<td>478,900 Lts.</td>
<td>3,01,360.35</td>
<td>4,70,000.00 Lts.</td>
<td>3,01,623.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Oil</td>
<td>51,503,500 Lts.</td>
<td>23,569.88</td>
<td>11,580.00 Lts.</td>
<td>28,018.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>102.00 Kgs.</td>
<td>1,854.00</td>
<td>315.00 Kgs.</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

11th September, 1969.

(v) Hyderabad Fishermen Co-operative Central Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad—The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad, is running a fish sales section at Hyderabad and supplying fish at reasonable prices to the consumers in the vicinity of Hyderabad and Secunderabad by procuring fish from Nizamsagar and other landing places. During the year 1968-69, the society has so far purchased 88,975.550 Kgs. of fish valued at Rs. 1,17,960.70 and sold 83,115.500 Kgs. of fish valued at Rs. 1,69,892.95 upto the end of December, 1968.

The Society is also distributing the nylon fish net twine to the Fishermen Cooperative Societies and fishermen by allowing subsidy on the nylon yarn purchased with the Government loans. In addition to this the society is purchasing nylon yarn from its own funds and supplying at reasonable rates. During the year 1968-69, the society has purchased 4,608.606 Kgs. of nylon yarn valued at Rs. 2,02,843.83 and sold 4,575.295 Kgs. of nylon valued at Rs. 2,71,152.89 upto the end of December, 1968.

(vi) Central Delta Fishermen Central Cooperative Society Ltd., Amalapuram—The Central Delta Fishermen Central Cooperative Society Ltd., Amalapuram, is a federation of 40 Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies in the Konaseema area. It is implementing a Master Plan for the development of fishing industry in Konaseema area at a cost of Rs. 25.41 lakhs spread over a period of three years and the State Government and Government of India have approved the said plan and sanctioned financial assistance as detailed below;

State Government—Rs. 5.00 lakhs as share capital contribution.
Government of India—Rs. 18.54 lakhs as working capital loan.

The society is implementing the following schemes under the Master Plan:

1. Supply of fishery requisites.
2. Ice-making plant.
3. Training to fishermen.
4. Quick Transport Facilities.
5. Mechanised fishing.
6. Carrier boats.
7. Semi-dried prawn units, etc.

During the year 1968-69, the Society purchased 1,721.411 Kgs. of nylon valued at Rs. 78,036.16 and sold 1,813.907 Kgs. of nylon valued at Rs. 88,843.22 upto the end of December, 1968.

The society is operating 28 mechanised boats. It has procured through the mechanised boats, 1,64,111.500 Kgs. of fish and realised an amount of Rs. 1,23,812.72 by selling the above fish. Besides, the
Appendix

The society is purchasing dry shrimp and cured fish etc., from the fisherman Co-operative Societies and selling the same. So far, 90 Fishermen boys have been trained at the Fishermen Training Institute, Kakinada on behalf of the society by paying them stipends.

The society has established a small ice factory for freezing fish. It was commissioned on 16-4-1966. During the year, 368 tons of ice valued at Rs. 25,710.00 was produced from the Ice Plant. The Plant is rendering good service to the fishermen of Kakinada area for preservation of their catches and also to pack fish with ice for transport to far off places without spoilage. The society is also operating one insulated van and two other vehicles for transport of fish.

11. Fourth Five-Year Plan:
The Fourth Five-Year Plan has been drawn up on entirely different lines from the previous three plans. It is proposed to take up the following schemes during the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 88.60 lakhs against the proposed Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 255 lakhs.

1. Development of Fishery in Nagarjuna Sagar and other Reservoirs.
2. Development of Marine Fishery Centre at Kakinada, Upputeru, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam and Krishna-
patnam.
3. Collection of spawn and production of seed-
4. Strengthening and supervision of Co-operative Societies.
5. Improvement of Fish Farms and Nurseries.
7. Training in Fisheries.
8. Strengthening of marketing statistics.
9. Loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, fishing harbours are proposed to be established at a cost of Rs. 418.00 lakhs at Calingapatnam; Srinivaspalayam, Kakinada, Upputeru, Nizampatnam/ Kuppalapeta, Vaduvuru/Rayalskos Kerala pattern, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Item</td>
<td>94.00</td>
<td>83.49</td>
<td>58.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Item</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Item</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87.89</td>
<td>87.89</td>
<td>87.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Notes:

1. **Note** entered: The following table shows the figures for the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71.

2. **Items**: The items listed are as follows:
   - Item 1: Description 1, Value 94.00, 83.49, 58.40
   - Item 2: Description 2, Value 8.88, 8.26, 8.00
   - Item 3: Description 3, Value 6.00, 12.00, 6.40
3. **Total**: The total for each year is 87.89.
Appendix.

4. TPg^o  (5** 3e  Tr»tfajo  «9g

5. e&ib  i^otpw  :  TT'jl^otS"'

6. S^e  cr-cr*^  24  Wo.  wo^  af&o£>

7. €g  cr-cr*^  24  Wo.  wo^  af&o£>

8. 1966-67  1967-68,6*  86  kiS&e  tfok

9. ejiftf  8*1)t»  :  e6>r  ^So^tf,  1968-69  ^

10. nr°6  caiygSSS',

11. 1968-69  940  Z&focb  ^otfaarvxa'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

16. On 25 July 1969 (and subsequently 29 August), a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

17. On 11 September 1969, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

18. On 1 October 1969, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

19. On 1 November 1969, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

20. On 1 December 1969, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

21. On 1 January 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

22. On 1 February 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

23. On 1 March 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

24. On 1 April 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

25. On 1 May 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."

26. On 1 June 1970, a letter was sent by the Government accountants to the Secretary of State, expressing the following views:

- The revenue from the sale of the pit was £22,000.
- The cost of the pit was £20,000, leaving a balance of £2,000.
- The pit was sold for £22,000 on 29 August 1969.
- The pit was valued at £20,000 on 25 July 1969.
- The value of the pit was £22,000 on 29 August 1969.

The letter concluded with the following statement:

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that the sale of the pit is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has approved the sale on 29 August 1969."
Appendix.
11th September, 1949.

The above figures have been compiled by the
Author of this book, and are based on the records
of the Board of Directors of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

30. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

31. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

32. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

33. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

34. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price (Rs.)</th>
<th>Price (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

36. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

37. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

38. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

39. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.

40. The above figures are subject to revision at the discretion of the

Institute of Accountants and Auditors.
28. 28th September, 1969.

Appendix-

31. 28th September, 1969. This is to certify that [name omitted] has been appointed as the [position omitted] of the [department or organization omitted] of the [name of organization omitted] as well as the [name of organization omitted] of the [department or organization omitted] of the [name of organization omitted].

This certificate is issued for the purpose of certifying the appointment of the above-mentioned individual. The appointment is effective from the date of issue of this certificate.

32. 28th September, 1969. This is to certify that [name omitted] has been appointed as the [position omitted] of the [department or organization omitted] of the [name of organization omitted] as well as the [name of organization omitted] of the [department or organization omitted] of the [name of organization omitted].

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This certificate is issued for the purpose of certifying the appointment of the above-mentioned individual. The appointment is effective from the date of issue of this certificate.
Appendix.

11th September, 1869.

...
Appendix.

11.10 A copy of the agreement should be sent to the IFRC at least 5 days before the meeting. It should state that the IFRC will be responsible for all expenses incurred in connection with the meeting.

27. If the meeting is to take place on 1st September, 1964, the following items should be included in the agenda:

- Discussion of the draft resolution
- Report of the previous meeting
- Financial report
- Election of officers
- Budget for the coming year

The meeting is scheduled to take place in the IFRC headquarters. All members are requested to attend.

28. The minutes of the meeting will be provided to all members within 10 days following the meeting.

29. The agenda for the next meeting will be discussed at the current meeting.

30. Any member may propose an amendment to the agenda at any time during the meeting.

31. The vote on the approval of the minutes will be taken at the conclusion of the meeting.

32. The meeting is expected to conclude at 5:00 PM.
Revenue and Expenditure:
1. During 1967-68, against the budgeted revenue of Rs. 560 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 615.50 lakhs was realised, and in 1968-69, Rs. 652.44 lakhs was realised against the budget figure of Rs. 580 lakhs. During 1968-69 the department had to forego a revenue of nearly Rs 15.00 lakhs due to introduction of free grazing. But due to higher prices fetched for timber and toddy leaves during 1968, there had been an increase in the total revenues. The receipts for 1969-70 are estimated at Rs. 610.30 lakhs.

2. An outlay of Rs 302.075 lakhs is provided in 1969-70 budget (Plan and Non-Plan and Centrally sponsored Schemes) for the management and improvement of our forests against the budget provision of Rs. 293.953 lakhs for 1968-69. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 29.96 lakhs is on the plan schemes as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>1968-69 Original (in lakhs)</th>
<th>Revised Budget (in lakhs)</th>
<th>1969-70 Outlay (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) State Sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Forestry Scheme</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>31.55</td>
<td>35.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Soil Conservation</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Capital Outlay</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td>37.39</td>
<td>87.19</td>
<td>58.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87.19</td>
<td>188.54</td>
<td>188.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. 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 evenly the balance of supply and demand for merchantable forest produce. However due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to switch over in an adequate measure from extensive forestry to intensive forestry. Awareness of the silent but significant role played by forests in maintaining...
the balance of nature, the irreparable damage caused to the agrarian economy by cutting down sylvan stands and the imperative need for their conservation has dawned on the people in a stunning manner due to the tremendous havoc wrought by the severe drought this year.

4. The failure of rains in our State must be attributable only to excess cutting down of forests. Even the unbelievers have to concede reluctantly the intrinsic value of the forests, whatever be the nature and value of tree growth, for the preservation and safeguarding the optimum climatic conditions.

Forest Area:

5. The forest area of the State is 63,945.00 square Kms. which is roughly 24 per cent of the total land area and is clearly below the standard of 33 1/3rd per cent set by the National Forest Policy.

6. Demand on forest areas either for rehabilitation of displaced persons or by submergence in river valley projects continues to be heavy. During 1967-68 and 1968-69 27.80 Sq. Kms. and 33.87 Sq. Kms. respectively were disreserved.

Coffee Plantations:

7. The State Government has at present a holding of 468.6 Hec. of coffee plantations. It is proposed to plant 4.8 Hectares with Coffee in 1969-70 and the plantations already raised will be maintained.

8. A sum of Rs. 3,01,685 was realised from the Coffee Board being the cost of 69 tonnes of coffee harvested in 1966-67. During 1967-68, 36 tonnes were harvested and handed over to the sales pool of the Coffee Board. This has fetched Rs. 1,54,163. The reduction in yield in 1967 was due to acute drought conditions prevailing in the State. During 1968-69 110 tonnes of coffee seeds were harvested.

Teak and other Plantations:

9. Due to dearth of funds only 1,600 hectares were artificially regenerated with teak in 1968-69 by clear-felling miscellaneous and mixed forest stands. In 1969-70, it is proposed to plant nearly 2,880 hectares with teak.
11. The scheme of planting of fast growing species i.e., Eucalyptus and bamboo taken up on a large scale to supply raw material for paper mills and implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central subsidy from 1961-62 up to 1968-69 has been shifted to State Sector from 1969-70. In view of the meagre funds available under State Sector the tempo of raising quick growing species over an area of nearly 3,600 hectares in 1968-69 has been brought down to 1,690 hectares in 1969-70.

12. Casuarina plantations have been raised over an area of 940 hectares in 1968-69 and it is proposed to plant up 778 hectares during 1969-70.

13. 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 1968-69 at a cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs. During 1969-70 it has been proposed to continue the work at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Even though the central working group has recommended an allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the Government of India gave administrative approval for Rs. 8.00 lakhs only. Hence provision in the budget is made for 8 lakhs. However the Government of India have been requested to accord administrative approval for Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1969-70.

Rubber:

14. Plantation of rubber with seedlings obtained from the Rubber Board has been taken up as an experimental measure on the advice of the experts of the Rubber Board, over an area of 4 hectares during 1968 in Maredumilli in East Godavari district. The Chairman, Rubber Board, who visited the plantations in the month of January, 1969 had recommended further planting over an area of 10 hectares during 1969, for which he promised to supply high yielding hybrid nursery seedlings free of cost. A Field Officer from the Rubber Board has been posted at Maredumilli to assist the Forest Department in raising plantations of rubber. If at the end of third year, the plantations are found promising and if in the opinion of the experts of the Rubber Board the locality is suitable, a
Appendix

decision will be taken for taking up plantations on a large scale subject to availability of funds.

Pepper Plantations:

15. Since 1962 we have been raising experimental plantations of pepper with seedlings obtained from the Pepper Research Institute at Taliparamba. During 1962, 4,800 pepper wine cuttings were obtained and planted at Maredumilli Coffee Centre, East Godavari district along with Coffee Plantations. Up to end of 1967-68, 20,858 pepper wines were planted and the yield obtained is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kg</th>
<th>Gm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pepper samples were sent to the Research Institute at Kerala and reports have been received stating that the pepper grown in Andhra Pradesh compares favourably with the pepper grown in the conventional areas.

In order to extend the cultivation of pepper based on the encouraging results achieved so far, Sri T. T. Paulose, Deputy Director, Regional Office (Areca-nut and Spices Development), Calicut has been invited to visit the pepper plantations at Maredumilli.

Forest Resources Survey:

16. In order to assess the potential raw material available in the forests of this State to encourage forest based industries, a centrally sponsored scheme called 'FOREST RESOURCES SURVEY DIVISION' has been started during 1968-69, and the present survey is confined to Mahboubnagar district. This survey is being done in close co-ordination and drawing on the experience gained by the Food and Agriculture Organization —Sponsored Pre-Investment Survey Project of Government of India. During 1969-70 it was proposed to extend the survey to some more districts at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. However, the Government of India gave administrative approval for Rs. 26,000 only. This is not even sufficient to continue the existing scheme. In view of Government of India's orders, provision for Rs. 86,000 only is made in budget.
Nehru Zoological Park:

17. This is a continuing scheme. To enable the Zoo to add to its collection of rare animals and to provide enclosures for the animals at present housed in a cramped and congested state, Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. A children's train, a gift from the Railway Board, has been installed in the Zoo to give joy-rides to children. During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 6.40 lakhs is provided for the development of the Zoo.

18. The Zoo has become a place of great attraction and has become a 'MUST' in the itinerary of every tourist visiting Hyderabad. During the year 1967-68, nearly eight lakhs of people visited the Zoo and a revenue of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was realised. Late Dr. Z.A. Hashmi, former President of India, visited the Park during 1968-69 and planted an Aushka sapling. In 1968-69 nearly 7.60 lakhs people visited the Zoo and a revenue of Rs. 1.71 lakhs was realised.

Drought Relief Measures:

19. During 1968-69 the entire State suffered from drought. As the works executed by the Forest Department are all labour intensive, the Forest Department contributed its mite to the alleviation of the suffering consequent to the drought. An amount of Rs. 42.69 lakhs was spent on drought relief during 1968-69 and work to the tune of 19.59 lakhs mandays provided. An amount of Rs. 0.645 lakhs was spent up to end of June 1969 during 1969-70. The works executed consist mostly of soil and moisture conservation measures in the form of contour trenching, digging and deepening of water sources in forests, pasture development, clearing of boundary lines raising nursery stock to handover to Panchayat Sarthiks for large-scale implementation in lands under their control, improvement in forest communications and such other labour intensive works.

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

21. Free grazing concession originally allowed from 1st December, 1965 was withdrawn from 1st July, 1967.
Government have allowed the concession again from
1st April, 1968. Concession of free removal of grass
for domestic consumption is being continued.

22. Removal of Nakkina wood by Hair Comb
Manufacturers is allowed in Chittoor East Forest
Division at Re. 0.50 per head load and Rs. 10.00 per cart
load.

Co-operative Societies:

23. The policy of the Government has been to
encourage the co-operative societies to take leases of
timber, bamboo and Minor Forest Produce from the
Forest Department and work them for the benefit of
the members of the societies. Details of lease units
given to the co-operatives since 1962-63 are given
below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of lease units given to Societies</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>33</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been gradual increase in the value of
rents leased out to the societies year after year. The
decrease in the number of units during 1968-69 is
mainly due to certain co-operative societies backing
out after the leases were allotted to them.

24. Since the existing procedure is resulting in
loss to the department in cases where the co-operative
societies back out after considerable lease period is
over, a revised procedure to allow the co-operatives to
participate in open auctions and to allow them a con-
cession of 10 per cent on the bid amount if the society-
happens to be the highest bidder is under the consi-
deration of the Government.
Agency Development:

26. The Forest Department has been leasing all the Minor Forest Produce in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam since 1959. These activities were extended to parts of Khammam district also, since 1965-66.

27. The monopoly lease of Minor Forest Produce has been continued in favour of the A.P.S.T.C.F. & D. Corporation for a further period of five years from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Red Sanders Wood:

28. The Red Sanders Wood, a foreign exchange earner continued to be marketed in foreign countries particularly in Japan through the agency of the State Trading Corporation, Madras. Foreign exchange earned during the period from 1965-66 is furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign Exchange Earning (in rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>18,481.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>1,053,321.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>2,25,600.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>71,618.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. During 1968-69, the foreign exchange earnings are low since the State Trading Corporation failed to procure any purchasers. The State Trading Corporation has only agreed for the sale of Red Sanders in Japan. It is therefore proposed to conduct regular operation of Red Sanders at the Central Depot at Khammam.

30. A flying squad partly stationed at Cuddapah is exclusively meant to check the illicit removal of red sanders from Cuddapah district. Another party with headquarters at Tirupati is also detecting the red sanders wood illicitly removed by road and rail. This is proving effective in bringing down the smuggling of red sander wood.
Assignment of Forest Lands:

31. Government have reaffirmed the policy that forest lands are unassignable. Orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2632, Food and Agriculture, dated 25th November, 1968.

Establishment of Rocket Launching Centre at Sriharikota:

32. A team of officers of the Government of India headed by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Chairman and Secretary, Atomic Energy Commission has conducted an aerial survey of the Sriharikota Island in Nellore district along with the Director, Industries, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and the Collector, Nellore during August, 1968 and selected the site. Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 549, Industries Department, dated 7th June, 1969 have also agreed to hand over the required land with the tree growth standing on it to Atomic Energy Commission free of cost.

33. For the present the area falling within a radius of 5 Kms. of the proposed location of the launching pad comprising, on present computations, about 3,800 hectares together with structures and trees thereon will be handed over to the Department of Atomic Energy, in addition to a belt of land of about 152.35 metres in width along the entire coast line to be transferred to the control of Atomic Energy Commission.

Illicit Encroachments:

34. In the context of large scale illicit encroachments into the forest lands the Government have laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 2262, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 25th November, 1968 that all the encroachments after 1964 should be summarily evicted and that pre-1964 encroachments should also be evicted if they are considered prejudicial to the conservation and preservation of forests.

Shooting Licences:

35. During 1967-68, 84 shooting blocks were formed, 84 blocks for general public and 10 special blocks for foreigners. The shooting blocks are being allotted
under certain rules and conditions framed in G.O. Ms.
No. 2621, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 11th
December, 1968.

Supply to other Departments:

36 Eight thousand B.G. sleepers were supplied to
the railways during 1967-68 and 600 B.G. Units of sleep-
ers are proposed to be supplied during 1969-70 from
Karimnagar East Division. 1069 P.T. poles were sup-
plied to Post and Telegraph Department, 1329 P.T.
poles to Electricity Board and 1,133 teak poles to
Koyna earthquake victims of Maharashtra from Nirmal
and Janaram. 2,880 B.G. Units of railway sleepers
are proposed to be supplied to the Port Trust at Vizag
from the Saw Mill at Rajahmundry in addition to sup-
plying 6,000 B.G. Units of sleepers to other Depart-
ments.

Saw Mill at Rajahmundry:

37 An integrated saw mill-cum-seasoning-cum-
treatment plant was commissioned in 1964 at Rajah-
mundry with the object of popularising non-teak tim-
ers for constructional, housing and furniture pur-
pose in place of teak. Scientific methods of seasoning,
preservative treatment and fabrication using small
dimensional timbers obtained from Saw Mill waste
are adopted for shifting the popular demand from
teak to non-teak wood.

38 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 in-
vestment in forestry schemes due to general financial
stringency, even though there is dire necessity to in-
vest 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. As the forestry schemes have been a
major source of providing employment, for the tribal
development and tribal amelioration, provision of ade-
quate funds for forestry development is essential. But
due to overall financial stringency this has not been
possible and the investment on the forestry sector dur-
ing the three annual plans after the Third Plan and
the first year of the Fourth Plan has been very low.
39. The attitude has long been to judge the Forest Department by the revenue realised from the forest. This is very wrong. Exploitation of forests should be regulated by the optimum yield under given technological and scientific conditions and not carried out with a view to extracting maximum possible amount of dividend in a particular year. The protective functions of the forests in regulation of climate, attracting rain, controlling soil erosion etc. should not be forgotten. Therefore the preservation and protection of our forests irrespective of the nature and value of the crop they support is very essential. Let us not forget "Tree means water, water means bread and bread is life."