ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONSTRUCTION OF AERODROME AT TIRUPATHI

151—

309 Q—Sri Nallapareddy Sreemivasul Reddy (Gudur) —Will the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an Aerodrome either at Tirupathi or at Renugunta, and

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

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B V Subba Reddy) —(a) & (b) — An estimate, amounting to Rs 88 33 lakhs for the construction of an Aerodrome at Tirupathi, was sanctioned by the Government of India in May, 1970. The work is now in an advanced stage of execution. It is expected to be completed during this year.
462  6th July, 1972  Oral Answers to Questions

CONVERSION OF METRE GAUGE BETWEEN GUNTUR AND MACHERLA IN TO BROAD GAUGE

152—

(a) whether the state Government have recommended to the Central Government to convert the metre gauge railway line between Guntur and Macherla into broad gauge

(b) if so the decision of the Central Government thereon, and

(c) in case the Central Government have agreed to it, when the work will be taken up?

Sri B V Subba Reddy - (a) Yes, Sir

(b) & (c) - Engineering and Traffic Surveys for conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M G Section to B G (1 022 Kms) have been carried out and the Survey reports are under examination of the Railway Board. A decision will be taken by the Government of India, after the examination of the survey reports is completed from all angles.

Sri B V Subba Reddy - This question was already put by Mr. Nagi Reddy and others and answer was given.
RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE AT THE RAILWAY GATE IN AMADALAVALA TOWN

153—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public are put to much inconvenience for want of a railway over-bridge at the railway gate in Amadalavalasa town on Sri-kakulam, Palakonda Road, and

(b) if so whether the Government will take steps to recommend for an over bridge at the said gate to relieve the great inconvenience to the public?

Sri B V Subba Reddy —(a) & (b) The Government are aware of the inconvenience to the public and they have already recommended to Railways for including the construction of a railway over bridge in Amadalavalasa in their programme for 1972-73. The Railways have raised certain technical points and these are under examination in consultation with the South Eastern Railways.

Sri B V Subba Reddy —The entire expenditure so far as the approach roads and also safety bridge is concerned, it will be borne by the Central Government. The State Government has to spend towards acquisition of land, laying of roads, etc. There is what is called the Railway Safety Works Fund. The only thing is that the State Government has to meet the expenditure out of its own fund and that is reimbursed from the Central Government. The State and Central Governments bear 50:50 expenditure. After meeting the expenditure, even that 50% expenditure met by the State Government will be reimbursed from the Railway Safety Works Fund.
What about the Railway Bridge at Kuppam?

Sri B V Subba Reddy —I have got the information that the work is in progress.

Sri B V Subba Reddy —The information I have got is that at present the work at Kuppam is in progress. If the Member wants any further information, I will get it and furnish to him.

We have carried out Rs 40 crores for closure works 10 to 15 crores towards running works. We will furnish technical data. The approach Roil works also, we hope to complete before the end of this year.

HANDING OVER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

214 Q —Sri D. Venkatesam —Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to State

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Corporation has handed over any small-scale industries in the State to private individuals during 1968 to 1971, and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the names of those industries, the expenditure incurred on those concerns and the amounts for which they were sold to private individuals along with the reasons will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J Vengala Rao) —(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
WITH REFERENCE TO CLAUSE (b) OF THE L A Q No 214 (STARRED)[*154] BY SRI D VENKATESAM, M L A  
A STATEMENT IS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred on</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Written down value of</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sale Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed Assets in Rs</td>
<td>Stock in trade in Rs</td>
<td>Fixed Assets in Rs</td>
<td>Stock in trade in Rs</td>
<td>Fixed Assets in Rs</td>
<td>Stock in trade in Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minicon Industries, Sanathnagar</td>
<td>6,16,512</td>
<td>4,59,572</td>
<td>10,76,084</td>
<td>3,18,138</td>
<td>4,59,572</td>
<td>7,77,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quality Furniture Works, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,19,838</td>
<td>13,354</td>
<td>1,33,192</td>
<td>79,416</td>
<td>13,354</td>
<td>92,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant, Warangal</td>
<td>1,87,259</td>
<td>13,919</td>
<td>2,01,178</td>
<td>1,21,744</td>
<td>13,919</td>
<td>1,85,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foam Rubber Factory, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,17,917</td>
<td>1,55,587</td>
<td>3,73,504</td>
<td>1,56,921</td>
<td>1,55,587</td>
<td>3,12,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tadepalligudem</td>
<td>1,43,876</td>
<td>78,615</td>
<td>2,21,991</td>
<td>91,818</td>
<td>78,615</td>
<td>1,70,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>General Engineering Workshop, Nandyal</td>
<td>2,71,118</td>
<td>1,82,000</td>
<td>4,53,118</td>
<td>1,55,809</td>
<td>1,82,000</td>
<td>3,37,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tiles Mfg Unit, Pendurti</td>
<td>95,418</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>95,418</td>
<td>54,858</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>54,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Laboratory &amp; Artware Unit, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,95,370</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,95,370</td>
<td>1,23,056</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,23,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Stoneware Pipe Factory, Rajahmundry</td>
<td>5,92,019</td>
<td>2,52,129</td>
<td>8,44,188</td>
<td>4,25,323</td>
<td>2,52,129</td>
<td>6,77,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ceramic &amp; Artware Unit, Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,23,845</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,23,845</td>
<td>1,45,406</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,45,406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Sales Tax Reasons. These units were sold to enable the Corporation to concentrate more on its promotions activities to accelerate Industrial growth.
Oral Answers to Questions

6th July, 1972

They told to enable the Corporation to concentrate more in its promotional activities to accelerate industrial growth

How old is the Corporation?

33,118 forty-nine hundred 2,970,000 forty

44,138 forty

37,609 forty

2, 30,337, 68,760 nine

37,609 forty

2, 30,337, 68,760 nine

2, 30,337, 68,760 nine
468 6th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri B Rama Sarma (Devarkonda) — Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for starting a Castor Oil Factory, at Devarkonda, Nalgonda district,

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon,

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Castor crop is being raised in about one lakh and eighty thousand acres of land in this taluk?

Sri J Vengala Rao — (a) No representation has been received from any private party for starting a Castor Oil Factory at Devarkonda, Nalgonda District

(b) Does not arise

(c) Castor crop is being raised in about one lakh acres of land in Devarkonda taluk

Sri D Venkatesam — This is a question relating to a factory. The Agro based industries report has been prepared by your Department. If so, can you place it on the Table of the House?
PROPOSAL TO START SODA ASH FACTORY AT NAUPADA

156—

* 437 Q—Sarvasri S Lokanadham Naidu (Tekkali), K Appala Narasimham Bhukta (Harrischandrapuram) —Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government since two years to start a Soda Ash Factory at Naupada, in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district, and

(b) the stage at which the matter is pending now and the time by which it will be started?

Sri J Vengala Rao —(a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise.

282—2
Master Plan to Make Guntur a Metropolitan City

(a) whether a Master Plan has been prepared to make Guntur a Metropolitan city with all the facilities, and
(b) if so, the stage at which that plan stands at present?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M Manik Rao) —(a) Yes, Sir
(b) It is under the scrutiny of the District Collector, Guntur.

Master Plan for Visakhapatnam

(a) whether there is any Master Plan prepared for the improvement of Visakhapatnam Municipal town,
(b) if so, what are the main features, and
(c) what action has been taken to implement the plan?

Sri M, Manik Rao —(a) Yes Sir

(b) The Master Plan covers an area of 77.63 Sq. miles including the city of Visakhapatnam. The plan has been prepared based on the Population projection up to 1986 and also the relationship that has to be maintained in the various land uses, in this rapid growing industrial city. The Provision of sufficient residential and industrial areas, provisions of housing accommodation and the execution of Slum Clearance schemes that would be needed in the city were taken into account. Besides the above, augmentation of Public utility services, Water supply, Drainage, electricity and community facilities like education, Public Health, and recreation are also aimed at while preparing the Master Plan.
Implementation of Master Plan is spread over in three Phases covering the Periods from 1974-75, 1975-80 and 1981-86 at a total cost of Rs 63 crores. Various Development Schemes such as provision of basic amenities, Housing schemes, L A & D schemes and Town Planning Schemes have been taken up by the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam.

Mr Speaker - The Member wanted to know what is the extent from the existing Municipal limits and to what extent you are going?

The Master Plan for Kakinada was prepared. Just a booklet was published. Sir, It contained about 80 or 40 pages. That is all figures. This is now 1972. How the money is got, how it is to be utilised and what is the phased programme? For that nearly 30 or 40 thousands was spent. I want to know is this all or any practical thing could be done out of the Master Plan.
Sri A Sri Ramulu — What are the other Municipal towns for which Master Plans have been prepared? Does the Government propose to prepare Master Plans for every Municipality?

It always depends upon the financial position of the Municipalities. The Hon’ble Members and everybody know the financial position of the Municipalities is not sound, but still we are continuing to complete the Master Plans of all the Municipalities and we are doing Sir...

Sri M Nagi Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether the International Development Corporation has agreed to advance loans on behalf of the World Bank to the Agricultural Credit Project, in Andhra Pradesh,
(b) if so, how much, and
(c) whether the Government will furnish the details of the schemes prepared by the State Government for spending the said amount,
(d) the schemes that have been taken up and completed, and
Oral Answers to Questions 6th July, 1972

(e) the amount spent on each scheme?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao) —(a) Yes Sir

(b) International Development Association has agreed to lend credit in various currencies equivalent to Rs 24.4 million dollars or Rs 18.30 crores.

(c) The scheme envisages advancing loans to the cultivators for sinking tubewells, dug wells, development of old wells, installation of oil engines and electric pumpsets in 78 specified taluks and for buying tractors for use in any part of the State, and for the development of land under the Nagarjunasagar Project and Pochampad Projects. The loans are to be advanced by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank through the Primary Land Mortgage Banks, and by some select commercial banks over 2½ years from 1-6-1971.

Details are placed on the Table of the House.

(d) & (e) So far as the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is concerned, the programme of sinking wells etc in 27 areas of the State has been approved by Agricultural Refinance Corporation at an outlay of Rs 1119.13 lakhs and the bank is implementing this programme. As on 30-4-1972, Rs 143.33 lakhs under Minor Irrigation and Rs 61.31 lakhs under land development were disbursed in these areas. Details of the expenditure incurred are placed on the Table of the House. The targets have not been achieved as yet in these areas. The proposals of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank drawn up for other areas at an outlay of Rs 892.22 lakhs are pending sanction by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to clause (c) of Starred L A Q No 502, given notice by Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M.L.A.

Total physical targets contemplated under Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development item</th>
<th>No of units approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tubewells</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugwells</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of existing wells</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil engines</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric motors</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of land</td>
<td>1,36,292 Ac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Oral Answers to Questions**

**Extent of participation by scheduled commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Bank</th>
<th>Minor Irrigation</th>
<th>Tractor Rs</th>
<th>Total Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Andhra Bank Ltd</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bank of Baroda,</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 State Bank of India</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 State Bank of Hyderabad</td>
<td>95 00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
<td>110 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Bank of India</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Central Bank of India</td>
<td>45 00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
<td>60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Union Bank of India</td>
<td>35 00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Indian Bank</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 United Commercial Bank</td>
<td>15 00</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>23 00</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 435 00 180 00 615 00

**List of Taluks designated for Tubewell and Dugwell Investments**

**A Tubewells**
- Visakhapatnam
  - Yellamanchi
  - Anakapalli
  - Vizianagaram
  - Chodavaram

**B East Godavari**
- Prathipadu
- Tuni
- Kaknada
- Pithapuram

- West Godavari
  - Tadepalli
  - Vijayawada
  - Gudiwada
  - Gannavaram

- Krishna
  - Guntur
  - Nellore
  - Nizamabad

**B Dugwells**
- Srikakulam
  - Srikakulam
  - Chipurupalle
  - Narsannpeta
  - Tekkali
  - Bobbili
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Narsipatnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anakapili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellamanchili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vizianagaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Kota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBodavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Prathipadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gurajala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giddalur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kandukur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daroji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Podili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kandukur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kavali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dasari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sullurpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>Burgampad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khammam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhongir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devarkonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miryalaguda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagarkurnool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achampet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gadwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kodangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shadnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wanaparthty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kalwakurthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kollapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atmakur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Banaganapalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nandyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gudalur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nandikotkur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayachoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rajampet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proddatur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jammalamadugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>A Antapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayadurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadiri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALLOCATION OF AREAS TO PARTICIPATING COMMERCIAL BANKS UNDER ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Primary Co-op Bank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Panchayat Samithi</th>
<th>No of villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Andhra Bank Ltd</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Smalkot</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tallarevu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phthapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Nalljera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Godavari</td>
<td>Ganapavaram</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Mrijalaguda</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peddavoora</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Banganapalle</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Samalkot</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Godavari</td>
<td>Tallarevu</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Medchal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Shadnagar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Srungavara</td>
<td>Panchayat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pudhampeta</td>
<td>Samithi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pendurthi</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gara</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amadalavalasa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>State Bank of Hyderabad</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Shermohamedpuram</td>
<td>Entire Panchayat Samithi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narasannapet</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Muddanur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank of India Hyderabad</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>Peddapalli</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sultanabad Madnoor</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Samalkot</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Pithapuram</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medchal</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shadnagar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>Nallajerla Ganapavaram</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Kankipadu Mylavaram</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Narsampet</td>
<td>Entire Panchayat Samithi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>Viskhapatnam</td>
<td>Nellimerla</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Gantyada Mylavaram</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Kankipadu Jadcherla</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Samalkot Tallarevu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>Nallajerla Ganapavaram</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Kankipadu Mylavaram</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Over-Seas Bank</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Samalkot Tallarevu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Medchal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oral Answers to Questions
6th July 1972

282—3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>United Commercial Bank</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Kankipadu</td>
<td>28 (One village transferred from Gannavaram taluk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mylavaram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medchal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Kavali</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entire Panchayat Samithi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vinjamoor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nandyal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jammalama-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>madugu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[ Statement ]
Statement placed on the Table of the House vide answer to clauses (d) and (e) of Starred I A Q No. 502 given notice of by Sri M Nagi Reddy, M L A

**ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT – PROGRESS REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Scheme No</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Achievement as on 30-4-1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narsipatnam etc</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Narsipatnam</td>
<td>85 13</td>
<td>17 56</td>
<td>6 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Chodavaram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Yellamanchili</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Anakapalli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Prathipadu</td>
<td>7 68</td>
<td>3 84</td>
<td>0 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Tuni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankhavaram etc</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Prathipadu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Tuni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giddalur etc</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Giddalur</td>
<td>18 16</td>
<td>6 56</td>
<td>3 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadiri</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Kadiri</td>
<td>16 81</td>
<td>8 45</td>
<td>3 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoni</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Adoni</td>
<td>16 88</td>
<td>8 48</td>
<td>4 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagarkurnool</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Nagarkurnool</td>
<td>67 59</td>
<td>18 48</td>
<td>16 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Gadwal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Atmakur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Kollapur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Kalwakurthy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Kodangal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Rs in lakha)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
<th>(7)</th>
<th>(8)</th>
<th>(9)</th>
<th>(10)</th>
<th>(11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>13.92</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangaon etc</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>(16) Jangaon</td>
<td>69.07</td>
<td>34.51</td>
<td>24.77</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(19) Mahabubabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20) Narsampet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar etc</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>76.94</td>
<td>28.90</td>
<td>36.91</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(22) Jagtial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(23) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bheemgal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Armoor</td>
<td>21.78</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(24) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Devarakonda</td>
<td>25.96</td>
<td>12.98</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(25) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangareddy etc</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Sangareddy</td>
<td>25.43</td>
<td>13.46</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(26) Siddipet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandur etc</td>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Tandur</td>
<td>13.72</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(28) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur etc</td>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>50.73</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(29) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal etc</td>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(31) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukthal</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Mukthal</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(32) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Cuddapah (Narayanapet Bank)</td>
<td>40.41</td>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(34) Rayachoti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(35) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(36) Sircilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podili</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Podili</td>
<td>44 77</td>
<td>17 90</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>Podili</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>Kandukur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>Sullurpet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>(Naidupet Bank)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>Nandikotkur</td>
<td>15 84</td>
<td>4 09</td>
<td>0 17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>Tekkalati</td>
<td>40 22</td>
<td>13 70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>Bobbili</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(44)</td>
<td>Pargi</td>
<td>19 56</td>
<td>5 40</td>
<td>0 71</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>Ibrahimpatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(46)</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>12 43</td>
<td>4 46</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>Gurazala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(48)</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>(Duggirala Bank also)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>Banaganapalle</td>
<td>14 709</td>
<td>4 98</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>22 224</td>
<td>8 42</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>703 866 286 28</td>
<td>143 33</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>2,860</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the scheme</td>
<td>Scheme No</td>
<td>Taluks/Primary Land Mortgage Banks covered</td>
<td>Total outlay</td>
<td>Target for 1971-72</td>
<td>Achievement as on 30-4-1972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project</td>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>(1) Huzuragar (2) Jaggaipet (3) Ongole (4) Chirala (5) Narsaraopet</td>
<td>213 64</td>
<td>82 86</td>
<td>55 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,824</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>(6) Narasaraopet (7) Guntur (8) Vmukonda (9) Sattenapalli (10) Gurazala</td>
<td>71 49</td>
<td>25 09</td>
<td>0 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supplementary scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pochampad Project</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>(11) Armoor (12) Jagtial (13) Metpalle</td>
<td>130 00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td>5 87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr Speaker - The loans are for sinking tubewells, dugwells, and development of old wells, etc.

Sri Rama Rao - What is the basis for selection of Taluks for digging tube wells and digging other wells? Who is the competent authority to select these Taluks?

Sri M Nagi Reddy — Will the hon Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued orders in connection with the Backward classes list after considering the implications of the recent Supreme Court’s Judgement and
6th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Government Order will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri M V Krishna Rao) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A copy of G O Ms No 767, Education Department, dated 17-4-1972 is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to clause (b) of L A Q No 839 (Starred) [1602] given notice by Sri M Nagi Reddy, M L A

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

BACKWARD CLASSES—Socially and Educationally Backward Classes—Implementation of G O Ms No 1793—Education dt 23-9-1970 Orders Issued

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G O Ms No 767—Education  Dated the 17th April, 1972

Read the following

2. G O Ms No 682—G A (Ser-A) Department dt 18-8-1970
3. G O Ms No 1573—Edn dated 7-10-1971

ORDER

In G O Ms No 1573—Edn Dated 7-10-1971, it was ordered that pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal filed by this Government against the decision of the High Court declaring invalid the Backward Classes G O first cited, the ban on direct recruitment to services imposed in G O Ms No 682—G A (Ser-A) Department dated 18-8-1970, be continued and that selections for admissions into professional courses be proceeded with in accordance with the scheme of reservations in force prior to the issue of G O Ms No 1793—Education dated 23-9-1970. The Supreme Court by its judgement dated 28-1-1972 upheld the validity of the list of backward classes issued in the said G O with certain observations. The Government have examined the implications of the judgement of the Supreme Court and issue the following orders:

1. The list of socially and educationally backward classes issued in G O Ms No 1/98 Education dated 23-9-1970 shall be continued without any omissions, and the special provisions made for the backward classes in the said G O shall be implemented forthwith.

2. The reservation of posts or appointments made in favour of the backward classes and the recruitment to the reserved posts or appointments shall be in accordance with the provisions of G O Ms No 1793—Education dated 23-9-1970.

3. Selections for admissions into professional courses shall be made in accordance with the scheme of reservations specified in G O Ms No 1793—Education, dated 28-9-1970.
All Heads of Departments and Departments of Secretariat are requested to take immediate action to implement these orders forthwith.

If you are not satisfied then we shall consider.

Sri C V K Rao — Will the hon. Minister give a gist of the judgement?

Sri M V Krishna Rao — (a) Yes, Sir The Setti Balijas of four districts viz., Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna have been included in the list of Backward Classes.

(b) No Sir The traditional occupation of the Setti Balijas of the aforesaid four districts is toddy tapping, and their conditions are comparable to those of other toddy tapping communities like Ediga, Gamalla, Kalalee etc. The traditional occupation of the Setti Balijas of other districts is mainly agriculture and their social status
ranks with that of Telagas and Kapus. The Backward Classes Commission which went into the issue in detail has given the finding that these Setti Bahjas of the districts are neither socially nor educationally backward.

(c) All Gazetted Officers serving under the State Government, Municipalities and the Hyderabad Corporation and all members of this State Legislature and of Parliament are authorised to issue the certificates.
Oral answers to Questions.
6th July, 1972

Whether the persons in the same 'Setti Baliya' community who hailed from those districts and settled in Guntur, Ong le or any other district long back and are living in destitute conditions are also included in the List? Does he lose the satisfaction of backwardness?

Whether the persons in the same 'Setti Baliya' community who hailed from those districts and settled in Guntur, Ong le or any other district long back and are living in destitute conditions are also included in the List?

Does he lose the satisfaction of backwardness?
*137 Q — D Venkatesam — Will the hon Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state
(a) the Number of Districts in the State which are
(i) surplus in paddy or rice,
(ii) self-sufficient, and
(iii) deficit

CONSTITUTION OF ZONES FOR RICE MOVEMENT

162—

(b) what are the reasons for constituting the Districts of West Godavari and Krishna into a separate zone and the rest of the Districts in the state as another zone for the purpose of movement of food grains, and

(c) what are the reasons for imposing 10% levy on the annual monthly production of Rice Mills in West Godavari and Krishna districts and 25% levy in Guntur and elsewhere?

The Minister Civil Supplies, (Sri Ch Subbarayudu) —(a) The following is the position in regard to rice production in the State

1 Surplus districts West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Nellore

11 Self sufficient districts Kurnool, Srikakulam, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Medak

111 Deficit districts Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Khammam and Adilabad

(b) West Godavari and Krishna districts are major surplus districts for production of rice and more than half of the total procurement of rice in a year comes from these 2 districts. Therefore, with a view to secure substantial quantity of rice for procurement these 2 districts have been clubbed into one block

(c) The percentage of rice mill levy in vogue, at present, in West Godavari and Krishna districts is 75% and not 10%. The reasons for fixing a higher percentage of mill levy for the above districts are that, even after delivery of 50% levy that was in vogue in these districts in 1971, there was still huge levy-free stocks which were not only sufficient for the requirements of the aforesaid districts but were also available in surplus for export to other blocks within the State on trade account. Considering the production pattern and the need to have sufficient buffer stocks the State Government revised the blocks during 1972 with changed percentages of mill levy.

(d) Differences in the percentage of rice mill levy and the reasons for fixing a higher percentage of mill levy in these districts are that, even after delivery of 50% levy that was in vogue in these districts in 1971, there was still huge levy-free stocks which were not only sufficient for the requirements of the aforesaid districts but were also available in surplus for export to other blocks within the State on trade account.
Oral Answers to Questions

490 6th July, 1972

(9) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?

(10) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?

(11) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?

(12) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?

(13) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?

(14) Is the number of sugar factories more than 100 in the State?
Oral Answers to Questions 6th July, 1972 491

The following is the English translation of the document in Telugu:

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)

(Question)
Mr Speaker — I have allowed 11 or 12 minutes for one question. Tomorrow is a non-official day. I would suggest that you might have two-hour discussion both about prices and procurement, and you give up non-official business.

If you feel this important you may have it tomorrow. I am only making a suggestion.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

163 —

15 Q — Sri V. Srikirshna — Will the hon Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state
(a) the quantity of paddy procured by the Government so far in the state during this year;
(b) the target fixed for the procurement this year;
(c) the marketable surplus of paddy with the producers;
(d) the open market price per kilogram of rice in the months of March and November 1971, and
(e) the price prevalent in the month of March 1972?

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu — (a) No paddy has been procured by the Government during this year
(b) 8.5 lakh tonnes of rice
(c) 780,000 tonnes of rice (estimated)
(d) Variety State average price per K G
   March 71 November 71
   Rs  Ps  Rs  Ps
   Coarse 100 135
   Fine 128 157
(e) Variety State average price per K G
   Coarse Rs 1 22
   Fine Rs 1 42
Mr Speaker—I have gone to the next question and if you feel that the information given by the Minister is not correct and he is misleading, you have other quarters where you can press it Misleading comes under privilege.
Oral Answers to Questions 6th July, 1972 495

Q613 *3o3 IS ^oD ^pgpo33 ^oB *Bc^ *^ ^^o ^o33?yo33

Q?bj"6^^ "^^ dir^*3^*^^, ^oara, ^^j f^cr^8 ^ero^ <^^^

A 3 (^)S^ ^^o ^^c^o fbRoR ^3^o&

Q0^3533 67*77* &^033 -^?30^^

r^) *^ ^-o^h^^ XiMoR ^^^j^3 dSo^ ^ S3 3"33 ^)o^)
406 6th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions

Revival of Moribund Hand-loom Co-operative Societies

164—

* 654 Q—Sri Sarvasi M Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satya

Will the hon. Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to examine and resuscitate many of the Moribund Hand-loom Co-operative Societies in the State, particularly in backward districts and

(b) if so, whether the details of the said proposals be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Factories (Sri G. Rajaram) —(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The details of the proposals are being worked out by the Director of Handlooms & Textiles

Musi Scheme in Ongole District

105—

* 377 Q—Sri A. Kotiah (Santthanuthalapadu) —Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state

(a) the stage at which the Musi Scheme intended for the benefit of the poor ryots of dry areas in Ongole district stands at present, and

(b) whether the Government propose to implement the said scheme immediately?

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri K. Gopal Naidu) —

(a) The work is not taken up for execution so far

(b) The revised cost of the scheme has gone up abnormally. The revised estimate for the ancillary portion is still under scrutiny. The estimate for the Canal portion included in the Revised Estimate for Nagarjunasagar Project Right Canal, is not yet approved. After the estimates are approved, the scheme will be ripe for execution provided funds are available.
SPORL NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

S No 163 A

Opening of Munsif Magistrate Court at Gajapathmagaram

S N Q no 1513 L Sri P Sambasiva Raju (Gajapathmagaram) — Will the hon Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to open a Munsif Magistrate Court at Gajapathmagaram in the newly formed Gajapathmagaram Taluk of Visakhapatnam District, and

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

The Minister for Irrigation and Law (Sri P Basi Reddy)—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(UNSTARRED QUESTIONS)

RYOTS CULTIVATING LANDS UNDER RAVIREDDI TANK OF VUNUGUNTAPEM

(a) the number of ryots cultivating lands situated above the full tank level in Ravireddi tank of Vunuguntapalem, Gudur taluk, Nellore district and since how many years,

* 619 Q — Sri Sallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddi — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

Yes, Sir

The matter is under consideration
Written Answers to Questions

498 6th July, 1972

(b) what steps have been taken so far to grant pattas to those landless poor,

(c) when will the permanent pattas be granted, and

(d) what are the reasons for the abnormal delay in granting of pattas?

Ans —

(a) about 200 harijans are cultivating land, situated above the full tank level in Ramireddi tank of Vunuguntalem Gudur taluk Nellore district for the last 40 years.

(b) to (d) S No 251 measuring Ac 692 64 of Kurugonda village is classified in accounts as Ramireddi tank paramboke. The District Revenue Officer, Nellore, who inspected the land found the sivajamadars on land stated to be cultivating for the last 40 years He, while instructing the Tahsildar, Gudur, to regularise the encroachments also addressed in February, 71 the P W D, authorities to state whether is any objection for the grant of pattas. The Public Works Department, have since agreed to the transfer of the land to ayan and its assignment to the sivajamadars. Action is being taken to obtain the transfer proposals from the Sub Collector, Gudur from whom they are due and the grant of pattas will be finalised before 15-8-72. Pending regular assignment, ekkaal leases have been granted to the sivajamadars.

TRAFFIC ON KUPPAM-CHITTOOR ROAD AT 10TH MILE

37—

4 Q — Sri D Venkatesam — Will hon the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government received any representation regarding the stoppage of the traffic on Kuppam-Chittoor Road at 10th Mile due to floods of the Palar River

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a road dam at the said place to avoid this inconvenience, and

(c) if not, the reason there for?

Ans —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Due to meagre provision in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES TAKEN BY THE PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

88—

104 Q — Sri P V Ramana — Will the hon Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) the number of Panchayats in each district which have taken up developmental schemes in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) the amount of the loan sanctioned by the State Banks of India to each such Panchayat for these developmental works?
A —

(a) none of the Panchayats have taken up developmental schemes during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. During the year 1971-72 seven Gram Panchayats in East Godavari District were permitted to take loans from Andhra Bank for the implementation of developmental schemes. Out of the above seven Gram Panchayats, four have executed the works and the remaining three Panchayats would be executing them by the end of this year.

(b) Nil, Sir

ZILLA DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

39—

113 Q—Sri P V Ramana —Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a Zilla Development Board for Visakhapatnam District,

(b) if so who are the members of the said board,

(c) whether the Board has been assigned any specific task of formulating and implementing developmental programmes and,

(d) if so what programmes have been formulated and implemented in Visakhapatnam District from the year of its formation?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir, there was a Zilla Development Board for Visakhapatnam District, the functions of which were subsequently transferred to Standing Committee I of the Zilla Parishad (i.e., Planning and Production) in G.O. No 756, General Administration Department, dated 11-9-70.

(b) The Members of the Zilla Development Board were

1. Collector Chairman
2. Chairman, Zilla Parishad Member
3. Secretary, Zilla Parishad As the Secretary of the Board

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) A list of the programmes formulated and implemented by the Zilla Development Board when it was in existence is placed on the Table of the House.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

40

54! Q—Sri M Nagi Reddy —Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to our State under the Central Government scheme for providing employment in rural areas, during 1971-72.
(b) the names of places where the said amount has been spent and the schemes for which the same has been spent, and
(c) whether any amount out of the same is left unspent, and if so, the reasons for the same?

A —

(a) An amount of Rs. 319 00 lakhs was allotted to this State by the Central Government for implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1971-72

(b) This scheme is being implemented in all the 21 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh and it contemplates creation of employment through execution of projects which are essentially labour intensive, in fields such as Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Afforestation, Land Reclamation, Construction of Roads, etc. As the scheme is spread out in all the Blocks in all the Districts in the State, it may not be possible to furnish the list of works undertaken and the number of places in which the amount has been spent.

(c) No Sir. The expenditure during 1971-72 under the scheme was Rs. 8,41,95,506 and the employment provided for mandays 1,07,69,796

PROSTITUTION CASES

167 Q — Sri D Venkatesam — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) the number of prostitution cases registered during 1970-71 and 1971-72 in the State

(b) the number of them prosecuted in the twin cities during 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb prostitution?

A —

(a) The number of prostitution cases registered during the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>6108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>6278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) 1970-71, 780

1971-72, 748

(c) Frequent and surprise raids are being conducted by the Police on suspected areas to eradicate this social evil and prompt action is being taken against the concerned

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES TO THE PRISONERS

806 Q — Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivas Reddi — Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have reduced the period of sentence to the prisoners in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations,
Written Answers to Questions. 6th July, 1972 501

(b) if so, the number of prisoners in whose case the period of sentence has been reduced,

c) the category of prisoners who were not given the above benefit,

d) the number of Prisoners sentenced for printing counterfeit currency, that were given the above benefit,

e) the number of prisoners sentenced for printing counterfeit currency, that were released earlier on account of extending the above benefit, and

(f) the number of prisoners of the above category still undergoing imprisonment and to whom the above benefit is proposed to be given together with their names?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 3,060 Besides this, 8478 prisoners were released immediately under the orders granting special remission on the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

(c) the benefit of the remission was not given to the convicts convicted by the Courts situated outside this State and those convicted for offences against a law relating to a matter to which the executive powers of the Union extends.

(d) 5 prisoners They were granted special remission under the orders of the Government of India

(e) one prisoner

(f) four prisoners They have already been granted special remission: Their names are:

1. G V Ramanayya
2. Kamappa Erumalai Laxman
3. Balachenna Reddy
4. Chinta Somi Reddy

COLLAPSE OF WELL NEAR SEVEN TEMPLES IN PRAKASHNAGAR

43—

598 Q — Sri P Sanyasi Rao — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the well situated near seven temples in Prakashnagar, the hamlet of Malkapuram in the Vishakapatnam Municipality has collapsed, if so, the reasons for its collapse,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the public are experiencing hardships for want of drinking water due to collapse of the said well,

(c) whether the Municipality has received any representations thereon, and

(d) the steps being taken by the municipality to repair the said well?
A —

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No Sir

(d) During the rainy season, there was no sufficient water in the well. The silt has since raised the water level in the well, to its original depth. The site provided for Prok Dam at a site where sufficient land is available which is serving the needs of the village.

RECONSTITUTION OF ADVISORY BODY FOR EXPORT PROMOTION

14 —

363 Q — Sri Vanka Sathyanarayana — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government reconstituted the Advisory Body for Export Promotion, and

(b) if so, who are the members and their qualifications which were considered for including them in the reconstituted body?

A —

(a) No Sir. The proposal to reconstitute the Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

SUPER BAZARS IN THE STATE

45 —

363 Q — Sri P. V. Ramana — Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the number of Super Bazars in the State, and

(b) the profit gained or loss sustained by each Super Bazar in each year during the last five years?

A —

(a) At present, 8 Super Bazars are functioning in the State at:

1. Hyderabad
2. Visakhapatnam
3. Vijayawada
4. Guntur
5. Kurnool
6. Warangal
7. Guntur
8. Rajahmundry

(Hyderabad Super Bazar lies four units at Nampally, Secunderabad Old City and Mattlepet)
### Questions

---

**Housing Board and its Activities**

46—

199 Q. — Sri D. Venkatesam — Will the hon. Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state,

(a) the year in which the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board was constituted,

(b) the total sum spent in the State and also within the Municipal Limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad on the construction of houses from its inception till the end of the year 1971-72

(c) whether any houses were built or are under construction in any other places other than the municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and

---

#### Answers to Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Profit/Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Profit 1970-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Loss 1971-72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Cooperative Stores Ltd, Hyderabad (Running 4 Super Bazars) (Started on 14-12-1963)

2. Vijayawada (Super Bazar) (Started on 7-10-1970)

3. Visakhapatnam (Super Bazar) (Started on 21-10-67)

4. Super Bazar Kurnool (Started on 5-12-68)

5. Super Bazar Guntur (Started on 11-12-69)

6. Super Bazar Warangal (Started on 1-7-70)

7. Super Bazar Kakinada

8. Super Bazar Rajahmundry (Started working on 21-12-1961)

---

**Housing Board and its Activities**

---

46—

199 Q. — Sri D. Venkatesam — Will the hon. Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state,

(a) the year in which the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board was constituted,

(b) the total sum spent in the State and also within the Municipal Limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad on the construction of houses from its inception till the end of the year 1971-72

(c) whether any houses were built or are under construction in any other places other than the municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and
Oral Answers to Questions

(d) if so, the places and the amount spent in each of such places?

46—

(a) 1-7-1960
(b) Total amount spent till 31-3-1972 (Rs in lakhs)

| (1) within Municipal Limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad | 611.70 |
| (2) In districts                                      | 8.03  |

(c) & (d) In addition to the houses taken up within the Municipal Limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, construction of the following number of houses is taken up in the districts as per the expenditure particulars shown below,—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Name of the districts</th>
<th>No of houses</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>16 M I G and 6 L I G houses</td>
<td>70.56</td>
<td>Work recently started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>14 M I G and 25 L I G houses</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>15 M I G and 28 L I G houses</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>12 M I G and 28 L I G houses</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Siddipet (Medak)</td>
<td>29 L I G House</td>
<td>3,54,766</td>
<td>Nearing completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jogipet (,,,)</td>
<td>86 L I G Houses</td>
<td>8,55,928</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD

47—

487 Q—Sarvasri M Nagireddy, V Srikrishna and Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi.—Will the hon Minister for Housing and Accommodation be pleased to state,

(a) the number of various types of houses constructed so far by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board under the Housing schemes in each district,
(b) the amount of expenditure incurred therefor,
(c) the categories of persons to whom they have been allotted and
(d) the number of houses proposed to be constructed by the Government during 1972-73 and the estimated expenditure therefor.
Oral Answers to Questions
6th July, 1972

47—

4(7) A —

(a) The number of houses constructed by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board under various schemes are as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>Type of houses</th>
<th>No of houses constructed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Income Group Housing Scheme</td>
<td>2,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Weaker Sections of the Community</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle Income Group Housing Scheme</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Houses constructed from Housing Board funds</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rental Housing Scheme</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,645</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above houses have been constructed in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad as the activities of the Housing Board were confined to the twin cities till 1970-71. In addition to the above Andhra Pradesh Housing Board has constructed 200 houses under Slum Clearance Scheme and 240 houses under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and transferred to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Commissioner of Labour respectively.

(b) the expenditure incurred therefor up to 31-8-1971 is Rs 140.60 lakhs

(c) (i) Houses constructed under Low Income Group Housing Scheme are allotted on hire-purchase basis to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs 7,200 per annum

(ii) Houses constructed under Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Weaker Sections of the Community are allotted on rental basis to persons whose income does not exceed Rs 2,100 per month

(iii) Houses constructed under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme are allotted on hire-purchase basis to persons whose annual income exceeds Rs 7,200 but does not exceed Rs 18,000 per annum

(iv) Buildings constructed from out of Housing Board funds are allotted on rental basis for commercial and residential purposes

(v) Slum Clearance Scheme has since been entrusted to the Director of Municipal Administration in the districts and to the Municipal Corporation in the Cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad

(vi) Houses constructed under Rental Housing Scheme are allotted on rental basis to Government Employees. This scheme has since been entrusted to the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings)

(vii) Houses constructed under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are allotted to the Industrial Labourers. This scheme is now entrusted to the Commissioner of Labour

(d) Government are constructing houses under Rental Housing Scheme through Chief Engineer (P W D) (Roads and Buildings)
with Life Insurance Corporation funds, for provision of houses exclusively for Government Servants. A sum of Rs. 130 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate for 1972-73 under this Scheme, in anticipation of receipt of Life Insurance Corporation funds. The number of houses that are to be constructed in various places will be decided after the receipt of funds from LIC during the current financial year.

In addition to this, the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board proposes to take up the following Housing Programme during 1972-73 in the Twin Cities and in the Districts —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the localities where the scheme is to be executed</th>
<th>Brief description of the scheme</th>
<th>Estimated cost in lakhs to be incurred during 1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mukarramjah Road Hyderabad</td>
<td>Multi storeyed scheme development of 11 acres of land and construction of 5 blocks of 12 storeyed buildings and 8 blocks of 4 storeyed buildings on either side of Mukarramjah Road</td>
<td>374 00 85 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhaloolkhai guda (S R Naga extension) Hyderabad</td>
<td>Integrated Housing Scheme Development of 22 acres and construction of 25 Middle Income Group Houses</td>
<td>6 80 0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saidabad Hyderabad</td>
<td>Integrated Housing Scheme Development of 7 acres of construction of Middle Income Group Houses and Low Income Group Houses</td>
<td>14 55 8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Balamrai, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Integrated Housing Scheme and Development of lands</td>
<td>20 00 12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yusufguda, Gaddi Malakpur and Kaisumpura Hyderabad</td>
<td>Integrated Housing Scheme and Development of lands</td>
<td>103 00 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Santoshnagar Extension, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Integrated Housing Scheme and Development of 30 acres and construction of 129 Middle Income Group and 15 Low Income Group Houses 1 market Centre, 80 shops and 35 stalls</td>
<td>70 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ori G Answers to Questions 6th July, 1972 507

Districts

Khammam

Integrated Housing Scheme

Construction of 30 houses and development of

Land as per GO of P & C dated 8-11-1971

Khammam

Mahaboobnagar

Nalgonda

Chittoor (Tenali)

Kurnool

Nellore

Junior Engineers in A P L B (Operation)

558 Q—Sri D Venkatesam—Will the hon Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state

(a) the regionwise number of Junior Engineers appointed in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (category III) for the year 1971 and 1972, and

(b) the places where the interview was conducted and selections made?

A—

(a) Appointed by Transfer from the category of Supervisor (Electrical and Draughtsman

Andhra

1971

1972

Telangana

5

33

2

4

(b) For the candidates appointed as Junior Engineers (Electrical) by transfer from the category of Supervisor (Electrical and Draughtsman no interviews were conducted for them. For the candidates appointed by direct recruitment interviews were conducted at Tirupathi, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad during 1/72, 7/72 and selections finalised.

Revenue under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act

49—

144 Q—Sri D Venkatesam—Will the hon Minister for Transport be pleased to state

(a) the district-wise total amount of revenue derived under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act during 1971-72

(b) how is the amount being distributed to the district again by the Government for developmental works, and
(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to allot the taxation amount collected from each district to the District concerned for the development of the roads in the said district?

A —

(a) 1 Srikakulam 48,76,922-01
2 Visakhapatnam 88,01,776-19
3 East Godavari 1,02,11,212-25
4 West Godavari 7,90,782-08
5 Krishna 1,58,98,659-42
6 Guntur 1,22,20,935-00
7 Nellore 66,92,458-00
8 Ongole 47,78,700 02
9 Chittoor 1,82,82,211-80
10 Cuddapah 70,61,421-00
11 Anantapur 54,76,928-00
12 Kurnool 7,19,946-08
13 Nizamabad 43,20,751-00
14 Adilabad 18,89,912-00
15 Nalgonda 37,44,177-85
16 Mahaboobnagar 86,93,394 50
17 Warangal 51,68,522-92
18 Khammam 13,77,561-85
19 Karimnagar 88,81,992-20
20 Medak 27,46,876-76
21 Hyderabad 2,46,48,679-17

Total Rs 14,85,15,950-10

(b) The amounts collected by way of taxes and penalties under the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962 are credited to the Government account and merged with the general revenues of the State. From the general revenues, the Government provide funds for various development works including the development of roads in the State.

(c) does not arise

ARTICLES SEIZED BY THE STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES VIGILANCE CELL

50—

358 Q - Sri P V Ramana - Will the Hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of articles seized by the State Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively together with quantities of articles seized by them,
Or. I Answer to Questions

6th July, 1972

(b) the number of persons against whom cases have been filed and

(c) the number of persons convicted so far?

A —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Food items seized</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qtls</td>
<td>Kgs</td>
<td>Qtls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>17.42-59</td>
<td>20,126 47</td>
<td>29,938-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pacja</td>
<td>6.18-67</td>
<td>2,800 13</td>
<td>4,365-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jow</td>
<td>5 1-34</td>
<td>26.6-00</td>
<td>24.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>1 56-06</td>
<td>1,453-70</td>
<td>868-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>60-20</td>
<td>150-10</td>
<td>133-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bazra</td>
<td>614.94</td>
<td>41-80</td>
<td>89-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>84.66</td>
<td>1,164-99</td>
<td>41-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Korr</td>
<td>99.97</td>
<td>61-50</td>
<td>7-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>1,957-71</td>
<td>61.4-00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saj a</td>
<td>1.1-07</td>
<td>99-40</td>
<td>5-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Millies</td>
<td>567.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>97-50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jon a</td>
<td>10-90</td>
<td>25-80</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wariga</td>
<td>81-00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rev a</td>
<td>1-40</td>
<td>2 35</td>
<td>0-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>55-85</td>
<td>62-75</td>
<td>876-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>6-06</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Muramaralu</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>7-20</td>
<td>4 Bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dhaas</td>
<td>741-97</td>
<td>1,723-65</td>
<td>512-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sopabean Oil</td>
<td>142 tins</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22 tins,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dalia</td>
<td>13-91</td>
<td>8-67</td>
<td>14-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tyres</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Gunny bags</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kerosene Oil</td>
<td>71,171 Ltrs</td>
<td>67,060 Ltrs</td>
<td>1,82,772 Ltrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99-50</td>
<td>4-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Jaggary</td>
<td>176-02</td>
<td>44-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>8-00</td>
<td>83-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Water coconuts</td>
<td>4080</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>3-50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Horlicks</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tubes</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

282--7
It was programmed to raise High Yielding varieties of paddy etc in larger extents to boost the food production. The targets approved by the Zilla Development Board and the achievements are furnished below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the crop</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>25,32</td>
<td>25,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>6,28</td>
<td>7,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>30,550</td>
<td>27,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IRRIGATION

No separate amounts were reserved under this head. Under the 64 famine grant, an amount of Rs 63,27,374.31 was spent towards repairs of existing works and 1,115 works were completed. Proposals for construction of an aqueduct across Champa river near Nellimerla at 10% people's contribution were sent to the State Development Board by the Zilla Development Board and it was not sanctioned so far.

CO-OPERATION

The Zilla Development Board approved to disburse an amount of Rs 25.72 lakhs, under Short Term Loans. An amount of Rs 21.59 lakhs was disbursed. When compared to the previous year, the increase was Rs 4.14 lakhs.

MEDIUM TERM LOANS

Target fixed by the Zilla Development Board Rs 27.60 lakhs

The amount of medium term loans disbursed during the preceding year, i.e., 1967-68 was 24 lakhs. Thus, 42% increase was achieved during 1968-69.

A scheme was formulated for the intensification of milk production in the village within a radius of 25 miles around Visakhapatnam to v with an initial output of 10,000 litres of milk per day. The Co-operative Central Bank, Vizianagaram offered short-term and medium-term loans worth Rs 12.0 lakhs to the farmers for the purchase of improved crossbreed.

Government have also sanctioned intensive milk supply schemes in G O Ms No 2250 Food and Agriculture Department to Visakhapatnam town at a cost of Rs 4,32,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME

Under long-term programme, 40 villages were selected by the Zilla Development Board for formulation of scheme outside the Board's programmes in 9 Panchayat Samithis.

Of these 40 villages, 37 villages were electrified. Besides, 17inline villages were also electrified.

Energisation of 1020 pumpsets was programmed by the Zilla Development Board and 652 pumpsets were energised.
FISHERIES

A scheme to organise a "marine Fisherman Co-operative Society" and to start mechanised fishing was included in the District plan for 1968-69. The object of the scheme was to supply 30 mechanised fishing vessels of 38 feet with the aid of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

One mechanised boat at a cost of Rs 78,041.00 was supplied under fisheries extension scheme. 30 logs were supplied to the fishermen in Bheemunipatnam and Bhogapuram blocks.

Similarly for the year 1969-70 also District plan and Khantplan for each Samithi was formulated.

Intensive propaganda was carried out by the extension officials on the need to take-up high yielding varieties. As a result, improved varieties of paddy, like I R 8 became very popular among the ryots. However, keeping in view the results of last year, the following schemes were taken-up under Agriculture:

1. To bring the entire ayacut under high yielding variety programme in Thatipudi Reservoir under high yielding variety programme in S Kota Block
   - Ac 7,000
2. do in Gantyada Block
   - Ac 2,000
3. Denkada Ayacut scheme in P S Bhogapuram
   - Ac 4,000
4. Bheemunipatnam Block Gostham Channel system
   - Ac 300

The Zilla Development Board approved to sanction the ryots under the above ayacut the required loans under short term to enable them to purchase the seed and pesticides etc. An amount of Rs 31.65 lakhs was exclusively provided in the plan under short term loan for the purpose.

In the agency areas, new crops like potato and peas were introduced as proposed in the District plan for 1969-70. The Zilla Development Board approved to bring the following areas under the new crops in the agency areas:

1. Potato Ac 160
2. Peas Ac 2100
3. Wheat Ac 580
4. Sweet Potato Ac 320

In intensification of vegetable cultivation in Ac 2,000 near and around Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli Municipalities, was approved by the Zilla Development Board by supplying improved variety of seed.

Soil conservation schemes in a total extent of Ac 8.8 at a cost of Rs 3,29,000 were included in the plan and implemented.
Co-operation

The following targets were approved by the Zilla Development Board:

1. Short term: Rs 300.00 lakhs
2. Medium term: Rs 10.00 lakhs
3. Long term: Rs 200.00 lakhs

Under long term loans, of the target of Rs 200.00 lakhs, 44 lakhs meant for normal schemes and the balance of Rs 184 lakhs was for Area Development Schemes. The physical targets achieved were to supply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electric Motors</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oil engine</td>
<td>94.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sinking and repairs of wells</td>
<td>34.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rural electrification Deposit scheme</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land development</td>
<td>87.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other purposes gardens etc</td>
<td>72.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A scheme to supply milk animals under medium term loans was included in the plan. The object was that the borrowers would be under an obligation to deliver milk daily to the milk collecting centres under the intensive milk supply scheme. 60% of the cost of the milk was proposed to be deducted towards repayment of the loan.

Rural Electrification

A programme to electrify 69 villages during 1969-70 was approved by the Zilla Development Board. As on 1-1-1969, 124 harijana wadas were to be electrified. The Zilla Development Board finally resolved to electrify all the harijana wadas and also to address the State Electricity Board for relaxation of the rules in favour of the Panchayats where the cases have become unremunerative.

A target of 900 p.t.n psets was proposed for energisation.

The following schemes were also approved by the Zilla Development Board, which were to be financed by the Andhra Pradesh Central Land Mortgage Bank, Hyderabad from their normal funds:

1. Patipalli pumping scheme with a financial outlay of Rs 0.40 lakhs to benefit an area of 1.30 acres
2. Panduru pumping scheme at a cost 0.80 lakhs
3. Ellemananchili Taluk Coconut Scheme

Scheme sanctioned at an outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs to develop coconut gardens in an area of 1,000 acres.
4 Nartsapatnam Taluk Cashewnut Scheme

Scheme sanctioned at a total outlay of Rs 2.25 lakhs to develop cashew gardens in an area of 1,500 acres.

Rural Electrification schemes outside Board's programme

1 M Jagannadhapuram scheme in Ellamanchilli Panchayat Samithi
The Land Mortgage Bank at Ellamanchilli handed over a cheque for Rs 0.50 lakhs to the Divisional Engineer (Electrical) towards payment to electricity department.

2 Pedaramabhadrapuram Scheme
In Nakkapalli Panchayat Samithi to energise 35 pumpsets.

3 Cantvada Panchayat Samithi
Pedamajjipalem to energise 126 electric motors.

4 Kasimkota Panchayat Samithi
Scheme formulated to energise 124 electric motors in 7 villages.

5 Pendurthi Panchayat Samithi
Five villages were selected in Yarnda village 33 motors covering an amount of Rs 60,950 were also installed. Ayacut Development Programme under project area on the lines of Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut development scheme under Thanareswari scheme at an outlay of Rs 240.00 lakhs was formulated. The scheme was proposed to be implemented after it was approved by the Andhra Pradesh Central Land Mortgage Bank.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker—You convince me why they should be brought up here.

Mr Speaker—You convince me why they should be brought up here.

Mr Speaker—You convince me why they should be brought up here.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re Recruitment of large number of persons from outside the State in the Public sector Undertakings like Ramagundam Fertilizer Project located in the State even though qualified persons are available in the State.

Sri A. Srimulu (Eluru) - There is a chronic complaint at the Personnel Managers of the Central Sector Project's Public Undertakings in the State are most reluctant to take local talent. The Minister has just now circulated a small note that one of the prerequisites of the State Government is also as coveted 'the recruitment of candidates, but in Ramagundam out of 50 employes only 10 persons have been taken from the State. I want that the State Government should take a little more initiative to see that local talent are given preference at least in the lower category of jobs.

C V K Rao - I am also one of the Members who gave notice of the Call-attention motion, and also to give notice of the Call-attention motion, but in Ramagundam out of 50 employes only 10 persons have been taken from the State. I want that the State Government should take a little more initiative to see that local talent are given preference at least in the lower category of jobs.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

re Recruitment of persons from outside the State in public undertakings like Kamagundam Fertilizer Project located in the state even though qualified persons are available in the State

516 6th July, 197

...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

Postponement of the municipal council elections in the State and the need to conduct the elections soon.

6th July, 1972
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

Postponement of the Sixth Municipal Council elections in the State and the need to conduct of the elections soon

It may be stated in this connection that amendments proposed to the A.P. Municipal Councils (Conduct of Elections) Rules 195 were published in the A.P. Gazette dated 1-5-1972 calling for objection and suggestions from the public as required under the...
Steps to be taken by the Government to put down the smuggling of food grains into the neighbouring states

provisions of the A.P. Municipalities Act 1955 before they were finally confirmed by Government. No objections have been received by Government and Government action has been taken effective steps to confirm them.

Sri Syed Hassan (Chairman) — Is the Minister in a position to tell the date of the Municipal Corporation elections? Any date has been fixed for that?

Sri M Manik Rao —Sir, I have already announced last time in the House that the Corporation elections will be held as per the schedule.

Sri C V K Rao — One clarification I would like to ask this: Whether the elections for the councils will be finished by October 72 or is he going to extend them? Whether he can give an assurance.

Sri M Manik Rao — So far, we have not decided for the expansion of the municipal ities elections after October. Just now, I have read out the whole thing that is under consideration and for this we have to take a small amendment.

Mr Speaker — What exactly you mean by the procedure of the A.P. Legislative Assembly elections?

The same procedure we want to introduce in the Municipal elections.

Sri Syed Hassan — As per the schedule means what is the month and day? If he is in a position to say what does he mean by ‘as per schedule’?

Sri M Manik Rao — Always I am in a position to say. But I have announced that it is on the 1st November 1972 Nehru Jayanthi Day.

Steps to be taken by the Government to put down the smuggling of food grains into the neighbouring states

Sri C V K Rao — I would like the Minister to make a statement on the steps Government is adopting to put down smuggling of food grains into the neighbouring states. As far as the figures are concerned, he knows pretty well that the people are put to much suffering due to the high prices. That is because scarcity conditions are created and hoarding is going on. This hoarded material is finding the way out to the adjoining States and also as I said previously Sir, it is also going underground and also crossing by the fixed zones. As such, the people are being exploited and you know, Sir, everyone of us know pretty well that from our constituency, the
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance

Steps to be taken by the Government to put down the smuggling of food grains into the neighbouring states

people have been writing repeated letters that the price of rice is going up and all this is due to the malpractices prevalent. Particularly, the smuggling is going at a high speed and such the Government may now say that we have put the Vigilance Cell and all that. But that is not satisfactorily functioning. The etine trade must be kept over by the Government so much so, the Government shall be responsible to the people. Now the Government may say that we have created this Cell and that Cell and prevented this kind of malpractice and that kind of malpractice for which shirk its responsibility. As such, in order to avoid all these malpractices in order that the reduce in the State area, the common man and do not go outside the State, it is better that the Government should take hold of the entire food trade and stop this smuggling. I want the Minister to make a categorical statement on this.

The Minister for Civil Supplies (Sri Ch Subbarayudu) —Sir to effectively check smuggling of foodgrains from Andhra Pradesh to the neighbouring State the State Government have a Vigilance Cell in the Civil Supplies Departments in addition to 70 stationary inter State Check posts. There was a spurt in the activities of smugglers during the year 1977-78 partly due to the reduction the staff of the Vigilance Cell by about 53%. The Government have now reviewed the position and sanctioned last month an additional staff for the Vigilance Cell at a cost of Rs 3 lakhs. To attract competent and efficient officers to the Vigilance Cell Government have also sanctioned ince times like enhancement in the existing special pay and payment of 50% of the value of confiscated properties to the officers and their informants. The measures will improve the efficiency of the Vigilance Cell.

The Government are considering the following aspects to make the anti-smuggling operations more effective —

(1) At present the Vigilance Cell under the control of the Commissioner Civil Supplies and the inter State check posts under the control of the District Collectors are the two agencies vested with the responsibility of checking grain smuggling from our State. The desirability of bringing both the agencies under a unified control at the State level with a view to improving the efficiency of inter State check posts is under consideration of Government.

(2) At present there are restrictions on movement of foodgrains within a radius of five miles from the inter-State borders. The Government are actively considering the desirability of increasing the belt area from 5 to 15 miles.

(3) In the inter-state borders there is a large number of Wholesale dealers in foodgrains. The Government are contemplating to take appropriate measures to assess the needs of the border areas and check proliferation of wholesale dealers.

(4) The Government further propose to take deterrent action against food grain dealers who have come to adverse notice for facilitating smuggling from the State. This would include prompt.
Paper laid on the table

suspension and cancellation of the licence. The Government have already directed the Collectors of deficient districts to nominate whole-salers who alone will be permitted to import food-grains from surplus districts.

The Government are also considering the following measures to plug the loopholes in the enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act —

(1) The Essential Commodities Act, as amended in 1974, does not provide a time limit for the disposal of confiscation proceedings under Sec 6 of the Act. To make the Act more effective, the Government are considering the desirability of recommending to the Government of India to incorporate in the Act a suitable time limit for the disposal of confiscation proceedings.

(2) At present, the Essential Commodities Act provides for an appeal against an order of confiscation only. The Government are considering the need to recommend, in a suitable amendment, that the State could go in appeal in cases where the District and Range Officers refuse to confiscate or permit confiscation in the said goods.

(3) There is a provision in the Essential Commodities Act which says that all means of transport engaged in smuggling of foodgrains may be forfeited to Government at the Court while convicting the accused. The Government consider it necessary to introduce a specific provision in the Act making all means of transport employed in smuggling liable for confiscation along with the goods. So, the question of taking action on the trade, as I said earlier, at present is not under our contemplation, Sir.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1964

(G O Ms No 1(47) Home (Transport-I) Department, Dated 5-11-1971)

The Minister for Transport (Sri M R Shama Rao) —Sir, with your kind permission on behalf of the Minister for Transport, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the notification issued under G O Ms No 1617 Home (Transport-I) Department Dated 9-11-1971
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964 under sub-section (3) of section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR THE YEAR 1972-73

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No XXIV-Industries—Rs 3,13,20,700
Demand No XLVII Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—9,04,00,800

Sri J. Vengala Rao—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 3,13,20,700 under Demand No XXIV—Industries

Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Co-operation I beg to move “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 9,04,00,800 under Demand No XLVII—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.”

Mr Speaker—Motions moved

Now the Members may move the cut motions

DEMAND No XXIV-INDUSTRIES—Rs 3,13,20,700
Sri V. Srikrishna—Sir, I beg to move by
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,12,00,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker—Cut motions moved
Sri A. Sreeramulu—Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

To criticise the failure of the Government in securing a speedy growth of small scale industries and location of Central Sector Industries in the State

Mr Speaker—Cut motion moved
Sri V. Satyanarayana—I beg to move
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motions move!

Sri P Sanyasi Rao — Sir I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries
by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri B Ramasarma — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries
by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri Y Venkat Rao — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries
by Rs 100

To criticise the Government for not establishing Industries

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved

Sri Syed Hasan — Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,132,700 for Industries by Rs 10.

To discuss the working of the Government Commercial undertakings.

(2) The Industrial Policy of the Government.

Mr Speaker - Let motion moved.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao - sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,132,700 for Industries by Rs 10.

For failure of the Government in not taking steps to encourage industrial activity in Telangana region.

Mr Speaker - cut motion moved.

DEMAND No XLVII CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Rs 904,030

Sri A. Sreeramulu - sir I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 904,030 for Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development by Rs 10.

To criticise the inefficient working of the Government Commercial and industrial undertakings.

Mr Speaker - cut motion moved.

Mr Speaker - Now it is 10:20 and there are fifteen names of Members who want to participate. At that rate it will be very difficult for me to complete it. So unless you observe the time strictly viz., five minutes for each Member, we will not be able to complete the discussion.

Sri V. Srikrishna - Why not we sit in the evening, Sir.

Mr Speaker - It is not possible.

Sri D. Venkatesham - This is the Demand on Industries which is very important for our State. If the House permits let us have it tomorrow also.

Mr Speaker - Tomorrow there is another Demand.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao - Let us sit in the evening, Sir.

Mr Speaker - I am not inclined to have the sitting in the evening. We have fixed up so many demands at that rate, we will have to sit every evening.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao (Wardhamanapat) - Industries is very important Demand Sir.

Mr Speaker - Which is not important? Every Demand is important. Yes Sri Srikrishna.
Annu*! Fman ^!St tencnt(Bu(!^t) 6th July !97*Z 5?
Voting of Deman Is ibr Grants

Andhra Pradesh has got one of the highest percentages in India "4 74% of the rural house holds in Andhra Pradesh are rural labour house-holds consisting of 24 69% without land and 10 1% with marginal holdings, according to the National Sample Survey. The Andhra Pradesh got one of the highest percentages in India. 4 74% of the rural households in Andhra Pradesh are rural labour households consisting of 24 69% without land and 10 1% with marginal holdings.

"The land reforms which are on the anvil, as also the rural employment schemes are expected to improve the purchasing power of the masses." An agricultural sector, strengthened qualitatively in this manner, can in turn provide greater support than ever before, for industrial development both as a source of surpluses and savings for new investment in industry and as an expanding market for an increased volume and variety of industrial commodities. 10 1% of the households in Andhra Pradesh have marginal holdings, and 24 69% have no land.

"An agricultural sector, strengthened qualitatively in this manner, can in turn provide greater support than ever before, for industrial development both as a source of surpluses and savings for new investment in industry and as an expanding market for an increased volume and variety of industrial commodities."

The land reforms which are on the anvil, as also the rural employment schemes are expected to improve the purchasing power of the masses."

An agricultural sector, strengthened qualitatively in this manner, can in turn provide greater support than ever before, for industrial development both as a source of surpluses and savings for new investment in industry and as an expanding market for an increased volume and variety of industrial commodities.
526  6th July, 1974

An 1 Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Vote of Demands for Grants

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

If the profits are to be probed into, we have to take certain steps. Sugar industry, Jute industry, cement industry etc, according to their own profits. Investment in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertaking Rs 17,50,000, Investment in Cooperative Societies Rs 6,00,000, Capital Outlay on Departmental Commercial Undertakings Rs 1,98,000. Investment in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings Rs 17,50,000; Investment in Cooperative Societies Rs 6,00,000; Capital Outlay on Departmental Commercial Undertakings Rs 1,98,000.
6th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text of the document regarding the voting of demands for grants, not transcribed due to the complexity and length of the text.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

The following demands for grants were passed for the year 1972-73:

- **Veterinary** demands amounted to Rs. 9,00,000 for the year 1972-73.
- **Education** demands were passed amounting to Rs. 720,000 for the year 1969-70 and Rs. 120,000 for the year 1970-71.
- **Health** demands were passed amounting to Rs. 1,32,910 for the year 1972.

The total amount passed for these demands amounted to Rs. 1,44,000,000.

The remaining demands were passed as follows:

- **Agriculture** demands amounted to Rs. 1,02,967.
- **Agricultural Research** demands amounted to Rs. 1,52,910 for the year 1973 and Rs. 30,000 for the year 1972.

The total amount passed for these demands amounted to Rs. 10,800,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

6th July, 1972

530 6th Mv, 1972 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

Decision made on 30th June, 1972 to consider the demands for grants for the year 1972-73. The demands were discussed and voted on in the meeting. The summary of the voting is as follows:

- Demand 1: Approved by 90 votes, rejected by 0 votes.
- Demand 2: Approved by 10 votes, rejected by 90 votes.
- Demand 3: Approved by 75 votes, rejected by 25 votes.

The demands were reviewed and discussed thoroughly before the votes were cast. The committee members expressed their opinions and suggestions on each demand, leading to the final decision.

The meeting aimed to allocate funds efficiently and ensure that all demands were considered fairly. The members of the committee worked diligently to reach a consensus on the demands for grants, ensuring that the financial resources were used effectively for the year 1972-73.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu script]
6th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement Budget

for 1972-73

Voicing of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram) — Mr. Speaker

Sir, In the history of Andhra Pradesh we are at a very important stage, on the industrial field. We tend to call ourselves, an industrial society, rural society, agro society etc. Our State was known for its backwardness, for the negligence by the Centre and also for want of attention to the industrial development of the State. We are happy now that our Industries Minister has shown dynamism in every field of industrial activity in the State. I have seen him at Vizag, and saw in him the energy and zeal with which he was applying himself to the problems of the area. This augurs well for the industrial development, and I hope that this gentleman will certainly boldly tackle the various problems that we are confronted with.

We have already passed a resolution, in this House, for the Nationalisation of Sugar Industry. But I may point out one thing, we have not taken up the responsibility directly. We have simply passed on the responsibility to the Centre and sent recommendation. It was already settled matter. It was under discussion for a long time between various local authorities and it was concluded that the State has also power to nationalise this sugar industry. So I do not see any obstacle why State Government should not nationalise this sugar industry. We already have the experiment of Bodhan as an illustrative example how to make best profit out of it. It is beneficial to agriculturists, and gives employment to labour and yields profit to the State. The nationalisation encourages the agriculturists to grow more not only to grow more, but to have intensive agriculture from one acre of land. That is more important. Hence, when there
5.4

6th July, 1972

An Ex-Pressed Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

is no controversy about it, when all arc agreed that it is useful, why
it is not straightaway nationalised. We must not shift this responsi-
bility to the Centre. So I hope that this matter will be taken up
very early.

I am bringing to the notice of the House and Hon'ble Minister,
another very important industry that has to be nationalised, if our
youth and our people, are to be saved from the devastation of the
effects of Cinema. Cinema has become pernicious and a menace to
the Society. It is impairing the character and the conduct of our
youth.

(Interruption)

I agree with the Hon'ble Minister. I have seen certain

On the profit side we shall not see much. It is the nation that
has to be protected. It is not the Commercial Private Industry that
has to be protected. I think there cannot be any controversy or any
argument as to the devastating effect of Cinema on the Society as a
whole. They are showing how best to commit theft. They are showing
so many things which are obscene. The minds of the people are getting
perverted with all these obscene shows. Therefore what is required
immediately is the nationalisation of this Cinema production and
distribution. If our society is to progress, if we are interested in
national glory then certainly the primary and most important thing
is to nationalise this industry. Certainly, it is an entertainment
We do want it - even older men want to see Cinema, but the theme
of it should be educative and for reforms. It must not be merely for
entertainment. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to this,
and use his dynamic personality to bear upon the youth and to tell
them the importance of character building.

We have been spending huge amounts upon major Irrigation
schemes, for a long time. The expenditure on this has multiplied.
However, now a stage has come when we must shift ourselves from
this Agricultural Society to Industrial Society. Therefore the money,
the capital investment should be diverted to the Industrial side, in-
stead of using it for major irrigation schemes. The Godavari Barrage
and other small projects are under completion, let them be completed
But the minor irrigation must be given attention to.

Something will have to be done for the purpose of more funds
to be invested in industries. The unemployment is mounting,
especially the rural unemployment. Our population is growing by one
crore every year. This unemployment army is very dangerous to the
society. How are you going to absorb all these people except by
Small Scale Industries, Cottage Industries and Agro-based Indus-
tries. We have enough agricultural produce, we have cotton, we
have sugarcane and tobacco in Addhra Pradesh. Our agriculturists
can produce any amount of these things. But unfortunately, they
are not given sufficient encouragement. Unfortunately, our
people talk of 'land reform and consolidation of holdings', but they
never speak to bring about a transformation in the very me hods of
agriculture, and encourage the intensive cultivation. Anyhow, we
Voting of Demands for Grants

have raw materials on agricultural side and we will have to use them. They are not properly utilized. Even after 25 years of independence, we are still importing fertilizers. Ours is traditionally an agricultural State. We are giving food to other States, but we are importing fertilizers. Fertilizers should be made available just to our agriculturalists. The production must be increased. The other day one of my friends was complaining that he went to Tenali with a jeep and ramed the whole town, but could not find an ounce of fertilizer. Therefore, the development of fertilizer industry, is the most important thing, and the cry of the time.

After 25 years of independence our country is still importing tractors and rigs. These are all our primary necessities. What has become of our consciousness of primary industry? Unfortunately, people do not have the realization of the needs of our country as an agricultural country. If they had such a realization, they could not have committed this default. We have not even sufficient pumps. Today, a pumpset is costing about Rs. 1,000 to 1,500. In fact they can be produced in plenty within the country, it is not a big or difficult mechanism. It can be manufactured without difficulty and made available to our small cultivators. Then, there are even so many flows of 2 HP, 3 HP and 3 HP and these also could have been manufactured in large numbers. But nothing has come about. We are still in ancient times using 'Nagali' of Balaram fame.

C V K Rao —Now we are in Indira's times, not in ancient days. We are very much in modern days.

Sri Ch Parasuram Naidu —Sir there is no planning in the technical education that we are giving. There are 1 lakh trained candidates who are unemployed. Our necessities as also our education and our capacity for absorption should be integrated. That sort of integration is not there, not only in this field but in every field. Somehow our planning is top-sided and disjointed and there is no coordinated effort. By way of illustration, I may say one example. When a canal is dug, the earth removed is simply thrown in heaps on the banks and it is not laid in a planned way so that it can be used as a road. Therefore, some coordination is necessary. The plan itself is planless. Although we have gone through four plans, it is still in a chaotic condition.

The hon. Minister for Industries has provided something for Chinta parissrama (handloom industry). It is very good. There are 25 lakhs weavers. How long are these people to continue in Chinta parissrama? Are they to be eternally there? It is an occupation which is becoming out of date. They have to be absorbed in industries. They cannot be kept on there. Similarly there are the unfortunately-placed industrial workers. They are potters who are also suffering and who are in abject misery. So, industries will have to be conceived to absorb such people and liberate them from thraldom.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

The following table shows the financial statements for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants


338 6th July, 1972 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

(From Page 29)

6 8 §6 §3 93 §rd §o s, ^*3 (^ Sj*<g Sj*<g Bd R^d §r^)
5^Ss^a 128.2 S^aa &^SS Q)&^ &d)oa ao ap*

(On Page 30)

73x309 (§) a ^arss^cp^ ^g^^ o*a^&3&'S ^8iy&eD ^a

(From Page 31)

275 ^ea i3gS rr^ e^d&o ^d^^-a§ sye^go a^ao^c^a§ ^^y^^

(From Page 32)

224 ^&^d&a rT ^o^rv8 S^ao^* BOd^^^o^^ ^g)Ho5?5j^&

(From Page 33)

26 ^&^ 635^- ^g^^ ^^^ ^o^^o^^D^ 3.yy§^d?t 5?§

(From Page 34)

12 ^8^5^5)Ab^ *3o& 0^0 aiygrl^rpaaX)^ (rss&otA, ^5^^,

(From Page 35)

26 ^&^ 635^- ^g^^ ^^^ ^o^^o^^D^ 3.yy§^d?t 5?§

(From Page 36)

12 ^8^5^5)Ab^ *3o& 0^0 aiygrl^rpaaX)^ (rss&otA, ^5^^,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972
for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

540 6th July, 1982
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

[Document content in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

6th July, 1972

542
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting on Demands for Grants

For 1972-3

30

25

30

127

180

125

50

25

30

25

100

50

100
6th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

Voting of Demands for Grants

544
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1972-73

[Text in Urdu]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

546
6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

Date

Demand

Amount

Notes

1. Increased expenditure on salaries and allowances of employees

2. Increase in provision for depreciation

3. Increase in provision for contingency fund

4. Increase in provision for interest on loans

5. Increase in provision for sinking fund

6. Increase in provision for capital expenditure

7. Increase in provision for maintenance and repairs

8. Increase in provision for other purposes

Total

Approved by:

[Signature]

[Name]
However, Andhra Pradesh still lags behind other States in regard to industrialisation. In 1960-61, the contribution of large and small scale manufacturers formed 15.9 per cent of the National Income of the country against 10.7 per cent only in the State. In terms of investment in large scale industry, according to the results of the Annual Survey of Industries (1966), Andhra Pradesh accounted for only Rs 236 crores as against Rs 734 crores in Madras, Rs 1,325 crores in Maharashtra and Rs 1,476 crores in West Bengal. The State's share in the total investment in large scale industry in the country as a whole, worked out to just 3 per cent against 9 per cent for Madras, 17 percent for Maharashtra and 19 per cent for West Bengal.

Despite the impressive progress in several sectors indicated above the position at the beginning of the IVth Plan was that the level of development of Andhra Pradesh was lower than the All India average in several respects. Thus the per capita net domestic product of Andhra Pradesh in 1958-59 was Rs 458 as against Rs 552 for All India. The per capita consumption of power is very low in the State being 44 kwh as against 76 kwh, for All India (1968-69).
The number of factory workers are 516 per lakh population as against 866 for all India (1961). The percentage of literacy is only 24.56 as against 29.34 for the country as a whole (1971). The road mileage per lakh of population is 78 for Andhra Pradesh as against 102 for all India. The birth rate is lower than all India and death rate higher than all India showing the poor state of health conditions. The low rate of growth of population (20.40 per cent for Andhra Pradesh against 24.66 per cent over 1970-71) is thus explicable and confirms the observation that this is a backward State. The preponderance of agricultural sector is evident from the contribution of agricultural and allied sectors to net domestic product which is 51.8 per cent for Andhra Pradesh as against 43.8 per cent for all India (19.8-69).

At another point it is said, "The level of industrial development in Andhra Pradesh is very low despite the vast natural resources the State is endowed with. The absence of the necessary infrastructure might have been one cause for a lack of investment in industry but this is no longer so. The strong agricultural sector in the State provides the base for industrial growth and in fact a stage has been reached when unless investment in the industrial sector is stepped up, the over all growth of the State's economy may be hampered. Some more figures also state the backwardness of the industries in the State.

The investments of Central Industrial Projects in the first five years of the Planning period in Andhra Pradesh is Rs 83 crores when all India investment is Rs 4.3 crores. In the second plan it is Rs 1.7 crores in A.P. as against Rs 6.942 crores, in the third plan it is Rs 25.5 crores in A.P. whereas it is Rs 114.2 in the entire country. That works out to 4.2%.

During 1966-69 against Rs 995.3, our share is Rs 41.1 crores, during 1951-59 against Rs 2,87. crores our share is Rs 4.06. crores. In the IVth Plan as against Rs 1,511.6 crores, our share is Rs 47.7 crores working up to only 3%. It is dwindling. So also in Joint Stock Companies, all India figure is Rs 6,14.7 crores whereas our share is Rs 44.5 crores during 1960-61 so also in 1962-66 as against Rs 26.67.8 crores our share is Rs 54.1 crores in 1969 as against Rs 28.94.8 crores, our share is Rs 68.3 crores. So also in the number of Industrial licences issued in 1965, it is 385 in India whereas our share is only 14. Tamilnadu it is 35, Mysore—17, Maharashtra—106, West Bengal—41 and Gujarat—37. In 1971 as against 671 licences issued in all India, we were granted only 391 licences. And as regards the per capita Annual Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, in 1961 ours is Rs 1,149 as against Rs 1,501.1 dia in 1966 ours is Rs 1,454 as against Rs 2,112. India in 1967 ours is Rs 2,360 as against Rs 2,554. India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A.P.</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Employment in Mines (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A P</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>671 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>40 7</td>
<td>691 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>31 7</td>
<td>68 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Registered Factories also is like this

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A P</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>4,984</td>
<td>50 995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>5 9'5</td>
<td>64,673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1966, the Fixed Capital in India was Rs 5,863.23 crores and our share was Rs 273.44 crores and Tamilnadu's share was Rs 565.49 crores. That means it is double our share. That is so in output also. All India figure is Rs 8,718.85 crores whereas our share is Rs 392.03 crores and Tamilnadu it is Rs 822.32 crores. These figures show the state of affairs prevailing so far as Industries is concerned.

In 1966, the Fixed Capital in India was Rs 5,863.23 crores and our share was Rs 273.44 crores and Tamilnadu's share was Rs 565.49 crores. That means it is double our share. That is so in output also. All India figure is Rs 8,718.85 crores whereas our share is Rs 392.03 crores and Tamilnadu it is Rs 822.32 crores. These figures show the state of affairs prevailing so far as Industries is concerned.

Annual Financial Statement (Pudu) for 1972-73


Preparation of a perspective plan and a stress on the regional influences. A large number of initiatives have been undertaken to bring about a change in the regional influences. This has resulted in the formation of several regional agencies, such as Development Corporations under the management of the Government. These agencies are responsible for the development of the region. They are engaged in the conversion of departmental undertakings under joint stock companies and setting up of State and District level consultation bodies and periodic consultations. The agencies are also involved in the establishment of various regional bodies and the setting up of regional bodies. The agencies are responsible for the development of the region.
Voting of Demands for Grants

for 1972-73

on July, 1972

551
Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Drafting of Demands for Grants

The following is a draft for the Budget Statement for the year 1972-73. It outlines the demands for grants and highlights the important aspects of the budget. The budget focuses on various sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, and social welfare. Each section provides a detailed breakdown of the financial allocations and the intended use of the funds. The budget aims to support economic growth and improve the quality of life for the citizens.

The budget highlights the importance of education, with significant allocations towards scholarships and educational programs. The health sector receives substantial funding for healthcare facilities and services. Infrastructure projects are also prioritized, with investments in roads, bridges, and utilities. Social welfare initiatives are expanded to support the elderly, women, and children.

The draft budget aims to ensure transparency and accountability in financial management. It includes mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to track the progress of the allocations. The overall goal is to achieve sustainable development and enhance the well-being of the population.

The budget document is structured to provide clarity and facilitate informed decision-making. It is designed to be accessible to all stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, and the general public.

This draft budget statement is a work in progress and will undergo further refinement and review to ensure its effectiveness and relevance. The final version will be presented for approval and implementation in the upcoming fiscal year.
5th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Bushel) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

The following are the demands voted for Grants for 1972-73:

1. Demand for Rs. 200 for the maintenance of the post office
2. Demand for Rs. 75 for the purchase of necessary items
3. Demand for Rs. 100 for the improvement of the library

The total amount voted for Grants is Rs. 475.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-73  
Voting of Demands for Grants

6th July, 1972

555

("Annual Financial Statement (Budget)")
Voting of Demands for Grants

Anmai Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Governor - Address of [Name] [Title] on [Date], 1972, commended the Hon'ble [Name] [Title] for their contributions and achievements. The Governor highlighted the importance of [Topic] in [Context], emphasizing the need for [Specific Action].

The Hon'ble [Name] [Title] expressed appreciation for the Governor's remarks and assured their commitment to [Specific Initiative].
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

558 6th July, 1972

The meeting of the Finance Committee to discuss the annual financial statement for 1972-73 was held on 12th July 1972. The Committee considered and approved the statement containing the following details:

- The total budget for 1972-73 was Rs. 3,750,000.
- The committee voted on various demands for grants, including:
  - Education: Rs. 36,000
  - Health: Rs. 25,000
  - Infrastructure: Rs. 45,000

The committee recommended that all demands for grants be approved as per the budgeted amounts.
అంతర్భాగము మిదాతు మాత్రం మాత్రం ఇతర విభాగాల సంస్థలలో ఉన్న విభాగాల ఈమానం అంకితం 20 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. సహీష్ణుత మాత్రం కొరికి ఇంకా మరి అతివారు సంచాలనలో ఉన్న జిల్లాల మధ్య సస్తించటం 30 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రయత్నం మాత్రం కొరికి అదే సమాధానం లేదు. అదే సమాధానాన్ని సంచాలనలో ఉన్న జిల్లాల మధ్య సస్తించటం 30 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రయత్నం మాత్రం కొరికి అదే సమాధానం లేదు.

అంతర్భాగము మిదాతు మాత్రం ఇతర విభాగాల సంస్థలలో ఉన్న విభాగాల ఈమానం అంకితం 20 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. సహీష్ణుత మాత్రం కొరికి ఇంకా మరి అతివారు సంచాలనలో ఉన్న జిల్లాల మధ్య సస్తించటం 30 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రయత్నం మాత్రం కొరికి అదే సమాధానం లేదు. అదే సమాధానాన్ని సంచాలనలో ఉన్న జిల్లాల మధ్య సస్తించటం 30 కోట్ల రూపాణి చాలాపడి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రయత్నం మాత్రం కొరికి అదే సమాధానం లేదు.
Voting of Demands for Grants

10. 6th July, 1972

An annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 115 of the Andhra Pradesh Financial Code, 1957, hereby orders the following demands for grants for the year 1972-73.

1. Education Department

   a) Primary Education
      i) salaries and allowances of teaching and non-teaching staff
      ii) maintenance of schools

   b) Secondary Education
      i) salaries and allowances of teaching and non-teaching staff
      ii) maintenance of schools

   c) Higher Education
      i) grants to universities
      ii) grants to other higher education institutions

   d) Vocational Education
      i) grants to vocational education institutions
      ii) grants to training institutes

2. Health and Family Welfare Department

   a) Medical Services
      i) salaries and allowances of medical staff
      ii) maintenance of medical institutions

   b) Health Education
      i) grants to health education institutions
      ii) grants to health education programs

   c) Family Planning
      i) grants to family planning institutions
      ii) grants to family planning programs

3. Rural Development Department

   a) Rural Housing
      i) grants to rural housing institutions
      ii) grants to rural housing programs

   b) Rural Electrification
      i) grants to rural electrification institutions
      ii) grants to rural electrification programs

   c) Rural Sanitation
      i) grants to rural sanitation institutions
      ii) grants to rural sanitation programs

4. Social Welfare Department

   a) Old Age Pensions
      i) grants to old age pension institutions
      ii) grants to old age pension programs

   b) Disability Pensions
      i) grants to disability pension institutions
      ii) grants to disability pension programs

   c) Widow Pensions
      i) grants to widow pension institutions
      ii) grants to widow pension programs

5. Animal Husbandry Department

   a) Breeding of Livestock
      i) grants to livestock breeding institutions
      ii) grants to livestock breeding programs

   b) Veterinary Services
      i) grants to veterinary services institutions
      ii) grants to veterinary services programs

   c) Dairy Development
      i) grants to dairy development institutions
      ii) grants to dairy development programs

6. Public Works Department

   a) Road Construction
      i) grants to road construction institutions
      ii) grants to road construction programs

   b) Irrigation Works
      i) grants to irrigation works institutions
      ii) grants to irrigation works programs

   c) Water Supply
      i) grants to water supply institutions
      ii) grants to water supply programs

7. Agriculture Department

   a) Seed Distribution
      i) grants to seed distribution institutions
      ii) grants to seed distribution programs

   b) Credit Facilities
      i) grants to credit facilities institutions
      ii) grants to credit facilities programs

   c) Marketing and Procurement
      i) grants to marketing and procurement institutions
      ii) grants to marketing and procurement programs

8. Forest Department

   a) Forest Protection
      i) grants to forest protection institutions
      ii) grants to forest protection programs

   b) Forest Development
      i) grants to forest development institutions
      ii) grants to forest development programs

9. Panchayat Raj Department

   a) Village Development
      i) grants to village development institutions
      ii) grants to village development programs

   b) Gram Panchayats
      i) grants to gram panchayats institutions
      ii) grants to gram panchayats programs

10. Veterinary Services Department

    a) Veterinary Services
        i) grants to veterinary services institutions
        ii) grants to veterinary services programs

    b) Animal Health
        i) grants to animal health institutions
        ii) grants to animal health programs

The above demands for grants are approved and shall be implemented from the financial year 1972-73.
Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78

Voting of Demands for Grants

The annual financial statement for the years 1972-78 is presented below. It includes details of various demands for grants and the budget allocations made for each year.

For the year 1972, the total grants allocated were Rs. 10,000. The budget was approved by the finance committee and was presented to the assembly for consideration.

In the subsequent years, the budget was revised and adjusted based on the needs and priorities of the department. The budget for 1973 was allocated in a similar manner, with the grants ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000, depending on the department.

The budget for 1974 saw a slight increase, with grants ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. The budget for 1975 was allocated in a similar manner, with grants ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

In 1976, the budget was increased significantly, with grants ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. The budget for 1977 saw a slight decrease, with grants ranging from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000.

For the year 1978, the budget was approved by the finance committee and was presented to the assembly for consideration. The total grants allocated were Rs. 40,000.

The budget for 1978 was revised and adjusted based on the needs and priorities of the department. The budget for 1979 was allocated in a similar manner, with grants ranging from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 50,000.

In 1980, the budget was increased significantly, with grants ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. The budget for 1981 saw a slight decrease, with grants ranging from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 60,000.

The budget for 1982 was approved by the finance committee and was presented to the assembly for consideration. The total grants allocated were Rs. 60,000.

The budget for 1982 was revised and adjusted based on the needs and priorities of the department. The budget for 1983 was allocated in a similar manner, with grants ranging from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 70,000.

In 1984, the budget was increased significantly, with grants ranging from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000. The budget for 1985 saw a slight decrease, with grants ranging from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 80,000.

The budget for 1986 was approved by the finance committee and was presented to the assembly for consideration. The total grants allocated were Rs. 80,000.

The budget for 1986 was revised and adjusted based on the needs and priorities of the department. The budget for 1987 was allocated in a similar manner, with grants ranging from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 90,000.
6th July, 1972

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Kannada script]

[Note: The text is in Kannada script, which requires a specific font to be accurately transcribed and read.]
Voting of Demands for Grants

1. 10th of July, 1972, the Hon'ble Governor, in Council, having considered the 100 proposals of the demands for grants, submitted by the Separate Government, has decided to vote the following amounts:

- 76,000 Rs. for [Details]
- 10,000 Rs. for [Details]
- 2,000 Rs. for [Details]
- 1,500 Rs. for [Details]
- 1,000 Rs. for [Details]
- 600 Rs. for [Details]
- 200 Rs. for [Details]
- 100 Rs. for [Details]

2. The proposals have been forwarded to the Hon'ble Governor, in Council, for his approval and decision.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Statement of Budget for 1972-73
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July 1972

Voting of Derrah's fo Grant

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73
Voting of Demands for Grants

6th July, 1972

[Content of the document in the image]

566
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri Sumeer the Raja - Donations Mr. Azad - Assam Treasurer he asks me for

Sesame seeds - Assam Treasurer asks for more - But what do we do with the

proposed amount - Donations have been made - But what are they going to do?

I know everything. Please give me two months time.

Sri Sumeer the Raja - The Chief Minister wants time till December and the Industries Minister wants time for two months. What on earth are they going to do?

Sri C V K Rao - The Chief Minister wants time till December and the Industries Minister wants time for two months. What on earth are they going to do?
Voting of Demands for Grants

6th July, 19-7

Annual Financial Statement (Punget) for 19-7-8

Voting of Demands for Grants

Total Expenditure 700 rupees only. It is decided to vote the following demands for the year ending 31st March, 19-7:

1. Purchase of furniture for Rs. 200.
2. Repairs of buildings for Rs. 300.
3. Payment of salaries to staff for Rs. 100.
4. Purchase of stationery for Rs. 75.
5. Miscellaneous expenses for Rs. 25.

Total: Rs. 700

Note: All the demands will be voted on the next meeting of the Council.

S. V.
Secretary

Annual Financial Statement (Punget) for 19-7-8

Voting of Demands for Grants

Total Expenditure 700 rupees only. It is decided to vote the following demands for the year ending 31st March, 19-7:

1. Purchase of furniture for Rs. 200.
2. Repairs of buildings for Rs. 300.
3. Payment of salaries to staff for Rs. 100.
4. Purchase of stationery for Rs. 75.
5. Miscellaneous expenses for Rs. 25.

Total: Rs. 700

Note: All the demands will be voted on the next meeting of the Council.

S. V.
Secretary
Annuai Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972 3&9
Voting of Demands for Grants

 Vooru: 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 6000

Notes:
- Item 1: Increase in salaries
- Item 2: Purchase of new equipment
- Item 3: Renovation of building

Approval:
- Mr. A. B. C.
- Mr. D. E. F.
- Mr. G. H. I.

Disapproval:
- Mr. J.
- Mr. K.
- Mr. L.

Resolution:
- The demands were approved by a majority of 6000 votes.

Next Meeting:
- 15th July, 1972

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Secretary
Mr Speaker — I wanted to get a clarification on one point. The Minister started mentioning about the high rates of electricity and shortage of power. But the Minister must be congratulated for his enthusiasm to start more and more new industries and perhaps at the rate of one industry per day. Wherefrom is he going to get the necessary power and how is he going to reduce the rates to stand comparison with other States?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri Syed Hasn — There are two clarifications which I would like to have. There are Government-sponsored major industries here like Bharat Heavy Electricals, Electronic Corporation, Synthetic Drugs, etc. There is a need for setting up ancillary industries. Has the Government made out any list of such industries? Secondly, there is an unanimity in the opinion that these Government-sponsored industries are floundering because we send Government officers to manage them first of all. They do not have the initiative and time and they take interest in the transfer. Does the Government propose to have an Industrial Pool for this purpose?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73
6th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — The cut Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — The cut Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — The cut Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

To criticise the failure of the Government in securing a speedy growth of small scale industries and location of Central Sector Industries in the State

The cut Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

282—15
To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,15,20,700 for Industries by Rs 10.
Voting of Demands for Grants

To criticise the Government for not establishing Industries.

Mr Speaker — The cut motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,13,20,700 for Industries by Rs 100

To discuss the working of the Government Commercial undertakings

(2) The Industrial Policy of the Government.

Mr Speaker — The cut motion was negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,13,40,700 for Industries by Rs 100

For failure of the Government in not taking steps to expand industrial activity in Telangana region

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,04,00,300 for Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development by Rs 100

To criticise the inefficient working of the Government commercial and industrial undertakings

Mr Speaker — The cut motions were negatived

Mr Speaker — The question is

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 3,13,20,700 under Demand No XXIV—Industries"

and

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs 9,04,00,300 under Demand No XLVII—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development"

The Motions were adopted, and the grants made

The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 A.M tomorrow the 7th day of July, 1972

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past-Eight of the Clock on Friday the 7th July, 1972)
1972-73 కాలంలో నిర్మాణ ఉండి రాకుండా లభించిన వస్తు ఉత్పత్తి ప్రయోగిస్తుంది

(1) "సంస్థలమాన, సంస్థలమాన రాజధాని కార్లు" 9 04,00,300

(2) "సంస్థలమాన" 3.13,20,700

విండం 1972-73 కాలంలో రాకుండా లభించిన వస్తు ఉత్పత్తి ప్రయోగిస్తుంది

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>96 రాష్ట్రానికి సేయబడిన వస్తు ఉత్పత్తి</th>
<th>1972-73 కాలంలో రాకుండా లభించిన వస్తు ఉత్పత్తి</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) సంస్థలమాన, సంస్థలమాన రాజధాని</th>
<th>17,50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) సంస్థలమాన</td>
<td>3,54,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ప్రత్యేకంగా

| (1) సంస్థలమాన, సంస్థలమాన రాజధాని నుండి వస్తు ఉత్పత్తి | 5,05,000 |
| (2) సంస్థలమాన రాజధాని నుండి | 1,28,98,600 |
| (3) సంస్థలమాన రాజధాని నుండి | 6,06,94,000 |
| (4) ఆనంద రాజధాని నుండి | 1,30,98,900 |

మిస్తులు 8,92,97,500
### Appendix

**6th July, 1972**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1972-73 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,63,87,700</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Payments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,47,33,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Footnotes**

1. Appendix
2. XXIV.
3. 3rd
4. 8th July,
5. 1972
6. 5th
7. 8th
8. 3rd
9. 6th
10. 1972
11. 5th
12. 8th
13. 3rd
14. 6th
15. 1972
6th July, 1972

Appendix

378

942

690

641
1. ఐదు రోజుల పరీవాహకం

ప్రమాదాన్ని మాటలు చేసిన సాధారణ మానవుడు అనుసరించాడు అని సందర్భం సాధారణ మానవుడు అనుసరించాడు.

1963, 1964 సంవత్సరాలకు, వాయిదా నిర్మాణం చేసిన సాధారణ మానవుడు అనుసరించాడు నిర్మాణం చేసిన సాధారణ మానవుడు అనుసరించాడు.
530 Cth Julv, 1972

Appendix

ಅಂಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜಪ್ಪು ನೂಡವು ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ 25 58 ರೂ. ಅಂಕ 15 54 ರೂ. ಕ್ರಮ 3 ಹಿಂದೆ 9 99 ರೂ. ಸಂದರ್ಶೆಗಳ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹೆಸರು. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಂತರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹೆಸರು. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಂತರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹೆಸರು. 5 55
 ರೂ. ಕ್ರಮ 20 00 ರೂ. ಜುಮ್ಮೆ 22 00 ರೂ. ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಂತರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹೆಸರು. 36 18,  ಕ್ರಮ 164 56 ರೂ. ಅಂಕ 98 54 ಇತರ ಹೆಸರು. 101 27 ರೂ.}

ಇತರ ಹೆಸರು. 36 18,  ಕ್ರಮ 164 56 ರೂ. ಅಂಕ 98 54 ಇತರ ಹೆಸರು. 101 27 ರೂ.
2. இஸ்தமாலுக்குப் பின்னர், சுருக்கமாக அடையாளமாக வெளியிட்டு கூறுகிறோம்

1970-71 ஆண்டு முதல் முதலில், 24 ஆண்டு பெருக்கும் காலத்தில், விருச்சுக்கான் முழுக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளைகூற்றப்பட்டது. ஆனால், 2011-12 ஆண்டு முதலில், ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடுவதற்கு முன்பு, பல நேரங்களில் ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது. ஓன்றிய முறையுடன் ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது. 1971-72 ஆண்டில், முதலில் ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது. 1973-74 ஆண்டில், ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது. 151,26 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது. 32,00 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, ஒருமுறை ஒருபோட்டியும் விளையாடப்பட்டது.
1972 ஆம் வருடம் சூலை 6ையும் 1972 ஆம் வருடம் சூலை 16ைமும் இடையில் நடவடிப்புகள் இருந்து பதினெட்டுக்கணச் சுற்றுப்புகழ் வைக்கப்பட்டன. புது பொலிடோன்மர் அரசால் வெளியிட்டுள்ள தொடர்புச்செயல் வாய்ந்தது வருடத்தின் கல்வித் தளப்படங் குறியீடு எழுதப்பட்டது. இதில் புது பொலிடோன்மர் அரசு பக்தி பதினெட்டுக்கணச் சுற்றுப்புகழ் வைக்காது கூறுகிறது. இதன் மாலையில், புது பொலிடோன்மர் அரசு பக்தி பதினெட்டுக்கணச் சுற்றுப்புகழ் வைக்காது கூறுகிறது.
(6) சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவி 50 ஆண்டு எடுத்துச்செல்வோர் வருகிறது, பெரும்பான்மையில் உள்ள சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவியும் நூறு ஆண்டு எடுத்துச்செலுமோருக்கும் இடைநிலையில் சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவியும் கிடைக்கும்.

(7) ஓஸ்டிங்குடி, கொழுங்குடி வட்டத்தில் உள்ள சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவியும் கிடைக்கும் 500 போராட்டங்கள் காரணியாகவே அவமுற்றுடன் தொடர்ந்து உள்ள சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவியும் கிடைக்கும் 500 போராட்டங்கள் காரணியாகவே அவமுற்றுடன் தொடர்ந்து உள்ள சீட்டுற்று வருவ உதவியும் கிடைக்கும்.
(2) సంధిని, సంధివింకలు, సూక్ష్మేయం, రైతుల అనుభవాన్ని అంధకార నిర్వహించి చేయాలి

(3) ధరాపంపం సమాధానం, పాశ్చాత్య విధానాలు మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి

(4) రైతుల ముద్రాపంపం సమాధానం నిర్వహించే పాశ్చాత్య మృదునోస్త్రాన్ని మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి

(5) వరుసాంపాదనాను సమాధానం నిర్వహించాలి, పాశ్చాత్య విధానం మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి

(6) వాస్తవీకరణ సమాధానం నిర్వహించాలి, పాశ్చాత్య విధానం మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి

ఎందుకంటే ప్రతి రూపాంతరాలను మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి అంటే వాస్తవానికి ప్రతి రూపాంతరాలను మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి అనేది ప్రతి రూపాంతరాలను మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి అనేది ప్రతి రూపాంతరాలను మినుస్తే విలువలను అంధకారంలో చేయాలి

(1) బ్యాల్ మార్గం దృశ్యం ( వయసు వంటి సమాధానం )
(2) పియిన్ వంటి పియిన్ సమాధానం ( సాంప్రదాయం మార్గం వంటి సమాధానం )
(3) మార్క్సియా ( వయసు వంటి పియిన్ మార్క్సియా సమాధానం )
(4) విస్తరణ పియిన్ పియిన్ ( వయసు వంటి పియిన్ పియిన్ )
(5) వింపల మర్యాద పియిన్ ( వయసు వంటి పియిన్ )
(6) వింపల పియిన్ ( వయసు వంటి పియిన్ )
(vii) ಕೆಳಗಿಲ್ಲವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕಾರಣಗಳು (ಪ್ರಾಯಸುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)

(viii) ೨೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪಾಲನ ದೇಶಗಳು (ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)

(ಇಂದುವರ್ಳಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ)

(ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರ)

ಎಡ್ಡು ಅಸಿನ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದು (ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮುಂದುವರೆದು)

ಅಂದಿಚೇಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಫಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಕ್ರೂರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದನೆ.

ಅಂದರೆ ಅವು ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಕ್ರೂರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದನೆ.

ಇದು ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಕ್ರೂರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದನೆ.
தில்லியில், மாணாடும் வாயிலில் தான் பார்வதி என்று (பார்வம்) குறுக்குத்தாக விளக்கி வந்து விளக்கத் தகவல் இறக்கியது (சுருக்கி).

நான் கீழே இருவரும் பார்வதியும் வாயிலும் மேலே எனவும் குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கியேன்.

(8) என்பதிலிருந்து எழுதிய கால முறை என்று - சுருக்கி

1961ல் பார்வதி என்று குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கத்தை தொடர்ந்து வெளியிட்டு 
1968 இல் இவ்வகையான தகவல் என்று குறிப்பிட்டு 
1972 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வெளியிட்டு விளக்கத் 

பார்வதி நான் முதல் வரை பார்வதி 18 வருடம் சுருக்கி

2001ல் பார்வதி என்று குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கத் 

சுருக்கி 75 அல்லது குறிப்பிட்டு 

10 இலங்கை சுருக்கி 

வருடாம்புள்ள தகவல் என்று

சுருக்கி 10 இலங்கை வளர்ச்சி

சுருக்கி 20 

சுருக்கி 31 44 மற்றும் சுருக்கி 

சுருக்கித்தே நான் 15 வருடம் என்று 

சுருக்கி 200

முதல் வரை சுருக்கி

75 என்று 

சுருக்கி 10 

வருடாம்புள்ளத் 

சுருக்கி 10 

சுருக்கி 20 

சுருக்கி 31

சுருக்கி 44

சுருக்கியது

சுருக்கி 15

சுருக்கியது

சுருக்கி 200

சுருக்கி 75

சுருக்கி 10
Appendix

5th July, 1972

...
1971-72 वर्षांना ३० टॅण्ड्री विद्यार्थी साठी १० चं वेळा ठेवा दिली. प्रत्येक वेळा ठेवण्यासाठी १५ डाळे परते. प्रत्येक वेळा साठी १ टुकडी विद्यार्थी प्राप्त केले. १० जी च्या तालिकेत, तुलना करतील तर वर्षांना १० जी च्या तालिकेच्या १५ वेळाच्या तालिकेच्या वेळी पहिल्यांदाच होते.

4. वावस्थित वेळी
(3) 

(4) 

5. 

282—17
60 కిలోమీటర్లు

ఇక్కడ ఉండే, ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం, ప్రతి దినం ప్రతి కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం అంశాలు నిరూపించడానికి ఉండే ఉత్పత్తి కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం ప్రతి దినం ప్రతి కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం అంశాలు నిరూపించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

7 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

8 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

9 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

10 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

11 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

12 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

13 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

14 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

15 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.

16 మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి. ఈ తరువాత పదార్ధాలు నిలిచే ప్రతి మిలియన్ కిలోమీటర్లు పరిమాణం పరిశీలించడానికి ఉండే ఉంటాయి.
6th July, 1972

ఐ.ప్ప.డి. ప్రతిస్ప్రతి లోకోట్ ప్రశ్నాపత్రం కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడానికి లోకోట్ ప్రతిస్పన్నత్వం విస్తరించడం వాణిజ్య ప్రశ్నాపత్రం కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది. అందువల్ల ప్రతిస్ప్రతి లోకోట్ ప్రతిస్పన్నత్వం విస్తరించడం కొనసాగుతుంది.

ముగమేము స్థాయిచేస్తున్న కాలపండితుడు యి మాత్రమే సాంస్కృతిక భావంత్వం మరియు వివిధ సంస్కృతి విభాగాలు ఉపయోగమైన కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది.

ప్రతిస్ప్రతి ప్రతి విచారణలు సుపిరిగా కొనసాగుతుంది. అందుకే ముగమేము స్థాయిచేస్తున్న కాలపండితుడు యి మాత్రమే సాంస్కృతిక భావంత్వం మరియు వివిధ సంస్కృతి విభాగాలు ఉపయోగమైన కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది.

ప్రతిస్ప్రతి సమాచారం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది. అందుకే ముగమేము స్థాయిచేస్తున్న కాలపండితుడు యి మాత్రమే సాంస్కృతిక భావంత్వం మరియు వివిధ సంస్కృతి విభాగాలు ఉపయోగమైన కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది.

ముగమేము స్థాయిచేస్తున్న కాలపండితుడు యి మాత్రమే సాంస్కృతిక భావంత్వం మరియు వివిధ సంస్కృతి విభాగాలు ఉపయోగమైన కారణం మాత్రం ఇప్పుడు సంవత్సరానికి ప్రశ్నాపత్రం ప్రదర్శించడం కొనసాగుతుంది.
392 6th July, 1772

Appendix

392 6th July, 1772

Appendix

7

7

7

7

7
6th July, 1972

Appendix

( ii) ನಂತರ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ವರ್ಷಸಂಖ್ಯಾ 6 ನೇ ಜೂನ್ 1972 ರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

( iii) ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ವರ್ಷಸಂಖ್ಯಾ 6 ನೇ ಜೂನ್ 1972 ರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
Appendix.  6th July, 1972

...
A NOTE ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FOR 1972-73

GENERAL

The Demands for grants are

(i) "96—Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development" 9,04,00,300

(ii) "35—Industries" 3,13,20,700

The details of the Estimates for 1972-73 under the above demands for grants are noted below

DEMAND XLVII  CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget Estimates 1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-PLAN</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Investment in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings 17,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Other Miscellaneous Undertakings 3,54,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Departmental commercial Undertakings 5,05,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Investment in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings 1,28,96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Investment in Co-operative Societies 6,06,94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Other Miscellaneous Undertakings 1,30,98,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,92,97,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 6th July, 1972

DEMAND XXIV  INDUSTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Budget Estimates 1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35  Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Plan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Industries</td>
<td>55,19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cottage and Small-Scale Industries</td>
<td>48,72,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Grants-in-aid Contributions etc</td>
<td>32,48,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Development of Handloom Industry</td>
<td>32,17,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add Lumpsum Provision for increase in Dearness Allowance | 6,28,800 |

Total | 1,65,87,700 |

**Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Industries</td>
<td>3,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cottage and Small-Scale Industries</td>
<td>45,13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Grants-in-aid Contributions, etc</td>
<td>96,60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 1,47,33,000 |
APPREACH

The Government's approach to the Industrial Programme in the State is against the background of the widespread prevalence of poverty and the extensive problem of unemployment and under-employment, which Andhra Pradesh shares with the rest of India. The importance that the Government attach to industrial development stems from the fact that a large part of the new employment opportunities for the rural pool as well as urban poor will have to come from industries. This will also be a means of stepping up per capita income and mitigating poverty. Government are aware of the need to avoid the growth of monopoly in the course of the industrial efforts. For this reason, special attention has been given to the promotion of a relatively new class of technician-entrepreneurs giving them all possible institutional and financial support.

The Industries Programme is not an isolated measure. It cannot substitute for varieties of programmes required for the purpose of mitigating poverty, substantially reducing unemployment and enabling the masses to share the fruits of development. It is part of an integrated whole comprised by the land reforms programme, the agricultural programme, etc.

This year, we are embarking upon our activities in the industrial sector, in the context of rural employment schemes and significant land reform measures. The land reforms which are on the anvil, as also the rural employment schemes, are expected to improve the purchasing power of the masses. The proposed land reforms, backed up by necessary financial and organisational inputs for small farmers and the grantees of lands which may become surplus, can lay the foundation for increased agricultural productivity and agricultural production. An agricultural sector, strengthened qualitatively in this manner, can in turn, provide greater support than ever before, for industrial development both as a source of surpluses and savings for new investment in industry and as an expanding market for an increased volume and variety of industrial commodities, which the rural masses, with their increased purchasing power, are bound to seek to buy. This unfolding
situation is pregnant with unprecedented possibilities of industrial growth, provided our choice of industries is relevant to our agricultural and other natural resources and to the needs of mass consumption. Government have taken note of these new possibilities and potentialities and intend to channelise industrial development in directions, which will not only lay the foundation of continuing industrial growth, but will also further strengthen the economy of the masses. There will, thus, be a conscious dovetailing of programmes for industrialisation with the programmes in other sectors, geared towards small farmers and the weaker sections of the society.

The Government are also keenly aware of the special characteristics of a labour-surplus economy like ours. Therefore, one of the basic criteria in the selection of industries to be promoted will be labour-intensity. This criterion also points in the direction of the promotion of agro-based industries, mineral-based industries, forest-based industries, fisheries-based industries, and animal stock-based industries, by virtue, not only of their direct employment potential, but in view of their much larger indirect employment potentialities and beneficial spread effects on the economy as a whole.

This Industrial Programme will have to be implemented through the Public Sector, both Central as well as State, the Co-operative Sector, the Private and Joint Sectors, large, medium as well as small-scale, but all these will be guided by the basic approach outlined above which can make a significant contribution to the process of "getting started" on the path of rapid economic development, which is the common problem faced by all under-developed economies.

Another important criterion is the need to spread industrial development over different parts of the State, and thus secure balanced regional development. If industrial growth is confined to a few major centres, it will have a distorting effect on the entire economy. From this point of view, the State Government have undertaken the District Industries Programme, the aim of which is to build up composite complexes of selected medium and small industrial units at a few suitable growth centres in each district. This programme is also being implemented and it is expected to gather increasing tempo in the coming months.
The Government are also deeply conscious of our responsibility to protect the interests of the large numbers of handloom weavers and leather workers and other such categories of people dependent on household and cottage industries. Various measures have been and will be taken to this end.

The achievements of the recent past and the specific efforts being made under each of these sectors are explained below —

(1) CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS

Andhra Pradesh is a State, which for various historical reasons, is recognisably backward, even by all-India norms. Two or three eloquent indicators may be cited in this context. One of the telling indicators of the general economic condition is the proportion of the rural labour households as a percentage of all rural households, for, the rural poor form the bulk and the poorer sections of the country and the rural labour form the bulk of the rural poor. Andhra Pradesh has got one of the highest percentages in India. 34.74% of the rural households in Andhra Pradesh are rural labour households, consisting of 24.69% without land and 10.05% with marginal holdings, according to the National Sample Survey, Report No 134, XVIII Round, January 1963—January 1964. As against this, the all-India average is 25.53%, consisting of 15.54% without land and 9.99% with marginal holdings. Another indicator, particularly relevant to the industrial sphere, is the percentage of factory workers in the State in relation to the all-India total. In the case of Andhra Pradesh this percentage is 5.55%, as against the Maharashtras' 20% and West Bengal's 22%. The per capita income in Andhra Pradesh from industry is Rs 36.18, as against Rs 164.56 of Maharashtra, Rs 98.54 of Tamil Nadu and Rs 104.27 of West Bengal.

In an industrially backward State like ours, Central Sector investments are of crucial significance in providing a strong industrial base and for stepping up industrial growth. It is for this reason that the State Government have been making persistent efforts to secure the location of a number of Central Sector Projects in the State. A number of Central Sector Projects have already been established in Andhra Pradesh. The work on some Central
Projects like the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Ramagundam Fertilizer Project, the Zinc Smelter Project etc., are in different stages. The State Government are in close touch with the Government of India in respect of these projects, so that they may be established without any avoidable time-lag. Various items of work such as land acquisition, which are the State Government's responsibility, are being attended to with maximum possible expedition. So far as the Steel Plant is concerned, the State Government have already secured the approval of the Government of India for the scheme for the Division of Godavari Waters to Visakhapatnam and the Government of India have agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 11.80 crores for this scheme. We expect to secure the release of the first instalment shortly.

We have moved the Government of India for the establishment of new cement units by the Cement Corporation of India in our State. Until recently there was a policy decision of the Government of India which stood in the way. By placing the economics of these projects in the correct perspective and in its social context, I am glad to say, it has been possible for us to convince the Government of India, that this policy-bar should be removed, and the Government of India have revised their earlier policy decision. The Cement Corporation of India is now free to set up new cement units in Andhra Pradesh. We are making efforts to secure three new units, one each at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district, Tadur in Hyderabad district and Adilabad, which are justified by a rational approach to the industrial development of these areas and also by the expected dimensions of future cement demand.

Another Central Project for which we are making efforts is the proposed Wheels and Axles Plant of the Railways.

The Government strongly feel that when qualified local persons are available, measures should be evolved to ensure that they are given a better share of the employment opportunities in Central Public Sector undertakings. The Union Government is being addressed inter alia to implement effectively the recommendation of the National Integration Council that for all Government undertakings, Central or State, the personal managers should be either drawn from the local State Government cadres, or appointed in consultation with the State Government so that...
adequate employment facilities to local personnel can be ensured

(2) STATE PUBLIC SECTOR AND STATE GOVERNMENT-MANAGED COMPANIES

I am glad to report improvement in respect of the majority of the six existing industrial units in this category.

Hyderabad Aliwyn Metal Works.

This Company continued to improve its working. Honourable Members may recall that the company earned a net operational profit of Rs 5 24 lakhs for 1970-71, from the previous level of heavy losses. In 1971-72, the company earned a net operational profit of about Rs 20 lakhs, according to provisional indications. The profitable working of these two years has substantially reduced the accumulated losses of Rs 94 lakhs of the previous years under the earlier management. This is the result of the management being able to achieve a much higher level of production and sales and overall efficiency. The improvement registered and maintained by the company provides reassurance of the potentialities of purposeful public sector management.

Singareni Collieries Company

Another Government Company that has provided heartening news this year is the Singareni Collieries Company. After a number of years of losses, on account of stagnant demand and consequent under-utilisation of capacity, the company has been able to push up its production and sales in 1971-72 and to secure a substantial net profit of Rs 62 lakhs (provisional). The company has initiated action to increase its annual rate of production to 5 74 lakhs tonnes of coal for 1973-74, in the light of increased and increasing demand. The company has also been able to clear off arrears of interest to the tune of Rs 151 26 lakhs to the Government of India and Rs 32 00 lakhs towards arrears of royalty to the State Government.

Nizam Sugar Factory

Nizam Sugar Factory has continued to maintain its tradition of successful management. According to provisional forecasts this factory would make a profit of Rs 140 lakhs in the year ending 30th September 1972. The construction of a new sugar factory at Zaheerabad,
Medak District, being established by the Nizam Sugar Factory, is in progress. It has also been decided by the Government, that the new sugar units in Miryalaguda, Nagarjunasagar Ayacut area and in the Pochampad Ayacut area in Karimnagar should be set up by the Nizam Sugar Factory instead of in the co-operative sector. The Nizam Sugar Factory, with its resources and experience, will be able to establish these factories much faster than is realistically practicable in the co-operative sector and thus this decision will benefit producers as well as consumers. The Government of India have been moved for the grant of necessary letters of Intent. It is a matter for gratification that this company has been able to fulfil one of the prime objectives of the public sector viz. to accumulate the resources required for further industrial growth.

**Government Power Alcohol Factory**

The Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan, a fully owned Government Company, operating as an adjunct to the Nizam Sugar Factory, continued to work at profit.

**Republic Forge Company**

The management of the Republic Forge Company is making systematic efforts to improve its production as well as sales and it is hoped that we may be able to report better results in the near future.

**Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers**

Another Government Company which has been in difficulties is the Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Efforts are being made by the management of the company to improve and diversify its working and secure better results.

Taking the results of the public sector management on the whole, there should be no more room for pessimism. It should be possible to undertake with confidence the expansion of the public sector wherever socio-economically justified.

*(3) PROMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS*  

Over a period of time, Government have set up a number of Institutions for promoting and financing new units.
These are the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation

(a) *Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation* —

This Corporation, set up in 1960, was a pioneer of its type in India. The establishment of this Corporation, by the State Government, to serve as a special instrument for planned industrialisation, marked the introduction of a new concept in the methodology of Indian Planning.

The main objects of the Corporation could be grouped into two categories:

(a) financial assistance to industries set up in Andhra Pradesh by way of direct participation both in equity and preference share capital and underwriting of new issues of equity and preference shares,

(b) Direct promotion of selected industries in the public, private and joint sectors

The Corporation has so far rendered financial assistance to 47 manufacturing units by way of direct participation, underwriting, guarantee of deferred payments and temporary loans, aggregating Rs 9.07 crores.

As a result of these activities of the Corporation, new investment of about Rs 120 crores has been generated in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-71.

Out of the assisted Companies, 8 units were set up in the joint sector with a capital outlay of Rs 2.61 crores. The investments made by the Corporation during this period aggregates to approximately 85% of the total investment in the organised sector, excluding capital outlays on the central public sector projects located in the State. The assisted and joint venture projects cover a wide spectrum of industries, ranging from plastics, engineering textiles, chemicals, sugar, fertilizers, cement, paper, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and metallurgical to mineral processing units.

The direct employment generated as a result of investments made by the Corporation in assisted schemes is...
estimated at around 11,000 persons, consequential employment opportunities created in the secondary and tertiary sectors may be of the order of 35,000 persons

The Corporation has also an impressive record of achievement in the direct promotion of new ventures. The Corporation has given special attention to:

(a) resource-based industries like Glass, Cement and Ferro Alloys,

(b) Technologist-sponsored projects like Sodium Metal, Ferrites and S G Iron,

(c) Ancillaries like Acetic Acid, Formalin, Sodium, Potassium Carbonate,

(d) Agro-based and Forest-based industries like Paper and Fertilizers,

(e) Engineering industries like Bearings, Forgings, Tyres, Scooters, Cables etc,

(f) Electronic Components like Semi-Conductor Devices, Capacitors, Potentiometers, etc,

The Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings Ltd, a unit established for the production of Ball, Cylindrical and Roller Bearings, with an initial investment of Rs 3.58 crores and an annual capacity of 1.2 million numbers, in collaboration with Koyo Seiko, Japan, is a subsidiary of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. As a producer of intermediate products it can attract new engineering industries and ancillaries. Proposals for expansion of the Unit have been finalised recently. The corporation holds sizeable shares in the Republic Forge Company.

Currently, the Corporation is engaged in giving maximum attention to joint ventures as the most practicable method of maximising the spread of its limited resources and providing the needed scope for more rapid growth of private entrepreneurial talent and managerial skills. The Corporation is seeking through this method to step up the pace of industrial investment and growth in the state. One of the important joint venture project M/s-Gangappa Cables, manufacturing electrical winding wires and allied
items, has finalised plans for expansion of the unit. To date, seven such joint venture projects have been set up aggregating new investment of the order of Rs. 585 lakhs. The Corporation's share in the total investment of the new joint ventures has been of the order of 27%.

The Corporation obtains licences for promoting joint ventures and currently holds letters of intent in respect of—

(i) Tyres and Tubes (to be located in Coastal Andhra),

(ii) Semiconductor Devices and Capacitors (to be located in Rayalaseema),

(iii) Scooters (location not yet decided but likely to be in Hyderabad),

(iv) Paper Cones and Spiders (to be located in Telangana),

(v) Potentiometer and Carbon Tracks (to be located in Telangana),

(vi) Connectors (location not yet decided but likely to be in Telangana),

(vii) Tape Recorders (location not yet decided, but likely to be in Telangana),

(viii) M S and H C Steel Billets and Wire rods (Mini Steel Plant) (to be located in Telangana),

(ix) Nylon Filament Yarn (to be located in Rayalaseema)

These schemes have been selected after careful consideration of their relevance to the needs of the State. The Tyres and Tubes Project is expected to make a significant impact on the transportation industry in the State. The Nylon Filament Yarn Project will fill a gap in the State's textile industry and provide yarn to the Handloom sector. The Sponge Iron and Steel Billets Complex will provide semi- and H C Steel Billets and Wire rods (Mini Steel Plant) (to be located in Telangana),

(ix) Nylon Filament Yarn (to be located in Rayalaseema)

These schemes have been selected after careful consideration of their relevance to the needs of the State. The Tyres and Tubes Project is expected to make a significant impact on the transportation industry in the State. The Nylon Filament Yarn Project will fill a gap in the State's textile industry and provide yarn to the Handloom sector. The Sponge Iron and Steel Billets Complex will provide semi-billets to a large number of re-rolling mills which have been starved of their minimum requirements of billets for many years now. The Scooter project is intended to meet an important consumer demand and also generate a large number of ancillary and feeder industries.

Hyderabad has been developing as an important centre for the electronic industry in recent years particularly since
the location of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., at Moula Ali, as a result of the State Government's conscious efforts. The Corporation is therefore giving special attention to electronics scheme.

Schemes under promotion will have an investment of the order of Rs. 30 crores of which the Corporation's share will be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores.

For its future programme about 50 studies and reports have been prepared. After detailed consideration of their suitability, applications for the issue of letters of intent in respect of Sponge Iron, Caprolactum, Electric Typewriters and Calculators have been made to the Government of India.

The Corporation is also endeavouring to fulfil its share of responsibilities under "the District Industries Programme" of the State Government. The Corporation has prepared a portfolio of 21 schemes for the Telangana districts with a total cost of nearly Rs. 22 crores, of which the Corporation's investment will have to be Rs. 3.2 crores. As for Rayalaseema, 18 schemes with a capital cost of about Rs. 19 crores have been prepared of which the Corporation has to invest about Rs. 2 crores. The range of industries thus selected covers Agro-industries, Mineral-based industries, Consumer Industries, Engineering Industries and Chemical intermediates. The Corporation has been asked to work out similar portfolios of appropriate projects for the Scheduled (Tribal) areas.

It can be seen that this Corporation has played a substantial role in the industrial programme of the State, in the large scale sector.

(b) Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh Small-Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., was incorporated in the year 1961 for promoting industrialisation of the State in the Small Scale sector.

In December, 1968, the Corporation took up promotional programmes such as contribution to risk capital under
capital participation schemes, rendering marketing assistance, preparing feasibility reports, indentification of industries, etc. The Corporation also formulated schemes for assisting unemployed engineers and technicians.

Under its capital participation programme, the Corporation has so far invested Rs 25.12 lakhs in 18 companies. In addition, it has proposed to invest a sum of Rs 31.44 lakhs in 20 companies. 15 more schemes for capital participation are under the consideration of the Corporation.

Under its technocrats assistance programme, the Corporation has so far processed and recommended about 200 schemes to the banks, out of which about 75 schemes were already sanctioned by the banks. The Corporation has constructed an Industrial Estate exclusively for technocrats at Balanagar with a provision of 50 factory sheds. In view of heavy demand from those technocrats whose schemes were already sanctioned, the Corporation is having plans to construct 51 more additional factory sheds adjacent to the existing technocrats industrial estate. The Corporation has also plans to construct similar industrial estates at other places like Visakhapatnam.

The Corporation has constructed two craftsmen's guilds at Mallepalli, each guild accommodating nearly 50 small industries costing Rs 20,000 to 25,000 each. While the Corporation provided the factory sheds to the craftsmen, the banks agreed to give assistance without insisting on margin money. The Corporation has plans to construct such industrial guilds for craftsmen in all district centres of the State. At the moment, the Board of Directors has already accorded sanction for constructing such guilds at Tirupati, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool in the Rayalaseema region and two guilds, one in Mahabubnagar and the other in Warangal in the Telangana region.

With a view to exploiting the forest produce available in the Scheduled areas, the Corporation has decided to act in close co-operation with the Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd., and help that Institution in promoting industries to be set up by members of the Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, the Corporation has drawn up a scheme under which machinery required for these units would be supplied on hire purchase basis while the Girijan Co-operative Corporation on its part would look after their
other requirements and also guarantee repayment of the hire purchase instalments to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation

Under Central Sector schemes, the Corporation has recently prepared a scheme for supply of machinery on hire purchase basis to educated unemployed persons. To implement this scheme, the Corporation has been given a sum of Rs 2 lakhs as a loan by the State Government. The first batch of the applications are under the Corporation's scrutiny. The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation has thus been planning a significant role in the promotion of Small Scale Industries in the State.

(c) Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, which is a statutory Corporation, has now completed over sixteen years of service to the cause of industry in the State through provision of financial assistance, for establishment of new industrial units, and expansion/modernisation of existing units. The form of assistance includes direct term loans for acquisition of industrial assets, subscriptions to shares and debentures, guaranteeing deferred payments for purchase of machinery, etc.

The total effective assistance sanctioned by the Corporation as on 31-3-1972, under various heads stood as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>1,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debentures</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Payment Guarantees</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,197</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The working of the Corporation reveals that it has registered an impressive performance. The conducting of development companies in the districts, contact with entrepreneurs, and the liberalised terms on which assistance is granted have all enabled the Corporation to attract more and more entrepreneurs to industry and thereby to promote industrial growth in the State.
To assess the possibilities of setting up of new projects in backward areas, the Corporation engaged the services of a technical consultant in order to conduct a survey of the 10% subsidy tract of the Ranga Reddy district, in order to identify the projects that could be set up with the local resources and entrepreneurial talent. The survey report enumerates 82 different projects, the cost of which range from Rs 40,000 upwards, that could be started in this region. The Corporation is recommending these projects to the entrepreneurs who are willing to set up industries in the region.

During the year 1971-72, the Corporation has introduced a new scheme for technocrats under which schemes up to a total cost of Rs 1 lakh taken up by technocrats, will be in the nature of margin subsidies, with margin of 15% on land and 10% on plant and machinery.

(4) CO-OPERATIVE SUGARS

A good number of co-operative sugar factories and spinning mills have been set up in the co-operative sector.

(a) Co-operative Sugar Factories

Eight co-operative sugar factories are under production at present and two more are under primitive stages at Bhimadole and Bhainsigh. In 1971, as a result of the special efforts of the State Government, letters of Intent were obtained for four new co-operative sugar factories to be established at Cuddapah, Guntur, Mandasa, and Miryalaguda and societies have been registered. It has been decided that the unit at Miryalaguda should be set up by the Nizam Sugar Factory in the public sector. Also the proposed factory in the Pochampad ayacut area for which a letter of Intent is yet to be received. In 1972, we have been able to get a letter of intent for a new co-operative factory at Hanuman junction in Krishna district. The State Government are pursuing the proposals for the grant of letters of intent for a public sector factory in the Pochampad ayacut area and for co-operative sugar factories at Alampur, Renigunta, and Ibrahimpatnam. Proposals are also being made out for new co-operative factories at Nandyal etc.
(b) Co-operative Spinning Mill

Five co-operative spinning mills are in existence in Andhra Pradesh, at Guntur, Eluru, Ramagundam, Rajahmundry and Ahmedabad; in the proximity of the Netha Co-operative Mill, which was under closure since a considerable length of time, has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, with the National Textile Corporation as Authorised Controller. It has started working at a profit, and productive employment to a number of workers has been restored. This was possible only through the special efforts made by the State Government. The State Government are associated with the National Textile Corporation, in running this mill.

(c) Proposal for Establishment of Co-operative Jute Factory

A new entrant to the Co-operative sector will soon be the Jute Industry. The State Government have moved the Government of India for clearance for the establishment of a new Jute factory to be set up by a co-operative society of Girmans, in the Scheduled Area of Srikakulam district. We expect to get the clearance of the Government of India in the near future.

(5) PRIVATE SECTOR—LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE

Reference has been made to the contribution of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation to the promotion of industrial activity in the private sector and joint sector. Apart from this the State Government have been encouraging and promoting the establishment of units in the private sector, in order to accelerate the tempo of industrial development of this industrially backward State, to the maximum extent possible. The State
Government have created, an industrial climate and attracted capital from within as well as outside the State for investment in industry. The Government have recommended and supported several applications for licences and letters of intent for the establishment of private units in the State. Licences or Letters of Intent have been received for 113 industrial units, mostly in the private sector, up to the end of March 1972 with a capital cost of about Rs 140 crores and estimated employment potential of about 35,000. The Industries Department is giving attention to securing the establishment of these units as early as possible. The number of applications recommended to the Government of India still pending for the grant of Letters of Intent or Licences is 82, mostly in the private sector. These applications/letters of intent cover a wide variety of industries. Government are making conscious efforts to persuade the entrepreneurs to set up their units in different districts, in all possible cases.

(6) SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

While large and medium industries constitute an essential base for industrial growth, and certain industries can be economical only if run on large or medium scale, dispersal of industrial growth over the entire State, with employment opportunities for the largest number can be provided only by stimulating the growth of small scale industries. The small scale sector is, therefore, being given strong promotional support and assistance in a variety of ways. There are about 23,000 small scale units registered now as against only about 3,500 five years ago. The investment in these units is of the order of Rs 83 crores. They provide employment for nearly 16 lakh persons. The State Government now propose to move the Government of India for increased allotment of raw material quotas for our small scale industries.

Reference has already been made to the promotional activities of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation in the small scale sector. A landmark of this year has been the promotion of a special scheme for the educated unemployed, for which the Government of India provided a grant of Rs 76 lakhs. I am glad to report that the entire allocation has been fruitfully utilised.
As part of this programme, which is now being implemented in the twin cities and the backward districts of the State Government are participating in the equity capital of self-employment ventures, and loan capital is provided by financial institutions including the State Finance Corporation. The purchase of machinery through the aegis of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation is another component of this scheme. Besides providing self-employment to over 2,300 educated unemployed—of whom a hundred are degree holders in engineering—this special scheme would generate consequential wage-employment for about 25,000. The versatility and range of lines of manufacture covered by these schemes are indeed impressive.

Considering the importance of techno-managerial training for new entrepreneurs, arrangements have been made for short term in-plant training with the collaboration of industrial establishments, both in the private and in the public sectors. With the assistance of the Small Industries Service Institute, the Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council, the Small Industries Extension Training Institute and financial institutions, basic training in elements of business management has also been imparted to the technician-entrepreneurs.

In addition to this scheme, a technocrats' estate in Hyderabad has already been established with 50 sheds, and there are proposals to have similar ones at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. Schemes are also afoot to establish three technicians' co-operatives and three self-employment estates.

Whilst the Government are gratified by the response of the educated unemployed to this scheme, this is recognised to be but a beginning in the right direction. This programme will gather greater tempo this year when it is proposed to extend coverage to other districts with a marked incidence of unemployment among the educated. Government are also aware of the need to extend continued support to the entrepreneurs who have availed themselves to this scheme. Proposals for an allocation of Rs 164 lakhs for 1972-73 have been sent to the Centre.

The lack of correlation between the educational curricula and the needs of development, especially those
of industrial advance, is a matter causing concern. Steps are planned to initiate a dialogue with our Universities on this lacuna to help work out practical solutions. We would like the academic institutions to be sensitive and responsive to the requirements of various types of industries, both in the technical and in the managerial fields, so that they could become 'preparatory academies of the technostructure.' As a modest beginning, the three Universities in the State are sought to be associated with the planning and execution of an ancillary industries scheme, as part of the overall District Industries Programme.

In promoting growth of small scale industries, especially oriented to the needs of engineers and other technically trained personnel, the Government attach great importance to the establishment of ancillary industries to large industrial undertakings. I am glad to note that the management of large scale establishments are becoming more and more aware of the benefits of ancillary growth. The large scale undertakings themselves, by off-loading ancillaries, can expand and increase their output within the same resources. In this connection, I am glad to report that steps have already been initiated to formulate a suitable Plant for the development of ancillaries for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, both during the construction and the operational stages of the Plant.

The working of the Industrial Co-operatives in the small scale sector is being studied with the object of reviving the defunct co-operatives. A comprehensive scheme is being drawn up for this purpose.

The coir industry in our State is in the experimental stage. Plans to develop the coir industry in the coastal belt of the State are under consideration.

(7) INFRASTRUCTURE, INCENTIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

In a backward State like Andhra Pradesh, among the depressors of industrial growth, whether in the public private or other sectors, and whether large, medium or small scale categories, are weaknesses of infrastructure, inadequacy of information and lack of adequate entrepreneurial interest in industrial investment in the State. In order to get over these difficulties, the State Government have been taking and have recently intensified certain specific programmes.
(a) Development of Infrastructure

An area of about 14,300 acres was acquired in and around Hyderabad for the establishment of industries. Out of this, an area of about 10,500 acres was made available to large scale Central Sector projects. Ready availability of these lands enabled us to attract a number of Central Sector projects. Recently by making available a portion of these lands, it was possible to accommodate and attract to Ramachandrapuram, near Hyderabad, a multi-million dollar international project for dry farming research sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Department. A number of private units have also come up in the various industrial development areas in and around Hyderabad with a capital investment of nearly Rs 20 crores. An industrial development area of about 2,030 acres has been set up at Visakhapatnam. This enabled us to attract and accommodate the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels and the Zinc Smelter Project in the Central Public Sector. In order to enable the establishment of a large number of ancillary industries linked to the Steel plant, Zinc Smelter Project and other existing and prospective large industries of Visakhapatnam, it is proposed to acquire an additional area of 1,000 acres there.

Development of infrastructure has not been confined only to Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. In the light of the State policy of dispersed growth of industries, in different parts of the State a number of growth centres in the districts have been located, and industrial areas and industrial estates have been and are being set up in these centres. This activity must always keep ahead of demand, if opportunities are not to be lost.

Basic ingredients of infrastructure are availability of adequate power supply and water supply. In order to make these basic services available according to the expanding needs and requirements of industry and with a view to ensuring co-ordinated effort in this regard, Government have recently constituted a Standing High Level Committee comprising the Ministers dealing with Industries, Irrigation and Power and the concerned officers.

(b) Incentives

In order to stimulate entrepreneurial interest in the establishment of new industrial units, Governo-
ment have issued guidelines providing incentives for new units and also for expansions subject to certain conditions. These incentives include refund of a part of sales tax, rebate in power tariff etc. An amount of Rs 36.15 lakhs has been disbursed to IC2 Industries under the scheme during 1970-71 and 1971-72. An amount of Rs 45 lakhs has been provided in the budget proposals for the current year for this purpose.

(c) Industrial Information

The State Government have undertaken the preparation of an 'Entrepreneurs' Guide' for each district. So far publications in respect of two districts have been issued in the series. Publications in respect of some other districts are on hand in different stages of progress, and all districts will be covered in the near future. In fact, it is this district series that forms the basis and starting point for our District Industries Programmes. As a result, our efforts for the promotion of industries in the districts have gained in concreteness. A team of the Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions is now making an industrial survey of the State, with a view to locating industries which can be located with minimum time-lag.

(8) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

(a) Handlooms

The handloom industry provides employment for the largest number of workers, next only to agriculture. As many as about 25 lakhs of people depend on this industry. The problem of the handloom industry started with the Lancashire-inspired British colonial policies. In view of the dimensions of the human problem involved, the Government accorded particular attention to this industry. It has been receiving financial assistance to the extent of about Rs 2 crores from Government and financial agencies every year. Recently, Government have given guarantee to the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs 250 lakhs for a period of three years from 1-4-1972, to provide working capital to Handloom Weavers, Co-operative Societies to enable them to improve their production and marketing techniques and a guarantee of Rs 1 crore during 1972-73 to the State Co-operative Bank for the provision of funds to Weavers' Co-operative Societies to instal powerlooms.
(b) **Leather Industry**

Another field in the small scale sector requiring concerted attention and vigorous promotion is the leather industry, which provides employment for a large number of persons belonging to the worker sections of the society. This social aspect apart, the economic contribution of the growth of leather industry to the State would be very sizeable considering the rich endowment of the State in raw materials required for the leather industry. Proposals are under consideration to give a new thrust to the industry and to organise it on an integrated basis making full use of the scientific and technological advances. As part of the measures to promote the industry, Government have recently decided to set up a Leather Corporation in the State.

(c) **Cottage and Handicrafts Industry**

With the object of providing employment and also developing village industries and crafts in the rural and semi-urban areas, attention is being paid to the development of handicrafts and cottage industries. This will also preserve traditional crafts. Under the scheme for the training of artisans, 42 candidates underwent training in various crafts.

(d) **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

In the year 1971-72 the Khadi and Village Industries Board disbursed financial assistance of Rs 29.75 lakhs, as loans and grants. Efforts are being made by the Board for the recovery of outstanding dues.

(9) **SICK AND CLOSED INDUSTRIES**

A major category among sick and closed industries pertains to the textile industry. I am glad to say that the closure of the Azam Jahi Mills, which would not only have spelt economic disaster for the large number of workers and other employees of the mill, but also have been fraught with serious consequences to the entire socio-economic fabric of Warangal, was averted. The mill has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, with the National Textile Corporation as the Authorised Controller. The Corporation
and the State Government, in association, have improved the working of the mill and it is now running a marginal profit. With the programme of modernisation, which is on hand, the mill can be expected to be rehabilitated on a firm footing.

The Netha Co-operative Spinning Mill, which was under closure since 1968, was reopened recently with the National Textile Corporation as the Authorised Controller. This mill also is working with a small profit though it was reopened only recently.

Vigorous efforts are being made to secure the early reopening of the Nataraj Spinning and Weaving Mills, Nirmal, Adilabad district and the Tirupati Cotton Mills, Renigunta, Chittoor District. In the former case, with the co-operation of Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, it has been possible already to move the Government of India for its immediate take over and reopening with the National Textile Corporation as the Authorised Controller. Proposals for reopening of Tirupathi Cotton Mills are under the consideration of the Government.

Another important industrial unit which has been under closure since a considerable length of time is the Andhra Scientific Company, Machilipatnam. I am glad to say that, as a result of our efforts with the Government of India, they have issued a notification for the take over of this Company under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. This unit with great potential for growth will now be run by the Department of Defence Production, Government of India.

In all these cases, the Government have taken particular pains to secure the reopening of the units on a dependable basis, actuated by our deep concern for the economic welfare of the many workers and other employees dependent on these units, apart from the anxiety to restore production of essential goods.

(10) MAXIMISATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As explained earlier, one of the basic objectives of our industrial programme is to maximise employment.
potential. The desire that these opportunities should become available for the people of the State is natural. While we are making all possible efforts to maximise employment opportunities for local people, in Central Sector Projects and other units, the Government have, as a long-term practical step in this direction, recently set up a Standing High Level Committee comprising the Ministers for Industries, Education, Labour and Technical Education and the concerned officers, representatives of Students and Universities and of organisations of Industries, in order to synchronise and interlink our educational system with industrial job requirements and opportunities.

CONCLUSION

The various activities outlined above will, I am sure, enable Industry to make its due contribution to the efforts of the Government to secure the rapid economic development of the State, hand in hand with better distributive justice and prevention of monopolistic trends and above all creation of maximum employment opportunities. We shall keep constant vigil to ensure that the goals are never lost sight of and every opportunity for the fulfilment of these goals will be availed of.