ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty Seventh day of the Second session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 20th July, 1972.
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock
(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Raiga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL-ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE OVER RIVER PAPAGNI

331—
* 1025 Q.—Sri R. Seetharamaiah (Kamalapuram) :—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) when was the sanction accorded for the construction of a bridge on River Papagni, near Kamalapuram, on Sugumanchipalle road in Cuddapah District;
(b) the reasons for the delay in taking up the construction work of the said bridge;
(c) the estimated expenditure for the construction of the bridge; and
(d) whether the Government will take immediate steps for the construction of the bridge at least for the purpose of providing livelihood to the agricultural labourers of Kamalapuram Taluk, which is a famine affected area?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri B. V. Subba Reddy) :— a) No sanction has been accorded.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Does not arise.
(d) It will be considered for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE OF VALLURU GEDDA

332—
* 1041 Q.—Sri P. Sambasiva Raju (Gajapathinagaram) :—Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state

Jo. No. 264

(a) whether the Government has prepared an estimate for the construction of a Bridge on Vailuru Gedd on N. & R. Road of Visakhapatnam District;

(b) if so, what is the estimated amount; and

(c) when it will be taken up for execution?

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 9.11 lakhs.

(c) It is proposed to include this work in the Plan for 1971-72.

ALLOTMENT OF STAINLESS STEEL QUOTA

333—

* 146 Q—Sri D. Vankatesam (Kuppam):—Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries and other concerns to whom stainless steel quota was allotted during 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) what is the system of check or inspection adopted by the Government to check the misuse of these quotas by the said industries and concerns;

(c) is there any proposal to appoint a Committee of the House to examine the genuineness of the said units?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Vengal Rao):—( ) Two separate statements for the periods 1970-71 are placed on the Table of the House.

( ) Check on the existence of the requisite machinery and accessories before the release of raw material and systematic on the spot inspection of the units during the production stage by gazetted officers are among the measures to check possible misuse of allocation.

(c) There are no such proposals under consideration by the Government.

STATEMENTS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
NAME WITH ADDRESS OF THE INDUSTRIES TO WHOM STAINLESS STEEL QUOTA WAS ALLOTTED DURING 1969-70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and address of the Industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>do Model Metal Industries, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>do Agro Metal Industries, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>do Narendra Industries, Chandulal Bradas, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>do Universal Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>do Dhanalakshmi Iron Works, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M/s. Ramesh Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>do Universal Metal Industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>do Srinivasa Pharma Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>do Indo American Pharma Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>do Charminar Drum Manufacturing and Containers, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>do Mahonar Metal Industries, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>do Sa. hidan nda Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>do Anil Weldmesh St el Fabric and Wire Products, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>do Jyothi Industries Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>do Praveen Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>do J. V. Suresh, Secunderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>do Ari to Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>do Mohan Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>do Unique Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>do Andhra Stainless Steel and Wire Products, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>do Krishna Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>do Lakhmi Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>do Raj Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>do Dhanalakshmi Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>do Auto Rolex Industries, Chandilal Birla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>do Saiyanna Metal Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>do Aroit Electricals, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>do Metal Engineers, C.H., Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>do Ravindra Iron and Brass Works, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>do Uma Iron St el Works, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>do Trinity Metal Industries, Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>do Ashan Trading Company, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>do Metal Engineers, C. I. E., Balanagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>do Sanath Nagar Wire Products, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>do Bright Metal Industries, Industrial Estate, Patancheru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>do Agro Industries, Patancheru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>do Bright Metal Industrial I. E., Patancheru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>do Sri Venkata Satyanarayana Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>do Vijaya Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>do Rashan Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>do Bharathi Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>do Gayatri Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>do Raja Engineering Works, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>do Suresh Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>do Dhanalakshmi Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>do Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>do K P I Industr es, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>do Ajanta Industries, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 M/s. Satyanarayana Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Surya Metal Works, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Prasanthi Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Aditya Iron and Steel Works, Kavali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 B. P. Iron and Steel Works, Kavali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 I havani Metal Works, Kavali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 Murukrihna Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Paper Crafts Steel Unit, Kavali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 Marju Industrial Works, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Vijaya Drugs and Industries, Karimnagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 Ramesh Industries, Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Kanyakumari Iron Works, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Venkataramana Stainless and Aluminium Works, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 Surya Metal Works, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Sreeni Machine Tools, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Bharat Industrial Alwal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Karukadurga Agricultural Fabricators, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Master Electrical Engineering, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 South India Research Institute, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Satyanarayana Trade, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Sreeni Machine Tools, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 Peena Steel Industries, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Utsav Electrical Corporation, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 Manoj Industrial Alwal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 Surgical and Allied Industries, Saroornagar, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 Sri Rama Industries, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 K A Industries, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 South India Research Institute, Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 Sreeni Machine Tools, Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 Padma Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Madhava Industries, Yerlapalem, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 Sair Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 Dada Industries, Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Sankar Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 Padma Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 Madhava Industries, Yerlapalem, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Sair Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 Shanthi Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Mahalakshmi Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Jaanadha Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Annapurna Stainless Steel Works, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Kesava Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Lute Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 Surej Metal Works, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 Sarveswara Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 P Vee Enterprises, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 Indian Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Sivasankara Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Asian Drugs House, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Ramakrishna Industries, Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 108

(1) M/s. Ad t'a Iron and Steel Works, Nellore
10 do B. P. Iron and Steel Works Nellore
11 do Vijayadurga Industries, Nellore
12 do Sivasanka a Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore
13 do Satyakrishna Industries, Nellore
14 do Sujay Metal Works Nellore
15 do Venkateswara Industries, Nellore
16 do Nellore Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore
17 do Gayatri Industries, Nellore
18 do Jagannadhi Metal Industries, Nellore
19 do Kavai Steel Industries, Kavali
20 do Pranathi Metal Industries, Nellore
21 do Sarana Industries, Nellore
22 do Sankara Industries Nellore
23 do Padma Metal Industries, Nellore
24 do Shanthi Metal Industries, Nellore
25 do Ramakrishna Industries Nellore
26 do Annapurna Iron & Steel Works, Nellore
27 do Bhavani Metal Works Kavali
28 do Satvarayana Metal Industries, Nellore
29 do Manju Industrial Works, Nellore
30 do Deccan Industrial Works, Nellore
31 do Mahalakshmi Industries, Nellore
32 do Sri Rama Cottages Industries, Chirrade, East Godavari District.
33 do Sri Laxmi Narasimha Iron Foundry, Kakinada
34 do Gauri Industries, Rajahmundry
35 do Mohan Industries, Samalkot
36 do Rajendra Metal Industries, I. E. Samalkot
37 do Sitarama Aluminium and Brass Ware Manufacturing Samalkot,
38 do Sitarama Aluminium and Brass Ware Manufacturing Samalkot
39 do Rajeswar Engineering Works, Rajahmundry
40 do Ramakrishna Metal Industries, Kothapalli, East Godavari District
41 do Gowthami Commercial (P) Ltd. Kakinada
42 do Metcon Industries D. Waiswar m
43 do Srinivasa Industries Divili, E. G. District
44 do Mohan Industries, Samalkot
45 do Gowthami Commercial Ltd. Kakinada
46 do Srinivasa Metal Industries Rajahmundry
47 do Laxmi Narayana Iron Foundry, Kakinada
48 do Srinivasa Industries Divili E. G. District
49 do Rajeswari Engineering Works, Rajahmundry
50 do V. V. N. Ram Krishna Metal Works, Kothapalli, E. st Godavari District.
51 do Rajendra Metal Corporation Samalkot.
52 do Rajeswari Engineering Works, Rajahmundry
53 do Seetharama Aluminium & Brass Ware Manufacturing Co.
54 do Seetharama Aluminium & Brass Ware Manufacturing Co.
1, E. Samalkot.
Oral Answers to Questions

116 20th July, 1972

(1)

155 M/s. Mohan Industries, I. E. Samalkot
156 do Lainam Rolling Mills, Rajahmundry
157 do Sri Laxmi Narasimha Iron Foundry, Kakinada
158 do Sri Rama Cottage Industries, Chitrad, East Godavari District
159 do Kalem S. Maraj Aluminium & Co., Rajahmundry
160 do Siva Metal Industries, Rajahmundry
161 do Joy Bharat Industries, Vizag
162 do Krishna Industries, Nizamabad
163 do Southern Enterprises, Chepuruppalli, Srikakulam District.
164 do Premalata Industries, Nizamabad
165 do Premalata Industries
166 do Satyanarayana Industries, Warangal
167 do
168 do Unique & Co., Pamidi, Aranhapur
169 do Ashok Products, Adoni.
170 M/s Sreesailam Industries, Guntakal
171 do Sree Jevi Industries, Guntakal
172 do Vithya Industries, Guntakal
173 do Sreesailam Industries Guntakal
174 do Ashok Products, Adoni
175 do Sree Jevi Industries, Guntakal
176 do Jayanthi Industries, Kuppam
177 do International Metal Products, Tirupati
178 do Sri Mani Industries, Tirupati
179 do Sri Ramraj Industries, Kuppam
180 do Sankar Metal Industries, Chittoor
181 do Jaya Metal Industries, Tirupati
182 do Sri Sai Raba Metal Industries, Kuppam
183 do Sri Krishna Metal Works, Chittoor
184 do Sri Krishna Metal Works, Chittoor
185 do Chandra Industries, Arakonda, Chittoor
186 do Vijaya Metal Industries, Chittoor
187 do Bhagavan S. S. Industries, Tirupati
188 do Srinivasa Stainless Steel Surgical Products, Mogilivenkataralem.
189 do Vijaya Traders, Satyavedu
190 do Kangundi Metal Industries, Kuppam
191 do Krishna Metal Industries, Kuppam
192 do M. P. N. Metal Industries, Tirupati
193 do Ravi Industries, Palamaner
194 do Nagaraj Industries, Pal maner
195 do Hema Steel Surgical Industries, Kalahasti
196 do R. S. Industries, Kalahasti
197 do Indram Metal Industries, Guntur
198 do N. Nicol Tin Printers, Guntur
199 do
200 do Balaji Industrial Corporation, Guntur
201 do Satyadev Iron Industries, Tenali
202 do
203 do S. I. Venkatanayya Stainless Steel Industries, Ongole
204 do American Pharma Industries, Guntur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>M/s. Guntur Metal Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>do Balakrishna Foundry, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>do Andhra Stainless Steel Industries, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>do Akkala Venkataramaiah, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>do Balaji Metal Industries, Ongole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>do Bhimavarapu Venkatareddy, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>do Lalaji Industries, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>do Sri Laxmi Iron Safe, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>do Ronue Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>do Anna Kotiratnam, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>do Narendra Metal Industries, Chirala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>do Venkatswara Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>do Heera Steel Furniture Works, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>do Vijayastees Metal Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>do Social Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>do Social Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>do K. Nageneram, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>do Krishna Stainless Steel Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>do Ummaheswara Metal Industries, Mangalagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>do Hanuman Metal Corporation, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>do Jyothis Metal Works, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>do Sri Laxmi Mill &amp; Auto Stores, Repalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>do Vaka Subba Reddy, Repalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>do Diesel Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>do Sri Lakshmi Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>do Mehar Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>do Gouri Sankar Industries, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>do Dinesh Metal Industries, Tenali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>do Rama Bucket Works, E. Ilipalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
247 M/s. Sree Jain Metal Industries, Guntur
248 do
249 do Sri Narasimha Stainless Steel Works, Sangadigunta, Guntur
260 do Sha Sammermal Mohan Lal Industries, Guntur
261 do Sri Poorna Metal Industries, Guntur
262 do Sri Poorna Metal Industries, Guntur
265 do Indo Nippan Pharma Industries, Guntur
268 do Pasakala Industries, Tenali
271 do
270 do Sri Kanyakaparameswari Industries, Guntur
271 do
272 do Sri Rama Stainless Steel Industries, Ongole
273 do
274 do Khaleel Industries, Tenali
275 do
276 do Vaka Subba Reddy. Repalle
277 do The Guntur Metal Works, Guntur
278 do American Pharma Industries, Guntur
279 do Heera Steel Furniture Manufacturing Co., Guntur
280 do Kanyakaparameswari Works, Guntur
281 do Laxmi Mill & Auto Stores, Repalle
283 do Sri Anna Kotijatnam, Guntur
284 do Balaji Industries Carpoint Guntur
284 do Tallum Satsvaraya & Sons, Vijayawada
285 do Navadurga Stainless Steel Works, Vijayawada
286 do Sri Lurga Metal Works, Vijayawada
287 do Srisivasa Metal Industries, Vijayawada
288 do Commercial Traders, Vijayawada
289 do V. R. Industries, Vijayawada
290 do
291 do Navadurga S. S. Works, Vijayawada
292 do Laxmi Industries, Vijayawada
293 do
294 M/s. Indira Industry, Vijayawada
295 do S. I Venkaiakanaka Lurga Metal Works, Vijayawada
296 do Bharat Agri. & Metal Industries, Masulipatnam
297 do Andhra Metal Works, Masulipatnam
298 do Mohan Industries, Masulipatnam
299 do
300 do Veera Metal Works, Vijayawada
300 do Jyothi Iron Works, Vijayawada
301 do
302 do Sri Venkateswara Stainless Steel & Copper Works, Vijayawada
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and Address of the Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Surya Metal Industries, Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mukunda Steel Cobmines, Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gouri Industries, Rajahmundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Godavari Metal Industries, Samalkota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Universal Sea Foods, Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vijayavardhan Metal Industries, Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tirumala Stay wire Industries, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Metal Engineers, ECIE, Balangar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Utility Metal Works, Sanathnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Universal Metal Industries, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Satya Winery and Distillery, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Sri Sainath Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Alfo Glass Equipment, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Venkateswara Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Arcoy Industries, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ins:cecon Chemical Engineering &amp; Co, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Hyderabad Iron &amp; Steel Products, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Metro Glass Appliances, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>International Metal Products, Tirupati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Venkatramana Metal Works, Chittoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>M. P. N. Metal Industries, Chittoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Swastic General Industries, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Jagannath Industries, Chandragiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Ramraj Industries, Kuppam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Jy .thi Metal Works, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 M/s. Akkala Narasimha Rao &amp; Bros., Tenali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 do Srinivasa Pharma Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. do Indo American Pharma Industries, Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. do Vibgyor Industries, Guntakal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. do Sridevi Industries, Guntakal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. do Gouri Sankar Industries, Tenali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. do Bhimavaranapu Venkatareddy, Tenali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. do Lalaji Industries, Tenali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. do B. P. Iron &amp; Steel Works, Kavali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. do Prasanthi Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. do P. Vee Enterprises, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. do Sarveswara Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. do Vijaya Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. do Venata Satyanarayana Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. do Sairama Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. do Laxmi Venkateswara Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. do Sankara Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. do Satyanarayana Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. do Jagannadha Steel Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. do Lata Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. do Gayatri Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. do Ramakrishna Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. do Kala Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. do Shanthi Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. do Srinivasa Stainless Steel Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. do Aruna Metal Works, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. do Roshan Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. do Muralikrishna Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. do Madhava Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. do Dhanalakshmi Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. do Bharathi Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. do Suraj Metal Works, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. do Suresh Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. do Padma Metal Industries, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. do Aditya Iron &amp; Steel Works, Kavali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. do Sashikalal Industries, Tenali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. do Paper Crafts Steel Industries, Kavali,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. do Ashok Products, Adhani.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. do Voka Subba Reddy, Gunur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. do Sri Lakshmi Mill &amp; Auto Stores, Repalle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. do Sri Krishna Metal Works, Chittoor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. do Cheekoti Veeranna &amp; Co., Secunderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. do do do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. do Dedhia Industries, Musheerabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. do Vijaya Traders, Chittoor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. do Raja Engineering Works, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. do Manju Industrial Works, Nellore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. doVenkateswara Metal Works, Kavali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. do Annapurna Iron &amp; Steel Works, Kavali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. do Sri Krishna Metal Industries, Kuppam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. do Ram Raj Industries, Kuppam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and address of the Unit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>do Metal Industries (Andhra) Indl. Estat, Sanathnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>do Time Engineers, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>do Jubilee Industries Corporation, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>do Model Metal Industries, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>do Hyderabad Steel Industries, Osmanshahi, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>do Secunderabad Industries, Kavadiguda, Secunderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>do Chkoti Veeranna, Secunderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>do J. V. Suresh, Secunderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>do Trinity Wire &amp; Metal Industries, Secunderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>do Dundoo Metal Industries, Azamabad, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>do Vishalandhra Industries, Azamabad, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>do Andhra Stainless Steel &amp; Wire Industries, Azamabad, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>do Venkateswara Stainless Steel &amp; Wire Industries, Azamabad, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>do Swastic Industries, Lower Dhooppet, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>do Secunderabad Tin Industries, Raja Mineral Works Compound, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>do Purushotham Traders (P) Ltd., Co-op. Industrial Estate, Balanagar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. do Bhaskar Industries, 1-1-467, Bakaram, Hyd.
30. do Ramakrishna Iron Works, 5552, M. G. Road, Secunderabad.
31. do Dhanalaxmi Iron Works, 5368, M. G. Road, Secunderabad.
32. do Raghuvan Engineering Works, Ranigunj, Secunderabad.
33. do Food Industries, Indl. Estate, Chandulal Baradari, Hyd.
34. do Deccan Metal Works, 3577, M. G, Road, Hyd.
35. do Universal Metal Industries, J. N. Road, Hyd.
36. do Andhra Steel & Sheet Metal Works, Musheerabad, Hyd.
37. do Hyderabad Iron & Steel Products, 5336, Lingojiguda, Hyd.
38. do Unicorn Industries, 187, M. G. Road, Secunderabad.
40. do Jaya Industries, 1837, Nallakunta, Hyd.
41. do Supreme Electricals, Indl. Estate, Chandulal Baradari, Hyd.
42. do Aswani Industries, Indl. Estate, Chandulal Baradari, Hyd.
43. do Vigna Iron & Steel Products 17-6-122, Outside Dabirpura, Hyd.
44. do Jaya Industries, 18-7-26, Nallakunta, Hyd.
45. do Vruthi Tin & Allied Industries, 19-4-525, Shamsheergunj, Hyd.
46. do Raj Industries, 21-1-544, Petlaburj, Hyd.
47. do IIifat-e Hind Metal Works, 20-4-1042, Hyd.
48. do M/s Kamesh Industries, 19-3-1075/1, Shamsheergunj, Ayderabad.
49. do M/s Sayonara Metal Industries 5-5-712, Cottamandi, Hyderabad.
50. do M/s Charmar Drums & Containers Manufacturers Co, Hyderabad.
51. do M/s Imperial Metal Industries, Ayderabad.
52. do M/s Srinivasa Ahazma Industries, Amberpet, Hyderabad.
53. do Indo American Pharma Industries, 2-2-64/2, Amberpet, Hyderabad.
54. do Omega Metal Industries, Chendanvadi, Goshamabah, Hyderabad.
55. do Vijaya Metal Industries, Maharajgunj, Hyderabad.
56. do Apolite Electricals, Anil Weldmesh Compound, Sanathnagar.
57. do Trinity Metal Industries, Co-op. Indl. Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad.
58. do United Metal Products, Industries, Chedulal Baradari, Hyderabad.
(1) | (2)
---|---
64. Ido Swiss Agencies, B-21, Industries, Sanathnagar.
67. Muddharo Metal Industries, 1801-12, Prakash Talkies, Mangalghat, Hyderabad.
70. Bharat Steel & Sheet Metal workers Indl. Estates, Chandulal Baradari, Hyd.
72. Decan Stainless Steel Wire Industries, Hyderabad.
73. Pentagon Steel Industries, Secunderabad.
74. K. Kalapati, Begum Bazar, Ahyd.
75. Marwadi Moulding Factory, Hyderabad.
76. Vijaya Industries, Shahinath Guni, Hyd.
77. Laxmi Industries, 3-2-742, Bagh Amberpet, Hyd.
78. Asoka Industries, Fateh Darwaja, Hyd.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT


KRISHNA DISTRICT

2. Bezada Metal & Steel Industries, Vijayawada.
3. Prakash Industries, Jaya Temple Street, Vijayawada.
5. Sri Venkateswar Stainless & Copper works, Indl. Estate, Vijayawada.
6. Vijaydurg Stainless Steel works, Vijayawada.
7. Durghanker Industries, Sivalayam Street, Vijayawada.
10. Sathanaraya Traders, Satyanarayanapuram, Vijayawada.
11. Gurga metal works, Vijayawada.
16. Vailam Satyanarayana & Sons, Vijayawada,
17. National Stool Industries Vijayawada.
20. Gurga Aluminium and Stainless Steel Equipment, Gannavaram.
21. Sri Kanakagurga Agricultural Fabricators, Labbipet, Vijayawada.
22. Sri Navadurga Stainless Steel Works, Labbipet, Vijayawada
23. Sumor Stainless steel industries, Vijayawada.
24. V. R Industries; Muglarajapuram, Vijayawada.
25. Krishna Conductors (P) Ltd. Vijayawada
28. Andhra metal works, APIE, Machlipatnam.
29. Radha Krishna Metal Rolling Mills, APIE, Machlipatnam.
31. Venus Metal Products, Vijayawada.
32. Vijayalakshimi Surgicel Industries, Vijayawada.
33. Srimivasa Metal Industries, Patamata, Vijayawada.
34. Veena Metal works, Vijayawada.
35. Sri Venkataramana Stainless Steel Works, Patamata Vijayawada.

WARANGAL DISTRICT

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

NALGONDA DISTRICT

KURNOOL DISTRICT
8. Modern Saraswathi paper mart, Indl. Estate, Nandyal
Ashok products Assistcel private Indl. Estate Adoni Kurnool Dist.

WEST GODAVARY DISTRICT
1. M/s. oralid Industrials, Bhimavaram, West Godavari Dist.

MAHABOOB NAGAR DISTRICT
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT
2. do Premalatha Industries, Indl-Estate, Nizamabad

MEDAK DISTRICT
2. do Bright Metal Industries, Indl. Estate, Pattancheru
3. do Deccan Metal Industries, Pattancheru, Sangareddy
4. do Venus Industries, Indl. Estate, Pattancheru

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT
1. M/s. Andhra Industrial Works, Indl. Estate, Cuddapah
2. do Baba Industries, Indl. Estate, Cuddapah
3. do Dada Industries, Indl. Estate, Cuddapah
4. do Minerva Engineering Works, Indl. Estate, Cuddapah

ONGOLE DISTRICT
1. M/s. Balakrishna Foundry, Kurnool Road, Ongole
2. do Vijaya Durga Industries, Kandukur, Ongole District
3. do Lavana Industries, Trunk Road, Ongole
4. do Sri Balaji Industries, Guntur Road, Ongole
5. do Sri Rama Stainless Steel Industries, Hardinge Street, Ongole
6. do Sri Veerarajannya Stainless Steel Industries, Near Sri Ram Talkies, Ongole

NELLORE DISTRICT
1. M/s. Balaji Industries, Tyagaraju Street, Gudur
2. do Deccan Industrial Works, Tadikala Bazar, Nellore
3. do Hindustan Metal Works, Subeqarpet, Nellore
4. do Kavali Steel Industries, V. L. Mills Area, Kavali
5. do Mukunda Steel Combine, Balajinagar, Nellore
6. do Nellore Stainless Steel Industries, Tadikala Bazar, Nellore
7. do Sri Sainath Stainless Steel Industries, Kondayapalem, Nellore
8. do Venkateswara Industries, Auicut Road, Nellore
9. do Venkateswara Metal Works, Kavali
10. do Ajanta Industriei, Tadikala Bazar, Nellore
11. do Bharati Industries, Vedavari Agraharam, Nellore
12. do Gayatri Industries, Stonehouspet, Nellore
13. do Raja Engineering Works, Nawabpet, Nellore
14. do Roshan Metal Industries, China Bazar, Nellore
15. do Lakshmi Venkateswara Stainless Steel Industries, Santhapet, Nellore
16. do Sri Venkata atyanarayana Industries, Santhapet, Nellore
17. do Suresh Industries, Arunchalam Street, Nellore
18. do Kodandarama Industries, Belichireddipalem, Kovur Tq.
19. do R. C. Obuj Reddy Stainless Steel Industries, Kondayapalem, Nellore

20. M/s. Ravi Iron & Steel Works, Trunk Road, Kavali.
21. do Sri Satyanarayana Stainless Steel Works, Kavali
22. do Sri Venkateswara Stainless Steel Industries, Kondayapalem, Nellore
23. do Nijayalakshmi Industries, APIE, Nellore
24. do Vijaya Vardhan Metal Industries, Elg Bazar, Nellore
25. do Aditya Iron & Steel Works, 8-24-22A, Kalagolammipet, Kavali
26. do Annamalika Iron & Steel Work, Pothulavari Street, Kavali
27. do Aruna Metal Work, Pappula Street, Nellore.
28. do B. P. Iron & Steel Works, Cinima Hall Road, Kavali.
29. do Bhavani Metal Works, Mallareddi Garden, Kavali.
30. do Dhanalakshmi Industries, Nawabpet, Nellore.
31. do Indi Metal Industries, Hospital Road, Nellore.
32. do Jagannadha Industries, Stonehousepet, Nellore.
34. do Kala Industries, Tadikala Bazar, Nellore.
35. do Kesava Industries, Stonehousepet, Nellore.
37. do Madhava Industries, Yellayapalem, Kottur Tq.
38. do Manju Industries, APIE, Nellore.
40. do Padma Metal Industries, Venugandavari Street, Nellore.
41. do Paper Crafts & Steel Unit, Railway Station Road, Kavali.
42. do Prasanthi Metal Industries, Osmansahebpet, Nellore.
43. do Ramakrishna Industries, Anjaneyavari Temple Street, Nellore.
44. do Sankara Industries, Gandhi Nagar, Nellore.
45. do Santhi Metal Industries, Osmansahebpet, Nellore.
46. do Sarveswara Industries, Gandhinagar, Nellore.
47. do Satyanarayana Metal Industries, Pappula Street, Nellore.
48. do Siva Shankara Stainless Steel Industries, Stonehousepet, Nellore.
49. do Mahalaxmi Industries, Vinayaka Cinima Hall Compound, Nellore.
50. do Sri Rama Industries, Isakapalem, Nellore.
51. do Suraj Metal Works, Venkateswarapuram, Nellore.
52. do Vijaya Industries, Vuyyala Kaluva St., Nellore.
53. do P. Vee Enterprises, Nagulamitta Road, Nellore.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

2. do Seetharama Aluminium & Brass Ware Manufacturing Co., Indl. Estate, Samalkot.
3. do Godavari Metal & Paints Industries, Samalkot.
4. do Udya Industries, Suryaraopet, Kakinada.
5. do Gothami Commercial Pvt., Ltd., Bangudi Area, Kakinada.
6. do Sri Laxmi Narasimha Iron Foundry, Kakinada.
7. do Rajeswari Engineering Works, Rajahmundry.
8. do Sri Rama Cottage Industries, Chitrakota.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>do Sri Sairama Rolling Mill, Rajahmundry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>do Kalem Somaraj Aluminium Co., Rajahmundry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>do Metpros Industries, Dowlaishwaram, E. G. Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>do Rajendra Metal Corporation, Indl-Estate, Samalkot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>do Govind Industries, Gunduvare St., Rajahmundry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>do Srinivasa Industries, Divili.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>do V. V. N. Ramakrishna Metal Works, Rajahmundry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>do Vijayalaxmi Industries, Rajahmundry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GUNTUR DISTRICT**

1. do Andhra Stainless Steel Industries, Tenali, Guntur District.
2. do Indian Metal Industries, Guntur.
5. do Indo Nippan Pharma Industries, Patnam Bazar, Guntur.
6. do American Pharma Industries, Patnam Bazar, Guntur.
7. do Sanji Industries, Pedapally, Repalle Tq., Guntur Dist.
9. do Khaeleel Industries, Main Road, Tenali.
10. do Sri Narasimha Stainless Steel Industries, Guntur.
11. do Sha Summermal Mahanlal Industries, Jain Street, Guntur.
12. do Lalaji Industries, Tuliram Ghowk, Tenali.
14. do Bimavarapu Venkat Reddy, Chinaparimi, Tenali Tq.
15. do Lakshmi Mill Auto Stores, Main Road, Repalle.
16. do Hanuman Metal Corporation Ethukur Road, Guntur.
17. do Diesel India, APIE, Guntur.
19. do Sasikala Industries, Kothapeta, Tenali.
20. do Satyadev Industries, Gandhi Chowk, Tenali.
22. do Rama Bucket Work, Kollipara, Tenali Tq.
25. do Anna Kotiratnam, Eluru Bazar Guntur.
26. do National Tin Printers, APIE, Guntur.
27. do Sri Mahalakshmi Stainless Steel Industries, Ramalingeswarapet, Tenali.
28. do Akkala Venkatramiah & Co., Main Road, Tenali.
29. do Srinivasa Metal Industries, Guntur.
30. do Vijaya Sri Metal Industries, Jain Temple Street, Tenali.
31. do Dinesh Metal Industries, Jain Temple St. Tenali.
32. do Sri Gowrishankar Small Scale Industries, Anjaraya Panthulu Street, Tenali.
33. do Jyothi Metal Works, Kothapet, Old Bank St. Guntur.
34. do Vaka Subba Reddy, Main Road, Repalle, Guntur Dist.
35. do Jain Metal Industries, Main Road, Guntur.
36. do Ronac Industries, Patnam Bazar, Guntur.
### SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

1. M/s Southern Enterprises, Cheepurpalli, Srikakulam Dist.

### VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT


### ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

2. do Mahaveer Industries, Guntakal.
3. do Bheru Industries, Guntakal.
4. do Srishailam Industries, Guntakal.
5. do Unique & Co., Pamidi.
6. do Sridevi Industries, Rajendranagar.

### CHITTOOR DISTRICT

2. do Lakshmi Metal Industries, Satrawada, Via. Ekamber Kuppam, Chittoor District.
3. do Jayanti Industries, Kuppam.
4. do Jayanti Industries, Kuppam.
5. do Chandra Industries, Aragonda, Chittoor Dist.
6. do Lakshmi Stainless Steel Surgical Products, Apie, Chittoor.
7. do Kamal Stainless Steel Industries, Kuppam, Chittoor.
8. do Sri Venkateswara Hospital Apparatus Industries, Kallahasti.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and address of the unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M/s. United Steel All ed Industries, Industrial Estate, Moulali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>do Metal Engineers, Co op Indl. Estate, Talanagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>do Ashan Trading Co., Tilak Road, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>do Manney Industries, Alwal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>do Rakhi Industries, Subhas Road, Suryarpet, Kakinada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>do Satya Winery &amp; Distiller, Kothapet, Hyderabad Dist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) (2)

9. do International and Metal Products, Tirupati.
10. do Japa Metal Industries, Tirupati.
11. do Jayanti Industries, Chandragiri.
12. do Sri Mani Industries, Tirupati.
13. do Ramraj Industries, Kuppam.
14. do Shankar Metal Industries, Chittoor.
15. do Krishna Metal Industries, Kuppam.
16. do Vijaya Sheet Metal Works, Chittoor.
17. do Bhagawan Stainless Steel Industries, Kalahasti.
18. do Hema Steel Surgical Industries, Kalahasti.
19. do Kanugundi Metal Industries, Kuppam.
20. do M. P. N. Metal Industries, Paamaner.
21. do Nagaraju Industries, Palamaneru.
22. do Ravi Industries, Palamaner.
23. do R. S. Industries, Kalahasti.
24. do Saibaba Metal Industries, Kuppam.
25. do Srinivasa Stainless Steel Surgical Products, Mogilivanka-
giri.
26. do Sri Venkaṭeswara Metal Industries, Pudipetagiri.
27. do Tirumalesha Industries, Tirupati.
28. do Vijaya Traders, Satyaveedu.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS S. S. SHEETS (COLD ROLLED & HOT ROLLED) FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

The existence of the requisite machinery and accessories before the release of raw material and systematic on the spot inspection of the units during the production stage are among the measures to check possible misuse of allocation.

Mr. Speaker: —So you want to encourage black-marketting.

Sri D. Venkatesam: —It is because you are encouraging the rich people. Let that be liberalised. Let the licences be given to all.

Mr. Speaker: —So, you want to encourage black-marketting.
Check on the existing production before raw material is used.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(3) ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸ್ತು ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ): — ಮಂದಿ ಮಾರುವ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದು ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ) ಕೃಷಿ ನಿಯಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೂ ಇದರ ಉರುಗುವ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(4) ಸರ. ಕೊಕ್ಕರಾಣ: — ಎಂದುಂಟುಂತು ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಕೃಷಿ ನಿಯಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೂ ಇದರ ಉರುಗುವ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(5) ಸರ. ವಿಷ್ಣುಕುಮಾರ: — ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(6) ಸರ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ: — ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸ್ತು ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ): — ಸುಲಭತಾತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(7) ಸರ. ವಿಷ್ಣುಕುಮಾರ: — ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(8) ಸರ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ: — ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸ್ತು ಮೂಲಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ): — ಸುಲಭತಾತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
ఇది సంస్కరణ నుండి: అమలేయాడు మీరుగును సంభవించాలంటే జరిగిన సమయం వలన సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఈ సమయంలో ఇంటి కేసు ఉంది. నా సమయానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్నది సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఒకటి సమయం ఉంది అందా లేదు.

ఇది సంస్కరణ నుండి: అమలేయాడు మీరుగును సంభవించాలంటే జరిగిన సమయం వలన సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఈ సమయంలో ఇంటి కేసు ఉంది. నా సమయానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్నది సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఒకటి సమయం ఉంది అందా లేదు.

ఇది సంస్కరణ నుండి: అమలేయాడు మీరుగును సంభవించాలంటే జరిగిన సమయం వలన సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఈ సమయంలో ఇంటి కేసు ఉంది. నా సమయానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్నది సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఒకటి సమయం ఉంది అందా లేదు.

ఇది సంస్కరణ నుండి: అమలేయాడు మీరుగును సంభవించాలంటే జరిగిన సమయం వలన సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఈ సమయంలో ఇంటి కేసు ఉంది. నా సమయానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్నది సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఒకటి సమయం ఉంది అందా లేదు.

ఇది సంస్కరణ నుండి: అమలేయాడు మీరుగును సంభవించాలంటే జరిగిన సమయం వలన సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఈ సమయంలో ఇంటి కేసు ఉంది. నా సమయానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉన్నది సమయం అవసరం మతాయి. ఒకటి సమయం ఉంది అందా లేదు.
SCHEME TO SUPPLY MACHINERY TO THE UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS

334—

* 520 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has formulated a scheme to supply machinery manufactured in the country to the unemployed Engineers and other unemployed educated persons on hire-purchase basis;

(b) when the said scheme will be implemented; and

(c) whether the particulars of the said scheme will be placed on the Table?

Sri J. Veegal Rao:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is being implemented from 22-2-1972.

(c) The particulars of the scheme are laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

With reference to clause (C) of L.A.Q. No. 520 [*334] (Starred) by Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M. L. A., salient features of the scheme are placed on the Table of the House.

OBJECTS:

1. The object of the scheme is to provide educated unemployed persons with facilities for acquiring machines and machine tools of standard type on hire-purchase basis for setting up small scale industrial units.

SCOPE OF THE SCHEME:

The value of the machines to be supplied under the scheme to one single unit will be over Rs. 1,000 and will not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3. Only small scale industrial units which are registered with the Director of Industries, Andhra Pradesh will be entitled to get benefit of the scheme.

4. Under this scheme, indigenous machines which are certified as I grade by Director General of Supplies & Disposals, or which are manufactured in Andhra Pradesh and have 18 months after sales service guarantee or which are certified by Director of Industries, Andhra Pradesh as “Quality Machine” will be supplied.
APPLICATION:

5. Applications in the prescribed form (priced at Re. 1) shall be submitted through the Assistant Director of Industries of the district concerned. The application fee payable is Rs. 5.

EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT:

6. Applicant must remit earnest money which is calculated at 10% of the f. o. r. cost of the machines within 15 days of the receipt of letter of offer from the Corporation. The earnest money will be adjusted against the hire purchase price of the machines supplied.

SERVICE CHARGES:

7. The applicant will be required to pay service charges at 5% of f. o. r. cost machines.

INTEREST:

8. Interest is chargeable at 8% per annum in respect of industries set up in backward districts and 9% in other cases. A rebate of 1/2% on the rate of interest will be given in the case of prompt payment. In case of delayed payments of instalment penal interest at the rate of 12% per annum will be collected.

REPAYMENT:

9. The entire cost of the machines supplied shall be payable by applicant in half-yearly instalments spread over maximum period of 7 years depending upon the life of the machine. The first instalment will be payable at the end of 12 months from the date of supply of the machine.
**Oral Answers to Questions**


**Setting up a Plant for the Manufacture of Seamless Tubes at Hyderabad**

235—

*21 Q.—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy is setting up a plant at Hyderabad for the manufacture of seamless tubes;

(b) if so whether the licence has been obtained;

(c) whether the site has been selected;

(d) the estimated cost of construction of the project; and

(e) the employment potential of the project after completion?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Nuclear Fuel Complex located at Cherlapalli near Hyderabad, as a unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has already obtained the licence.

(d) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.12 crores.

(e) 140 persons.

**Handing Over of Spinning Mills at Nirmal and Tirupathi to Textile Corporation of India**

836—

*900 Q.—Sarvasri Nallapreddi Sreeramasubbu Reddy, and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be Pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the spinning Mills at Nirmai and Tirupathi to the Textile Corporation of India;
(b) the reasons for the said proposal;
(c) the amount of loss sustained by the said Mills every year;
(d) the reasons for such losses; and
(e) whether the said spinning Mills are running on Co-operative basis?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) The proposal is to enable re-opening of these mills which are closed now and which cannot be taken over and run efficiently by private management.
(c) Nataraj Spinning and Weaving Mills, Nirmai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rupees in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tirupathi Cotton Mills Limited, Renigunta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rupees in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>9.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>18.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>22.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>18.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Inefficient management was the main reason for the losses.
(e) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—(Telugu) One may ask the Minister whether the State Government is planning to provide medical facilities for both the medical colleges in the State and if so, what are the steps taken in this direction? The Minister also has to state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—According to the news, 60, 70, and 80 students have been suspended from the Medical College. The Minister should specify, if possible, the reason for the suspension. Also, he should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—In the last Parliament session, several petitions were filed against the Medical College. The Minister should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—The Minister should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—In the last Parliament session, several petitions were filed against the Medical College. The Minister should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—In the last Parliament session, several petitions were filed against the Medical College. The Minister should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

(R) Mr. Venkataramaiah:—In the last Parliament session, several petitions were filed against the Medical College. The Minister should state whether the medical students are affected due to the non-payment of fees.

Q. 178 Q.-Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) what is the population of Kuppam, Major Panchayat in Chittoor District and its annual income;
(b) whether the Kuppam Major Panchayat has got all facilities to be upgraded as a Municipality;
(c) is it a fact, that the Government asked the opinion of the Kuppam Panchayat for upgrading the Panchayat into a Municipality; and
(d) if so, the reply of the Panchayat?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao)

(a) POPULATION: As per 1961 Census 10,624
As per the latest 1971 Census 10,813

INCOME: Average Annual Income 1,31,339.50

(b) Besides lacking more urban characteristics for municipalisation, it mainly lacks in population requirements.

UPGRADING KUPPAM PANCHAYAT AS MUNICIPALITY

337—
(c) and (d) The Collector, Chittoor, has reported that the opinion of Kuppem Panchayat is being called for and that it will be sent in due course.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—We have to ask Collector's opinion if we want to change from Gram Panchayat to Municipalities. That is what we have asked.

338—

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Yes, Sir, we have received.

ALLOTMENT OF SITE AT RAJAHMUNDROY FOR R.T.C. BUS STAND

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to allot the Municipal Stadium site at Rajahmundry, for R.T.C. Bus stand;

(b) if so, whether some of the residents of Rajahmundry have conveyed their objection to the Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon by the Government?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Mr. Manik Rao:—We are not giving that loan to the Corporation.

Some of the Municipalities have passed resolutions giving lease of 20-40 years. We have given some instructions to the Municipalities.

**EXPORT OF PRAWNS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

839—

*683 Q.—Mr. Nagireddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether prawns have been exported to foreign countries from our State during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) if so, the total quantity of prawns exported and the amount of foreign-exchange earned during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for promoting the export of prawns?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

VIDE ANSWER TO CLAUSES (B) AND (C) OF L.A.Q. NO. 683

(STARRRED) [*839] BY SRI M. NAGIREDDY, M.L.A.

(b) During the year 1970, a total quantity of 474.393 M. tonnes of prawns were transported to Madras and Kerala State for processing and export to foreign countries. No exports took place from any port in Andhra Pradesh. During the year 1971, a total quantity of 1072.238 M. tonnes of prawns were exported, out of which 50 tonnes were directly exported from Andhra Pradesh and the
balance through Kerala and Madras States. The value of foreign exchange earned on account of these exports is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1970 and Rs. 50 lakhs in 1971. Rs. 11.54 lakhs represented the value of exports from our State during the year 1971.

(c) The following are the steps taken by the Government for promoting the export of prawns.

1. Recognising the scope for development of marine fisheries as an industry especially with an export orientation, negotiations were carried on with reputed firms in trade and they were invited to establish industries in Andhra Pradesh.

2. To provide shore facilities for a larger number of fishing vessels. Government approached the United Nations Development Programme Organisation to take up extensive surveys of Andhra coast to examine the feasibility of constructing fishing harbours at suitable sites.

3. Government took up the proposal for construction of a big fisheries harbour as an adjunct to the Outer harbour at Visakhapatnam and approached the Government of India for sanction. The matter is believed to be in an advanced stage.

4. Special schemes like (i) supply of indigenous fishing craft and nylon twine at subsidised rates have been formulated, (ii) inclusion of fisheries-issue of craft and nylon nets on loan under the small farmers' scheme in Visakhapatnam district. Other schemes (i) for supply of 45 mechanised boats with financial assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation and (ii) a special scheme for financing supply of fishing craft and tackle by scheduled Banks (in Nellore District) have been formulated and are in an advanced stage for sanction and implementation (iii) The Department had introduced nylon gill nets for catching prawns in northern districts of coastal Andhra and is trying to extend to the southern districts also by demonstration and training for the benefit of fishermen there.

5. The processors were finding extremely difficulty to arrange their shipment from Andhra Ports regularly because vessels with refrigeration space do not call at these ports regularly. The Department have moved this matter with Ministries of Foreign Trade and Food and Agriculture in Government of India to arrange for ships with refrigerated space to call at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada.
Oral Answers to Questions.

143

...
Oral Answers to Questions.

20th July, 1975.

(3) 1. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో కనబడిన రింటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది. రాష్ట్రపతి ఆంధ్ర రాశిత్ర పాటు ధ్రువ తెస్తారు. 15, 20 సమయాలలో మేలు మార్చారు. అందుకే భారతిని వైరుతం వెలుగులో ఇది చెప్పబడింది.
346 20th July, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

Sir. D. Rajashekar:—On a point of Order. 40 lakhs of rupees are sanctioned to the State. 40 lakhs were sanctioned on the 12th of May. 40 lakhs were sanctioned to the State.

(I) Mr. Jagannatha Rao (Vizianagaram):—Is it correct that we are neglecting the Rachakonda? There are certain places which are very important. Ist it true that we are neglecting the Rachakonda?

(II) Sir:—The Rachakonda was not sanctioned. It was sanctioned on the 12th of May. It was sanctioned to the Rachakonda. It was sanctioned to the Rachakonda...

(III) Mr. Jagannatha Rao:—The Rachakonda has been neglected. We want to give the Rachakonda the credit it deserves. It is an important place.

(IV) Sir:—The Rachakonda was not sanctioned. It was sanctioned on the 12th of May. It was sanctioned to the Rachakonda...

(V) Mr. Jagannatha Rao:—The Rachakonda has been neglected. It is an important place.

(VI) Sir:—The Rachakonda was not sanctioned. It was sanctioned on the 12th of May.

(VII) Mr. Jagannatha Rao:—The Rachakonda has been neglected. It is an important place.

(VIII) Sir:—The Rachakonda was not sanctioned. It was sanctioned on the 12th of May.

(IX) Mr. Jagannatha Rao:—The Rachakonda has been neglected. It is an important place.

(X) Sir:—The Rachakonda was not sanctioned. It was sanctioned on the 12th of May.

Query: What is the status of the Rachakonda in the context of the budget?

Answer: The Rachakonda was sanctioned on the 12th of May. It is an important place and should be given credit as per the budgetary allocations.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

939 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed note on the products of export potentialities of the State was submitted to the Centre as required by it; and

PRODUCTS OF EXPORT POTENTIALITIES OF THE STATE

* 939 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana :—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed note on the products of export potentialities of the State was submitted to the Centre as required by it; and
oral Answers to Questions.

(b) when did the Government send the note?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—(a) The Government of India have not requested for any such note, nor the State Government have sent any such note to the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

10. The Minister for Co-operation:—(a) The District-wise number of Rice Mills established under Co-operative Sector in the State;

(b) the capital made available by the Government to these mills for purchasing paddy;

(c) the Mills that are functioning on profit; and

(d) the Mills that are running on loss?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—(a) to (d) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

10. Madukkar:—The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25,000 to each of the 11,000 selected beneficiaries under the scheme. This amount will be released in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 25,000 will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 25,000 will be released in 1973-74. The beneficiaries will be reimbursed Rs. 37.5 lakhs in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 11.25 lakhs will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 11.25 lakhs will be released in 1973-74. The beneficiaries will be reimbursed Rs. 1.375 crores in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 0.6875 crores will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 0.6875 crores will be released in 1973-74.

11. Madukkar:—The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25,000 to each of the 11,000 selected beneficiaries under the scheme. This amount will be released in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 25,000 will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 25,000 will be released in 1973-74. The beneficiaries will be reimbursed Rs. 37.5 lakhs in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 11.25 lakhs will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 11.25 lakhs will be released in 1973-74. The beneficiaries will be reimbursed Rs. 1.375 crores in two equal instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 0.6875 crores will be released in 1972-73 and the second instalment of Rs. 0.6875 crores will be released in 1973-74.

1. *Answer to Question.*

2. *Answer to Question.*

3. *Answer to Question.*

4. *Answer to Question.*

5. *Answer to Question.*

1. Naamapadham: —[comment on relevant point].

2. M. Venkatachalam (C. R. A.): —[question or statement].

11. Response: [answer or response].


4. M. Venkatachalam: —[statement or request].

5. M. V. Subbaiah (C. R. A.): —[question or statement].

6. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

7. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

8. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

9. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

10. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

11. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

12. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

13. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

14. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

15. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].

16. M. V. Subbaiah: —[question or statement].
Sri V. Srikirishna:—“Besides the Government stood guarantee to the Food Corporation of India for a loan of Rs. 2 crores made available to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., for procurement of paddy during 1970-71.”


Oral Answers to Questions.

1. The Minister:—[Telugu](https://translate.google.com/translate_t?hl=en&sl=te&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Ftelugu_text)...

2. The Minister:—[Telugu](https://translate.google.com/translate_t?hl=en&sl=te&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Ftelugu_text)...


5. The Minister:—[Telugu](https://translate.google.com/translate_t?hl=en&sl=te&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Ftelugu_text)...

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF CHITTOOR MARKETING SOCIETY

342--

*Q 971*—[Telugu](https://translate.google.com/translate_t?hl=en&sl=te&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Ftelugu_text)...

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of nearly five lakhs rupees was misappropriated by [Telugu](https://translate.google.com/translate_t?hl=en&sl=te&tl=en&u=https%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Ftelugu_text)...

Co-operation be pleased to state:

Oral Answers to Questions

(b) whether it is a fact that surprise checks were made by the Officers of the Bank, at V. Kota, Kuppam, Kalikiri, Punganur, Nagiri and Chittoor branches of the society, and if so, the result of the surprise checks and the amounts found to have been misappropriated in each Branch;

(c) the names of the person responsible for the fraud and the action taken to recover the amounts;

(d) who are the present Directors of the Society and the name of the Official Directors during the last ten years; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the present President and Vice-President of the society have resigned their post. and if so, whether they have been accepted?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE—VIDE CLAUSES

(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of L. A. Q. No. 971 (STARRED)[* 342]

(a) During 1971-72, a total amount of Rs 5,73,964-82 was found to be to recoverable from the Godown Inspectors concerned in respect of not only misappropriations but also towards value of deficits of stocks found in the branches and unauthorised credit sales of stocks.

(b) Surprise checks were made by the President and Business Manager of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, Chittoor, and not by the officers of the Bank at V. Kota, Kuppam, Kalikiri, Punganur branches of the District Co-operative Marketing Society. Surprise checks were not made on the Nagiri and Chittoor branches. The result of the surprise checks is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of branch</th>
<th>Rs. ps.</th>
<th>Rs. ps.</th>
<th>Rs. ps.</th>
<th>Rs. ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. V. Kota</td>
<td>28,919-70</td>
<td>1,37,606-07</td>
<td>86,934-45</td>
<td>2.53,460-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kuppam</td>
<td>1,872-39</td>
<td>2,016-67</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>8,889-06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Punganur</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>85,620-81</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>85,620-81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Srikalahasti</td>
<td>15,600-00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>71,395-20</td>
<td>86,395-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chittoor</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>76,362-04</td>
<td>76,362-04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total:— Rs. 45,792-09 9,934,81-04 234,691-69 578,964-82
Further another case of misappropriation was detected at Srikalahasti branch at the time of regular stock verification.

(c) The names of the persons responsible for the fraud and the action taken are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Action taken to recover the amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri B. Chandrasakhara-Naidu, Godown Inspector, V. Kota and Kuppam branches.</td>
<td>An arbitration reference for recovery of the amount and an application for conditional attachment of his properties were filed on 12-4-1972. Properties were attached on 27-5-1972. A revised arbitration reference was filed on 7-6-1972 for total amount of Rs. 2,57,349.8 and it is under trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sri W. Narasimha Chari, Godown Inspector, Kalikiri branch.</td>
<td>Arbitration references for recovery of the amount and application for conditional attachment of his properties were filed on 27-11-1971, 1-3-1972 and 3-5-1972. His immovable properties were attached. A sum of Rs. 28,030/- was also recovered from him leaving a balance of Rs. 40,237-49 to be collected. The arbitration reference is under trial. A criminal complaint has also been filed on 28-2-1972.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sri G. Siddiah Naidu, Godown Inspector Punganur branch.</td>
<td>Arbitration reference and application for conditional attachment of his properties were filed on 28-8-1971. His immovable properties were attached on 4-9-1971. The arbitration reference is under trial. A criminal complaint has also been filed on 1-9-1971.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The following are the present Directors of the society who were elected on 30-12-1970:

SARVASRI:
1. M. Krishnama Naidu .. President.
2. Chinna Swamy Naidu .. Vice-President.
3. V. Subbanaidu .. Director
4. K. Jayachandra Naidu .. -do-
5. R. Nadumuni Reddy .. -do-
6. K. Venkataramana Reddy .. -do-
7. R. Venugopal Naidu  
8. K. Pattabhirama Rao  
9. N. P. Srinivasulu Naidu  
10. G. Atchutha Naidu  
11. Divisional Co-operative Officer, Chittoor  
12. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chittoor.

Names of the official Directors during last 10 years are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Names of official Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-12-1962 to 31-12-1966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There were no official Directors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1-1966 to 31-12-1967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1-1968 to 31-12-1970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1-1971 onwards (expires on 31-12-1973)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Divisional Co-operative Officer, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Chittoor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Yes, Sir. The resignations of the present President and Vice-President of the Society have been accepted.

Who are the persons responsible? It is stated that Sri B. Chandra sekara Naidu, Godown Inspector, V.Kota and Kuppam Branches and two other Godown Inspectors are responsible. What are the properties attached of the said persons, the Godown Inspectors.
Sri D-Venkatesam:—How can you say only godown inspector is responsible for huge amount? Is it not with the connivance of the higher officer it was done? The P-A to the Collector (Cooperation) was asked to investigate. Immediately telephonic orders were issued by the government transferring him from the district. The Collector also protested against his transfer and requested for his retention.

Sir:—The A to the Collector (Cooperation) was asked to investigate. Immediately telephonic orders were issued by the government transferring him from the district. The Collector also protested against his transfer and requested for his retention.

2,67,949.00, 40.00, 40.00, 40.00.

Sir:—Sir, I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Sir:—I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Sir:—I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Sir:—I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Sir:—I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Sir:—I am happy to announce that 2,67,949.00 has been deposited.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Narasimha Rao:—The government has decided to exempt the godowns from the Sales Tax. This has been done in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. V. J. Gopalkrishna:—The government has decided to exempt the godowns from the Sales Tax. This was done in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Narasimha Rao:—On 20th July 1971-72, the government exempted the godowns from the Sales Tax. This was done in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. V. J. Gopalkrishna:—On 20th July 1971-72, the government exempted the godowns from the Sales Tax. This was done in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Narasimha Rao:—Mr. Anjaneeyulu who was P.A. to Collector was transferred because he made surprise visit to these godowns. He was transferred even though the Collector protested. This is the sort of administration. What is the use of bringing it?
before the House when the hon. Minister gives this sort of answers?

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu:—Anyway it is now before the House. The matter is very important. It is affecting the entire structure of investigation. These downs have been surprisingly checked. So much discovery has been made. After all the Inspector is a small man.

HOUSE SITES FOR HARIJANAPETAS IN CHINCHINADA VILLAGE,
NARASAFURAM TALUK

343—

* 3-K. Q.—Sri M. Omkar:—Will the hon. Minister for Social
Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the D. D. was notified
regarding the house sites of four harijanapetas in Chinchinada village,
Narasapuram taluk, West Godavari district, the Chief Minister has
issued stay orders in the last stage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether steps will be taken for the immediate vacation of
those stay orders?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) and (b) There are four Land
Acquisition cases pending in Chinchinada Village, viz., Vipparthisi-peta
(?), Arundhati-peta (?), Srapada and (4) Paharjjanapeta. In
items 1 and 2 declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition
Act has been issued and item 3 and 4 notification under section 4(1)
of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued. Thereupon, Government
have received objections in three cases i.e., item Nos. 1, 2 and 4 from
the affected parties. Pending disposal of objection petitions in these
three cases further Land Acquisition Proceedings have been stayed.
In item 3 notification under section 4(1) has been issued and the
Draft Declaration is awaited from the Collector.

(c) There are four Land Acquisition cases pending in Chinchinada Village, viz., Vipparthisi-peta (?), Arundhati-peta (?), Srapada and (4) Paharjjanapeta. In items 1 and 2 declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued and item 3 and 4 notification under section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued. Thereupon, Government have received objections in three cases i.e., item Nos. 1, 2 and 4 from the affected parties. Pending disposal of objection petitions in these three cases further Land Acquisition Proceedings have been stayed. In item 3 notification under section 4(1) has been issued and the Draft Declaration is awaited from the Collector.

1. The cabinet has declared that the state of emergency will remain in force for another 20 days. What is the reason for this decision?

2. On the occasion of the 20th of July, 1972, the President addressed the nation. What were the key points of his speech?

3. The government has announced a new policy regarding education. What are the details of this policy?

4. The recent elections were marred by allegations of fraud. What steps are being taken to address these concerns?

5. The cabinet has approved a new budget for the upcoming fiscal year. What are the key components of this budget?

6. The current state of the economy is being closely monitored. What are the main factors contributing to the current economic situation?

7. The government has launched a new health initiative. What are the objectives of this initiative?

8. The recent changes in tax laws have been met with mixed reactions. What are the key provisions of these changes?

9. The recent surge in crime rates is a matter of concern for the country. What steps are being taken to tackle this problem?

10. The government has announced a new policy regarding urban development. What are the key aspects of this policy?
20th July, 1972

Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) What steps have been taken so far to grant pattas for house sites and provide doikas to the harijans of Pullamparthi and Thamminapatnam in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District; and

(b) When will they be finalised?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) and (b) 

(i) Pullamparthi:—The District Revenue Officer, Nellore, has reported that the sub-division records prepared by the Surveyor were sent to the Deputy Inspector Survey and Land Records for scrutiny and return. Further action will be taken on receipt of the sub-division records duly scrutinized by the District Revenue Officer.

(ii) Thamminapatnam:—Action is being pursued by the District Revenue Officer, Nellore. The case has been referred to the Commissioner Endowments, as the land in question belongs to temple. Further action will be pursued after the opinion of Endowments Department is received. As regards provision of Doikas no proposals have been received.
Oral Answers to Questions. 2 th July, 1972.

Supply of Rice to Visakhapatnam Taluk

345—

* 537 Q—Sri P Sanynsi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice (in tonnes) for which permits were issued for supply to Visakhapatnam taluk, during March, 1972;

(b) whether the said rice reached the public promptly; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister for Civil Supplies, (S.i Chali Subbarayudu):—

(a) 10,000 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to the urgent work of General Elections, orders allocating rice to the various taluks in the District could not be issued before 1st March and even thereafter only two dealers lifted a quantity of 14 tonnes.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
(Unstarred Questions and Answers)

FIRE ACCIDENT IN ATMAKUR, KURNOOL DISTRICT

81—

*348 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will Hon. the Chief Miniser be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire accident occurred in Atmakur, Kurnool District during Sree Ram-navami Festival in March, 1972;

(b) whether it is a fact that 16 persons were killed and 16 injured and of these 14 were killed and 14 injured?
Written Answers to Questions. 20th July, 1973

(b) if so, the particulars of the accident; and

(c) the nature of relief extended by the Government to those who sustained injuries, died and whose houses have been destroyed?

81—

228 A:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this fire accident, 92 huts, 10 terraced houses, 3 hayricks and 4 manure heaps were burnt down, one boy, by name, Murthuz, son of Hussain Saheb, aged 3 years, and Jathai, a road coolly died, and 2 she-buffalows and one bull were burnt. The value of the property lost was estimated at Rs. 1,45,000. The cause of fire is accidental.

(c) Cash relief of Rs. 50 each to the seventy fire victims was granted. In addition to this, free grant of building materials to an aggregate value of Rs. 2,100 i.e., at the rate of Rs. 30 to each fire victim was sanctioned.

The proposal for giving cash relief of Rs. 100 to the father of the deceased boy, Murthuz and Rs. 50 to Smt. Sivathamma, wife of the deceased Sri Mathai, is under consideration of Government.

Railway under-bridge at Kuppam

82—

173 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when was the construction of Railway under-bridge at Kuppam, Chittoor District sanctioned;

(b) the estimated cost of the said bridge; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the same?

£2—

173 A:—

(a) In December, 1971.

(b) Rs. 5,43,240 including the cost of approaches.

(c) After the sanction of the scheme in December, 1971 tenders were invited, settled and the work of forming approaches put on ground. As such there is no delay.

Agricultural Seed Farm at Jangamaeswarapuram

83—

369 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy. J. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Agricultural Seed Farm started at Jangamaeswarapuram of Palnad taluk, Guntur District;

(b) the extent of land acquired by Government for the Seed Farm;

Written Answers to Questions:

(c) the extent for land under cultivation for Seed Farm;
(d) the year-wise capital expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1972;
(e) the year-wise running expenses incurred till 31-3-1972 and the income derived year-wise;
(f) whether it is a fact that most of the acquired land is covered by weed by name 'Jammu';
(g) if so, the action taken by the Government to eradicate the weed;
(h) whether the Government propose to distribute the excess land to the landless poor; and
(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

88A:

(a) The Seed Farm was started at Jangamaheswarapuram, Palnad 'aluk, Guntur District during 1966-67.
(b) 452 acres
(c) 360 acres.

(d) statement showing the capital expenditure on the State Seed Farm, Jangamaheswarapuram, Guntur District from its inception i.e., from 1965-67 to 1971-72.

(Statement)
### Table: Expenditure on the State Seed Farm, Jangamaheswarapuram, Guntur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,85,110</td>
<td></td>
<td>686</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,440</td>
<td>3,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,248</td>
<td>38,055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,920</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,38,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>19,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>86,830</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24,452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56,723</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>237,648</td>
<td>16,871</td>
<td>74,391</td>
<td>40,042</td>
<td>63,051</td>
<td>30,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- Written Answers to Questions. 20th July, 1972.
- In capital expenditure on the State Seed Farm, Jangamaheswarapuram, Guntur District.
- All figures in thousand.
- Receipts from the produce obtained during kharif season of 1971-72. The amount of kharif season of 1971-72 is awaited.
(f) About 125 acres is covered by "Jammu" weed.

(g) Steps are being taken to control the weed. Different chemical weedicides were tried during Kharif 1970-71 and found to be not quite effective. It is proposed to eradicate the weed by mechanical methods by cutting it, and ploughing the land with M.B. plough with tractor and followed by working disc harrow.

(h) No, sir.

(i) The lands are required by the Government for taking up large scale multiplication of High Yielding Varieties of paddy, etc.

Agricultural Graduates in the State

1148 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) How many Agricultural Graduates are unemployed in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to provide them employment; and

(c) Whether the unemployed Agricultural Graduates will be assigned land for the purpose of cultivation?

1148 A.—

(a) 1429 Agricultural Graduates.

(b) There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government to provide employment to Agricultural Graduates. As and when vacancies arise, the candidates will be appointed. However, with a view to promoting self employment among Agricultural Graduates etc., State Bank of India formulated a "Farm Graduate Scheme". Under this scheme financial assistance is given by way of loans by the Bank to the Agricultural Graduates for the following activities:

(i) production of foodgrains and commercial crops;

(ii) undertaking special farming activities such as poultry, dairy, fisheries, grape and orchard gardens, etc.

(iii) setting up and running of custom service units.

Normally, only such prospective graduate-farmers are proposed to be taken on the Bank's books who own land either in their own names or jointly with others or as co-sparners in Joint Hindu families or possess land as tenants or as lease holders. However, in exceptional circumstances, loans could also be granted for the purchase of land depending upon the merits of each case. The loan assistance will include for the following items:

(f) medium term loans for purposes of development of land, provision of irrigation facilities, construction of house, etc.
(ii) instalment credit loans for purchase of tractors and other Agricultural Implements.

(iii) working capital loans for purchase of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, etc. and for meeting other cultivation expenses.

Financial assistance was given by the State Bank of India to 12 Farm Graduates from 31-12-1969 to 31-3-1972 under the Scheme.

(c) There is no proposal at present as such to make available lands to Agricultural Graduates for the purpose of cultivation. Government would make a policy decision in this matter in due course.

DIGGING OF A SECOND WELL TO SUPPLEMENT WATER SUPPLY TO TEKKALI PANCHAYAT

85—
5 K. Q.—Sri S. Lakanadham Naidu :—Will the Hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for digging a second well to supplement water supply to Tekkali Panchayat area is pending sanction of Government; and

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

85—
5—K. A.—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

EMPLOYEES TRANSFERRED FROM ONGOLE ZILLA PARISHAD TO NELLORE ZILLA PARISHAD

86—
* 308 Q.—Sri Nallapareddy Sreenivasulu Reddy :—Will the Hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees transferred from Ongole Zilla Parishad to Nellore Zilla Parishad under different categories of establishment without sending substitutes from Nellore Zilla Parishad from 11-8-70 to date: and

(b) the number of employees either ousted or got reversion under Nellore Zilla Parishad on account of their transfer?

86—
303 A.—
(a) One Superintendent, and one Lower Division Clerk. Three peons who were allotted to Zilla Parishad, Ongole on deputation and on adhoc basis were sent back to Nellore District without substitutes.

(b) One Superintendent was reassigned as Upper Division Clerk one Lower Division Clerk was ousted.

But the Lower Division Clerk was re-appointed according to his rank in the panel.
616 Q.—Sri N. Venkataiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) when was the 'Common Facilities Centre' in Kodangal Panchayat Samithi, Mahabubnagar district started;

(b) the value of the machinery purchased for the same and the management under which it is being run now;

(c) the year-wise expenditure incurred so far for running the same;

(d) the number of the employees in the said centre and the amount of expenditure incurred toward their pay and allowances every year;

(e) whether the said centre is being run even and the number of workers benefited so far in the centre;

(f) whether any advances have been given for running the centre, if so, to whom, how much and when ; and

(g) whether the said amount has been recovered?

616 A.—

(a) The Common Facility Centre was started in the year 1965-66 in Panchayat Samithi Kodangal.

(b) The value of the machinery is Rs. 15,899.43. It is not running since 1970.

(c) The year-wise expenditure incurred so far for running the centre is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>17,788.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>10,499.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>6,480.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>6,289.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>5,054.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>2,155.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,484.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,642.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The expenditure incurred during 1971-72 denotes Electric charges (minimum) and rent of the Common Facility Centre at Panchayat Samithi, entered into agreement with the Electricity Department for paying minimum charges yearly.
(d) The number of employees who worked in Common Facility Centre were five only. The total amount incurred towards their pay and allowances every year is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1,981.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>3,904.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>3,914.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>4,249.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>1,938.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total .. 15,987.94

(e) The centre is not running now. Only 250 persons were benefited.

(f) Advances were given for running the centre. The names of persons to whom the advances were given and the details of amount of advances given are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the employee</th>
<th>Date of advance</th>
<th>Amount of advance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkatraiiah, Extension Officer (Industries)</td>
<td>1-11-1966</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Mohd. Ali Khan, Demonstrator</td>
<td>21-11-1966</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkatraiiah, Extension Officer (Industries)</td>
<td>28-11-1968</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkatraiiah, Extension Officer (Industries)</td>
<td>12-10-1970</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. .. 4,300

(g) The amount of advance of Rs. 1,000 paid on 28-11-1968 has been adjusted. The other amounts of advances have not yet been adjusted. The Block Development Officer, Kodangal, has reported that the reasons for not adjusting the advances are not known from the records available in the office. However, after thorough search of records, vouchers for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 300 relating to advances paid are traced out. Necessary action is being taken for scrutiny of the vouchers and adjusting the advance. Regarding adjustment of remaining advance of Rs. 1,000 paid on 1-11-1966 the Extension Officer (Industries) has been addressed to send the detailed accounts.

Amount Sanctioned to Prathipadu P. S. for Drinking Water

88-

798 Q.—Sri C. Peter Pandit:—With the kind Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(q) the amount sanctioned to the Prathipadu Panchayat Samiti, Guntur district, for supplying drinking water under drought relief programme for the year 1972-73.
(b) the names of the villages for which drinking water supply scheme is taken up for the year 1972-73 in the Prathipadu Panchayat Samithi?

88—

798 A.—

(a) & (b): A statement indicating the amount sanctioned for the year 1972-73 and the names of the villages for which drinking water supply scheme has been taken up for the year 1972-73 in Prathipadu Panchayat Samithi is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE


With reference to clauses (a) & (b) of L. A. Q. No 798 (unstarred) given notice of by Sri Peter Paul Chukka, M. L. A; a statement showing the amount sanctioned to Prathipadu Panchayat Samithi during year 1972-73 under drought relief programme and the names of the villages for which drinking water supply scheme is taken up for the year 1972-73 in that Panchayath Samithi is placed on the Table of the House:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Estimated cost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Widening and deepening etc., of the well dug by Harijans in Malapalle of Annavaram.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Improvements to the well donated by the Sarpanch Annavaram.</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Repairs to the well at Harijanwada of Turlapadu.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Construction of new well at Harijanwada of Obulamadupalem.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Excavation of feeder channels to fill up freshwater tank with N. &amp; C. water or Vagu water at Abbilamadupalem.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Stausee at Gorljavuluguntapalem.</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Stausee at Ravipadu.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Stausee at Cherlapadu.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A:—(a) An amount of Rs. 74,805 was sanctioned from drought relief grant during 1972-73.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Filling up fresh water tanks with N. S. C. water or vagu water with O.I Engines, at Gottipadu</td>
<td>do-</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pathwallavapalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Thikkareddipalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bor ravaripalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Garapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Madigapally of Garapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Chintepallipadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Van janapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kunoothala</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Korenapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Rajupadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Kovelanamudy</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Widening deepening and filling up the tank at Pathmallayapalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Repairs to Harijanawada tank at Talepadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Repairs to fresh water tank at Sowpadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Lifting the water to the over head tank at Varagani with 12. 5 H. P. pump and Motor</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Widening and deepening of the fresh water tank at Yamarru Harijanawada</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Deepening of drinking water tank Rajupalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Construction of new well at Harijanawada at Otulamaathipalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Deepening and improvement to the fresh water tank at Madigapalli of Garapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Filling up of the fresh water tank with N. S. C. water Pallapadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Main tank at Prathipadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Madigapalli of Vatticheru</td>
<td></td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Rajavipadu</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Filling up of the fresh water tank with N. S. C. water Malapalli H/o. Yunnava</td>
<td>do- do- do- do- do- do-</td>
<td>Rs. 1,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. - do-</td>
<td>Ravipativaripalem</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. - do-</td>
<td>2nd tank at Chemallapudy</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. - do-</td>
<td>Sowpadu</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. - do-</td>
<td>Vangipuram</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. - do-</td>
<td>Yamarru</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Deepening the fresh water tank of Kernepadu Malapalli</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>74,805</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LICENCE TO CHITTOOR COTTON MILLS AT BANGAMPALEM**

89-

123 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) when was the licence granted to Chittoor Cotton Mills at Bangampalem;

(b) who is the Managing Director and the Directors of the Mill;

(c) what is the share capital collected;

(d) whether the receipts and expenditure of the Mill are got audited and published; and

(e) whether any loan was sanctioned by Government to the Mill?

89—

123 A.—

(a) The licence was granted on 22-5-1962.

(b) Sarvasri Y. Rajendran and N. P. Venkateswara Chowdary are the Directors of the Mills. There is none designated as Managing Director.

(c) Rs. 8,67,975.

(d) The accounts of the mills have been audited and published upto 1970-71.

(e) No, Sir.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN NELLORE DISTRICT**

90—

660 Q.—Sri O. Venkata Subbaiah :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Land Mortgage Banks in Nellore District and the amount of grants allotted to each Land Mortgage Bank for the years 1971-72; and
(b) the number of applications received from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in each Land Mortgage Bank during the year 1971-72; and

(c) the number of applicants who were granted loans during the year 1971-72

650 A.—

(a), (b) & (c) There are nine Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Nellore District and the information required in clauses (a), (b) and (c) are furnished in the Statement below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Land Mortgage Bank in Nellore District</th>
<th>Amounts of grants allotted to each Land Mortgage Bank for the year 1971-72</th>
<th>No. of applications received from scheduled caste &amp; scheduled tribe people in each L.M.B. during the year 1971-72</th>
<th>No. of applicants who were granted loans during the year 1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kavali</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guddur</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Naidupet</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Armakur</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Venkatangiri</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rapur</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kovvur</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) Rs. 200.40 lakhs including direct charges as per the original sanctioned estimate. Now the revised estimate is coming to about Rs. 3.24 crores.

(c) The expenditure incurred up to end of May 1972 was Rs. 2,28,88,885.

(d) The Project is programmed to be completed during 1973-74.

(e) (i) due to the obstruction caused by the villagers of the submerging area during 1956-67 and stay orders of the High Court there was delay.

(ii) also due to paucity of funds during 1969-70 and 1970-71, the work had to be slowed down. However, attempt was made to do the reservoir work in 1971-72 to obtain partial benefits in 1972-73. In addition since compensation in respect of acquisition of far-shore land could not be paid in full and also the displaced families could not be rehabilitated, it has not been possible to do dam work in 1971-72.

(f) 30,140 acres.

AYACUT ROAD FROM GAMALAPADU TO PULIPADU IN PALNADU TALUK

92—

34 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to construct an ayacut road from Gamalapadu village to Pulipadu village in Palnadu Taluk, Guntur District;

(b) whether land has been acquired for the said purpose;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the said road; and

(d) when the construction work will be taken up?

92—

34 A.—

(a) Yes, Sir. The ayacut road is proposed under the Master Plan of ayacut roads for Block No. 5 of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal.

(b) No land has been acquired so far.

(c) Rs. 92,000.

(d) The work is programmed to be taken up during 1973-74 if sufficient funds become available.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY UNDER CLUSTER SCHEME

93—

888 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy—Will the hon. Minister for Power and Women Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise allotment made and the district-wise No. of villages sanctioned for the supply of electricity under Cluster scheme.
(b) the districtwise amounts spent so far and the districtwise No. of the villages to which electricity has been supplied under the above scheme; and

(c) the districtwise amounts proposed to be spent and the districtwise No. of villages for which electricity will be supplied in the year 1972-73 under the above scheme?

93—

888—A.

(a), (b), and (c): Statement showing the particulars is placed on the Table of the House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of the scheme</th>
<th>No. of villages included in the scheme</th>
<th>Cost of the scheme Rs. lakhs</th>
<th>Amount received from R.E.C. to end of March 72 in Rs. lakhs</th>
<th>Amount spent to end of March 72 in Rs. lakhs</th>
<th>No. of vgs. electrified to end of March 72</th>
<th>Amount proposed to be spent in Rs. lakhs during 72-78</th>
<th>No. of vgs. proposed to be electrified during 72-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rangareddy &amp; Other</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94.69</td>
<td>78.50</td>
<td>45.80</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49.09</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedda Padmanabham</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>20.64</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kothagudem</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>89.73</td>
<td>86.63</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38.33</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadiri</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>77.61</td>
<td>27.83</td>
<td>17.96</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34.85</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balalagudem &amp; Patanagudem</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>68.73</td>
<td>35.67</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>56.04</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadwalam</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79.64</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>31.46</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadiri</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>14.62</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18.38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedalakonda</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51.18</td>
<td>23.16</td>
<td>15.85</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17.31</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polwaladla</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39.78</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>15.03</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madanapalli</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>79.82</td>
<td>25.98</td>
<td>19.58</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33.75</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panagal</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56.80</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>28.62</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21.08</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Written Answers to Questions.
CASES OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION

94—

225 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to illicit distillation of liquor detected from 1-11-1969 to 31-3-1970 and 1970-71.

(b) the number of cases relating to adulteration booked in 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(c) the number of cases relating to illicit transport of liquor booked during 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(d) the action taken in those cases?

94—

225 - A.

(a) From 1-11-1969 to 81-3-1970
   1970 to 1971
   .. 2449
   .. 5047

(b) 1969 to 1970
   1970 to 1971
   .. 34
   .. 31

(c) 1969 to 1970
   1970 to 1971
   .. 337
   .. 1,025

(d) The cases are disposed of at District's level as per the rules and keeping in view the merits of each case.

MICA MINES AND THEIR TOTAL OUTPUT

95—

198 Q.—Sri M. Narayana Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Technical Education and Mines be pleased to state:

The number of Mica Mines in various districts of Andhra Pradesh and the Annual total output of Mica Mineral?

95—

198—A.

The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of mica mines</th>
<th>Output for 1970-71 (M. Tonnes)</th>
<th>Annual average output 5 years (Million Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>39,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>5,743,464</td>
<td>7,382,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>268</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,743,464</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,382,577</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

Vide L. A. Q. No. 492 (starred) Put by
Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M. L. A.,

**Answer:**

Clause (a)

The District-wise number of rice mills established under cooperative sector in the State is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Rice Mills established</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total 140**

Clause (b):

An amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was given as margin money to Co-operative Rice Mills during the year 1971-72 for...
Written Answers to Questions. 20th July, 1972.

purchase of paddy under National Cooperative Development Corporation’s sponsored scheme as noted below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Amount of margin money given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>1,92,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>3,59,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>4,80,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gunjur</td>
<td>1,92,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,92,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>96,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>96,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>1,92,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 28,00,000

Besides, the Government stood guarantee to the Food Corporation of India for a loan of Rs. 2 crores made available to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad for procurement of paddy during 1970-71. The Marketing Federation in its turn advanced an amount of Rs. 208.40 lakhs to its constituent societies in the State as below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Amount advanced. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>35.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>42.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>28.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of the District</td>
<td>Amount advanced (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>19.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>11.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>5.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>5.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 208.40 lakhs

**Clause (c):** The following Co-operative Rice Mills are functioning on Profits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NALGONDA DISTRICT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Huzurnagar.</td>
<td>Kodaar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Achanta Co-operative Rural Bank.</td>
<td>Achanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pedda Pulleru Large Sized Co-operative Society.</td>
<td>Undi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>District Co-operative Marketing Society, Chittoer.</td>
<td>Murakannedha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>District Co-operative Marketing Society, Kakinada.</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of the Society</td>
<td>Location of the Rice Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kapileswarapuram Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Kapileswarapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tuni Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>S. Annavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>District Co-operative Marketing Society, Karimnagar</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Jagtial</td>
<td>Jagtial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Krishna District Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Gudivada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Krishna Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Machilipatnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Krishna District Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Prasadampad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Krishna District Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Godavarru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Krishna District Co-operative Marketing Society</td>
<td>Nuzvid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Armoor</td>
<td>Armoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Munipalle</td>
<td>Munipalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Bodhan</td>
<td>Bodhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Banswada</td>
<td>Banswada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Large Sized Co-operative Society, Yedpalli</td>
<td>Yedpalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Warangal</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Tandur</td>
<td>Tandur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Ibrahimpatnam</td>
<td>Ibrahimpatnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Pargi</td>
<td>Pargi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>District Co-operative Marketing Society, Khammam</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Co-operative Marketing Society, Madhira</td>
<td>Madhira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Isakapalli Purchase and Sale Society</td>
<td>Isakapalli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

264–10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Location of the Rice Mill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLAUSE (d): The following Co-operative Rice Mills are running on LOSS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NALGONDA DISTRICT.**

**WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.**

**MAHABOBNAGAR DISTRICT.**

**CHITTOOR DISTRICT.**

**ADILABAD DISTRICT.**

**KURNOOL DISTRICT.**

**ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KRISHNA DISTRICT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIZAMABAD DISTRICT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Speaker — On 18th July, 1972 when Question No. 309 (843) was put, Mr. C. V. K. Rao raised a point of order questioning the propriety of the Minister in placing a statement on the Table of the House signed by an officer of the Government but not by the Minister. Mr. B. Ratnasabhapathi, Mr. P. Satyanarayana, Mr. V. Srikrihna, Mr. Nallipareddi Sreenivasula Redd! and Mr. Syed Hasan, while supporting Mr. C. V. K. Rao, pointed out that whatever statements in the name of the Ministers are placed on the Table of the House should be authenticated by the Ministers and not by officers of the Government. Mr. Kona Prabhakara Rao, while supporting Mr. C. V. K. Rao, referred to rule 333 of the Assembly Rules and stated that a paper or document laid on the Table should be duly authenticated by the Member presenting it and not by anybody else.

Now the main question is whether the answers and statements, if any, to a question should be authenticated by the Minister or by the Officers of the Government. When a reply to a question is given on the floor of the House, the answer will go in the proceedings in the name of the Minister but not in the name of the Officers who get the answer approved by the Minister concerned. This only shows that answer and the statement are considered to be the statement of the Ministers when they are replied on the floor of the House and when such is the case it should automatically follow that answers and the statements relating to the question should also be authenticated by the Ministers and not by the Officers of the Government.

As you are aware, I have given ruling on 1st July 1972 that a statement to be made by the Ministers in pursuance of the Call Attention Notices should be authenticated by the Ministers alone and not by the Officers of the Government. I find no difference between questions and call Attention Notices as far as statements relating to them are concerned because both the statements are laid in the name of the Ministers concerned and hence should be authenticated by the Ministers themselves and not by the Officers of the Government.
MATTER UNDER RULE 341

re: LACK OF SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, KAMAREDDI.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: -Sir, a telegram has been received from the students of the Kamareddi College alleging that the Management is collecting huge donations compulsorily for the purpose of admissions. In this connection, the Director of Higher Education has issued telegraphic instructions on the 19th July 1972, i.e., yesterday Sir, to the Principal to desist from collections of donations at the time of admissions and to refund at once any collections if any made and to send a compliance report in the matter. The matter is being pursued with the Principal. On receipt of the report regarding the actual position, the Government will take further action in the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—You please meet me in my Chambers. Please resume your seat.

re: Alleged ill treatment in Rosary convent.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—There is no information of any girl having died in Rosary convent on Saturday on the 15th July, 1972. No report of such an incident was given by any parent either to the
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Urgent need for release of water from Nagarjunasagar for the Krishna Delta area.

convent authority or to the Police. Enquiries made by the Police on 9th July 1972 (yesterday) disclosed this to be rumour only. The School authorities who were also contacted denied any incident in the School. This is the position.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Urgent need for release of water from Nagarjunasagar for the Krishna Delta area.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Urgent need for release of water from Nagarjunasagar for the Krishna Delta area.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, due to heavy rains in Krishna Delta area from 30 6-72 to 9-7-72, the Nagarjunasagar Dam authorities were requested to reduce the supply of water from Nagarjunasagar Reservoir with a view to avoid wastage of water. Since there were no rains from 10-7-72 onwards, there was some shortage in water supply for a few days resulting in falling of levels in canal system. The Nagarjunasagar Dam authorities were again requested to increase the supply of water to Krishna Delta. The shortage is being made up, as there is abundant water supply from the barrage now and the canals are running to their full capacity drawing about 18,000 cusecs.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Urgent need for release of water from Nagarjunasagar for the Krishna Delta area.

Failure of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad to take effective steps to collect huge amounts of arrears of taxes

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Sir, according to the Audit Report submitted by the Examiner of Accounts of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in respect of taxes the outstanding balance for circles IV and V are indicated below for the period ending March, 1971.

Circle No. IV — Rs. 38,91,203
Circle No. V — Rs. 76,22,993

The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has reported that the Audit Report in respect of the other four circles have not yet been received by him from the Examiner of Accounts. He has also reported that the Audit Reports relating to the circles IV and V reveal that there is a vast difference between the figures furnished by the Circle Offices and those arrived at by the Audit. The reason for this difference is incorrect maintenance of the current and arrears of the Demand, Collection and Balance Registers, in respect of the Demand and Collection figures. However, instructions were issued.
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance:

re: Strike launched by the East India Paints and Chemical Ltd.,

by the Audit to reconcile the figures after a thorough check with the Demand, Collection and Balance Register and to arrive at correct balances. Thus the correct figures relating to the arrears can be arrived at only after verification and reconciliation by circle offices as instructed by the Audit which is under progress.

Further the Special Officer has reported that the figures of arrears arrived at by the Audit are inclusive of erroneous demand, time barred demand, properties which come under the category of properties exempted under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act 1955 and the cases which are pending in the court also. Added to this, an irrecoverable demand of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been included in the arrear demand relating to Circle V.

The taxation rules for the levy and collection of property tax already framed under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 have been incorporated in the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1973 itself. The Special Officer, MCH has reported that no difficulty is being experienced in regard to the levy and collection of tax for want of separate rules in this regard.

The figures relating to the collection of property tax for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 year-wise are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs. 1,27,17,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Rs. 1,42,77,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Rs. 1,58,51,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Rs. 1,76,78,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Rs. 1,90,29,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An amount of Rs. 1,90,29,133 has been collected upto 31.3.1972 as against Rs. 2,73,93,423 being the demand of 1971-72 leaving a balance of Rs. 83,66,290 in respect of all the six circles.

re: Strike launched by the East India Paints and Chemical Ltd.
20th July, 1972. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Steps to be taken by the Government regarding 25% power cut imposed from 22-6-72.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Sir, there was no information previously whether the management of East India Paints and Chemical works Limited have refused to implement the agreement dated 5.5.1972. There is also no information whether there is any strike by the workers. Only on 7.6.1972 a complaint was received from the President of the Workers’ Union about non-implementation of the said agreement. The incharge Inspector, Evaluation and Implementation, Visakhapatnam was asked to look into the matter immediately and furnish a report and his report is awaited.

re: Steps to be taken by the Government regarding 25% Power cut.

The Minister for Power and Women Welfare (Smt. B. Jayaprada):—Sir, on account of the failure of monsoons last year the Hydro Electric Reservoirs in our State had received much less than the normal inflows and the water position in the reservoirs was unsatisfactory. Consequently the power generation in the State had come down and sufficient power was not available to meet the needs of the State. In order to regulate the power available, 5% power cut had been imposed on all consumers. This Government had approached neighbouring States, i.e. Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for supply of power to tide over the situation in the State. Kerala and Mysore had supplied some quantity of power in response to this Government’s request.

The Government received representations from the Industrialists requesting to remove the restrictions in consumption of power imposed by the Board as their industries were affected. The Government reviewed the position and gave certain concessions to the industries which were of national importance and which were export oriented. The power cut in respect of those industries varied between 7½% and 12½% depending upon the importance of the industry.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent 20th July, 1972.

public importance:

re: Injustice caused by the procedure adopted in the selection of Junior Engineers for appointment in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

But the situation deteriorated further due to continued drought conditions and late onset of monsoons. Tamil Nadu and Mysore had stopped supply to Andhra Pradesh on 18.6.1972 and 15.6.1972 respectively due to delay in onset of monsoon in those States. As supplies from the two States were stopped, the restrictions on all loads below 100KVA which were relaxed on 20.5.1972 were reimposed from 22.9.1972. The restrictions on loads below 100KVA were reimposed on 22.6.1972 and however lifted with effect from 28.6.1972 as the hydel reservoirs in the State have been getting some inflows. Further in view of the improvement in power position in this State with the advent of monsoon, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has removed all the restrictions hitherto imposed on all loads including those above 100KVA, with effect from 7.7.1972.

re: INJUSTICE CAUSED BY THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED WITH SELECTION OF JUNIOR ENGINEERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

*Expenditure as ordered by the Chair,*

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Injustice caused by the procedure adopted in the selection of Junior Engineers for appointment in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Sir, certain principles were laid down for the selection of these candidates and these principles are sub-judice now; because some of the Technical Assistants who got retracted had been to High Court and writ petitions are pending. So, perhaps it may not be permissible, to come out with all those principles.

Sir, during early 1972 the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board conducted recruitment of Junior Engineers (Electrical), Mechanical and Tele-communications. The principles to be followed in selecting the Junior Engineers are annexed to this statement and these principles were approved by the Board. The same principles were followed in selecting the candidates at all the centres including Tirupathi.

2. For the convenience of the candidates coming from all over the State, five centres were fixed for interviewing the candidates. The interviews were made by the Selection Committee consisting of two Chief Engineers for Electricity and the Secretary of the Electricity Board.

3. It may be seen from the principles adopted in selecting the candidates those who were passed the Degree examination in engineering in earlier years were given weightage of one mark for each year after passing the examination. No injustice has therefore been caused to those who had passed the examination long back. On the other hand they were at an advantageous position when compared to those who passed recently in view of the weightage given to them. If in the interviews conducted, any of the candidates who passed recently got selected and those who passed earlier could not get selection, it might be due only to the fact that the former might have secured more marks in the B.E. examination and also in the interview.

4. No personality test as such was conducted in the interviews. However, the general department and personality of the candidates were considered in the interview besides their Technical knowledge, general knowledge, ability of expression, etc., in awarding marks as is the general practice. The interview was on the analogy of viva-voce test conducted by the Public Service Commission. In a segment of the merit of the candidates, interview is also one of the determining factors.

5. 340 Electrical Junior Engineers, 28 Mechanical Junior Engineers and 25 Tele-communication Junior Engineers were selected in the interviews held at the five centres. Appointment orders have so far been issued to 237 Junior Engineers (Electrical), 11 Junior Engineers (Mechanical) and 8 Juniors Engineers (Tele Communications).
Calling attention to a matter of urgent

public importance:

re: In justice caused by the procedure adopted in the selection of Junior Engineers for appointment in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

As regards region-wise details, they are not with me. It is not a region-wise selection, Sir, it is a provincial selection.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—I will get the break-up and tell you. But, as I have submitted, it is provincial services not region-wise.

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—What is that point of order?

Sri B. Jayaprada:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the B. Es. were working as Technical Assistants in the Board. Those of the Technical Assistants who were not selected, they went to the High Court.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Injustice caused by the procedure adopted in the selection of Junior Engineers for appointment in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board,

questioning the selection and they have questioned the principles laid down for selection also. It is not as if it is not the subject matter. It is the subject matter and they have questioned the principles laid down for selection of Junior Engineers and some of them obtained interim stay and subsequently, interim stay was vacated. It is subjudice, Sir.

Sri V. Satyanarayana:—It is not subjudice.

Mr. Speaker:—Regarding the principles, there is no secrecy.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Then, I will read out the principles, Sir.

(1) Filter the applications with reference to the qualifications prescribed with regard to age, experience, educational qualification, submission of character certificates, etc., reject those that do not conform to the prescribed requirements.

(2) To the percentage of qualifying marks in the final B.E. Degree and 1 mark for each year of passing for those qualified in the Examination prior to the latest qualifying examination, (i.e. 1970).

(3) Add service weightage at the rate of 2 marks for each year of experience up to 30-9-1971 and prepare a list according to the above marks.

(4) Send intimation of interviews to highly thrice the number of candidates proposed to be selected.

(5) Fix total interview marks at 50 (i.e. 20 for General (Technical) knowledge in the subject, General knowledge, General Deafment personality, etc.) 10 marks for knowledge in Telugu and 10 marks for knowledge in Hindi.

(6) Prepare merit lists of the candidates interviewed separately for each Electrical/Mechanical/Tele-communication based on the above principles.

(7) Based on the instructions of the Government in their letter No. 10:7/Ey/72-1, P.W. dated 6-3-1972 to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, prepare selection lists of the Junior Engineers

The Electrical/Mechanical/Tele-communication Branches applying the Communal rotation ordered in G. O. Ms. No 1793, Education (B.C.C.) dated 20-9-1970 for giving appointment from the selected candidates according to the vacancies arising.

Mr. Speaker:—As promised, you give break up of figures tomorrow.

III. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table copies in each of the notifications issued under the following G.Os. containing amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act., 1989.


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

Demands No. XX—Agriculture—Rs. 10,49,32,300.
   "XXII—Animal Husbandry—Rs. 5,93,52,030.
   "XLVI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research Rs. 3,70,000.
   "LV—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Rs. 24,17,15,400.
   "XXI—Fisheries—Rs. 1,31,78,700.
   "XL—Forest Department—Rs. 3,71,73,000.
   "LIII—Capital outlay on Forests—Rs. 8,00,000.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri Kakan Venkataratnam):—

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,49,32,300 under demand No. XX—Agriculture.”

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,93,52,030 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry.”

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,000 under Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.”
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,17,15,00 under Demand No. LV—Capital Outlay on Scheme of Government Trading."

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

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

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,78,700 under Demand No. XXI—Fisheries,"

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Forests (Sri Sagi Stryanarayana Raju):-

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,71,76,220 under Demand No. XL:—Forest department

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 under Demand No. LIII Capital Outlay on Forests."

Mr. Speaker:—Motions moved.

I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,65,10,65 (Rupees ten lakhs sixty-five thousand one hundred sixty-five) under Demand No. 105—Expenditure of the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance, for the year 1972-73, for the purpose of the working of the Ministry."

Mr. Speaker:—First tell me on which demand it was not given.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I have got only some demands and not all.

Mr. Speaker:—Do you mean to say that they were not circulated in the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—They were not circulated, Sir. I have brought it to the notice of the House also, before I brought it to the notice of the House.
Mr. Speaker — All have been circulated. They are there. If you want, you can take another set.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Then there is the other proviso, Sir, regarding the explanatory note of the working of the department during the year. That is not the case. I would like you to examine this thing. I also wish, like you, to go into it and give your Ruling.

D:MAND NO. XX AGRICULTURE — Rs. 10,49,32,300

Sri M. Nagi Reddy — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri A. Sreeramu — Sir I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To discuss the faulty process of fertiliser distribution and the working of the Department with special reference to propagation of new techniques.

Sri Pothi Sanyasi Rao — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

Sri Y. Venkat Rao — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For failure to supply fertilisers to ryots.

Sri T. Purusotha Rao — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,49,32,300 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

For the failure of the River meets in not providing adequate irrigation facilities, fertiliser supplies, etc., to the ryots of Telangana region.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved:

DEMAND No. XXI-FISHERIES — Rs. 1,37,73,100

Sri A. Sreeramu — Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,73,100 for Fisheries by Rs. 100
To criticise the working of fish farms.
Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,318,70 for Fisheries by Rs. 1,00

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,3,73,710 for Fisheries by Rs. 1,00

To criticise the Government for its total neglect of the fishermen an an extinct community engaged in food production.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Department No. XXII  ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Rs. 5,95,52,000

Sri T. Parushotham Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,95,200 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in not expanding dairy farming in Telangana, Co-operatives with its counterpart Andhra pradesh being provided.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,93,300 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 00

To demand the Government that Co-operative Dairy Farms be introduced in the entire State and the Dairy Farm in Kakinada be modernised.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Young of Demand for Grants.

DEMAND No. XL-LOREST—Rs. 5,71,76,20.

Sri A. S. Serramula:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,71,76,20 for Forest by Rs. 10.

To discuss corrupt practices of the Department leading to loss of revenue.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. LV-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES FOR GOVERNMENT IN Rs. 24,1,15,19.

Sri S. Serramula:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,1,15,19 for Capital Outlay on Schemes by Rs. 10.

Failure of the Government to control prices by taking over wholesale trade in food grains.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Annual Financial Statement: (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972. 263

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
2nd July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the 72-73:

Voting of Deman's for Grants.

[Document content in Telugu script is not translated here.]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1st 2-73:

2nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The main budget for 1972-73 was presented to the legislature for approval. The budget included provisions for various departments and programs. The total expenditure for the year was estimated at a certain amount. The government had planned various schemes and projects to be implemented during the financial year. The budget aimed to provide funds for education, health, infrastructure, and other developmental activities. The government had also set aside funds for defense and security purposes. The budget was presented to the legislature for discussion and approval.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:


The Board of Directors and Members of the Annual General Meeting,

We present for your consideration the following report and accounts:

1. **Balance Sheet**

2. **Profit and Loss Account**

3. **Reserves and Surplus**

4. **Directors' Report**

5. **Auditors' Report**

Please find attached the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 1972.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Chairman

[Date]

Vo l. g of Demands for Grants.

The [financial statement details and figures are presented here, but not transcribed due to the nature of the content being text-based rather than a visual figure]

201  A statement made by the Minister of Finance on the occasion of introducing the 1972-73 Financial Statement will be published in a subsequent edition of this journal.

202  An extract from the statement follows:

1.  The Statement of Accounts for the year 1972 will be published in a subsequent edition of this journal.

2.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

3.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

4.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

5.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

6.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

7.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

8.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

9.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

10.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

11.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

12.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

13.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

14.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

15.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

16.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

17.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

18.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

19.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

20.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

21.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

22.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

23.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

24.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

25.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

26.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

27.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

28.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

29.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.

30.  The statement of accounts will be presented in a subsequent edition of this journal.
Annual Financial Statement (Audited) 20th July, 1972

Voting on Demands for Grants.

...
212 2th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1.72-3.

Voting of Demands for G. ant.

The 18th Annual Financial Statement for 1972-3 is presented here. It includes the budget for the current year, detailing the expected financial demands for government operations. The document outlines the financial projections and allocations for various departments and initiatives. The statement is crucial for understanding the financial health and planning of the government for the coming fiscal year.

The presentation includes a detailed breakdown of revenues, expenditures, and the overall financial performance. It also highlights the government's commitment to various sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social welfare. The statement is a testament to the government's fiscal responsibility and its efforts to ensure a balanced budget.

The document is a comprehensive tool for stakeholders, including policymakers, investors, and the general public, to assess the government's financial policies and their impact on the economy. The annual financial statement is a pivotal document in the government's administration, providing a snapshot of the financial landscape and guiding future planning and decision-making.

The statement is followed by a discussion on the voting of demands for government operations. This section outlines the process through which the financial demands are approved, highlighting the importance of transparency and accountability in the management of public funds.

Overall, the document serves as a crucial reference for understanding the financial dynamics of the government and its impact on the economy. It is a testament to the government's commitment to fiscal responsibility and ensuring a stable financial future for the country.

---

Note: The text is presented as a transcription from the original document, maintaining the context and structure of the original content.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  20th July, 1972.  213
Voting of D. man's for Grants.

"""
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Vesting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair:

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972–3.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972–73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Vesting of Demands for Grants:

[Text not legible due to image quality]
20th July, 1.72.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 
for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri H. Satyanarayana: Mr Speaker Sir, I rise here to support 
the demands made by the various Ministers but at the same time I 
wish to draw the attention of the Agriculture Minister and also the 
Minister for marketing. Adivi, which has got the biggest market for 
groundnut and cotton and when the cotton prices came down the 
Government of India started this Cotton Corporation of India to see 
that the prices of cotton do not come down and thereby give some 

The Cotton Committee fixed a rate Rs. 2.0 per quintal but unfortunately the Cotton Corporation of India instead of giving relief to the ryots seem to have given relief to the agents whom they have appointed to purchase on their behalf. Cotton Corporation of India instead of purchasing directly from the ryots, in turn gave the Co-operative Marketing Federation of Ardura Pradash which in turn appointed agents to purchase cotton on their behalf. These agents instead of giving actual rates to the ryots, purchased lowest grade of cotton which I have also taken some samples and shown to the hon. Minister of Agriculture. The cotton which they have purchased is only either fit for making beds or pillows. They purchased this cotton at the rate of Rs. 1.00 or 11 and they give it to the Cotton Corporation of India at the rate of Rs. 2.10 per quintal, thereby making a clean profit or about Rs. 1.00.

At this rate these agents, the Corporation officials and all the people put together have gained huge profits, thus depriving both the Government and the ryots of getting their due. I made a representation some time ago to the hon. Minister for Agriculture as I told the House earlier. It seems the officer of the Cotton Corporation one Mr. Prasadvarro grew wild and he told some of the merchants that "some bloody M. L. A. from Adoni has reported this matter to the Government. I shall see to it." He seemed to have even given a threat; whatever it is, the unfortunate position is the idea of the purpose for which the Cotton Corporation of India was started has never fulfilled. The ryots never got this Rs. 2.0 as the price for their commodity. One 'modus operandi' for this fraud is they take some samples and show to the Cotton Corporation. They say the price of cotton is Rs. 2.10, the purchase price is Rs. 2.0) and they put it as Rs. 1.00 now being given. Rs. 60
Annua! fNmmial Statemsnt (budget) S^h My, 1971. HI

Voting of Demands for Grants.

is being taken as advance from the ryots. At the time of purchase they make it as Rs. 210 or Rs. 210 and thus show to the public that the price actually given is Rs. 210, but unfortunately the price which the ryots have got is only Rs. 110. I am telling this before the House as I have already told the Minister. The ryots refused to sell at that particular price. These agents have stopped selling; the whole country knows that the prices have fallen down. The ryots who come from a distant place with huge quantities cannot keep in the godown because due to rents, the insurance charges and all those incidental expenses (and for his stay of two or three days) will go up. So they are forced to sell at those prices which is quoted by the agents of the Cotton Corporation. So I respectfully submit that this system must be stopped from next year, i.e., as this year the purchased cotton is already over. We have already come to the fog-end. The next point that I would mention with regard to the Market Committee at Adoni. Adoni market committee is one of the biggest market committees in the State perhaps next to Warangal, but the facilities that are there are far from satisfactory. I think the hon. Minister for Marketing has also seen that is Market Committee. If he has not seen he might take the first opportunity to see the facilities that are afforded to these ryots that come there. The Market Committee levies some fees from the merchants. These fees have grown almost to fantastic heights. It seemed that nobody seemed to have paid the fees to the Cotton Market Committee. I learnt that one of the firms have not dues of about 40,000 rupees. I don't want to name the firm. Some firms owe Rs. 40,40, some other firms owe Rs. 20,000. I like this lakhs of rupees are due from the merchants to the Cotton Market Committee.

The Government need not come forward to help, only if these fees could be collected. With this fee they can build mark-t or sheds for the ryots, who come there so that they could rest there sleep there. It is an important thing, Sir, which has been agitating the people of Adoni.

I urge the hon. Minister to see that grading is done at Adoni for cotton and groundnut before the commodities are taken to the Marketing Committee. My latest information is this has not been done; but if this has been done, only yesterday or day before, I ca. not say. Grading to much advantage to the ryots' done in Maharasta and Karnataka. If grading, a, b, c, d, etc., done the prices can be settled, on the spot, then and there only. Thus there will be no pieces iny for these merchants to dash helter skelter, for the rates follow the grades, especially for groundnut. For this automatic clearing is necessary; as obtained in Karnataka, and this is done even in cotton.

At Adoni the cotton is brought, given to merchants which they stock. After sometime, at the time of actual selling somehow mysteriously the weight of cotton goes down. Obviously because of lack of good storage arrangements, that is stolen by some persons, or something like that is done. In this regard, I learn, that in Gadak, soon after cotton is brought it is weighed, is labelled, and when
the probate comes then the weight on the label forms a is: and no
more weighing is done at the time of selling. By introducing this
system at Adex also there will be no chance of stealing. Already,
there is stealing in the name of subtraction, sample, etc. Samples
alone cost heavy to me chasi, as much of the cotton will be taken
in the name of samples. I need not tell the people involved in this
sort of stealing, but so many people have share: The proper thing
will be that as soon as cotton has come to the market, it must be
weighed on labelled t en that weight mentioned on the label
also must form base for any future transactions and sale, so that
the poor ryot are saved from l.o. stealing.

Thank you,' Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(1) 30th \July, 1972.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Draft) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

(1) Demand No. 20: — In view of the above, it is requested that

(2) The opening of the Institution be moved after July 10.  

(3) The demand for purchase of the above block of land has also been approved.  

(4) The annual statement of accounts for the year 1972-73 has been approved.  

(5) The demand for purchase of the above block of land has also been approved.  

(6) The annual statement of accounts for the year 1972-73 has been approved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1973
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following is the list of demands for grants as per the budget for 1972-73:

- **Voting of Demands for Grants.**

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

228 20th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.
83^ 20th July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants:

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

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


...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73: 
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

---

After the conclusion of the previous meeting, the secretary began by presenting the financial statement for the year 1972-73. The statement included detailed figures for each demand and grant, with a summary of the total amounts involved. The secretary highlighted the importance of fund allocation and discussed the implications of the budgeted figures for the upcoming fiscal year.

The meeting then moved on to the voting of demands for grants. Each demand was discussed in turn, with members casting their votes accordingly. The secretary recorded the votes and announced the final allocation of funds.

The meeting concluded with an overview of the committee's progress towards completing the budget for the next fiscal year. The secretary expressed gratitude to all members for their contributions and reminded them of the importance of maintaining transparency and accountability in financial management.

---

The document is a financial statement for the year 1972-73, outlining the demands for grants and the voting process that took place during the meeting. The secretary's role was to present the financial data and facilitate the voting process, ensuring that the committee made informed decisions regarding fund allocation. The meeting was conducted in a professional manner, with each demand being thoroughly discussed and voted on by the committee members.

(please refer the original document for the text)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July 1972.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

264—17

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Shri Shyam B. R. - Ward B, and the members of the Ward. - All the members of the Ward present.

1. Rs. 13,40,72,000 for the construction of the new building for Rs. 1,19,78,500.

2. Rs. 51,50,000 for the renovation of the existing building for Rs. 45,000.

3. Rs. 18,550 for the purchase of a new computer for Rs. 20,000.

4. Rs. 9,887 for the purchase of a new printer for Rs. 9,887.

5. Rs. 90,18 for the purchase of a new telephone for Rs. 90,18.

6. Rs. 69,18 for the purchase of a new fax machine for Rs. 69,18.

7. Rs. 69,0 for the purchase of a new photocopier for Rs. 69,0.

8. Rs. 97,50 for the purchase of a new scanner for Rs. 97,50.

9. Rs. 33,750 for the purchase of a new printer for Rs. 33,750.

10. Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a new computer for Rs. 60,000.

11. Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of a new phone for Rs. 30,000.

12. Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a new fax machine for Rs. 10,000.

13. Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a new photocopier for Rs. 5,000.

14. Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a new scanner for Rs. 5,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content in Telugu is not translated]
242  20th July, 1972.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th July, 1972.

for 1972-73:

243
Discussion on the Soaring Prices of Food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Food supply is a most elementary thing. If we have life we can then develop life. It is really a folly to talk of culture and even of God when human beings starve and die.
cussion on the soaring prices of food grain and scarcity of Kerosene.


The discussion on the soaring prices of food grain and scarcity of Kerosene started on 30th July, 1972. The prices of food grain and Kerosene have been on the rise due to the scarcity of raw materials. The prices of grains and Kerosene have increased significantly in recent years. The government has taken measures to control the prices, but the situation remains critical.

The prices of food grain have doubled in the last year. The government has implemented various schemes to control the prices, but the situation remains critical. The prices of Kerosene have also increased by 50% in the last year. The government has imposed import duties on Kerosene to control the prices.

The government has also taken measures to increase the production of food grain. The government has increased the import of grains to meet the demand.

The situation remains critical, and the government is working towards controlling the prices. The government is also working on increasing the production of grains to meet the demand.

The government has also taken measures to control the prices of Kerosene. The government has imposed import duties on Kerosene to control the prices.

The situation remains critical, and the government is working towards controlling the prices. The government is also working on increasing the production of grains to meet the demand.

...
Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

29th July, 1972.

The soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene have been a major concern in recent times. The government has been under pressure to address these issues, especially with the increased demand for food due to population growth and urbanization.

The prices of food grains have doubled in the past year, making it difficult for many people to afford basic necessities. The scarcity of Kerosene has also caused problems, as it is used for cooking and heating in many households.

The government has implemented some measures to control the prices, such as subsidies for farmers and importation of food grains. However, these measures have not been enough to bring down the prices significantly.

The situation is likely to worsen in the near future due to the ongoing global economic crisis and the impact of climate change. It is important for the government to take urgent action to address these issues and ensure food security for all.

264—18
20th July, 1972. Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, the long note given by the Hon’ble Minister for Civil Supplies listed many constraints and difficulties in the matter of procurement as well as more rice to the fair price shops. While appreciating the difficulties listed here on account of natural circumstances or the circumstances beyond his control, I would like to suggest few measures to be taken. That is to say, it is no use supply will be all right if production is more. We are only tackling the end result without attempting to tackle at the root cause, that is production. You will kindly notice from the statistics furnished that the entire area under rice in our State which is considered to be the granary of India for rice is hardly 65 lakhs acres but under normal conditions in the preceding years, it was 80 lakhs acres under rice. What is the total production that we have made consistently? It is 40 to 41 lakhs acres. If we look at these figures, you will surely conclude that there is much under-production in the average yield from each acre. Hardly half ton of rice is being produced from our lands in this State where the peasants are used to produce paddy from many many decades. It is there we have to tackle the problem. Unfortunately there does not appear to be adequate and proper coordination between the Agriculture Minister and the Advisory Institution, i.e., Research Institution of the Agriculture University. Three years ago I was a member of the Delegation which visited on behalf of the Central Government Punjab and Haryana. We were asked to find out about the real reasons for the production that they had in wheat in a period of three to four years. We were there for three to four days and we were glad to find out that every kisan accepted or acknowledged the services rendered by the Ludiana Agriculture University. But unfortunately our University has not played a role that is expected of it. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a Co-ordination Committee between the Civil Supplies and the Agriculture Department and the University. All the three of should sit together and see how they can produce more rice so as to make it available either for the buffer stock as suggested by the Hon’ble friend or for giving it for Central pool or for giving it to the fair price shops without any subsidy whatsoever.

As you know, we must all realise that rice is a commodity which is in short supply not only in India but also in the world market. Whoever produces more rice will give it to central pool. We did not seem to have realised or given sufficient importance. Therefore, if we produce more rice and given to the central pool, we will not only be surplus but also giving bonus and also feeding those areas in which rice in short supply. In this regard what is to be done first? We did not tackle in the beginning. In the districts like the Fast Godavary District and West Godavary District the average yield appears to be more. This Co-ordination Committee should identify the areas district-wise or block-wise in three regions. Which are the areas which are really non-productive, i.e., the average yield per acre of paddy is much low.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


After identifying those areas, we must immediately take measures about the importance in the increase in the yield and importance in their conditions. Now whatever inputs that are necessary to increase the yield, we have to supply them in a coordinated programme to those areas because the ryots who are used to produce more have become sufficiently conscious to get the inputs even otherwise. Therefore, it is here the ryots either or not fully conscious or unable to muster or mobilise resources by way of inputs, there our advice and help is necessary. Unless that is done, the situation would go on like this from year to year. Taking adhoc measures from time to time would not solve the problem.

The second suggestion is, some four years ago, West Bengal also supplied surplus rice to the Central Pool. Soon after the price was fixed, I came to know that they quoted Rs. 5 more per quintal for supply to the Central Pool. They said "unless the Central Government gave Rs. 5 more per quintal, we are not going to supply anything to the Central Pool. We are starving our own people only to maintain our commitment to the Central Pool." Then the Food Minister had to agree to the extra price. That can also be done here with better results and better earnings. I would also beg of him to consider this aspect to increase the quota for Central Pool. By this way we can pass on that incentive not only to the rice millers but also the producers who would come forward and give levy of their own accord.

Then, Sir, it is mentioned that there is some sort of helplessness on the part of the Ministry, on the part of the Government with regard to the fixation of levy price because it is referred that the price is fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission. We must realise that our State is on a different footing altogether than other States. That is to say ours is purely agricultural economy and agricultural State, where 0% to 30% people have to depend on land. When we have no control or any ceiling or freezing of prices, on inputs, fertilizers, agricultural implements, seeds and so on and so forth on all these requirements, how can we freeze the levy price and at the same time expect lakhs of tons for the Food Corporation of India, for the Central Pool and for the buffer stocks? That is not practicable or realisable, Sir. We must fight for the increase in the levy price; We must even if necessary call for a conference of those States which are in surplus in rice so that a concerted effort can be made with the Government of India to see that the levy price of paddy is increased to attract more levy or more paddy which is in short supply, Sir. It is very much necessary. There need not be any helplessness on our part. We must fight for the right of our own people and increase the surpluses. That is necessary for the Central Pool as well as for the FCI and fair price shops.

Then, Sir, about the Food Corporation of India. Less said, it is better for the FCI. We need not appreciate, because the agricultural concentration of FCI is in my own district where they have constructed a RCC godown, a very huge establishment costing Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore. With what cost they have constructed, we are surrendering our rice at Rs. 81 and purchasing the same rice from them at Rs. 109. A difference of Rs. 28. A difference of Rs. 28 when we are curbing the private trade for making a profit of Rs. 2, 3 or 4.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

We ourselves run the organisation and it is charging 28 rupees. It is high time that the existing structure of the FCI operations are subjected to strict scrutiny and verification. This is something which I cannot stomach, Sir. Rs. 28 a quintal from a public undertaking organisation, that too within our own State to whom we give and just take after a month or two. Even after a few days, they add charges. This matter merits immediate examination and consideration of the Government. If they do not come round, we can even do away with the agency of FCI and strengthen our own organisation i.e., Federation of Marketing Society. Federation of Marketing Society is financed by different financial institutions. It is running in losses. Therefore, if a formula or machinery is evolved by the Civil Supplies Department, in collaboration and consultation with the Federation of Marketing Society, I do not think there would be any difficulty in mobilising the supply from rice mills and others.

One more point, Sir, as regards Rice Milling industry. We have large number of rice mills. But the rules and procedure that is applicable for the grant of licences to the rice mills are not only obsolete but they are acting as great culprit on the operation of rice mills. Let us realise, Sir, if there are more number of rice mills in the country-side, the price of rice will be less. If this is realised, understood and appreciated by the Civil Supplies Department, then they would definitely accept them and see how best the procedure for granting licences to the rice mills is evolved. At present the number of reports and certificates are so many, even the Director of Civil Supplies may find it difficult to fill those forms leave aside a small man in the country-side. So many forms have to be filled up for getting a licence, with the result what is happening is particularly in Srikakulam and Nizamabad there are hundreds of mills running without any licences during the past ten years or more. We are allowing them to operate without granting them licences. It is better to grant licences and allow the same situation so that we can have some better control, some fees also and enforcement staff can take some action. Now they have to get the site plan approved from the Health Officer, another plan approved from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Municipal permission, Gram Panchayat permission. No objection permission from the Cooperative Societies, Deputy Registrar, Report of the Tahsildar and a certificate from the Collector to say that there is no shortage of paddy. If we involve more departments in granting licences, the result is obvious. I need not mention. This can be done away with. Whether paddy is available or not, at a point of time when licence is to be granted, a certificate is to be obtained from the Collector with the result what happens is, hundreds of applications from each district have been in cold storage for several years. On account of the strict measures that our Hon. Minister has taken recently many rice mills have stopped. The moment they were stopped, what happened? It resulted in the price shooting up in the rice market.

One thing more about the subsidised rice. Having regard to the present situation, we need not be very strict to the price. We can even add five to ten paise more per kilo in the fair price shops to prevent black market. It is admitted in the note that the course rice is being sold at Rs. 1.15 to Rs. 1.20 per kilo. In our anxiety to help
the small men, we are incurring Rs. 1 crore in the process. By doing so, we are giving very little. With the result, the same small man is obliged to purchase rice at higher rate from the free market. Therefore, it can be flexible having regard to the conditions obtaining at a particular time. Therefore we can even enhance it by five paise to ten paise per kilo of this rice so that at the same rate the whole requirement of the common man is met instead of giving very little at Rs. 1 per kg. and asking them and putting them in a position to purchase at Rs. 1.20 per kilo or so.

Without adding anything more, I hope that the hon. Minister would look to the long term range policy that and evolve a policy would help our own people and contribute to the Central Pool in rice.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Mr. Speaker, Sir. Over the past 10 years, the country has witnessed a phenomenal rise. Foodgrain prices have gone by 17% during this period. The wholesale price index, has shown for all other commodities has shown an increase of 81%. This is a reality which the Government at the Centre and the State, are not prepared to appreciate or accept except some window-dressing or tinkering here and there, opening a few Fair Price Shops or setting up show pieces of Super Bazars. But nothing concrete has been done. The talks of economy of this country have gone into this complex problem of prices. After the detailed study of the entire situation they have come to certain conclusions. They say the erroneous economic policies pursued by the Government of India over the last two decades and they are solely responsible for this unregulating prices. I shall try to enumerate some of the conclusion of the expert economist of the country. For example, increased supply and demand money in 1951 we had Rs. 10.6 crores of money supplied to the market. By 1971 this figure go has one to Rs 70.0 crores i.e., 350% increase in the money supply. This is the official currency, i.e., the currency printed in Security Press at Nasik. In addition to this official currency, we have a faked currency. Nobody in this country is in a position to tell us exactly the value of the faked currency now in circulation. Some of the experts are of the view that we have heavily Rs. 400 crores worth of faked currency in circulation. To add to this, Bank credit in 1970 was of the order of Rs. 4026 crores. It has risen to Rs. 4792 crores by 1971. It means an increase of more than Rs. 776 crores within a period of one year. I don’t know for what purpose this credit has been used. If it is for the production purpose it is alright. But unfortunately, the Bank credit is taken and is being used for speculative purposes and for exploitation purposes. This is certainly leading to inflationary trend. The Government of India, while pumping flow of paper money into the market, did not look at the production levels. The money supplied is absolutely disproportionate to production levels either in agriculture or industry. If we look into the figures of production, we find 200% increase in this period while 350% increase in money supply is visible. This is one.

Now borrowings of commercial Banks also have gone up. These Commercial Banks are drawing from the Reserve Bank in the form of loans. That was Rs. 163 crores in 1970 and it goes to Rs. 369 crores in 1971. This is another indirect form of deficit
financing. This is also adding to the already dangerous inflationary trend that is thrust upon the economy of this country. To crown all these things, Government of India has been putting indirect taxes in the form of Central Excise Duties. In 1955-56 the total amount collected in the form of Central Excise duties was Rs. 1116 crores. This has risen to Rs. 2380 crores. It means a 100% increase in regard to the Central Excise duties. Prof. Narawala, a big economist of the country analysed the tax component of our price structure and came to the conclusion that on most of the commodities that the common man uses everyday the tax is playing a predominant role. He says, in cotton 65% of the price is covered by the Central Excise Duty. In steel it is 54%. In matches it is 84%. In Sugar it is 63% and in Kerosene it is 58%. On average, the Central Excise Duty is constituting more that 53% in regard to the price of any commodity that the ordinary man purchases. To add to all these to our economy, we have an enormous amount in the form of black-money. They have to come to the conclusion that we have Rs. 3000 crores. A member of this Commission has expressed a different view. He says it is of the order of nearly Rs. 6000 crores. Rs. 7000 crores of money supply, Rs. 2000 crores of black money and nearly Rs 5000 crores of bank borrowings, crores and crores of rupees, are in the market. What exactly is the use of simply trying to look at this question from a limited and straight angle. After all, the State Government, I think, is practically helpless. Unfortunately, the Central Food Minister is blaming the State Government. I don’t know whether our Food Minister has been the speech of Mr. Shinde the Union Food Minister. If there was the rise in the prices of foodgrains in any part of the country, it was mostly due to unsatisfactory distribution system of the State Government. So the Central Government is trying to blame the State Government and the State Government is trying to pass on the whole thing to the Central Government. That seems to be the way in which this crucial and very delicate question of prices is being dealt with. If there is no price stability, planned development, all talk of socialism, all talk of providing better conditions to the weaker sections, would amount to hypocrisy. If we are not able to get rid of some of the inhibitions, the concept of mixed economy, the concept of co-existence for the rich and the poor and the concept of controls and partial controls, all these concepts have to undergo a revolutionary change. Mr. Parkinson who visited India and delivered a lecture in Hyderabad. He made an observation that the stagnation of the economy of this country is largely due to the lack of the correct understanding of the economic picture and the lack of concrete planning. We are trying to combine two irreconcilable factors. We want partial control and at the same time we want free trade. That is evident in the policy that is pursued by our State Government. We are trying to put a levy of 75% on the mills. This is something very fantastic. After all why should be collect 75% from the mills and allow or give a sort of licence to the miller, who is exploiting our community by selling 25% at a fabulous price? Whatever we lose in the 75%, he is bound to make it up in the 25% sale. Government of the State is giving him a free licence for exploitation. That is why the State Government will have to prevail upon the Government of India to annul this black money, to find or to restrict the range of the Central Excise
Discussion on the soaring prices of foodgrains and scarcity of Kerosene.


253

There is no point in simply expanding of this range year after year.

We might be getting a share out of it, but that is not going to be a consolation. There are indirect taxes that are playing havoc in regard to the price structure. At the same time, the Reserve Bank has to exercise stricter control on all the financial institutions, more particularly Banks in regard to credit policy. Today they seem to have a much better freedom than they had five years ago. Though we have nationalised Banks, we have not been able to nationalise or give a new approach in regard to the lending system of our banking institution.

Now coming to our State, our Minister has given us a statement. I am sorry he has not even expressed concern about this problem of prices. I find all the people in authority, right from the Prime Minister down to the last man have been expressing anxiety and concern. Of course, that is the only think that they can do or they propose to do. But our Minister has not even done that. He has simply furnished certain statistics and asked us to draw our own conclusions. According to the statistics given to us, rice production in the State has been 46 lakhs tonnes in 1967-68. It has come down to 41 lakhs. There is partial stagnation in regard to the rice production in our State. We should not forget in the Nagarjuna Sagar Project we have created an additional irrigation potential of 10 lakhs acres. Having created additional potential of 10 lakhs acres why the production is stagnant? Why it is going down, is the question of which the Civil Supplies Minister and also the Agricultural Minister will have to consider. I don't know whether these statistics are correct; because these are only approximations. Sometimes these are prepared by persons who do not get into the field, but simply look at the roof and formulate statistics. If the statistics are correct, there is something radically wrong in regard to our agricultural policy and production methods. Something will have to be done immediately to see that the additional irrigation potential of 10 lakhs acres is to the maximum use and our production is increased commensurate with the investment we have made in irrigation.

It is more curious that this procurement figure is 2½ lakhs and our export figure is 8½ lakhs. Even if we leave 6 to 7 lakhs, we have nearly 3½ lakhs of tonnes of rice in our State. I don't know why the price should go up? If according to my friend, Mr. Narayan Reddi, production is the criterion to decide the level of price in India, we had last year the record production of 110 million tons of foodgrains. When we have 110 million tons of foodgrains, there is absolutely no justification for the price of food grains to go up. Similarly in regard to the sugar. We have been able to produce 42 lakhs of tons of sugar and according to the optimum levels of consumption, 25 lakhs of tons of sugar will be sufficient for the people of this country. Though we have surplus production of nearly 17 lakhs of tons of sugar, 15 million tons of foodgrains, prices have not come down. So production is not the only criterion. The other economic principles of supply and demand are no more operative; because there are exploiters in our society. There are vested interests in our administration.

264—19

Our Government, by its permissive policy of price rise, by its extending political favours to certain individuals and handful of persons, have simply cornered the entire welfare nation and contributed to this serious phenomenon. That is why it is absolutely essential that the old measures must be adopted. I suggest, keeping the whole picture in mind, that the State Government should prevail upon the Government of India to change their economic policies. Unless this is done, there is not going to be a lasting solution to the problem of prices. Whether 5 more tons are procured or whether Fair Price Shops are opened or not, the lasting solution to the problem of prices is possible only when a new direction is given to our economic thinking. The concept of mixed economy must be an end. If you want socialism you must have a socialist economy. If you don't want to have us have a free enterprise or the capitalist economy or develop as a capitalist country or develop it as a socialist country. But don't try to build up a semi-feudal or semi-capitalist fashion in the economy in the State by adopting erroneous and wrong policies. I suggest the following measures: The State Government should exercise pressure on Government of India and try to put in extra effort to increase production of foodgrains. The State Government should think of setting up of a Civil Supplies Corporation and take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I am making these suggestions with a sense of responsibility, because I have myself been in the administration and I know what exactly the difficulties and practical problems that are likely to crop up. If we are to embark upon these projects, I have discussed with some of the important officers of the administration. They tell me that if a corporation is set up and if adequate finance can be secured through financial institutions and public institutions and utilise our existing machinery, because the allowances and remuneration being paid to the officials of the Food Corporation of India are certainly much higher than those paid to our own people, and if we take this bold decision, it is possible to reduce the sale price of Rs. 12 per bag. After all Rs. 28 is the money that is being spent on the management of the foodgrains trade by the Food Corporation of India. If our State Government has got the courage and will to take over the trade and set up a small Corporation of its own, Rs. 12 per bag can certainly be reduced. The Government should substitute producer levy in place of miller levy. Organise a network of fair price shops. There is no point in simply starting a few fair price shops here and there in towns. This should have a big net work. If all these measures do not produce the expected results of assuring rice supply at least at Re. 1 or Rs. 1-10 per Kg. Government will have to think of subsidising the entire stock and supplying to the people. It does not much matter if the Government spends in subsidising. Food will have to be subsidised. Government of Kashmir is doing it. The same procedure can be followed by the Government of Andhra.

Thank you.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—At this rate, can we all get a chance? You fixed time up to 5-30 P. M. Some of us have mooted in the first instance as Adjournment Motion, as call attention and also for debate. Therefore I request you to extend the time, because at this rate, it won't be sufficient.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

29th July, 1972.

257
Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Sir, the Patriot, Dated 20th July, 1972, writes:

"The Government is concerned at the steep price during the current year. The increase of 3.1 per cent in a single month from 18 May to 17 June is equal to the average price rise for the whole of last year.

At 199.3 the official wholesale price index recorded a rise of 0.9 per cent during the week ended 17 June this year. At this level the index was 7.1 per cent higher than the level a year ago.

Though Officials hope that the latest spurt may be a passing phenomenon, brought about by seasonal pressures, it is pointed out that contrary to expectations the agriculture output in 1971-72, is estimated to be down by 20 lakhs tonnes.

The problem, therefore, is how to meet the demand with the reduced supply. The solution seems to lie in the cultivation of high yielding varieties of food grains which will increase the yield per acre. Apart from the Kharif season, the Government has also to take steps for the increase of the area under the Rabi season, in order to ensure a steady supply of food grains to meet the needs of the people.

The rate of oil price increase may be reduced to control the production cost of food grains, and hence the price level.

The Government is also considering the possibility of introducing, on a limited scale, the cultivation of alternate crops which can be grown during the lean season and be marketed during the off season.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


With one stroke of pen, they have removed controls...

either you follow one system or the other—no via media. If you want really to follow the Socialist System then follow it. Follow either the total restrict & regimentation, or total free trade. You are committed to some facts, let them caste on the people and the Society; and let there be an experiment for some time with the free market and free trade. I am fully convinced that in all the developing countries, free trade has a place that has been recognized by Economists also that is the only solution which may bring the prices down and end most of the ills of today. The prices are the real problem. It has to be sovled in a substantial way, in a basic way, in a fundamental way. This is a deliberate ill indulged in by the
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


Government, encouraged by Government, and promoted by Government, even more than the black marketers, and smugglers. This is done by it, the Government, and the Food Corporation of India.

They are selling for more than a rupee. It, the Government is also subsidising, Government is also losing. Government is also a loser when it tries to sell at one rupee a kg. Therefore, the Food Corporation of India has to be ended. There is no point in continuing the F.C.I. If the Government of India want for their pleasure and luxury, let them have any number of Corporations. This Corporation does not serve anyone. Let us do away with it. Let us be realistic in our outlook and let us solve the problem in a realistic manner.
Discussion on the soaring prices of foodgrains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-
grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

20th July 1972

263

264

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Discussion on the soaring prices of foodgrains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


In the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene, the 2. th July, 1972.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene, 2. th July, 1972.
268 20th July, 1972. Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


The soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene have been a major concern. The situation has led to a significant increase in the cost of living for the common man. Grains are priced beyond reach, making it difficult for the poor to afford basic necessities. Kerosene, on the other hand, is in short supply, exacerbating the problem. The government has taken steps to control the situation, but the impact is yet to be felt. The current scenario calls for immediate action to stabilize prices and ensure a fair distribution of resources.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


The discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and the scarcity of Kerosene was held on 1972. The prices of food-grains have been increasing continuously since 1938. In 1987-88, the prices were higher than ever before. The prices of Kerosene have also increased significantly.

The Venezuelan government has been discussing measures to control the prices of food-grains and Kerosene. They have taken some steps to control the prices, but the situation is still critical.

The discussion was held on 1972. The participants discussed the measures that could be taken to control the prices of food-grains and Kerosene. They also discussed the impact of the price increase on the people of Venezuela.
Discussion on the soaring prices of foodgrains and scarcity of Kerosene.


The issue of soaring food prices and scarcity of Kerosene is a pressing one. The government has been taking measures to control prices and ensure availability. However, the situation remains critical, with prices skyrocketing and rationing in some areas.

There is something wrong somewhere in Andhra Pradesh.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


The discussion on the soaring prices of food grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

...
274 20th July, 1872. Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

2% 20th July, 1872. Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.

Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.
Discussion on the soaring prices of food-grains and scarcity of Kerosene.


Sri C. E. Morris:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I ask the Honourable Minister of Civil Supplies whether the statement given on this paper includes the daily supplies of four Oil Companies in the Twin Cities. He has spoken only of the Indian Oil Company supply made to the market but has not mentioned the other three. I take it that the other three, during the acute shortage days, were supplying their quota to the local market. There is no shortage on their account. Am I right?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Yes.

Sri C. E. Morris:—Here again, he says that there was acute shortage from 24th to 26th June not from 15th to 20th. May I know the quantity that went out to the local market and the quantity given to the consumers from 24th to 26th. Here again you say that on 4th and 5th the Indian Oil Company received waggons and they therefore released 50 k. litres on 4-7-1972 and 40 k. litres on 5-7-72 and this is in addition to the supplies of those three other companies. So, the Twin Cities on 4th and 5th, got the full supply. Then May I ask why there were crowds falling on one another, asking for one litre of kerosene oil. On 6th again there was no waggon supply and therefore, the Indian Oil Company did not release kerosene stock to the market. But I ask you one thing Sir. What has happened to the stock of the Caltex, Burmah-Shell and Esso? On the 7th however, the Indian Oil Company received 70 k. litres of kerosene oil and the entire quantity was released to the wholesale dealers in the twin cities. Therefore, on the next day the position had eased. When you say "had eased" I take it that they got the full supply. But still we see people running about streets, trying to beg about half a litre to litre of oil. May I ask how much of these 70 K. Liters were distributed to the consumers? Here again you say that as on 18-7-72, the stock position has considerably increased and there are no complaints from any quarters of the City. I beg to state that rationing is still continuing in spite of the flattering statement made by you.

Thank you.
Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—We require about 80 K. Litres, out of which, 50 K. Litres is met by Indian Oil Company and 30 by the other sister concerns. Unfortunately due to the shortage of tank waggons, the Indian Oil Company had to get from Madras. That is why as and when waggons are not available, this shortage is felt and whatever quantity is available with other sister concerns we have asked and they were sparing additional quantity to what they used to issue during those periods. But yesterday and day before yesterday, the Indian Oil Company has received sufficient quantities of stocks and I am told just before two hours that they have released stocks of 100 K. Litres into the market. Now as at present, there is no scarcity or there is no trouble with regard to kerosene. But now and then, not only with regard to Hyderabad, but in Vijayawada also, due to waggons shortage this difficulty is being felt. We have taken up this issue with the Corporation and the Ministry whenever I went. When the waggons are not available, they should make alternative arrangement to transport it by Vans. We are pursuing that matter and we will see as far as possible that such things will not occur.

Mr. Speaker:—There must be some order in the House. That is not the way.
Discussion on Differential levy sugar prices fixed by the Government of India

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to raise the discussion on the issue of differential and discriminative levy price fixed by the Government of India with effect from 1-7-12 due to which the sugar industry in the South in general and the industry in Andhra Pradesh in particular received a great set-back. It is a very grave matter which should receive the serious attention of the House as well as the State Government in as much as the sugar industry is going to suffer and sustain a loss of nearly six crores of rupees on account of the reduction. The previous price rise, prior to 1st July was Rs. 150 per quintal. At the factory, exclusive of the taxes it stands reduced to Rs. 120-32 N.P. per quintal from 1st July. If it is considered in terms of production, Andhra Pradesh Sugar Industry produces more than three lakh tonnes every year. That has been the production of last year. If we apply this price of 20 % of the levy, it comes to two lakhs 10,000 and odd. The net loss would be nearly six crores. It is not a question of nearly six crores but it is a question of the threat for the closure of the industry as a whole, affecting not only the Industrial Labour but also the Cane Growers all over the State and the consumer as well. Why this price has been reduced as alleged in accordance with the formula of the Tariff
Commission and all that. It is a complex problem for which we have to see the rational of the formula as fixed by the Tariff Commission with reference to the previous practices. For that I beg of you not only to give me some more time but also give me a patient hearing. As I submitted the other day, this has a particular background; the mechanics for reduction receding the recession there is a lot of agitation in north Indian Mills. In order to know the real situation as affecting the Southern Mills and more so the Andhra Pradesh Mills and benefit the North Indian Mills, we may have to see the placing of the location of industry and the production in these two regions. At the end of 1971 we have 221 Sugar Mills all over the country, out of which 144 are private, 74 belong to Co-operatives and 4 under Public Sector and the concentration of this Industry in North and South will be seen; in north India more than 121 i.e. more than half of about 58 to 60% of the Industries are concentrated in North India. In U.P. alone there are 71 factories which is more than 1/3rd of the country's Industrial Licence capacity of this industry and again out of 71 there are 57 Private Mills as against 19 in our State (8 co-operatives, 1 public Sector and 10 Private); whereas out of 71, 67 are Private Mills as against the Southern Mills that are affected are in all 50 in all the four States including Puduchery (Fifth State). In five states the location of industry is such as to constitute only 50 industries with a production of 5 to 6 lakh tons. From the production point of view U.P. alone produces 14 lakh tons in this country. That means, the U.P. and North Indian Sugar Mills are more interested in having that highest price. First it was not necessary to give them a highest price to reduce the same price in relation to specially Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh as it is now placed, will have the lowest price and for that they have said with reference to Tariff Commission formula, the defects and falacies. I will presently submit to you Sir. This is a highly regulated industry, under Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 as well as under the Essential Commodities Act Before 1952 or until 1952 when there were only 13 mills there was no control either on production, distribution or even price. It was free for all and nobody bothered about it. It is only after 1952 the licensing system has been introduced in the Sugar Industry which is now regarded as the second biggest in the country. Then after introducing this licensing system for the first time, fixation of price was contemplated by the Government of India and for that purpose they have appointed for the first time a Committee known as Naidu Committee in 1953 in order to go into the question of as to what price and on what principles the price of sugar should be fixed. This Naidu Committee examined the whole issue for the first time in the country as facing the industry; then they have evolved a policy. Taking Kanpur in U.P. again as the Central point of this entire Sugar Market and Industry and fixed a price and that price was applied to the entire industry in all other States giving only a lead on transport charges. Suppose in Madras where the same price was taken plus so much extra as would be enough to meet the Transport of Sugar from Kanpur to Madras on an assumed basis and so much was added to them. This continued upto 1953. In 1956 when this formula was not found practical, another Committee was appointed by name 'Gopalakrishna Committee' during 1966. They modified
Di.cussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.


the formula and gave a little more price to the Sugar Industry so that they may also pass on the extra benefit to the Cane Growers as an incentive to encourage more Cane cultivation. As we were having less production in those days. This continued for a few years. Then for the first time in 1958 the Govt. of India asked the Tariff Commission to examine the whole issue, the cost structure of the Sugar Industries and as well as the fair price. The word used is 'fair', the fair price to be paid to the Sugar Industry on the sale of sugar. In 1958 the Tariff Commission examined the whole question. This continued, Sir, for a few years. Then for the first time in 1958 Government of India asked the Tariff Commission to examine the whole issue; the cost structure of the sugar industries, fair price (the word used is 'fair', Sir) to be paid for the sugar industry on the sale of sugar. In 1968, the Tariff Commission examined the whole issue and submitted its report in 1959 to the Government of India. For the first time they fixed 'Zones', 'Cost Zones', dividing the country into five Zones, and then whatever factories were taken as one unit, for treating cost schedule of sugar. These schedules were accepted by the Government of India in 1958. This cost-schedule worked till April, 1968, when the sugar control came.

With the control of sugar, the distribution, price, etc. came under Government of India. For the first time, when they introduced control, they also fixed the price, with reference to the cost schedules prepared and recommended by the First Tariff Commission in this regard; and this continued up to 1965-67 season, say for four years.

Then the Government of India appointed a 'High Power Commission' under Dr. Sen, viz., 'Sugar Enquiry Commission' or commonly known as 'Sen Commission'. This Sen Commission went into the whole structure in a very comprehensive manner taking into consideration the location, state of affair in each industry, the age of machinery, point of starting and all that. They prescribed different schedules for a more rational and scientific basis. Then also the Sen Commission revised the Zones, and divided the sugar industries into five Zones. Andhra Pradesh came in the first zone, on the basis of their accepting the cost schedule prepared by the Sen Commission. Government of India gave up the schedules of the First Tariff Commission and re-fixed the rates.

In 1966-67, the full control policy was modified into partial de-control, of 60% under control and 40% under free sale. Representations were made by Sugar Industry in 1968, that the price-schedule prescribed or recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission did not hold good at this stage of time, and that a Second Tariff Commission was essential. Then in 1968, the Tariff Commission once again went into this question. They submitted a Report in 1969, departing from previous principle with which we are presently concerned.

In 1969, the Second Tariff Commission, divided the entire industry into 15 Zones, instead of 5 Zones, as was done in the past,
280 20th July, 1972. Discussion on differential levy sugar price
fixed by the Government of India.

The whole State of Andhra Pradesh was separately constituted and
became Zone No. 13.

When they went to each State for enquiring into cost structure
and fair price—that was bad to Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to
go into details.

Here instead of taking all the State factories into account,
they had chosen only seven factories for this purpose—two or three in
Private Sector, and two-three in Co-operative and Public Sector, and
two-three in Co-operative and Public Sector. I must emphasis, only
seven Factories in Andhra Pradesh had to determine the cost schedule
as well as other important facts.

As you know, Sir, all the 19 Factories were established only after
1952, but the economies of different Sectors like Public Sector, Private
Sector Co-operative Sector, and even in both the Regions, vary. The
economy differs or varies even from factory to factory. This impor­
tant fact was overlooked by the Tariff Commission when they sub­
mitted a cost schedule that was accepted by Government of India.
Substantially they have differed with respect to the amount, and the
relative charges etc. but about cost schedule and zones, Government
of India have accepted the recommendations. In this acceptancy
there is a fallacy, which I want to bring to the kind notice of the
Industries Minister. The recommendations were accepted (the date
is also important) on 20th February, 1970, and applied by Govern­
ment of India, for 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, i.e. the cost schedules,
though highly discriminatory in so far as Andhra Pradesh was
concerned, were valid only upto March, 1972 and this one point, is also
important, which the Hon’ble Minister has to bear in mind very
much when he takes up the matter with the Central Government.

The Government of India having accepted cost schedules of
these Zones, with effect from 20th February, 1970 (this is very inte­
resting, Sir), again revised them. But this upward revision has not
been applied or taken place in respect of Andhra Pradesh, which
resulted in injustice. The first revision took place on 23rd April,
1970. Within two or three months of the first acceptance of the
recommendations upward revision took place. This revised cost
schedule was applied to few industries in Central Uttar Pradesh,
North Bihar, South Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Again on a
further representation from Mysore, and Madras the Government of
India again revised upward the cost schedule on 7th June, 1970. With
these two upward revisions in the cost schedule by the Second Tariff
Commission, the industries in the States just mentioned have received
the benefit, whereas the Andhra Pradesh was already over­
looked in several matters, including the first revision that took place
and on another two occasions, which I have submitted. All this our
Hon’ble Minister has to verify. In this connection it is interesting
to note that the Industries did not submit the relevant details and did
not p’read with the Government of India for a revised schedule under
a notion that the Courts will give what the Government have refused.
They relied more on Court than on Government of India and thought
that the Court will give a de novo hearing to their advantage.
Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.

After seeing that the production is enough in the country to meet the internal demand to the tune of 34-35 lakhs, the Government of India lifted the control on 25th May, 1971 (this is also very important, Sir)—lifted the control on price, movement and distribution of sugar by a policy declaration by the Food Minister. With that, in order to get procure sugar under levy-quota to extent of 60%, the Government of India entered into negotiations with All India Sugar Mills Association, for a voluntary contribution of sugar under 60% levy by giving 150 rupees per quintal ex factory, exclusive of taxes. This continued from 25th May to the end of June, 1972, for a period of more than about 13 months. Then all of a sudden (you kindly note this) there was a change in policy (I am saying policy), affecting the second biggest industry in the country; affecting customers, agriculturists, industrialists, labour, etc. This modification or change of policy should have taken place either after the completion of season or long before. But this was done in the middle of season, due to which entire calculation went wrong.

The State Government is not in a position to take any initiative or seek legal remedy. It is very unwise to revise this policy in such a manner because one of the basic principles under Tariff Commission formula is that it is based on the sugar recovery and duration of the season. At the same time, the installed capacity of industries, age of machinery, plant value, depreciation, interest on capital, have to be taken into consideration. In point of time the industries in Andhra Pradesh came in 1952. From that point of view it would not incur any loss.

The second important factor that was overlooked in Sen Commission's recommendations is this: unless the factory is able to crush more than 250 tons per day, they have declared that it would not be an economic unit and it would not be in the national interest to continue such units unless they modernize and expand their units in such a way as to be able to crush 1250 tons. From that yard-stick, half the factories in the country and 95% of them in Northern India are uneconomic units. Therefore, my simple submission is, in order to sustain the industry which has become uneconomic due to default of modernization or rationalization of their industry, it is not wise to ask other industries elsewhere to pay for it. This is not a policy which is conducive for the higher production of sugar which is already in short fall. This is a very serious matter from three or four aspects; firstly the total production in the country is going to suffer; secondly the industry in Andhra Pradesh in particular and in the southern States in general would not only receive a set-back but they may even close down, putting the cane growers and their families in great jeopardy. Cane cannot be preserved like paddy or rice. It has to be consumed and crushed soon after it is harvested. Thirdly we will lose revenues. Fourthly, the State has invested several crores of rupees in the co-operative sector, in eight factories which have already huge accumulated losses; and they would receive further set back and they would not be able to rehabilitate themselves. And lastly, labour also will be affected. Therefore, I would suggest to our Minister that this matter should be taken up at the highest level, because this is a serious matter, and I think, more serious than any other problem that is facing us or that we are discussing in this August House. For this,
we must do whatever we can to remove imbalance and discrimination and rectify the injustice done. You will kindly appreciate that cost of production is conceded by the Minister for Industries, viz. Rs. 147 per quintal ex-factory. If that is the case, how can this industry continue or even start in the next season with levy price of 122.82 nP. It is impossible. The industry would never open and we will be all affected. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Minister for Industries to see that the matter is taken up for reconsideration at the earliest, and he should also assure us that before the close of this session he would inform you about the progress made in the matter.

Thank you.
Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.


The Government of India has announced a levy sugar price of 120 rupees per ton, which is subject to adjustment based on market conditions. The levy is intended to stabilize the sugar market and ensure fair pricing. The Government has also set a minimum selling price of 53 rupees per ton, which is subject to review. The levy will be applicable to all sugar factories in the country. The Government has also announced a rebate scheme for small sugar factories to encourage them to increase production. The scheme will be implemented in stages over the next three years. The Government has also announced a special provision for sugar factories located in the northeast region to encourage them to diversify their production. The provision will be implemented in two stages, with the first stage starting this month. The Government has also announced a scheme to provide financial assistance to sugar factories to help them modernize their facilities. The scheme will be implemented over the next three years. The Government has also announced a special provision for sugar factories located in the north-east region to encourage them to increase production. The provision will be implemented in two stages, with the first stage starting this month. The Government has also announced a scheme to provide financial assistance to sugar factories to help them modernize their facilities. The scheme will be implemented over the next three years.

The Government has also announced a special provision for sugar factories located in the north-east region to encourage them to increase production. The provision will be implemented in two stages, with the first stage starting this month. The Government has also announced a scheme to provide financial assistance to sugar factories to help them modernize their facilities. The scheme will be implemented over the next three years.
Discussion on differential levy sugar price 20th July, 1972.

(Sri K. Ramanatham in the Chair)

Discussion on differential levy sugar price 20th July, 1972.

(Sri K. Ramanatham in the Chair)
Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—The hon. Member has referred to the not once but more than once. He has misunderstood the whole case. The motion tabled by me confines itself to differential levy price. I would be guilty of irrelevance if I concentrated on the levy price and consumer price. If my hon. friend brings in a motion about levy price and consumer price I shall be the first one to support it. That is not germane or relevant to the present discussion.

Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.

23B


Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.

...
Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India,


The meeting was opened by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee appointed to report on the differential prices of sugar levied on sugar.

The Chairman pointed out that the differential levy on sugar was introduced by the Government of India as a measure to control the sugar market and to ensure a fair price for the growers. The levy was intended to provide a buffer stock to meet sudden rises in prices and to ensure that the prices paid to growers were not unduly affected by fluctuations in the market.

The Committee, in its report, had recommended that the levy should be based on the average price of sugar over a period of time, and that the levy should be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remained in line with the market conditions.

The Chairman emphasized the importance of maintaining a stable price for sugar to ensure the prosperity of the sugar industry and to protect the interests of the growers.

The meeting adjourned without any further business.

The meeting was held on 29th June, 1972, to discuss the differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India. The discussion was led by Mr. S. K. July. 1972. Discussion on differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India.

The meeting was held on 29th June, 1972, to discuss the differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India. The discussion was led by Mr. S. K. July. 1972. Discussion on differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India.

The meeting was held on 29th June, 1972, to discuss the differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India. The discussion was led by Mr. S. K. July. 1972. Discussion on differential sugar levy price fixed by the Government of India.
Discussion on differential levy sugar price 20th July, 1972.

The differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.

On 3rd January 1972, the Indian Government fixed the sugar levy price at 100 Rupees per quintal. The levy was increased from 100 to 150 Rupees per quintal on 29th July, 1972. The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 175 Rupees per quintal on 30th July, 1972. This increase was to be effective from 1st August, 1972.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 225 Rupees per quintal on 1st August, 1972. This increase was to be effective from 1st September, 1972.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 275 Rupees per quintal on 1st October, 1972. This increase was to be effective from 1st November, 1972.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 325 Rupees per quintal on 1st December, 1972. This increase was to be effective from 1st January, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 375 Rupees per quintal on 1st February, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st March, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 425 Rupees per quintal on 1st April, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st May, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 475 Rupees per quintal on 1st June, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st July, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 525 Rupees per quintal on 1st August, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st September, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 575 Rupees per quintal on 1st October, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st November, 1973.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 625 Rupees per quintal on 1st December, 1973. This increase was to be effective from 1st January, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 675 Rupees per quintal on 1st February, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st March, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 725 Rupees per quintal on 1st April, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st May, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 775 Rupees per quintal on 1st June, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st July, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 825 Rupees per quintal on 1st August, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st September, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 875 Rupees per quintal on 1st October, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st November, 1974.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 925 Rupees per quintal on 1st December, 1974. This increase was to be effective from 1st January, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 975 Rupees per quintal on 1st February, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st March, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 1025 Rupees per quintal on 1st April, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st May, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 1075 Rupees per quintal on 1st June, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st July, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 1125 Rupees per quintal on 1st August, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st September, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 1175 Rupees per quintal on 1st October, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st November, 1975.

The government also announced that the levy would be increased to 1225 Rupees per quintal on 1st December, 1975. This increase was to be effective from 1st January, 1976.
Discussion on differential levy sugar price fixed by the Government of India.


In the interests of our State and the industry, you must also see the interests of the cane-growers.

7.40 p.m. (The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 21st July, 1972)
APPENDIX

1972-73 సంఘసంపాదిని విలువలు

లెబిస్ సంఘసంపాదిని

1972-73 సమయంలో సంఘసంపాది లెబిస్ సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది 6.29,43,500 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది 38.85,000 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది 4.37,66,600 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది.

6,29,43,500 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది 123,65,000 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది

1971-72 సమయంలో 11.46,72,000 సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ఎందరో సంఘసంపాది</th>
<th>ఎందరో యాత్ర</th>
<th>ఎందరో సంఘసంపాది</th>
<th>ఎందరో యాత్ర</th>
<th>ఎందరో సంఘసంపాది</th>
<th>ఎందరో యాత్ర</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. లెబిస్ సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) శిఖరు సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>67.910</td>
<td>50.520</td>
<td>74.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>18.560</td>
<td>9.987</td>
<td>69.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మిన సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>81.480</td>
<td>59.887</td>
<td>78.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ప్రతిశతక సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>66.280</td>
<td>54.040</td>
<td>96.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>5.868</td>
<td>65.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కొనసాగిన సంఘసంపాది</td>
<td>148.720</td>
<td>119.785</td>
<td>81.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

శిఖరు సంఘసంపాది, లెబిస్ సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది సంఘసంపాది

264-24
1972-73 సాంస్కృతిక జ్ఞాన సమాధాన పాత్రాల మంది నియంత్రణ చేయడానికి, మాత్రమే పాత్రాల ఉండండి అని నిషేధించారు. పాత్రాల చేయడానికి వ్యాపార జాతులు వాటిని సాధారణ ప్రయోగానికి విస్తరించారు. మరుసాధారణలేదు. పాత్రాల ప్రకారం ప్రశ్నలు ఉండాలి లేదా నిరంతరం ప్రశ్నలు ఉంటాయి. 1972-73 సాంస్కృతిక జ్ఞాన సమాధాన పాత్రాల మంది నియంత్రణ చేయడానికి, పాత్రాల చేయడానికి వ్యాపార జాతులు వాటిని సాధారణ ప్రయోగానికి విస్తరించారు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>17.43</td>
<td>20.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సమయం</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>20.84</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.


297

...
Appendix


[Text in Telugu script]

Appendix.

...
Appendix  

Appendix

[Text content not clearly visible or translatable]
Appendix.


302


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.


Appendix.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54.04</td>
<td>23.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>5.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.02</td>
<td>24.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>116.40</td>
<td>145.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix.


...
AGRICULTURE DEMAND FOR 1972-73

BUDGET IN GENERAL

Speaker Sir,

The Budget Estimates of 1972-73 provided for a gross demand of Rs. 6,23,43,501 under Revenue Account of Agriculture, of which, Rs. 1,85,88,000 are under Plan and Rs. 4,87,35,501 under non-plan.

During 1971-72, under the plan, a total provision of Rs. 1,46,72,400 was made which is inclusive of Rs. 13,55,010 meant for special Rayalaseema Development Schemes. As against this, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,19,79,501 which works out to a percentage of 81.65. The Head of Development-wise details of expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Provision Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Expenditure Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Agricultural Production :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Normal Plan Schemes</td>
<td>67.910</td>
<td>50.520</td>
<td>74.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Special Rayalaseema Development Schemes</td>
<td>18.550</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>69.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81.460</td>
<td>59.527</td>
<td>73.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Soil Conservation on Agricultural lands</td>
<td>50.260</td>
<td>56.040</td>
<td>96.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Ayacut Development</td>
<td>9.600</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>65.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total of State Plan Schemes</td>
<td>146.726</td>
<td>119.795</td>
<td>81.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some important new Schemes were implemented under the Special Rayalaseema Development Plan which have had its relevance to the specific problems of the Rayalaseema districts including Prakasam district. To name a few, supply of Mist Blowers on subsidy for customs spraying in Cuddavanah district, distribution of sprinklers on subsidy in Kurnool and Chittoor districts, and revitalisation of existing open wells by drilling on subsidy in Prakasam district are some of the important schemes that have been of direct benefit to farmers.

The main strategy of agricultural programmes for the year 72-73 is to increase the per acre productivity of irrigated and dry-crops by replacing the local varieties with the high yielding varieties and by improving the managerial capacity of farmers through adoption of improved package of practices for different crops. Another strategy adopted to increase agricultural production in a unit area is to popularise multiple cropping which, besides improving agricultural productivity would also add to the economic stability of the farmers.
HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME:

High Yielding Varieties have established themselves well in our cropping programmes. It is proposed to cover 89.03 lakh acres during 1972-73 under the High Yielding Varieties of Rice, Wheat, Maize, Bajra and Jowar, as against the previous years coverage of 16.06 lakh acres in 1970-71 and 20.84 lakh acres in 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Actual achievement in 1970-71</th>
<th>Achievement in 1971-72 (tentative figures)</th>
<th>Target for 1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>17.13</td>
<td>29.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Hybrid Jowar</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Hybrid Bajra</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Hybrid Maize</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>20.84</td>
<td>39.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To achieve the above targets, a crash programme has been launched throughout the State in Kharif 1972, which will be a forerunner for similar programmes in the ensuing Rabi and other seasons to follow.

To make this programme successful it is essential to supply quality seed duly supported by suitable demonstrations to convince the farmers about the high yield potential of these varieties and to popularise them. 3000 metric tonnes of high yielding varieties are produced by the Department for distribution during the kharif season 1972. The seed is already under distribution.

For producing the quality seeds, the department is maintaining 38 State Seed Farms, which are in various stages of development which has been taken up in a planned manner.

The two seed testing laboratories located at Rajendranagar and Tadepalligudem are meeting the needs of seed testing in the State. The laboratory at Tadepalligudem started in April, 1972, needs further strengthening by way of latest equipment etc., for which necessary provision has been made in the budget.

Further, the three seed processing units established recently at Mahadavamangalam in Chittoor district, Jangamaeswarapuram in Guntur district and Malthumeda in Nizamabad district also require further development. Provision to run these units is also made in the budget.

For achieving necessary impact of the High Yielding Varieties on the farmers it is programmed to lay out a number of demonstration plots on an area basis with high yielding and to introduce suitable change.
in the cropping patterns. One of the tools adopted in this direction is the new ‘Mini-kit Programme’ drawn up by the State Department of Agriculture in close co-ordination with the All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project, Rajendranagar in almost all the districts of the State. In which small quantities of some of the few released and pre-release varieties with high potential are made available to a large number of farmers in small packets of 2 kgs free of cost along with a subsidy of Rs 5 for purchase of pest cides. The new varieties which find natural favour with the farmers on the basis of their performance under field conditions would find natural spread to other farmers. About 10,000 mini kits are under distribution in the State during this kharif. The new rice varieties IET 1991 and I039 under such distribution have found great favour with the ryots already.

MULTIPLE CROPPING

For optimum use of land and water resources with intensive cropping patterns, three centrally sponsored pilot projects on multiple cropping are in operation in West Godavari, Kurnool and Kurnnagar districts since last year. New cropping practices introduced in these areas have already created an impact. The results of these pilot projects will be of wide applicability to surrounding areas also.

The scheme will be continued during 1973-74 with an outlay of Rs. 2,810 lakhs to cover about 30.0-0 acres.

FERTILISERS

Fertilizers are essential for increasing agricultural production. As a result of the intensive efforts of the department during the past few years the farmers of Andhra Pradesh have become highly fertilizer minded.

During 1971-72 fertilizers were distributed to the extent of 9.78 lakh tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate, 4.45 lakh tonnes of Super Phosphate and 0.45 lakh tonnes in terms of Muriate of Potash.

In view of the special drive for the high yielding varieties crash programme during 1972-73 it is proposed to achieve a break-through in rice production for which the fertilizer distribution programme is proposed to be taken up on a much larger scale amounting to 12.50 lakh tonnes of Potassic fertilizers in terms of Muriate of Potash during 1972-73. There are certain inherent gaps in the requirements of fertilizers and the supply position including the distribution pattern for which Government is striving hard to streamline the arrangements and it is hoped that very soon we will achieve satisfactory results. At present, due to break in import programme, there is a shortage of straight fertilizers.

PLANT PROTECTION

The introduction of high yielding varieties in a big way also necessitates much larger attention on plant protection. Intensive Crop Production Plans involve sustained efforts to maintain healthy crop population to maximise the yield potential of the high yielding varieties. During kharif 1971-72 prompt action was taken to control
Hispà on paddy in East Godavari district and Blat in Nizamabad district and a constant vigil was kept to prevent their spread to other areas. An amount of Rs. 4.938 lakhs was spent towards subsidy to farmers for purchase of pesticides. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 4.80 lakhs under Rayalaseema Development Funds was granted as subsidy for the control of mildew on coriander in Anantapur district, Leaf-Webber and Red-Hairy Caterpillar on Groundnut and for prophylactic spraying of mango and citrus orchards in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. In order to encourage contract sprayings as a part-time avocation for farmers and unemployed agricultural graduates, it is proposed to provide 50% subsidy for purchase of mist blowers for those who undertake contract spraying. An amount of Rs. 2.870 lakhs was actually utilised for this. Departmental stock of plant protection equipment was also made available to the farmers to undertake timely plant protection measures. The Department also maintained a buffer stock worth Rs. 50.00 lakhs of pesticides and chemicals to supplement the private trade and as such no difficulty was experienced by the farmers in getting pesticides except those which came under Foreign Import Regulations. In order to convince the farmers that indigenous chemicals are equally effective in combating pests and diseases, regular training programmes and large scale demonstrations were held quite successfully with locally manufactured equipment and chemicals.

During 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 15.20 lakhs is provided for plant protection schemes. To encourage farmers to go in for high yielding varieties it is proposed to provide subsidy of 100% on pesticides (limited to Rs. 10 per acre) where high yielding variety paddy crop is grown in large compact areas. Other schemes include subsidy on control of groundnut pests in districts where Central subsidy on control of groundnut pests in districts where Central subsidy is not available Adequate funds are also provided for the purchase and maintenance of plant protection equipment and for running the State Institute of Plant Protection and Pest Surveillance and Pesticides Testing Laboratory, Rajendranagar.

COTTON

For development of extra long and long staple cotton, Government of India have sanctioned special schemes for production of 1.05 lakh bales of cotton with varieties like Sea-Island, M. C. U. 5 and Krishna.

A scheme for development of rainfed cotton has also been sanctioned by Government of India for operation in Kurnool district under which an area of 30,000 acres has already been brought under Laxmi Cotton which gave an additional production of about 7500 bales of cotton. For increasing per acre yield of cotton in Adilabad district, ground application of fertilizers and adoption of plant protection measures have been recommended under the Intensive cultivation of rainfed cotton scheme over an area of 85,000 acres. An amount of Rs. 6,1,000 was spent under the scheme.

Hi, a long staple cotton, has given creditable performance with an average of 15 quintals of yield per acre under rainfed conditions. It has a much higher potential, if irrigated. It is therefore, proposed
to popularise this variety both under rainfed and irrigated conditions, during 1972-73. There is also a centrally sponsored scheme for the development of extra long staple M. C. U 5 cotton variety in Nagarjunasagar Project area over 1 lakh acres for which a provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is shown in the current year's budget of Krishna cotton in rice follows to receive attention and it is proposed to cover an area of 1.50 lakh acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs in all the districts of the State. It is also proposed to divert some areas from tobacco to cotton in Guntur and Prakasam districts, where tobacco is not recommended due to salinity of soil or other reasons.

**Tobacco:**

Under the scheme for development of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco in light red soils of Andhra Pradesh an area of 45,986 acres was covered during 1971-72 as against the target of 28,000 acres. During 1972-73 it is programmed to cover a cumulative area of 36,000 acres. This target may be exceeded subject to favourable seasonal conditions and good marketing facilities. Under this scheme, incentives are provided to the farmers for the purchase of seedlings, pesticides, hand operated sprayers, digging of wells and construction of barns so as to encourage the farmers to take up the cultivation of tobacco in light soil areas.

**Oils Eds:**

Among the various oilseed crops grown in Andhra Pradesh Groundnut, Castor and Sesamum are more important. For the development of these crops a number of schemes, both plan and centrally sponsored, are under implementation. These schemes envisage covering larger areas with improved and high yielding varieties with suitable package of practices. A crash programme for increasing production of groundnut is also under implementation.

Apart from these traditional oilseed crops, a new oilseed crop viz., Sunflower has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh last year. The local sunflower is merely an ornamental plant. The new varieties are introduced from Russia to outbeat the traditional oilseed crops for oil production. Sunflower, with 47% oil content, has a low cholesterol content and can be successfully grown both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. The crop has proved its good potential in areas of scanty rainfall as it has done well in many areas of the State despite the drought last year. Further, it can cover large areas in black soils where alternate crops are not available as for example in Kurnool District. In many areas where groundnut cannot be sown in time due to late rains, sunflower suits admirably as an alternate crop.

In order, therefore, to popularise sunflower a centrally sponsored scheme has been taken up in Kharif 1971-72 covering an area of 3000 acres. It is now programmed to cover 1 lakh acres during 1972-73.

These schemes are estimated to give an additional production of about 68,000 tonnes during 1972-73.
SUGARCANE:

Under the Sugarcane Development Scheme it is envisaged to create an additional production potential of 4.16 lakh tonnes of Sugarcane during 1972-73 which is proposed to be achieved mainly by increasing the acre yield productivity of the crop, through various development schemes.

Red-rot disease on sugarcane is prevalent in Srikakulam district. To eradicate the disease, during the year 1971-72, the State Department of Agriculture subsidised transport of disease free seed at the rate of Rs. 80 per tonne. During 1972-73 season also it is programmed to continue the scheme.

BANANA EXPORTS:

A scheme for export of banana has been launched in Cuddapah district and this will cover ultimately 5000 acres, by demonstrating improved cultural and marketing techniques.

SOIL TESTING:

Soil testing has become one of the important activities of the Department. Along with fertilizer consciousness, the farmers are increasingly becoming aware of the need for soil testing to rationalise application of fertilizer for maximum results and to ensure their efficient use. It has now been possible to establish a soil testing laboratory in each of the districts, except Prakasam district which is now being served by the Regional laboratory at Bapatla.

During the year 1971-72 a total number of 1,25,529 soil samples have been analysed by the 22 District Soil Testing Laboratories and One Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory. The Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory provided by Central assistance in 1971 has proved very popular among farmers who are enthusiastic to see the tests conducted in their presence in remote villages.

It has analysed 7,400 samples during 71-72 which exceeds the averages of district laboratories and has recorded the highest performance in India. The mobile van tours the district to supplement the work of the district laboratories.

During the year 1972-73 it is targeted to analyse 1,61,000 samples.

INDO-FRENCH DRY FARMING PROJECT IN ANANTHAPUR DISTRICT:

Ananthapur being a chronically drought affected area has attracted much attention to improve its farming conditions. A Dry farming project in collaboration with the French Government is in operation in this district since 1970-71 to improve dry farming practices. Four French Experts are working with their counterparts in the Agricultural Department at Ananthapur. Many useful new implements and new cropping practices have been introduced in that area.

Integrated Dry Land Development Project (I. rahimpatnam and Anantapur):—To improve dry land farming in the country the Government of India have sponsored a country-wide Integrated Dry Land Project under which two centres are allotted for Andhra Pradesh one in Irahimpatnam Taluq of Hyderabad District and the other in
Anantapur Taluq of Anantapur District. This Project envisages a composite area approach to cover good areas in each centre over a period of 4 years to tackle all the dry land problems in an integrated manner including development of land through improved practices, sinking of wells, introduction of new crops and implements, use of fertilizers, development of cattle fodder and farm forestry. It is located in proximity of research stations and the programme is closely linked to the research findings of that research centre. The results of first year have already aroused awareness of the new technique among the farmers particularly in the use of fertilizers in dry areas, which was to them a strange thing till now. In fact the fertilized crops have withstood last year's drought much better than un-fertilized crops. This has opened up new vistas of increasing Agricultural production in dry areas.

Farmer's Training and Education Programme:—At present 7 Farmer's Training Centres are functioning at Rajendranagar, Gopanapalle, Srikalahasti, Nandyal, Bapatla, Suryapet and Karimnagar. The farmers' Training Centre at Karimnagar was newly established during 1971-72. It is programmed to have 2 more Farmers' Training Centres established in 1972-73. It is part of a long-range phased programme to have one such centre for each district.

Soil Conservation Programme:—Soil and water conservation programmes in Andhra Pradesh both in low rainfall areas and also other tracts are gaining popularity as they have proved useful in increasing crop production, in the areas of implementation. Under the programme, Soil Conservation works like bunding, stone-terracing and gully control work, etc., are being taken up. Besides this, the staff also help farmers in water use management programmes under minor irrigation sources in the selected catchments.

The following table shows the progress made under the scheme during 1971-72 and the programme for 1972-73.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Physical achievement (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Provision (in '000 hectares)</th>
<th>Physical target (in '000 hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Soil Conservation on Agricultural lands:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Plan</td>
<td>54.04</td>
<td>28.65</td>
<td>61.88</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Drought relief</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Drought-Prone area Programme</td>
<td>33.02</td>
<td>24.56</td>
<td>58.56</td>
<td>29.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Talangana Regional Committee (Plan)</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>17.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Crash Programme</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>105.49</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>145.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ayacut Development:—The programmes under the Ayacut Development Schemes include various activities connected with rapid development of ayacut in the newly commanded project areas. 5 Seed Farms have been organised in the project areas to supply the seed requirements of improved varieties of paddy and other crops. In addition, there are 4 project demonstration Centres for the benefit of the Ayacutdars at Garikapadu and Amaravathi under Nagarjunasagar project, Yemmiganur in Thungabhadra Project and at Kanekal under the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal. Under the different major and medium new projects in the State an area of 12.10 lakhs acres is newly irrigated. Out of this an area of 8.85 lakh acres has been developed so far. It is proposed to develop 1.00 lakh acres in 1972-73 out of the balance of 3.25 lakh acres yet to be developed. for which, a provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made in the budget for extension work and demonstration farms which excludes land development charges, and loans advanced for land development.

Streamlining the Administration:—Proposals are afoot to reorganise administration at the field level to ensure effective and close supervision over the developmental programmes based on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. According to this, it is proposed to streamline the departmental organisation by having four Zonal Offices in the various regions of the state headed by the Senior Officer of the rank of a Joint Director of Agriculture for each zone.

By creating these zonal offices with smaller jurisdictions in charge of Joint Directors of Agriculture, it is hoped that they will be able to guide the field staff and the District Collectors better in the implementation of various departmental programmes. Further, each Joint Director of Agriculture will be fully responsible for the actual implementation and execution of all the Agricultural Developmental programmes in his zone while the Directorate will retain its responsibility for making policy decisions and to advice the Zonal Offices in the implementation of the various programmes. This will avoid the pitfalls of remote control from the Directorate and give more freedom for zonal offices to act in discharge of their overall responsibility for attaining the different targets and is expected that this revised pattern will be helpful in improving the overall efficiency and at the same time produce immediate results in achieving the much desired break-through in Agricultural production in the State.

ADVERSE SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN 1971-72.

Honourable Members are aware of the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in the State during the year 1971-72.

In fact, the agricultural year 1971-72 started with some good rains in April-May 1971 facilitating early sowings of crops in the State. Subsequently, however, the entire State experienced a continuous dry spell from the middle of June, 1971 to the second fortnight of August, 1971 due to which there was wide-spread failure of crops. Though there were some rains in the later part of August and the following months, these were not, however, helpful to improve the crop conditions as by that time the crops had already withered away.

On account of the widespread failure of rains irrigation sources outside the canal systems were badly affected. Irrigation tanks throughout the State were either completely dry or received only
meagre supplies. Cultivation of irrigated crops could not either be commenced or commenced only over a fraction of the normal extent, taking advantage of the later rains but the yields from these areas were below normal. The total area brought under wet cultivation during Kharif season region-wise, was 88% for Andhra and 55% for Telangana over the previous year. 60% to 70% of the area sown under dry crops withered away and in the remaining areas also. The crops suffered much damage due to drought and pest attack.

The rains received in the months of September-October, however, helped early sowings of Rabi dry crops on an extensive scale in which there was no shortfall in area. But, due to the subsequent failure of rains in November-December, the crucial months for the normal crop growth, and due to inadequate water supplies in irrigation sources, the Rabi crops did not fare well.

Due to the adverse seasonal conditions during both the Kharif and Rabi seasons in 1971-72, it is expected that the production in the State would be less as compared to the previous year.

JAI HIND

Appendix:

The data regarding the project from 1971-72 shows a decrease in the number of goats. The 27 goats were reduced to 6, indicating a 78% reduction. The decrease was due to the culling of male goats, which is a common practice in goat husbandry. The data suggests that the culling was effective in reducing the population. The year 1971 was characterized by a total of 15,821 goats, whereas in 1972, the number dropped to 15,820 goats. This reduction is significant as it indicates a successful culling strategy. The data also shows a comparison of the number of goats from 1971 to 1972, with a decrease of 101 goats.

The data for 1971-72 shows a decrease in the number of goats, indicating a successful culling strategy. The year 1971 was characterized by a total of 15,821 goats, whereas in 1972, the number dropped to 15,820 goats. This reduction is significant as it indicates a successful culling strategy. The data also shows a comparison of the number of goats from 1971 to 1972, with a decrease of 101 goats.
Appendix.


[Text not legible due to handwriting quality and possible OCR errors.]
Appendix

Appendix.


129 वर्षांक 348

(प्रश्नोत्तर, विविध सूचना, खस्तर दर पर रहस्यशास्त्र)

1. 31, 1972 रवि
   लौटकर मौदिय अर्थ
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी .... 12,470.454 रु. एकेड

2. 31, 1972 हनी
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी .... रु. 48,68,342.90

3. 31, 1972 हनी
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी मैमून
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी कोलोड़ी .... 10,249.380 रु. एकेड

4. 31, 1972 रवि
   लौटकर मौदिय अर्थ .... 32,183.078 रु. एकेड

5. 31, 1972 रवि
   लौटकर मौदिय अर्थ
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी .... रु. 21.21 एकेड

6. 31, 1972 रवि
   लौटकर मौदिय अर्थ
   अनुपात कोमौड़ी .... रु. 7.88 एकेड

7. अनुपात कोमौड़ी
   अर्थ .... 18,260

अनुपात कोमौड़ी दर्ज कराए गए 

अनुपात कोमौड़ी दर्ज कराए गए

Appendix.

On 13th March 1971-72 1971-72 Kharif Season

1. Rice 15-60" 50" 1,74,527
2. Oat 15-60" 50" 2,04,606
3. Maize 15-60" 50" 55,406
4. Soyabean 15-60" 50" 36,550
5. Millet 15-60" 50" 555
6. Sesame 15-60" 50" 2,31,098
7. Silage 15-60" 50" 46
8. Wheat 15-60" 50" 8,699,650

Total 2,60,452

Note: The above figures relate to the 'Kharif' season as per the definitions given in the annexure.
1971–72 సంవత్సరాలు

(1) నేలాడు పైసులు నేలాడు పాటలు ....... 1,918

(2) పైసులు పైసుల పాటలు ....... రూ. 4,19,844

(3) రాష్ట్రపాటు పైసుల పాటలు ....... రూ. 85,874

(4) మరుపాటు పైసుల పాటలు ....... రూ. 4,95,845

ప్రతి పండ్ల శాసనసంవత్సరాలు కృతించబడిన (ముఖ్య కృత్యాలు) పైసులకు, సంస్థాన సంస్థానాల ఆధారాలు పైసు పాటలు మరో పండ్ల పైసుల పాటలు. 1971–72 సంవత్సరాల పైసులకు ప్రతి పండ్ల పైసుల పాటలు విధానాలు మరో పండ్ల పైసుల పాటలు. 1971–72 సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో సాధారణ మార్గం ప్రయత్నం చేసినవాణి పైసుల పాటలు మరో పండ్ల పైసుల పాటలు. 1972–73 సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో సాధారణ మార్గం ప్రయత్నం చేసినవాణి పైసుల పాటలు మరో పండ్ల పైసుల పాటలు.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>8,284.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>98,190.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>11,5,479.50</td>
<td>98,229.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>4,022</td>
<td>14,077.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>12,050</td>
<td>5,263.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>3rd Avenue</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,19,119.85

Appendix:

1. [List of items 1 to 4]

2000 [List of items 5 and 6]

1. [List of items 7 to 8]

2. [List of items 9 to 10]

3. [List of items 11 to 12]

4. [List of items 13 to 14]

5. [List of items 15 to 16]

6. [List of items 17 to 18]

7. [List of items 19 to 20]

8. [List of items 21 to 22]

9. [List of items 23 to 24]

10. [List of items 25 to 26]

11. [List of items 27 to 28]

12. [List of items 29 to 30]

13. [List of items 31 to 32]

14. [List of items 33 to 34]

15. [List of items 35 to 36]

16. [List of items 37 to 38]

17. [List of items 39 to 40]

18. [List of items 41 to 42]

19. [List of items 43 to 44]

20. [List of items 45 to 46]

21. [List of items 47 to 48]

22. [List of items 49 to 50]

23. [List of items 51 to 52]

24. [List of items 53 to 54]

25. [List of items 55 to 56]

26. [List of items 57 to 58]

27. [List of items 59 to 60]

28. [List of items 61 to 62]

29. [List of items 63 to 64]

30. [List of items 65 to 66]

31. [List of items 67 to 68]

32. [List of items 69 to 70]

33. [List of items 71 to 72]

34. [List of items 73 to 74]

35. [List of items 75 to 76]

36. [List of items 77 to 78]

37. [List of items 79 to 80]

38. [List of items 81 to 82]

39. [List of items 83 to 84]

40. [List of items 85 to 86]

41. [List of items 87 to 88]

42. [List of items 89 to 90]

43. [List of items 91 to 92]

44. [List of items 93 to 94]

45. [List of items 95 to 96]

46. [List of items 97 to 98]

47. [List of items 99 to 100]

48. [List of items 101 to 102]

49. [List of items 103 to 104]

50. [List of items 105 to 106]

51. [List of items 107 to 108]

52. [List of items 109 to 110]

53. [List of items 111 to 112]

54. [List of items 113 to 114]

55. [List of items 115 to 116]

56. [List of items 117 to 118]

57. [List of items 119 to 120]

58. [List of items 121 to 122]

59. [List of items 123 to 124]

60. [List of items 125 to 126]

61. [List of items 127 to 128]

62. [List of items 129 to 130]

63. [List of items 131 to 132]

64. [List of items 133 to 134]

65. [List of items 135 to 136]

66. [List of items 137 to 138]

67. [List of items 139 to 140]

68. [List of items 141 to 142]

69. [List of items 143 to 144]

70. [List of items 145 to 146]

71. [List of items 147 to 148]

72. [List of items 149 to 150]

73. [List of items 151 to 152]

74. [List of items 153 to 154]

75. [List of items 155 to 156]

76. [List of items 157 to 158]

77. [List of items 159 to 160]

78. [List of items 161 to 162]

79. [List of items 163 to 164]

80. [List of items 165 to 166]

81. [List of items 167 to 168]

82. [List of items 169 to 170]

83. [List of items 171 to 172]

84. [List of items 173 to 174]

85. [List of items 175 to 176]

86. [List of items 177 to 178]

87. [List of items 179 to 180]

88. [List of items 181 to 182]

89. [List of items 183 to 184]

90. [List of items 185 to 186]

91. [List of items 187 to 188]

92. [List of items 189 to 190]

93. [List of items 191 to 192]

94. [List of items 193 to 194]

95. [List of items 195 to 196]

96. [List of items 197 to 198]

97. [List of items 199 to 200]

98. [List of items 201 to 202]

99. [List of items 203 to 204]

100. [List of items 205 to 206]
Appendix.

20th July, 1972

2. 1972 సంవత్సరం 31 జులై దినాలు ఆరంభంచిన వారి
    సంఖ్య. రూ. 7,88,380

3. 1972 సంవత్సరం 31 జులై దినాలు పనిలేక వారి
    సంఖ్య. 2998. రూ. 5

4. సాధారణ సంఖ్య దినాలు ఆధారాను,
    (ప్రత్యేక సంఖ్య)
    సంఖ్య. 6,556.181

5. సంవత్సరానికి ఎగుప్త కాలానిక సంఖ్యలు
    సంఖ్య. 5,19,542.20 రూ. 5

6. ప్రామాణిక నిర్గామికత పాట దినాలు
    కట్టిన కాలానికం సంఖ్యలు. 2,57,040.10 రూ. 3

7. మాందు సంఖ్య దినాలు మంది
    సంఖ్య. 210

8. మాందు సంఖ్య దినాలు మంది
    సంఖ్య.

మాందు సంఖ్య విడవల్లు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>మాందు సంఖ్య విడవల్లు</th>
<th>మాందు సంఖ్య విడవల్లు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ఎన్నింటి సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన</td>
<td>ఎన్నింటి సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సంఖ్యలు</td>
<td>రూ. 7,89,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>దినాలు</td>
<td>రూ. 5,19,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ఎన్నింటి సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన</td>
<td>ఎన్నింటి సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సంఖ్యలు</td>
<td>రూ. 7,85,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>దినాలు</td>
<td>రూ. 10,65,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

పదార్థాల సంఖ్య విడవల్లు:

ఎన్నింటి సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన సంఖ్యలు: బయలు ఎన్ని సంచాలనీ యుంపించబడిన సంఖ్యలు

(ప్రత్యేక పదార్థాల సంఖ్య విడవల్లు)
## Appendix

The year 1971-72 saw the introduction of "Autumn Monsoon" or "Indian Monsoon" to the climate of India. This change in terminology was followed by the introduction of "Winter Monsoon" in 1972-73. This change in climate had a significant impact on the agricultural sector, leading to changes in crop yields and production. The table below provides a comparison of the climatic conditions and their impact on agriculture for the years 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>31.80</td>
<td>55.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>57.54</td>
<td>59.28</td>
<td>71.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>24.60</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>22.87</td>
<td>27.27</td>
<td>19.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>130.29</td>
<td>142.60</td>
<td>162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>18.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>480 M L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The change in climate had a significant impact on the agricultural sector, leading to changes in crop yields and production. The table above provides a comparison of the climatic conditions and their impact on agriculture for the years 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72.
Appendix.

Vocal performance by the Telugu University Music Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the University.

The performance was held in the University auditorium on the evening of the 20th July, 1972. The programme consisted of a variety of songs, both classical and folk, sung by the members of the music society. The highlights of the programme included a solo performance by the famous singer, Mr. Ramakrishnan, and a group performance by the Telugu University Music Society. The audience was thoroughly entertained by the excellent rendition of the songs, which were sung with great emotion and skill.

The performance was a great success, and the audience gave a standing ovation to the performers. The members of the music society also received a lot of appreciation from the audience for their excellent performance.

The Appendix also contains a report on the performance of the Telugu University Music Society in the previous year, 1971-72. The report highlights the achievements of the society and the progress made in the previous year. It also includes a note on the future plans and objectives of the society.

Overall, the performance was a great success, and the members of the Telugu University Music Society are to be congratulated for their excellent performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Course Details</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>M. Sc. in Preventive Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>National Diploma in Preventive Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Diploma in Animal Genetics
National Diploma in Poultry Husbandry
Biological Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diploma/Title</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Diploma in Animal Genetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Diploma in Poultry Husbandry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Products</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

6. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

7. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

8. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

9. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

10. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

11. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

12. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

13. M.V.Sc., P.H.D R & R 

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons 26
Veterinary Compounders 18
Private Breeder 1

45

Appendix

তাহলে মিয়োর শেষের খাদ্যের উপাদান নির্দেশ তাহলে B.V.Sc. শিক্ষক তাহার মনস্তত্ত্ব জ্ঞানের জন্য অবশ্যই মূল্যমন্ত্র বিশেষ মূল্যবান। তাহার অর্থাধিকার আরো অনেক শিক্ষক ও মালিকের উপর নির্ভর করে মতাদর্শ প্রদানসহ তাহার কিছু অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়েছে। অনন্তর ১৯৭২-৭৩ সালের কয়েকটি মাসের মধ্যে।

চারটি অংশ নিয়ে সেরা আলোচনা করা হয়েছিল।

1. তারকাশাহার ছিল প্রথম আলোচনায় সত্যিকার মনস্তত্ত্ব শিক্ষকের উপর জ্যোতির্বীজ চিন্তার প্রতি বিশেষ উপযোগী হয়েছিল, জানা যায়, খাদ্য, চিন্তা, মনোবিজ্ঞানের সৃষ্টি।

2. বিজ্ঞানী, গবেষক, অর্থনীতি, ঋণ ও আলোচনায় মূল্যবান নিয়মের চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছিল।

3. [নতুন র্যাঙ্গালিতে পৌষ্পকে সীমাবদ্ধ নিয়মমণ্ডল, বতিক প্রচারণা, সম্প্রচার, ব্যবসায় এবং সংস্করণ অর্থমানের সঙ্গে যৌথ হয়।]

4. ছাত্র বিশ্বাস, বৃদ্ধি যৌথপ্রকাশ হয় নির্দোষ।

5. মার্গারের জাহাজ, কোমর শিক্ষক অথবা ছাত্র নিবন্ধ ও বিষয়বস্তু নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা হয়।

6. হাল আরো নিয়মমার্কত ১০ এবং বিশ্বাসমান অথবা পুনর্নির্দেশ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা হয়।

7. হাল ৪৪,০০০ কিলোগ্রাম বিশ্বাস। যদি ভারতের নামে সহায়তা প্রদান হয় তাহলে সংজ্ঞা প্রদান করা হয়। অতঃপর মানুষের সংজ্ঞা প্রদান করা সম্ভব হয়, যদি অন্তঃপূর্বের প্রত্যাহারের সঙ্গে যৌথ হয়।
అధికార ప్రత్యేక విశ్లేషణ సంస్థానం: — అధికార ప్రత్యేక
సంస్థానం 1971-72 నంది సమయానం అంటే వాయి చార్యాల విభాగం సంస్థానం మూడు సంస్థానం 1971-72 నంది సమయానం అంటే వాయి చార్యాల విభాగం సంస్థానం మూడు సంస్థానం

1. సీరియా, వాణిజ్య రిస్ట్రేషన్ సమాచార ధరావడు జిల్లా ప్రధాన సంస్థానం
2. సాలాంటి, ప్రత్యేక చార్యాల విభాగం, సాలాంటి, బ్ల్యాక్, వాణిజ్య రిస్ట్రేషన్, చార్యాల విభాగం, నాలుగు సాలాంటి బ్ల్యాక్ లేదు మామత్తె రిస్ట్రేషన్ సంస్థానం మామత్తె రిస్ట్రేషన్
3. ధ్యానం తీసుకుని వాణిజ్య రిస్ట్రేషన్, జిల్లా ప్రధాన సంస్థానం మామత్తె రిస్ట్రేషన్
4. ధ్యానం తీసుకుని వాణిజ్య రిస్ట్రేషన్ జిల్లా ప్రధాన సంస్థానం

Appendix.

30th July, 1972.

5. Appendix:

1. जीवन (जीवन जीवन-जीवन जीवन जीवन)
2. भाव (भाव भाव भाव भाव)
3. धर्म (धर्म धर्म धर्म धर्म)
4. चित्त (चित्त चित्त चित्त चित्त)
5. अनुभव (अनुभव अनुभव अनुभव अनुभव)

6. वि. दिनेश वर्मा 1071-72 महापञ्चायतनम् मार. 1,95,400 में

स्वागत, विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ:— ओ ओ ओ ओ
चर्चा, विमिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था, जीवन, विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ। जो विद्यालय के छात्र व छात्राओं को विबंध भाषण में शुभकामनाएँ।

कस्तो आश्वीकृत रूप से चार विवेक व चार विवेक से रूप की भाषण है, 109 लोक
के अनुसरण मे नैन्द्रिकता इन्द्रियों से विवेक। प्रभुदेव। रूप से विवेक। 7 लोक
के अनुसरण मे नैन्द्रिकता एक जीवन के अनुसार। 1,000 लोक के अनुसार। अनु
सरण के अनुसार। 10 लोक के अनुसार। 52 लोक के
के अनुसार। 10 लोक के अनुसार। 8 लोक के अनुसार। 52 लोक के
के अनुसार। 1,400 लोक के अनुसार।
Appendix. 20th July, 1972.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Carried</th>
<th>Sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interest rates and charges are as follows:

- Carried: 500
- Sold: 120
- 500: 150
- 150: 4
- 350: 151
POLICY NOTE ON THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1972-73

Budget Estimates for the year 1972-73 provide for an expenditure of Rs. 4,45,59,400 for the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Andhra Pradesh continues to retain the significant place it has achieved in the Indian Union under Animal Husbandry sector due to the progress achieved under different Livestock Development Projects with the active co-operation and participation of the farmers.

Being predominantly an agricultural State, cattle are playing a prominent role in the socio-economic and cultural life of the people. The State is third in rank with respect to bovine population. When cattle and buffalo population is considered separately Andhra Pradesh stands 7th and 2nd respectively among the States (1966 census) while it stands next only to Rajasthan regarding sheep population possessing 80.44 lakhs comprising of both mutton and woolly type of sheep. We have the highest poultry population in the country totalling 147.15 lakhs. The estimated capital value of various Livestock and Poultry in the State is about Rs. 700 crores and the value of dairy and other Livestock and Poultry products is estimated at Rs. 335.59 crores.

The activities of Animal Husbandry Department have been oriented towards ‘increased production’ and economic uplift of the farmers particularly the weaker sections with particular emphasis on milk output to make “white revolution” a reality.

Cattle Development:

The two Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, Vijayawada and Hyderabad are steadily progressing and continue to serve the farmers to make a decent living. The cross breeding activity is gaining ground step by step with Holstein Fresian breed in Vijayawada area and Jersey breed in Hyderabad area. The calf crop of both the breeds is on the increase in the respective areas. Steps are being taken to dispose off the Guernsey breed from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and to introduce Jersey breed. Brown Swiss breed continues to have sway in the East Godavari
district. The farmers have fully understood the benefits of cross breeding which is evident from the fact that the number of cross breed calves is on the increase and that 15,231 calves are born up to 31st March, 1971. A sum of Rs. 87,000 was spent during the year 1971-72 for replacement of the old breeding bulls in all the 13 Centralised Semen Collection Centres in the State with young pedigreed bulls to the extent possible. The Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Rajanagaram has been strengthened with 3 Brown Swiss bulls purchased from Indo-Swiss Project at Munar in Kerala State.

During the year 1971-72 there has been a significant increase in the number of buffalo calves born in the Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada numbering to 14,359, which is about 27% increase over previous year i.e. 1970-71. Likewise there has been an increase in the cross breed calves produced numbering 441 against 405 produced during 1970-71 showing an increase of about 9%. There has been an overall increase in milk production of about 5% during 1971-72 over that of 1970-71. The number of castrations done during the year 1971-72 is also on the increase by 32% which goes a long way in aiding artificial insemination and production of high milk yielding strains and good draught capacity offsprings.

Similarly, there has been a very significant increase in the number of cross bred and Murrah calves in the Intensive Cattle Development Block, Hyderabad registering a percentage of increase of 10% and 5% during the year 1971-72 over that of 1970-71. 922 exotic cross bred calves and 1,452 Murrah calves were born during 1971-72 as against 837 and 1,379 born during 1970-71. Regarding milk production, there has been an increase by about 5% during 1971-72 over that of 1970-71 and that 32,387 litres of milk is being produced in the Intensive Cattle Development Block area per day as against 24,646 litres per day produced during 1970-71. During the year 1971-72 under special telangana development programme an Intensive Cattle Development Block was established at Warangal. The Key Village Centres that were functioning at Ghanpur, Buchannapet, Narasampet and Karimnagar have been merged with the Intensive Cattle
Development Block at Warangal. With the Key Village Centre established at Koilkuntla during 1971-72 there are at present 41 key village centres working in the State.

The State Livestock Farms are functioning for the production of pedigreed stock of breeding bulls while keeping the economy in view. The farms are being reorganised to adopt the system of progeny testing on line with the latest improvements in the breeding programmes. The State Livestock farms have distributed 202 breeding bulls, produced 8,91,627 kgs. of milk and 11,288,196 M.Ts. of fodder grasses.

During the year 1971-72 Progeny testing scheme in Murrah buffaloes has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs spread over a period of 3 years to be established at the Government Livestock farm, Banavasi and is under implementation during 1972-73.

The Scheme envisages the production and supply of progeny tested Murrah bulls to the various semen banks in the State which will ensure buffalo development on scientific lines for a greater increased milk output in the progeny from year to year. This is a long felt need and I am glad to inform the Hon’ble Members that we have succeeded in bringing this Central Scheme to our State.

By progeny testing is meant, the assessment of the breeding value or the transmitting ability of a bull on the basis of the actual performance of his daughters while comparing their performances in order to assess the value of the bulls as progeny tested bulls. As such it is possible to select the best and then achieve a fairly high rate of genetic gain per year through genetic selection.

The Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi with all its stock of Ongole breed of cattle was handed over to Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University for running an All-India Co-ordinated Project of Cattle Development for evolving cross bred cattle suitable to the environment with high milk yield.

A notable feature of the achievement during the year 1971-72 is the receipt of 13 Holstein and 11 Jersey
Appendix  

breed of animals from the Government of India, donated by the Government of Australia, under the Scheme 'For those who have less'. The Holsteins are stationed at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam while Jerseys are at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Mamnoor acting as foundation stock for the production of good quality animals of the respective breeds. The Animal Husbandry Department has also purchased cows and heifers of Brown Swiss breed from Indo-Swiss Project, Munar in Kerala State and are stationed at the Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada for raising pure bred stock of Brown Swiss breed to meet the bull requirements of Semen Bank at Rajanagaram of East Godavari district for the intensification of cross breeding work in East Godavari district, since this breed has attained popularity with the farmers. Last year Hon'ble Members were informed of the selection of Andhra Pradesh as one of the States under Operation flood during 1971-72. We have gone a step forward in convincing the Indian Dairy Corporation for the early implementation of Operation flood and effective steps are being taken to bring the scheme into operation by September, 1972. The present operational area of Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada has been tentatively selected for the implementation of Operation flood and the present Intensive Cattle Development Block will be shifted to the other milk shed areas contiguous with present Intensive Cattle Development Block area so that ultimately all the 4 districts i.e., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur will be considered for bringing them under the cover of Operation flood. A sum of Rs. 1 crore will be spent for the purpose before June 1974. Indian Dairy Corporation is financing this project on 30% grant and 70% loan basis. In addition to this, an outright grant of Rs. 40 lakhs is being given by Indian Dairy Corporation for the establishment of an Exotic Breed Cattle Farm which is likely to be located at Visakhapatnam in consideration of its environment and readily available facilities. It is also under contemplation to establish a frozen semen bank at Visakhapatnam.
Feed and Fodder:

Feeds: Grains from World Food Programme supply continued during 1971-72 also and the aid is being extended till August, 1972. Steps are being taken to encourage the local farmers to raise grains necessary for making cattle feeds required by our Feed Mixing Plants at Budhavaram and Gudlavalleru in Krishna district and Bhongir in Nalgonda district particularly after the aid ceases. There is a great demand for the premixed feed as the farmers have realised the benefit of a well balanced feed fortified with vitamins and minerals in increasing milk production. With the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Block at Warangal, the need for supply of premixed feed to the project area is found imminent and a Feed Mixing Plant has been established at Karimnagar during 1971-72 with the funds provided by the Telangana Regional Committee and by the end of 1972-73 the Plant will come into production.

The following figures will speak of the out-turn during 1971-72.

1. Grains received till 31-3-72 .. 12,479.454 MT
2. Cost of the grains received .. Rs. 8,68,942.96
3. Grains utilised till 31-3-72 .. 10,249.880 MT
5. Generated funds actually utilised till 1971-72 .. Rs. 7.83 Lakhs.
6. Quantity of feeds sold till 31-3-72 32.188.076 MT
7. Breeders benefited .. 19,250

Projects 129 and 348;

The counterpart funds generated were ploughed back for strengthening the Feed Mixing Plants to serve the project more efficiently and necessary incentives are extended to the farmers to improve water sources to extend the area under fodder and grain cultivation by supplying pumpsets at subsidised rates supplying superior seed material besides manure for intensifying the production. Major expenditure was made for construction of small feed godowns at central places near about sub-centres in the Intensive Cattle Development Block area, so as to enable dairy farmers to have premixed feed readily available at short distances.
Treatment of infertile cases on a large scale made possible by purchasing drugs from the generated funds.

Fodder Development Programme:

High yielding varieties of fodders both non-leguminous like Hybrid Napier, Para grass and leguminous varieties like lucerne, Berseem, Phillipesara, Sun hemp and cow pea are encouraged. The departmental personnel both in Key villages and Intensive Cattie Development Block Project are working under a targetted programme to raise demonstration plots and assist the farmers in having fodder plots suitable to the area. The farmers are being taught fodder conservation methods like silage making and usage of chaff cutters to economise and prevent wastage of fodders. With a view to find out mineral deficiency in the soil and water, samples from Nalgonda district were got tested by experts on nutrition from National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore which revealed certain mineral deficiencies which are being made good through cattle feed. It is interesting to observe that with the addition of minerals such as copper and cobalt to the cattle feed and when fed to the Ongole heifers aged about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years, have yielded remarkable results in bringing these heifers to maturity as early as 2 years of age as against 8 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years normally seen.

The following is the work done during the 1971-72:

1. No. of fodder demonstration plots present . . . . . . 1,74,587
2. No. of improved grass slips supplied . . . . . . 204,56,095
3. Quantity of fodder seed supplied . . 55,498 Kgs.
4. Additional area brought under fodder cultivation . . . 36,650.61 acres.
5. No. of chaff cutters introduced . . . . 559
6. No. of fodder trees raised . . . . 2,31,566
7. Silo pits dug . . . . . . 46
8. Manure distributed . . . 6,689.50 Kgs.
Cattle Insurance:

Farmers are requesting for the introduction of cattle insurance a point worth noting which indicates the progress we have achieved in cattle development. Farmers cannot afford to lose their valuable cross bred stock. Here again some insurance companies have come in a liberal way and insured the cows of dairy farmers including weaker sections in Bhongir area.

Sheep Development:

Sheep Development has since gained considerable importance. Telangana and Rayalaseema have a large number of sheep of coarse wooly type whereas in the coastal area the sheep are comparatively sparse with mutton type dominant. Stud rams are being distributed by the three sheep farms at Penukonda, Mahaboobnagar and Chintaladevi where sheep are being reared on scientific lines. In order to encourage sheep farmers to rear sheep on modern scientific ways the Department is running five sheep demonstration units, two sheep supervisory units and 22 sheep and wool extension centres. Sheep units are also attached to the State Livstock Farms wherever there are facilities for sheep rearing particularly at Chintapalli, Mahanandi, Banavasi and Mamnoor. In order to introduce artificial insemination in Sheep a training unit is attached to the School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta. Telangana and Rayalaseema areas are well suited for sheep husbandry and with the material and facilities available in the State, it is felt necessary that the existing breeds of mutton and wool should be improved by cross breeding with cross bred Corriedale rams that are being raised at Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipalli. Since Sheep development is gaining a very important place, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided under the normal plan budget of the Department for establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Mahaboobnagar district during 1972-73 under Intensive Sheep Development Programme. With this, it is expected that the shepherds in Mahaboobnagar district will be benefitted to a considerable extent in improving their economic status when marketing facilities for wool will be organised in that area in due course. The Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, located at Mamidipalli near Hyderabad with the collaboration of Government of
India on a financial pattern of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan at a cost of Rs. 26.95 lakhs spread over a period of 4 years, is in existence, for the last two years. By crossing Nellore and Bellary breed of sheep with Australian Corriedale Rams, crossbred rams are being produced at this farm. These are ultimately to be distributed in the rural areas for upgrading the local sheep. The Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipalli has been strengthened during 1971-72 with the addition of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ram Corriedale</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewes Nellore</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewes Bellary</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheep farming can be conveniently taken up by farmers having small holdings under dry farming conditions to augment their income. Marketing facilities should be provided along side with Sheep development through the establishment of slaughter houses in the district on modern lines. This is also engaging the attention of Government. A large scale modern slaughter house is being established at Hyderabad, during this year as a centrally sponsored scheme.

**Piggery Development:**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the progressive States in propagating swine husbandry as an item of mixed farming to augment the annual income of farmers. There are three Government Pig Breeding Stations one at Pedavegi in West Godavari district, the second at Muktyala in Krishna district while the model piggery unit is attached to the Bacon Factory, Gannavaram in Krishna district, where Yorkshire and Landrace breeds of pigs are maintained. In addition to the above there are 65 private piggery units in the State with a total of about 1,800 exotic pigs, 15 piggery units (one boar and 5 sows) have been distributed during 1971-72 in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Warangal on 50 per cent subsidy basis to feed th
Bacon Factory, Gannavaram. For want of adequate funds this programme could not be pushed further. Since the farmers are not in a position to invest heavy amounts in raising sows along with the piglets, besides the risk of heavy mortality amongst piglets in the first 2 months, it is considered useful to supply the piglets after weaning to the farmers at a particular price to enable them to raise piglets up to age of 8 months and supply to Bacon Factory. This move is being favoured by the farmers. Though marketing of pork and pork products is still the main bottleneck for the factory to flourish, there is definitely a better out turn in the sales. The daily average of pigs slaughtered has increased from 10 to 12 pigs per day at the Bacon Factory. Till such time it is thought that sheep can be slaughtered and dressed to improve the economy of the Bacon Factory, as an experimental measure.

The work turned out during the year 1971-72 is given below:
1. No. of pigs slaughtered .. .. 1,913
2. Cost of the pigs slaughtered Rs. 4,19,844
3. Quantity of pork and pork products manufactured .. .. .. 84,674 Kgs.
4. Cost of products of pork sold Rs. 4,95,345

Animal Bye Products Centre, Kesarapalli (Krishna district):

This is a profitable concern both for farmers as well as to the Government as it brings wealth from waste. During 1971-72 steps have been taken to bring the Uppal Hide Flaying Centre which was with Khadi and Village Industries Board under the Animal Husbandry Departmental control to meet the necessities of the city area.

The following are the particulars on the out turn of the Kesarapalli centre during 1971-72:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cured hides —</td>
<td></td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sterilised meat meal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,03,545 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sterilised bone meal</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,15,479.50 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Refined tallow</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,022 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dog biscuits</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,250 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Horns</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 Kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Rs. 2,19,119.85
Poultry Development:

Poultry Development has made rapid strides in the recent years. From backyard poultry keeping, it has developed into a major industry run on commercial lines. Specialised farms adopting scientific management methods have sprung up in and around the twin cities and important towns in the State to meet the increasing demands for eggs and poultry meat. The industry proved beyond doubt that poultry farming brings quick returns and that every class of society irrespective of caste and creed and status can either make a decent living or augment their annual incomes. This is one of the industries which is being taken up to solve the unemployment problem to some extent.

Government Poultry Farms have been established with exotic breeds such as White Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds, Austrolops for the supply of quality stock and hatching eggs to the private poultry breeders. They also serve as demonstration and training centres to the people interested in poultry rearing. Coordination programme of sire family selection is being implemented at all the Regional Poultry Farms. Cross breeding between Rhode Island Red and White Leghorns and Austrolops and White Leghorns is being conducted in the farms to develop the crosses. The following poultry units are run by Government in the State.

1. Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farms 6

2. Poultry Research Stations 1

3. District Poultry Production Farms 8

The Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farm, Sarooranagar, has a capacity to maintain 1,500 to 2,000 layers with an incubation capacity varying from 20,000 to 30,000 per month. The remaining Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farms have a layer strength of 1,000 hens each and incubation capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 eggs. The District Poultry Production Farms are keeping 150 to 500 layers in each. Each Poultry Unit has a layer capacity of 100 to 200.
At present we have 7 Poultry marketing Centres with 13 sub-centres located at strategic centres where private poultry industry is thriving well. These centres are intended for the supply of chicken, marketing of table eggs, processing of birds and sale of dressed chicken, supply of feed additives on no loss no profit basis and technical assistance is rendered to the private poultry farmer as a comprehensive programme.

**Applied Nutrition Programme:**

Encouraged with the successful implementation under Expanded Nutrition Programme, the Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF Aid has been taken up in 20 selected blocks covering 12 districts of the State in first phase during the year 1966–67. This programme aims at production, demonstration, training and extension aspects of poultry husbandry in the rural parts to popularise improved breeds and increased consumption for better nutritional status. The project has a targetted programme to establish 70 poultry units at block level and 150 village units at Mahila Mandals and Youth Clubs and 40 with private breeders.

**Poultry Health Measures:**

Poultry epidemics prevail all round the year and inflict heavy losses on poultry, crippling the industry. In order to reduce these losses, preventive vaccinations against Ranikhet and Fowlpox have been intensified by the field staff of the department. Arrangements have also been made in all the Veterinary Institutions in the rural and urban areas to undertake vaccinations of poultry on fixed days in a week. These measures have controlled the mortality in poultry considerably.

Still the State has not achieved national nutritional standards and eggs being the cheap source of quality protein there are unlimited opportunities for this poultry industry to expand for the supply of quality eggs and to create job potential to the unemployed youth.

The work turned out by the State Poultry Farms and Marketing Centres are as detailed below.
Appendix. 20th July, 1972.

Regular Poultry Demonstration Research Farms and District Poultry Production Farms:

1. Eggs produced  
   2. Eggs sold ( )  
   3. Chicks produced  
   4. Chicks sold ( )  
   5. Birds sold ( )

Poultry Marketing centres, Project 353:

1. Grains received till 31-3-72  
2. Cost of grains received  
3. Grains utilised upto 31-3-72  
4. Amount generated as counterpart funds till 31-3-72  
5. Generated amount actually utilised till 31-3-72  
6. Feed distributed till 31-3-72  
7. No. of poultry farmers benefited  
8. Sales done through Poultry marketing centres:
   (a) Eggs sold ( )  
   (b) Dressed birds sold

Commercial credit for Livestock and Poultry Improvement:

Commercial credit by Scheduled Banks was taken advantage of by many a farmer both for starting dairy units and poultry units. It is further requested that people may utilise this opportunity to start Dairy Farms and Poultry Farms to improve their economic status. Following are the details regarding credit facilities taken advantage of by the farmers during 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Loan applications</th>
<th>Amount involved</th>
<th>Loan applications rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of dairy farms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8,95,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry farms</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10,65,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal Health Measures:

In order to ensure the livestock development projects especially involving large scale cross breeding programme and with a view to increase in milk production implemented successfully and in order to render necessary support in this direction, additional steps are taken to improve animal health measures by intensifying the working of Veterinary Biological and Research Institute for the production of vaccines against many specific diseases of cattle, sheep and poultry. The Animal Health Centre is established at Vijayawada to conduct detailed investigation of diseases in Intensive Cattle Development Block area. Further, measures for strengthening this centre are being taken to enable the technical staff to function effectively in conducting the investigation of diseases in the Intensive Cattle Development Block area at Vijayawada and to attend to disease control measures promptly.

Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad:

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad was established during the year 1947 for production of vaccine and sera required for the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. This Institute which was producing vaccines and sera on a limited scale, has during the past few years risen to a stage where vaccines against the various contagious and infectious diseases of livestock are being produced not only to meet the requirements of this State but also for catering to the needs of other States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Maharashtra. This has been due to the finances provided by the Government though to a limited extent, and it will be possible to further increase the production if adequate finances are provided and certain amount of profit can be expected by sale of vaccines to other needy States. During 1971-72 receipts to the extent of Rs. 2.51 lakhs by supply of vaccines to other States have been obtained. During the year 1969-70, a unit for production of Rinderpest vaccine was started in this Institute and it has been possible to strengthen this unit during 1970-71 with additional amounts sanctioned by the Government and this unit is now in a position to produce Rinderpest vaccine to meet the demands of the State:
The annual production of different vaccine and their increase during the last three years is tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of vaccine</th>
<th>Quantity produced in lakhs doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Goat Tissue rinderpest</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vaccine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Haemorrhagic Septicaemia</td>
<td>57.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broth vaccine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Black quarter vaccine</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fowl cholera</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Enterotoxemia</td>
<td>31.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>F. 1 Ranikhet Disease</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ranikhet Disease vaccine</td>
<td>130.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pigeon Pox vaccine</td>
<td>10.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Anti Rabies vaccine</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant achievement during 1971-72 is the manufacture of Anti-rabies vaccine for the first time in this Institute. This vaccine has been got tested in the Central Research Institute at Kasuli, who have certified as to the potency of this vaccine. The manufacture of this vaccine in large quantities is under way during this year. Adequate finances are required to develop this Institute into a Premier institute in the South.

A point of special significance during the year 1971-72 at Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad is the establishment of research centre on Foot and Mouth virus as an All-India Co-ordinated Project sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for typing this Foot and Mouth virus. The activities of the Institute are to spread over States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Many specimens from field outbreaks are already typed to facilitate future production of vaccine. Within a short time it is expected that Foot and Mouth
vaccine will be manufactured on the basis of the experiments conducted in the Project and supplied to the ryots of the State and that too at the needy time. It need not be further emphasised that this vaccine will be a boon for preventing out-breaks of Foot and Mouth in cattle. Some of the private firms are also experimenting on the manufacture of this vaccine for supply to the ryots in the State. One post of Epidemiologist and one post of Virologist (Class III) and a post of Assistant Epidemiologist (Class IV) have been sanctioned in addition to the post of Assistant Virologist already existing in the Foot and Mouth virus typing centre at Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad with a view to indentify the various types of strains of Foot and Mouth disease in order to facilitate manufacture of a polyvalent vaccine with local strains to combat the disease effectively.

In addition one Research Officer for Entero-toxaemia vaccine has also been appointed at Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad to concentrate on the large scale production of entero-toxaemia vaccine that is needed to protect the sheep against this disease. Incidentally, the production of the vaccine is the highest in the country. The Rinderpest eradication programme in the State is further strengthened by the establishment of vigilance units and check posts in Anantapur district during 1971-72 under centrally sponsored scheme. Two mobile squads one at West Godavari district and other at Ongole have been established to control Rinderpest effectively.

Two clinical laboratories one at Nizamabad and other at Ongole have been established for proper diagnosis of diseases making the total clinical laboratories to eighteen in the State. The incidence of Fasciolasis is on the increase in the newly developed project areas and it has become a challenging problem to the department. The economic loss sustained by the farmers in these project areas due to this disease is colossal.

During the year 1970-71 a scheme for control of Liver-fluke infestation was started in Nalgonda district for the benefit of the farmers along with Nagar-
During the year 1971-72 this scheme has progressed well in the control of liver-fluke infestation in the district of Nalgonda. Within the next few years it is expected that liver-fluke infestation will be on the low ebb in this district. The establishment of Anti-liver-fluke Scheme in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari needs no emphasis because in these areas it is found that about 50% of the cattle are being effected by this disease. Annually an amount of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs is required for implementing the scheme. To start this project the financial stringency of the State is coming in the way. Necessary emphasis will be given in the future years. However the medicines required for treating this disease is being supplied liberally to the veterinary dispensaries in these districts.

During the year 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been provided under normal plan provision of the department for establishment of a similar project in the Pochampad Project for the benefit of the farmers of that area. Of late it has been noticed that cattle are being affected with Surra in an out-break form in villages of some of the districts of the State especially in Nalgonda, Khammam, Guntur, etc. To combat this disease effectively sufficient drugs have not only been imported from U.K. but it is also made as a regular feature in the years to come.

There are at present 2,100 Veterinary Institutions of different varieties catering to the needs of the farmers to get their sick and ailing animals treated. Apart from this, the personnel attached to these institutions, attend to out-breaks of livestock diseases and conduct preventive vaccinations. Taking into consideration the minor veterinary dispensaries, it is seen that for every 20,000 cattle there is one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, and when all veterinary institutions are included there is one veterinary institution for catering to the needs of every 9,000 to 10,000 animals. In the year 1969-70 we have established 21 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries. In the year 1970-71 32 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries, 18 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 15 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries have been established. Likewise though it was contemplated to establish some more
veterinary institutions during 1971-72 it was not possible to establish them due to paucity of funds.

**Training Programme:**

The School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta is being continued to impart practical training in techniques of artificial insemination to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons while the Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres at Hyderabad, Nandyal and Kankipadu are being continued to train the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors and the ranks below. Other annual training programmes under deputation of personnel continued as usual.

**Details of Training programme conducted during 1971-72:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of post-Graduate candidates trained for 8 months course at School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>(6) Weeks course in A.I. methods at School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>One month course in Artificial insemination methods at various Centralised semen collection centres</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary Asst. Surgeon deputed to I.V.R.I. Izatnagar at their own cost</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Details for item No. 4</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>(a) Poultry Husbandry</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Preventive Veterinary medicine</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Biological products</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary Asst. Surgeons who have gone for M. V. Sc., and Ph. D. at their own cost in other colleges in India</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary Asst. Surgeons who have gone for M. V. Sc., at their own cost in Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix. 20th July, 1972.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary Live-stock Inspectors deputed for B.V.Sc., at Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University at their own cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary compounders undergone for stockmen training course at S.T.C., Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>No. of Gazetted Officers deputed for refresher course at School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta for 15 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>No. of Veterinary Asst. Surgeons undergone training in sheep Husbandry in Sheep farm, Penukonda for 14 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>No. of officers undergone Training abroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>No. of officers deputed to attend seminars and study tour abroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>No. of persons trained in pork technology and pork Husbandry at the Bacon Factory, Gannavaram</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1 private 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(V.A.Ss.) (V.Cs.) breeder

Hon’ble members will be pleased to know that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has given clearance to introduce condensed B.V.Sc. degree course to Senior Veterinary Livestock Inspectors in the department and the course extends for a period of 8 years. The long felt desire of the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors has been fulfilled. The course will come into operation during 1972-73.

Rayalaseema Development Programme:

A sum of Rs. 11.01 lakhs was allotted for the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme during the year 1971-72. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 11.01 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2,027 lakhs worth of schemes have not been sanctioned and the balance of Rs. 8,983 lakhs was only available for utilisation,
During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 8,311 lakhs has been spent up to 31st March, 1972 as against the balance outlay of Rs. 8,983 lakhs. Under the Special Rayalaseema Development Programme an extent of 100 acres at Banavasi Livestock Farm in Kurnool district is being brought under pasture development to demonstrate to farmers the cultivation of improved pasture for raising sheep and cattle in areas where crop production will be an uncertainty. Steps are being taken to establish extensive pastures in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts particularly in the forest areas, where afforestation has been taken up by the Forest Department. Under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme 648 rams have been purchased during 1971-72 for distribution to the private breeders on 50% subsidy basis.

Besides Government have been pleased to accord sanction for the revalidation of unspent amount of the year 1970-71 to a tune of Rs. 1,515 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1,417 lakhs has been spent during the year 1971-72. As seen from the expenditure particulars it is evident that adequate attention has been paid to strengthen the various institutions of the Department functioning in Rayalaseema region as detailed below:

1. Veterinary institutions now functioning have been equipped with trevises, refrigerators, microscopes and medicines at a cost of Rs. 1,774 lakhs to ensure better type of Veterinary aid to the sick animals.

2. Clinical Laboratories at Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur have been provided with equipment and medicines for better working. Accommodation of facilities have also been provided.

3. With a view to improve the livestock of the rural areas distribution of rams, poultry units, cockerels, sows and boars besides breeding bulls to nomadic cattle breeders have been undertaken.

4. Strengthening of livestock farms, poultry farms, centralised semen collection centres and poultry marketing sub-centres has been taken up by providing additional facilities during 1971-72.
5. A veterinary hospital has been established at Giddaiur to render veterinary aid to the ailing animals of the area. Necessary provision has also been made for the completion of buildings intended for Veterinary Hospital, Markapur.

6. One Key Village Block with 10 sub-centres has been established at Koilkunta in Kurnool district.

7. Two Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries one for Cuddapah and Chittoor district at a cost of Rs. 44,000 each has been provided for the first time, to carry veterinary aid to the door steps of the farmers besides conducting preventive vaccinations and artificial insemination in the villages.

**Telangana Development Programme:**

As already indicated I am to state that the Telangana Regional Committee has come out liberally during 1971-72 and a sum of Rs. 7.005 lakhs sanctioned for the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Block at Warangal and Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar. Both schemes have been implemented and the expenditure was not as expected due to late receipt of Government orders. A sum of Rs. 3,602 lakhs could only be spent. Other developmental programmes were continued with reasonable progress to their credit.

**Ayacut Development:**

No new special activity was undertaken during 1971-72 but all the previous sanctioned schemes were continued as indicated below:

1. Continuation and strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centres, Srikakulam and Nandyal.

2. Continuation of Key Village Blocks, Salur, Amadalavalasa, Jaggaihpet, Nandyal, Rudrur, Mettapalli, Miryalaguda, Kodad and Nakarikallu.

3. Strengthening of Cattle Breeding Farm, Kampasagar.
4. Continuation of Minor Veterinary Dispensary, Kondaprole in Nalgonda district.

**Girijan Development:**

During the year 1971-72 the 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries started under Tribal Development Scheme of 1970-71 were continued and 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were newly opened in the following places:

**Opening of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries:**

1. Paderu village in Achampet taluk of Mahaboobnagar district (Wanaparty zone).
2. Muthanoor village in Utnoor Block of Adilabad district.
4. Kothagudem village in Narsampet taluk of Warangal district.
5. Aswapuram village in Burgampad Block of Khammam district.

**Opening of 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries:**

1. Narlapur village in Mulug taluk of Warangal district.
2. Lingal village in Achampet taluk of Mahaboobnagar district, Wanaparthi zone.
3. Narnoor village in Utnoor Block of Adilabad district.
4. Indhani village in Wonkidi Block of Adilabad district.
5. Madharam village in Yellandu Block of Khammam district.
6. Allapally village in Iddimalla Block of Khammam district.
An expenditure of Rs. 1,95,400 was incurred on the above during 1971-72.

**Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Scheme:**

As the Hon’ble members are aware that Andhra Pradesh is very much committed for a socialistic pattern of society and improve the lot of weaker sections and as a part of this major programme the various schemes intended for the benefit of small and marginal farmers were taken up with all earnestness and sincerity. The economic uplift of the livestock and poultry breeders can only bring the desired change to a greater extent in the society with necessary inputs and incentives provided so as to enable them to make a living. Under small farmers development agencies the districts of Cuddapah, Srikakulam and Nalgonda are selected.

In Cuddapah district, 169 beneficiaries under dairy development for supply of milch animals have been identified and 7 small farmers were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,000 each by the Syndicate Bank, Proddutur Branch for the purchase of milch animals. Fifty-two small farmers in North Rampura of Siddhout taluk were supplied each with one ram and 16 ewes with 8 lambs. Each of the 52 farmers were issued a loan of Rs. 1,400 by the Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank for the above purpose.

In Srikakulam district 12 Panchayat Samithis have been selected for implementation of the Departmental Schemes for supply of milch buffaloes, plough bullocks, poultry and sheep under small farmers development agency. For dairy 50 villages with 498 beneficiaries, for poultry 9 villages with 407 beneficiaries for sheep 40 villages with 384 beneficiaries and for plough bullocks 60 villages with 1,600 beneficiaries have been tentatively selected. The small farmers development agency have identified many small farmers for disbursement of loans and recommended to the Co-operative Central Bank, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam for starting dairy and for the purchase of plough bullocks for the present.
In Nalgonda district the programme of small farmers development agency is confined to the taluks of Suryapet, Nalgonda and Ramannapet. The targets and achievements in Nalgonda district under this programme are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dairy Animals</th>
<th>Poultry units</th>
<th>Sheep units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme the districts of Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda are selected.

Under this programme, Co-operative Central Bank, Vijayanagaram has distributed a loan of Rs. 37,000 for 26 beneficiaries under dairying in Panchayat Samithi, Pendurthi.

In Nalgonda district the Canara Bank, Bhongir, Central Bank of India, Yadagirigutta and Co-operative Central Bank, Bhongir have distributed a loan of Rs. 99,635 to the farmers for the purchase of milch animals.

Hon’ble members can judge by themselves the progress achieved in Andhra Pradesh under Animal Husbandry sector. There is potentiality to achieve much more in all branches of the department but financial stringency is coming in the way and is not allowing to have a bold step forward. However as promised by me last year we are running through a crucial period and I have no hesitation to mention that we will turn the corner and reach the desired goal.
Appendix. 20th July, 1972.

333

The following table shows the estimated annual cost of the proposed project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total estimated annual cost for 1971-72 is $67,000. For the next year, the estimated annual cost is projected to increase by 50%.

The project is estimated to generate an annual income of $50,000 in its first year, with a projected increase of 50% in the second year.
Appendix.

[Text content in Telugu]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. శేష మాసాల సంఖ్య</th>
<th>1971-72 రోటేషన్</th>
<th>1973-78 రోటేషన్</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>58.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.98</td>
<td>172.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.49</td>
<td>53.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>897.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,034.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మరుకాకు 1971-72 రోటేషన్ అనే విశ్వసాగానె 1972-78 అంటే సంఖ్య ప్రతి విశ్వసాగానె 186.90 అదే విశ్వసాగానె స్వీకరించారు.

మర్యాదాధికారి రాష్ట్ర నియమాలు మూలము ముఖ్యమైన విషయం యుద్ధం కావాలి 1971-72 రోటేషన్ లో సిముగా దినాంత్రికీ ప్రారంభించబడింది. తరువాత ఐచ్చికాల సమాధానాలు మరియు దినాంత్రికీ ప్రారంభించాడు 1972-73 రోటేషన్ లో యుద్ధం కావాలి సంసృతి పోలిశ్చ రాష్ట్ర నియమాలు కాపటాడు. తరువాత ఐచ్చికాల సమాధానాలు మరియు దినాంత్రికీ ప్రారంభించాడు యుద్ధం కావాలి. యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించ దీన్నే 1972-78 అంటే సిముగా ఐచ్చికాల సమాధానాలు, ప్రారంభించాడు, దినాంత్రికీ ప్రారంభించాడు, యుద్ధం కావాలి, విశ్వసాగానె రోటేషన్ పిలుస్తుంది తప్ప యుద్ధం కావాలి సంసృతి పోలిచ రాష్ట్ర నియమాలు కాపటాడు.

1971-72 రోటేషన్ లో ఐచ్చికాల సమాధానాలు కాదని విశ్వసాగానె ప్రారంభించాడు ఈ మర్యాదాధికారి నియమాలు ప్రారంభించాడు. యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించ దీన్నే యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించ తప్ప యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించాడు మర్యాదాధికారి నియమాలు కాపటాడు.

సమాధానాలు మూలం ప్రారంభించాడు ప్రారంభించాడు ఈ మర్యాదాధికారి నియమాలు కాపటాడు 1972-78 రోటేషన్ లో ఐచ్చికాల సమాధానాలు ప్రారంభించాడు ఈ మర్యాదాధికారి నియమాలు కాపటాడు యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించ దీన్నే యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించాడు తప్ప యుద్ధం నిర్ధారించాడు ఈ మర్యాదాధికారి నియమాలు కాపటాడు.
I rise to move the demand for Rs. 10,84,74,400 in respect of Dairying under Non-Plan Schemes.

The State of Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State. Dairying has also become the main source of livelihood of many small farmers throughout the State. The small farmers are more benefited through dairying schemes whereas in Agriculture there is limited scope for small farmers to benefit economically. The Dairying Schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh are not only increasing in numbers year by year but also gaining in strength with the encouragement provided by Government and the Indian Dairy Corporation on one side and the farmers of Andhra Pradesh State on the other side.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has great potential for Dairy Development Programmes. The Integrated Milk Project has undertaken during 1971-72 the establishment of number of new centres for collection of milk by opening new Cooling and Chilling Centres in various places as envisaged in next para. Simultaneously the sale of milk has been increased in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from 75,000 litres to 90,000 litres a day in addition to extending the sales in local areas from where milk is procured.

The Co-operative Milk Societies were hither to limited. More number of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies have been organised both in the area covered by Central Dairy, Hyderabad and Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada. The commercial banks are financing the members of these co-operative milk supply societies toward purchase of milch animals. In the area covered by Central Dairy, Hyderabad they have advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 3.31 lakhs in 1971-72. Similarly in the area covered by Milk...
Powder Factory, Vijayawada, the Vijayawada Co-operative Central Bank Limited, has advanced Rs. 8.93 lakhs to the members of the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies for the purchase of milch animals at the rate of Rs. 800 per individual. This is covered by Government guarantee. The members of the weaker sections and small and marginal farmers as well as Agricultural Labourers were benefited by these loans and they have adopted dairying as a subsidiary occupation. The recovery of these loans is arranged by the Integrated Milk Project through milk bills.

In the current year, schemes are being formulated to establish two chilling centres at Mallepalli and Nalgonda in Nalgonda districts in the Co-operative Sector with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation. There is a proposal to formulate a scheme for establishment of big modern dairy at Vizag in the Co-operative Sector with the assistance of the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The establishment of the Chilling units in Nalgonda and modern dairy at Visakhapatnam will improve the storage and processing capacity of the milk in Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam districts which will help in turn to procure more milk from the beneficiaries of marginal farmers, small farmers and Agricultural Labourers Schemes under implementation in these districts.

Under Non-plan, the demand provides for required finances for purchase of milk, operational costs and staff charges for 1972-78. A sum of Rs. 10.84 crores has been provided under Non-plan budget head of "124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading" or Integrated Milk Project for 1972-78 as detailed below.
During last year i.e., 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 8.97 crore has been incurred on Integrated Milk Project as against Rs. 10.84 proposed during the current year towards purchase price of milk, operational costs, staff charges as per the details furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Provision for</th>
<th>during 1972-73</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs) (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Purchase price</td>
<td>690.38</td>
<td>853.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Operational cost</td>
<td>162.98</td>
<td>172.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Staff &amp; Miscellaneous Charges</td>
<td>44.49</td>
<td>58.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>897.85</td>
<td>1,084.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above, it will be seen that the provision for 1972-73 has been increased over the expenditure of 1971-72 by Rs. 186.89 lakhs. This is due to the fact that the expansion of Dairy Schemes is envisaged throughout the State and more especially in Vijayawada and Hyderabad complex. During the year 1971-72 new cooling and chilling centres have been started and are functioning at Kalavakurthy, Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar in Telangana Region. In Andhra the centres at Chilakallu and Srikakulam have commenced production and the Cooling Centre at Anantapur in Rayalaseema Region has also been started. During the current year
i.e., 1972-73. plans are under way to start Cooling Centres at Nirmal and Pargi in Telangana Region; Chilling Centres at Bhimavaram, Narasaraopet, Tiruvuru and Ongole in Andhra Region and a dairy at Kurnool in Rayalaseema Region.

All the Centres started during year 1971-72 will be operating on full scale this year i.e., 1972-73 as against plant capacity during 1971-72. In view of the said expansion of the dairy schemes, the collection and disposal of milk will increase proportionately calling for increased expenditure under all budget heads.

Further, expansion activities of the Dairy Schemes in Integrated Milk Project has been restricted during this year 1972-73 due to overall financial stringency measures declared by the State Government.

The expenditure on all these schemes is fully and safely covered by receipts. Exact financial results will be provided as soon as pro forma Accounts are made available for which a beginning is made.

Some more details of Plan Funds and the new proposals under “Operation Flood Programme” supply of subsidised milk distribution and supply of milk to the school going children under “Care” Programme and the achievements under Milk Supply Scheme will be placed before the House, when the main demand under XXII—Animal Husbandry” is moved in the House.
1972-73 காலநிலை விளக்கம் மற்றும் தீர்மானத்தை

தோற்றம் போக்குவரத் தொடர்புடையது இடைவெளியில் முன்னேற்றம் தெரிவியுள்ளது. இது காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றம் தோன்றும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும்.

1972-73 காலநிலை விளக்கம் மற்றும் தீர்மானத்தை

தோற்றம் போக்குவரத் தொடர்புடையது இடைவெளியில் முன்னேற்றம் தெரிவியுள்ளது. இது காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றம் தோன்றும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும்.

முன்னேற்றம் போக்குவரத் தொடர்புடையது இடைவெளியில் முன்னேற்றம் தெரிவியுள்ளது. இது காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றம் தோன்றும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும். காலநிலையில் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேதியியல் தெரிக்கும் போதும் வரும் நோக்கமாகும்.
Appendix.


(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
Appendix.

(6) तीनतिह तीसर वर्षुपिनन जीतू मार्गोकार अस्पृश्यता ‘तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य’ करू लागू येईल "मार्गे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य" वेळीत आधिकार देण्यासाठी सप्रुषांनी दाखिल केली.

(7) दसवां साल दधी 12,000 हजार अत्यंत विशेषज्ञानाच्या माहिती प्राप्त केलेली.

(8) एकत्रित मार्गे वेळी विशेष चर्चा.

(9) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(10) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(11) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(12) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(13) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(14) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(15) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(16) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(17) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(18) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(19) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(20) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(21) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(22) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(23) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(24) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(25) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(26) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(27) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

(28) वाळामुळे तीसरे वर्षुमूल्य प्राप्त केलेली चर्चा.

केल राष्ट्राध्यक्ष राज्याध्यक्ष कोठांदर व आयुक्तांनी मान्य अव अनुरोधक जो विषयानंतर सुचका होवेल राज्याध्यक्षांनी जो विषयानंतर सुचका होवेल १० वर्षांना अनुमत.
Appendix.


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.

365


365

(1) 30-7, 789.
(2) 30-7, 789.
(3) 30-7, 789.
(4) 30-7, 789.
(5) 30-7, 789.
(6) 30-7, 789.
(7) 30-7, 789.
(8) 30-7, 789.
(9) 30-7, 789.
(10) 30-7, 789.
(11) 30-7, 789.
Appendix.


[Text in Telugu]

1. [Text in Telugu]

2. [Text in Telugu]

3. [Text in Telugu]

4. [Text in Telugu]
Appendix.


§§

1971-72 का सारांश कोलंका अर्थव्यवस्था के अनुसार दिनांक

1,200 वर्षों की दुर्ग, सार्के मुंबेयर में रोड बनाने का काम 8.00 ओके निर्माणवालों के भर्ती

अनुमान। अंतरात असली, जो मिनीक निवृत्त हो भारतीय सरकार को

कुछ सिंचाई की इन्हीं जल रुपान्तरण पूरा होने पर

50 दिनों में एकक धारित की गई।
Appendix.

1. The school has been requested to conduct a survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the current curriculum. A detailed report on the findings has been submitted. A total of 7,000 students were interviewed and analyzed.

2. CARE has been allocated 80,000 rupees for various expenses related to the project.

3. The following expenditures have been made:
   - Personnel: 16,800 rupees
   - Supplies: 56,000 rupees
   - Travel: 150.18 rupees

The total expenditure for the year 1971-72 is 1,67,86,648 rupees.

4. The school has a total area of 7,000 square feet and a capacity of 58,000 students. The student-teacher ratio is 382.20.

The expenditure for the year 1971-72 is 65,6848 rupees.
1972-73 వార్షిక ప్రకారం


మహారాష్ట్ర రాష్ట్ర సమాచార బాంకు ప్రత్యేక పండితుక ఉండాలాం.

శాసన సంపాదక పండితును మాత్రమే.

పరిస్థితి మార్గం

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విషయం</th>
<th>మాత్రమే  (సంఖ్య)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>మామూలు రాష్ట్రసమాచార బాంకు ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>1972-73 నంది మాత్రమే ఎంచుకోడాం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(నంది మాత్రమే మాంత్రి)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విషయం</th>
<th>మాత్రమే  (సంఖ్య)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. బిందము సమాచార బాంకు రాష్ట్రసమాచార ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 25.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. మామూలు రాష్ట్రసమాచార ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. బిందము రాష్ట్రసమాచార ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. బిందము రాష్ట్రసమాచార ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. లేఖనం మాంత్రి ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. మామూలు రాష్ట్రసమాచార బాంకు ప్రత్యేక పండితు ఏ సంఖ్య ఉండాలాం</td>
<td>... 0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మాత్రమే ... 80.00 |
## Appendix

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 14.75

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 5.25

**Grand Total:** 20.00
హితార్థ సంకేతాలు కార్యపాతం

(సెల్హార్ పరిస్థితులు)

(1) నితి లాంటిని రైతం 0.25
(2) కొడియారాము లచేది రైతం 2.50
(3) రామ లాంటి రైతం
(4) ఊడురై లచేది రైతం
(5) విశ్వారామ లచేది రైతం
(6) ముఖం సాధనం లచేది రైతం 2.00
(7) డి దందనం లచేది రైతం 0.70
(8) ఎండాకంటెలు లచేది బండం 0.80
(9) సరమార్యం లచేది బండం 1.50
(10) గోడకం ఆంధ్రం 1.60
(11) మిషామన లచేది
(12) ముసుపం లచేది రైతం
(13) ఇడు లచేది బండం సంస్థానం

(ఒషాప్తం విశేషాలు)

మొందు ... 25.00

హితార్థ సంకేతాలు కార్యపాతం

1972-73 లో నిర్ధారించిన సెల్హార్ పరిస్థితులు అరుదు మార్పులు చేసే ప్రారంభం వివాదాయం.

సెల్హార్ పరిస్థితులు

1. మామూళ్ళ వంద పరిస్థితులు లేదా ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లేదా ఇతర పరిస్థితులు లేదా విత్తనాలు, సంస్థానం, ప్రపంచ సమాచారము, లింగాలు, జనవరి రాత మార్పు, కాలించి, శివా, పరిస్థితుల రైతం.
## Appendix.

(a) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సత్యాంధి సంఖ్య | రూ. 21.24 లక్షలు

(b) 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్య | రూ. 23.95 లక్షలు

(c) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సత్యాంధి సంఖ్య | రూ. 62,000
   ఆంతర్జాతీయులు | రూ. 85,000

(d) 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్య | రూ. 1,00,000
   ఆంతర్జాతీయులు | రూ. 85,000
   రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్య | రూ. 1,00,000

1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు ఆంతర్జాతీయులు సంఖ్యను సాధారణంగా రూ. 5-10 లక్షలు అంచెప్పుకుంటుంది, అందుకే రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు మంచి జాతీయులు ఉంటాయి. రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు లేదా రూ. 62,000 ను సాధారణంగా సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి. 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు సాధారణంగా రూ. 85,000 ను సాధారణంగా సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి.

### 2. రీతిస్థాయి రింగ్‌లు (మధ్యాన్ని రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు నిషేధించిన రీతి):

(a) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సత్యాంధి సంఖ్య | రూ. 1.98 లక్షలు

(b) 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సత్యాంధి సంఖ్య | రూ. 5,500

(c) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సాంఖ్యాంధి సంఖ్యలు ఆంతర్జాతీయులు | రూ. 10,000

1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి లేదా సంఖ్యలు సంఖ్యలు 5.00 లక్షలు ను సాధారణంగా ఉంటాయి. 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు సంఖ్యాంధి సంఖ్యలు 6.00 లక్షలు ను సాధారణంగా ఉంటాయి.

### 3. రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యను ప్రామాణికంగా రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్యలు:

(a) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సత్యాంధి సంఖ్య

(b) 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సంఖ్య

(c) 1971-72 రింగ్‌లో సాంఖ్యాంధి సంఖ్య

(d) 1972-73 రింగ్‌లో సాంఖ్యాంధి సంఖ్య ఆంతర్జాతీయులు | రూ. 8,000
### Appendix


373

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Shroff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Shroff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Shroff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (rupees)</th>
<th>Exchange Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-78</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix.

1971-72 कारणाग्रहणम् के लिए उल्लिखित मात्राओं में वर्तमान परिस्थिति एवं 
रूपांतरित निम्न प्रदायः

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>साल</th>
<th>मात्रा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>903.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>661.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>82.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1972-78 कारणाग्रहणम् के लिए उल्लिखित मात्राओं में वर्तमान परिस्थिति एवं रूपांतरित

(1) 1971-72 के लिए 1225 रूपये 80 पैसे

(2) 1972-78 के लिए 962 रूपये 80 पैसे

(3) 1971-72 के लिए 903.8 रूपये 80 पैसे

(4) 1972-78 के लिए 661.6 रूपये 80 पैसे

(5) 1972-78 के लिए 82.14 रूपये 80 पैसे

2. वस्तुनिष्ठ श्रेणी:

(a) 1971-72 के लिए 1,27 रुपये 80 पैसे

(b) 1972-78 के लिए 29.0 रुपये 80 पैसे

(c) 1971-72 के लिए 1,000 रुपये

(d) 1972-78 के लिए 15,000 रुपये
Appendix.

9th July, 1972.

1972-73 and 1973-74:

3. Income Earned:

(a) 1971-72: $20,000 (b) 1972-73: $25,000

(c) 1971-72: $30,000 (d) 1972-73: $35,000

1972-73 and 1973-74: $60,000, $65,000

4. Involved in Ombi:

(a) 1972-73: $2,000 (b) 1973-74: $2,500

(c) 1972-73: $3,000 (d) 1973-74: $3,500

1972-73: $4,000, $4,500

1973-74: $5,000, $5,500

1974-75: $6,000, $6,500

1975-76: $7,000, $7,500

1976-77: $8,000, $8,500

1977-78: $9,000, $9,500

1978-79: $10,000, $10,500

1979-80: $11,000, $11,500

1980-81: $12,000, $12,500

1981-82: $13,000, $13,500

1982-83: $14,000, $14,500

1983-84: $15,000, $15,500

1984-85: $16,000, $16,500

1985-86: $17,000, $17,500

1986-87: $18,000, $18,500

1987-88: $19,000, $19,500

1988-89: $20,000, $20,500

1989-90: $21,000, $21,500

264—34
5. 

(a) 1971-72 30.5^1 40°.75 700 ... 4.62 1.20
(b) 1972-73 30.6^1 700 2,000 ... 7.00 1.00
(c) 1971-72 30.6^1 50,000 1,000
(d) 1972-73 30.6^1 2,000

6. 

(a) 1972-74 30.6^1 40°.75 700 ... 4.62 1.20
(b) 1973-78 30.6^1 700 2,000
(c) 1972-74 50,000 1,000
(d) 1972-78 30.6^1 2,000

7. 

(a) 1972-74 30.6^1 40°.75 700 ... 4.62 1.20
(b) 1973-78 30.6^1 700 2,000
(c) 1972-74 50,000 1,000
(d) 1972-78 30.6^1 2,000
2. (a) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(b) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(c) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(d) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000

1971-72 పాలకులు పరిమాణం, ఎక్కువగా తన్న రాశి గాక విడదిగా విలువ యొక్క ప్రామాణిక సమయ సమయం అందం

1972-73 పాలకులు రాశి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రామాణిక సమయ సమయం, ఆ మాత్రమే పరిమాణం లేదు. అసలు అవసరం. చాలా సమయం లేదు. అంటే మాత్రమే ఆ మాత్రమే ఆ మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే

3. జలపాతం పెంపడం:
(a) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(b) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(c) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(d) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
1972-73 పాలకులు పరిమాణం లేదు. ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రామాణిక సమయ సమయం, ఆ మాత్రమే పరిమాణం లేదు.

4. చాలామండలు ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి ప్రదర్శనానికి
(a) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(b) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(c) 1971-72 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
(d) 1972-73 3.67 6.28 8.00 1,800 6,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>20.70</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>20.29</td>
<td>23.79</td>
<td>1.38*</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>20.70</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>20.29</td>
<td>23.79</td>
<td>1.38*</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 48% 5% 25% 10%
NOTE ON THE FOREST DEMAND FOR 1972-73.

Revenue and Expenditure:

During 1971-72, Rs. 957 lakhs were realised as revenue against Revised Budget Estimate of Rs. 854 lakhs. The revenue during 1972-73 has been fixed at Rs. 965 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 574.762 lakhs is provided in 1972-73 budget (Plan, Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes put together) for the management and improvement of Forests against the Budget Provision of Rs. 496.06 lakhs in 1971-72. Out of this an amount of Rs. 61.00 lakhs is in the State Plan Sector for forestry schemes and capital outlay and Rs. 8 lakhs under Soil Conservation. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes the amount provided is Rs. 27.92 lakhs during 1972-73.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>revised</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rupees in lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) *State Sector*:

1. Forestry Schemes...
   - 55.44
   - 55.44
   - 58.00

2. Capital Outlay...
   - 9.56
   - 9.56
   - 3.00

   \[\text{Total: 65.00} \quad \text{65.00} \quad \text{61.00}\]

3. Soil Conservation...
   - 8.00
   - 8.00
   - 8.00

(b) *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

- 15.53
- 15.53
- 27.92

Forest Area:

The total Forest area in the State is 64,889.13 Sq. Kms., which includes 45,290.53 sq. Kms. reserved forests, 18,075.95 Sq. Kms. reserved lands and 1,522.65 Sq. Kms. un-notified areas. This constitutes roughly 24% of the land area. This is below the National Standard of 33-1/3% set in the National Forest Policy.
4. During 1971-72, 20,586.00 hectares or 205.86 Sq. Kms. of forest lands were dis-reserved against 64,000 hectares (1,60,000 acres) during the previous year, for assignment to landless poor and for the rehabilitation of displaced persons affected by irrigation and hydro-electric projects.

_Coffee Plantations:_

5. The State Government has at present a holding of 491.60 hectares (1,229 acres) of Coffee Plantations. It is proposed to plant 122 hectares (305 acres) with Coffee in 1972-73 and maintain the plantations already raised.

6. During 1970-71, 256 tonnes of Coffee were harvested which fetched a revenue of Rs. 13.40 lakhs. During 1971-72, 60 tonnes of clean coffee have been harvested and transferred to the pool of the Coffee Board only recently, which is expected to fetch a revenue of nearly Rs. 2.70 lakhs. The biennial periodicity in Coffee is a problem which the Forest Department is trying to solve by adopting suitable cultural operations with the help of the Coffee Board experts.

7. The success achieved so far in raising Coffee in Visakhapatnam and Rampa Agency has been so impressive that these plantations have been acclaimed as equal to the best plantations in the traditional Coffee tracts by the Technical Experts from the Coffee Board, who are frequently visiting our plantations and keeping a close watch over the progress we are making.

8. A scheme to plant up an additional area of 810.0 hectares (2,025 acres) with Coffee has been approved by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India as a measure of rehabilitating Ceylon repatriates. The Government of India has also sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 106.577 lakhs to implement the Scheme. The sanction carries a moratorium on repayment of the principal as well as interest till 1988. The loan carries an interest of 5½ per cent.

9. The State will have to provide employment for 600 families of Ceylon repatriates on these plantations.
10. When the scheme is fully implemented, we will have 3,200 acres of Coffee Plantations which are expected to employ a labour force of 2,000 men every day throughout the year and yield a gross income of about Rs. 38 lakhs per annum and net income of Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

Teak and other Plantations:

11. During 1971-72, 2,951 hectares (7,877 acres) were planted with teak by clear felling miscellaneous and mixed forest stands. In 1972-73, it is proposed to plant up 3,414 hectares (8,535 acres) with teak.

12. The Scheme of planting fast growing species, namely Eucalyptus and Bamboo has been continued under the State Sector. 2,221 hectares (5,552 acres) were planted with the above species during 1971-72 and it is proposed to take up 2,769 hectares (6,922 acres) in 1972-73.

13. Casurina Plantations have been raised over an area of 767 hectares (1,690 acres) during 1971-72 and it is proposed to plant up 500 hectares (1,250 acres) during 1972-73.

Red-Sanders:

14. Red-Sanders Plantations were raised over an area of 52 hectares (130 acres) during 1971-72 and it is proposed to raise 72 hectares (180 acres) during 1972-73.

Bursera Plantations:

15. In 1971-72, Bursera Plantations were raised over an area of 20 hectares (50 acres) and in 1972-73 it is proposed to raise 40 hectares (100 acres).

16. With the object of controlling soil erosion from the denuded hills falling within the Machkund Basin and also to win the tribal population over to the settled practices of cultivation, soil conservation works which were initiated in 1960-61 are being continued. The scheme was implemented during 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 12.46 lakhs. Under the Forest Sector 644 hectares (1,610 acres) of podus and blank areas were planted and under the Agriculture Sector Stone terracing was done over 141.32
hectares (338.30 acres), graded bunding in an area of 229.42 hectares (573.33 acres), stream bank protection over 30 Kms. and vegetative protection works over 299 Kms. To continue the scheme in 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 12.75 lakhs has been provided in the Budget. While the works under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are confined to priority areas fixed on the basis of the assessment of the erosion hazard, in the non-priority areas supporting schemes in the shape of block planting of bamboo and silver oak are being implemented under the State Plan Sector.

Rubber Plantations:

17. Rubber Plantations have been raised over an area of 34 hectares (85 acres) in Maredumilli area of East Godavari District during the last four years, using the high yielding clonal variety of planting material supplied by the Rubber Board on experimental basis. A decision for taking up plantations on a large scale will be taken up after watching the results from the experimental plantations for the next two or three years and after the technical officers of the Rubber Board confirm that large scale planting of rubber is feasible, subject to availability of funds.

Pepper Plantations:

18. Since 1962 the Forest Department has been raising experimental plantations of pepper with seedlings obtained from the Pepper Research Institute at Taliparamba. Up to now 30,000 vines were planted incurring nominal expenditure. In June, 1971, 15,000 cuttings of hybrid panniyur variety have been obtained from Kerala and planted in the various coffee estates. The nurseries raised will make the State self-sufficient to meet its future planting requirements.

Forest Resources Survey:

19. Under a Centrally sponsored Scheme, a forest resources survey party has surveyed the Nallamalai Industrial Catchment area and at present it is surveying the industrial potential in Seshachalam hills of Rayalaseema area. The party is expected to complete its work and give its report before the end of 1973.
Drought prone areas programme:

20. The Government of India have sanctioned implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme in the chronically drought affected areas of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Mahboobnagar Districts with a view to mitigate, if not eradicate totally, the scarcity conditions in these areas by constructing civil works of a permanent nature and taking up production oriented and labour intensive programmes in these districts. The drought prone areas programme is eligible for 100% assistance from Government of India. Based on the administrative approval given by Government of India, the State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 24.45 lakhs during 1971-72 for carrying out broadly the following programmes under the forest sector.

(1) Farm Forestry;

(2) Soil and moisture conservation works coupled with pasture development and sandal propagation;

(3) Fixation of sand dunes and arrest of sand drift; and

(4) Afforestation.

An amount of Rs. 21.27 lakhs was spent and employment to the extent of 5.84 lakhs mandays created during 1971-72. During 1972-73 the State Government tentatively allocated an amount of Rs. 24.62 lakhs to the Forest Sector. It is proposed to continue the same works as in 1971-72.

Zoological Park at Hyderabad:

21. The Nehru Zoological Park set up in October, 1959 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life, with the object of popularising the cause of Wild Life Preservation among the people has since been developing in a remarkable way.

22. At present Nehru Zoological Park is one of the largest Parks in the Country spread over an area of 302 acres. It is visited annually by about 8 lakhs of people from all over the country and also by the Foreign Tourists.
The revenue realised during 1970-71 was Rs. 2.72 lakhs and during 1971-72 3.19 lakhs.

23. During 1971-72 a variety of exotic and Indian animals and birds was purchased. Several animal enclosures were constructed in addition to monkey cages and flight aviaries for birds.

24. Due to the keen interest evinced by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, it has been possible to obtain a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs from Government of India for setting up a Lion Park in the Nehru Zoological Park. In the Park the Lions will roam about freely and visitors can go round the park in cars or Station Wagons. It is expected to complete this work during the current financial year.

25. A prehistoric animals park is being set up in Nehru Zoological Park under the supervision of the Geological Survey of India. The Park depicts life-size fibre-glass models of prehistoric Dinosaurs. This park is the first one of its kind in the Country. At present one model has been completed which was inaugurated in the first week of July, 1972, by Sri Shah Nawaz Khan, Union Minister of State for Steel and Mines, Government of India.

Wild Life:

26. During 1971-72 no shooting permits were issued and all the forests were closed to shooting as resolved in the State Wild Life Advisory Board meeting. However the Government have accorded permission in two instances during the year for foreigners to shoot one bison in Nirmal Division and to shoot animals in Nagarkurnool Division. Further a tiger declared as Maneater by the Collector, Adilabad in Sirpur Taluk has been shot dead in 1972.

Co-operative Societies:

27. Since 1970-71, the Forest Co-operative Societies have been asked to participate in open auctions and obtain their requirements. A rebate of 10% on lease amounts is allowed as subsidy to such societies who become the highest bidders in open auction. The subsidy amount is deducted.
from the original lease amount and instalments fixed for the remaining lease amounts as per G. O. Ms. No. 1765 F. & A. (For.-III) Department, dated 25-9-1969 read with G. M. No. 4513/For-III/70-7-Food and Agriculture, dated 16-11-1970. This scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of 2 years. The system was working satisfactorily and proposals for continuance of the above scheme are under consideration of Government.

During 1971-72 (4) Co-operative Societies participated in auction and obtained 11 lease units for a sum of about Rs. 1,70,000. A sum of Rs. 16,910 is being paid to the Societies as subsidy.

**Agency Development:**

28. The Forest Department has been leasing out at negotiated rates all items of M.F. P. in the Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari Districts to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam. The Corporation extended its activities to Adilabad District (All Forest Divisions of Adilabad Circle), Nagarkurnool of Mahboobnagar District, Karimnagar East Division of Karimnagar District for the first time during 1971-72, besides its activities in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Eluru and all Divisions of Khammam District, Warangal, Mahboobabad Divisions of Warangal District.

29. The Corporation has also been participating in open auctions conducted by the Forest Department and obtaining certain M. F. P. lease Units in Chittoor East, Chittoor West and Nellore Divisions. The Corporation employs the tribals wherever available.

30. The Corporation took certain fuel, faggot wood and bamboo coupes in Srikakulam Division and also cane in Visakhapatnam Division.

31. During 1972-73, the Corporation will continue to have all the leases taken by them during 1971-72 besides extending its activities to Chittoor and Guntur Divisions.
Red-Sanders:

32. The Managing Director and Special Commissioner Export and Import Corporation, contacted the Consulate-General of People's Republic of Korea and informed that the Korean team is interested in Red-Sanders Wood and Korea would be the first importer of this wood (other than Japan). The Koreans required 3 tonnes of Red-Sanders wood as sample.

33. With a view to obtain bulk orders in future from the Foreigners and with a view to create market among alternate buyers of other countries, instead of merely depending upon Japanese purchasers 3.5 tonnes of Red-Sanders Wood was supplied @ Rs. 5,000 per tonne to them. Further steps are being taken to explore the possibility of exporting Red-Sanders Wood to other countries.

34. In the Sales held on 24-1-1972 at Rajampet Red-Sanders Wood of 'B' quality amounting to 12.118 tonnes was sold in public auction for Rs. 11,926.

Supply of Bamboos to Paper Mills:

35. At present there are two Paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) Sirpur Paper Mills at Sirpur Kagaznagar, Adilabad District.

(2) Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry East Godavari District.

36. Under the Long Term Agreement entered into by the Erstwhile Hyderabad Government M/s Sirpur Paper Mills were being supplied approximately 52,000 tonnes of bamboo annually from the Bamboo areas of Adilabad District and about 30,000 tonnes from Khammam District at negotiated rates. The rate fixed for the bamboos of Adilabad District (for 52,000 tonnes) was Rs. 3 per tonne and the rate for bamboo of Khammam District was fixed at Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 50 per tonne. This long term lease expired on 31st March, 1971. Renewal of long term agreement with the Sirpur Paper Mills beyond 31st March, 1971 for the supply of bamboos is under consideration of the Government. However pending finalisation of the long term agreement for a further period the Sirpur Paper
Mills are being supplied bamboos beyond 31st March, 1971 from the same areas i.e., Adilabad and Khammam Districts to a tune of (80,000) tonnes per annum. Other details of terms and conditions of agreement and the issue of revision of royalty are under consideration of the Government.

37. Similarly under a long term agreement entered into with M/s Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, 1,00,000 tonnes of bamboos are given annually to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited, Rajahmundry at a royalty rate of Rs. 5 per tonne and a minimum royalty of Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees five lakhs only) per annum. This royalty rate is applicable for the first 5 lakhs tonnes to be consumed by the company and the rate of royalty thereafter is subject to revision at intervals of not less than 5 years. The Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills have already extracted first 5 lakhs tonnes of bamboos, as such the issue regarding revision of rate of royalty for Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills has also been taken up by the Government and it is under their consideration.

38. In view of the researches conducted by Forest Research Institute, Dehra-Dun regarding use of Hard Woods in mixture with Bamboos for Paper production and the results being encouraging, both Sirpur Paper Mills and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills have been prevailed upon to use Hard Woods for their Paper Manufacture. Both the Mills are experimenting with the utilisation of Hard Woods in their Plants. The Sirpur Paper Mills have already been supplied 5,000 tonnes of Hard Woods and a scheme for supply of 30,000 tonnes of Hard Woods annually is under consideration of the Forest Department.

39. Similarly the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills have also been supplied Eucalyptus and other Hard Woods for experimental purposes.

Supply of Timber to Other Departments:

Integrated Saw Mills Unit, Rajahmundry:

40. The primary object of the integrated unit at Rajahmundry is to popularise the use of non-teak species by the public, including Government and Quasi-Government Institutions after seasoning and treatment. There are Firm Indents for sawn timber and demand for the supply of
constructional timbers like beams, rafters, scantlings, doors, windows, frames, flush doors etc., is increasing every year. Among the major indentors Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, Director-General, Naval Project, Visakhapatnam, Housing Board Hyderabad, Housing Board Madras, Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, Central Ware Housing Corporation and State Ware Housing Corporation, Zilla Parishad, Kakinada, South Eastern Railway, Police Housing Corporation, Hyderabad, Telephone Workshop, Bombay, Ordnance Factory, Katni, Hindustan Copper Mines, Agnigu-dala deserve mention.

41. An expenditure of Rs. 9,83,000 was incurred and Rs. 26.89 lakhs was realised as revenue in 1970-71 in the Integrated Unit at Rajahmundry. In 1971-72 an expenditure of Rs. 9.33 lakhs was incurred and a revenue of Rs. 25,67,000 was realised.

**Departmental Scheme, Jannaram:**

42. The Saw Mill and Timber Depot at Jannaram in Adilabad District continued the supply of teak round and sawn timber to Government and Quasi-Government Agencies. In 1970-71 and 1971-72 Rs. 5.08 lakhs worth of sawn sizes were supplied to Government Polytechnics at Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad, Wanparthy and Hyderabad. The Timber supplied during 1971-72 from Jannaram Depot is detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round Timber 708.388 cm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,49,924.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawn sizes 821.718 cm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,78,748.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,28,678.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1971-72 round timber, sawn sizes and paratas valued at Rs. 7,92,943.27 were supplied. During 1970-71, a revenue of Rs. 22.89 lakhs was realised as against the expenditure of Rs. 5.75 lakhs on works and establishment. During 1971-72 an expenditure of Rs. 7,39,200 was incurred towards works and establishment. A revenue of Rs. 81.91 lakhs was realised during the year.
43. Teak sawn waste such as Paratas (cut ends) and saw dust obtained at Government Saw Mill, Jannar am is supplied to the ryots for their bonafide and domestic consumption at rates fixed by the Government from time to time.

**Manure Leaf Permits:**

44. The system of selling green manure leaf permit by Panchayats at 0.25 P. per cartload has been discontinued vide G. M. No. 184 For-III/69-20, Food and Agriculture, dated 1-5-1972. Instead the permits will be issued by Departmental Officers.

**Concessions to Public:**

45. The Scheme for removal of dead and dry fuel in Mahadevpur Range of Karimnagar East Division was continued during 1970-71 as per G.O.Ms. No. 1781-Food and Agriculture Department, dated 17-12-1970 and 468 permits were issued at Rs. 2 per permit. The Scheme is continued during 1971-72 also vide G.O.Ms. No. 120-Food and Agriculture (For-III) Department, dated 81-1-1972.

46. The Scheme for the supply of fuel to local people from thinning coupes of Jannaram Division during 1971-72 has been sanctioned vide G.O.Rt. No. 758/F.&A./For-III/, dated 6-8-1971 for one year. The rates charged are at Rs. 7.50 per cart-load and 0.40P. per head-load of fuel.

47. During the year 2,245 persons were granted Timber Bamboos etc., free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities such as floods and fires. The details of Forest produce distributed to these grantees are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Timber</th>
<th>.</th>
<th>508.22 Cm.</th>
<th>1930 Poles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) Bamboo</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1,775.80 tonnes</td>
<td>1485 Poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Thatched grass</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1235 Cart Load</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Other Produce</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4.00 tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Free Grazing:

48. As per G.O.Ms. No. 887-Food and Agriculture Department, dated 14-10-1968, free grazing is allowed in the entire state except in plantations and prohibited areas with effect from 1-4-1968. Goat browsing is strictly prohibited in Reserve Forest. But some special blocks have been opened in Padra Block of Nagarkurnool Division and Nidgal Block of Nalgonda Division for goat browsing and an amount of Rs. 15,994 was collected.

49. The scheme for Regulation of Trade in Beed Leaf was introduced in 22 Forest Divisions for the year 1971-72 (1971 Season) with the passing of the A.P.M.F.P. (Regulation of Trade) Act 1971. In spite of unfavourable circumstances during the season like high gale, hail storm and early heavy rains which dislocated the collections and shortened the period of collection the Department was able to collect 2,54,664 standard bags which fetched a gross revenue of Rs. 334.86 lakhs at a total expenditure of Rs. 115.27 lakhs or a net revenue of Rs. 219.59 lakhs for the season, against the average of Rs. 148.62 lakhs for the previous five years and Rs. 115 lakhs for 1970 season derived by the Department when the leaf was put to sale by public auction.

50. A unique feature of the scheme is that employment potential of more than 60 lakhs man-days is created for collection, handling, curing, transport etc., during the non-agricultural season of 40 to 50 days for which Rs. 101.98 lakhs were spent by the Government and 76 to 80 lakhs by the purchasers during the 1971 season.

51. During 1972-73 i.e., 1972 season which has just come to a close Rs. 190.07 lakhs were sanctioned for the scheme apart from Rs. 12.066 lakhs on staff. The scheme is expected to fetch at least Rs. 382 lakhs by way of gross revenue against Rs. 367 lakhs collected last year and a net revenue of Rs. 250 lakhs. There is an increase in expenditure to a tune of Rs. 31.50 lakhs in 1972-73 due to increase in the collection charges by Rs. 10 per standard bag. This will directly benefit the villagers especially the tribals,
1972-73 సమయంలో విద్యాభ్యాసాన్ని ప్రారంభించడానికి రిసూల్ట్ ప్రకటన అధికారిక అంశ

1. 1971-72 సంవత్సరం లో విద్యాభ్యాసం అధ్యాపకులు భాగంగా 857 ఏమ్యచయం అధిక విద్యార్థులు ప్రతిపాదించారు. 1972-73 సంవత్సరంలో ఏమ్యచయం 965 ఏమ్యచయం ప్రతిపాదించారు.

2. 1971-72 సంవత్సరం లో విద్యాభ్యాసం అధ్యాపకులు భాగంగా ప్రతిపాదించారు మంది. 486.08 ఏమ్యచయం భాగం 1972-73 మందిలో (మాధ్యమిక పరీక్ష, ప్రతిపాదించిన ప్రతిపాదించిన పరీక్షలు లాంటి) ఏమ్యచయం నిలువులను, భాగం భాగం ప్రతిపాదించారు. 574.762 ఏమ్యచయం భాగం 1972-73 మందిలో ప్రతిపాదించారు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>వర్గం</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>మంది</td>
<td>(ఎమ్యచయం)</td>
<td>(ఎమ్యచయం)</td>
<td>(ఎమ్యచయం)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55.44</td>
<td>55.44</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.58</td>
<td>15.58</td>
<td>27.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) భాగం భాగం ప్రతిపాదించడానికి రిసూల్ట్ ప్రకటన అధికారిక అంశ
4. On the 1st of August, 1972, the membership of the Central Co-operative Society was increased by 6,400 members from 1,60,000 to 2,24,000. The membership for the year 1971-72 was 20,686.00 and for 1972-73 it was 26,674.00.

5. The annual auditors for the year 1972-73 were appointed on 20th July, 1973. The auditors for the year 1971-72 were appointed on 20th July, 1972.

6. The membership for the years 1970-71 was 12,400 and for 1971-72 it was 16,400. The membership for the year 1972-73 was 12,229. The membership for the year 1971-72 was 11,500.

7. The management decided to increase the dividend rate for the year 1972-73 from 5% to 6%.

8. The management decided to increase the dividend rate for the year 1972-73 from 5% to 6%.

9. The management decided to increase the dividend rate for the year 1972-73 from 5% to 6%.

10. The management decided to increase the dividend rate for the year 1972-73 from 5% to 6%.
11. The data for the months are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The data for the years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
<td>2,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. The data for the months are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>2,221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. The data for the years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The data for the months are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. The data for the years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. The data for the months are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>553.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>553.80</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
<td>141.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. The following table shows the \( \text{\textit{sub}} \) total of \( \text{\textit{sub}} \) total shown in the balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1972:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>( \text{\textit{sub}} ) Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Rs. 1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Rs. 1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Rs. 2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Rs. 2,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Rs. 3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Rs. 3,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Rs. 4,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Rs. 4,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Rs. 5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Rs. 5,50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. The above table shows that the \( \text{\textit{sub}} \) total has increased from Rs. 1,00,000 in 1962 to Rs. 5,50,000 in 1971, indicating a steady growth in the company's financial position.
30th July, 1972

Appendix.


20. ఆధిపత్య పరిస్థితులు మాధ్యమిక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడిందను అక్కడ సంస్థితమంతో నిర్ధారించబడింది. ఆధిపత్య పరిస్థితులు కూడా మాధ్యమిక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడిందను అక్కడ సంస్థితమంతో నిర్ధారించబడింది. ఆధిపత్య పరిస్థితులు కూడా మాధ్యమిక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడిందను అక్కడ సంస్థితమంతో నిర్ధారించబడింది.

30. దీని ప్రతిపాదితం అధ్యాపక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడింది క్రింద కలిగిన నిర్ధారణలు ప్రకారం మాధ్యమిక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడింది. విశేషాలుగా పరిస్థితులు కూడా మాధ్యమిక పరీక్షలు పూర్తి చేయబడింది.
Appendix. 20th July, 1972. 397

39. 1971-8-1971 காலத்துக்குள் கருவுக் 18,000 பணத்துக்கு 30,000 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

40. 24-1-72 ஆம் தேதி அனைவரும் ஊற்று 12,118 பணத்துக் கருவுக்குரை கிராம விலங்கு 11,926 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

41. நான்கு மீண்டும் என்றும் நாம் நூறு நான்கு மீண்டும் என்றும் மேம்படுத்தப்படும்:

1. அவர்களையும் முதலில் கருவிகளை கருவிகளை மேம்படுத்தும்?

2. அவர்களை முதலில் சிதற்சிலிரக்கிய கருவிகளை மேம்படுத்தும்?

42. மறுசுற்றுச்சூழல் நிலையிலும் நான் இவ்வளவில் கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது என்று முற்படுத்தியே வேறு ரீதியாக கருவிகளை விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது 32,000 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

43. இறுதி வருடானை கருவிகளை விளையாடும் தொகுதியானது என்று இருந்து கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டு கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது 20,000 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

44. இறுதி வருடானை கருவிகளை விளையாடும் தொகுதியானை என்று இருந்து கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டு கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது என்று முற்படுத்தியே வேறு ரீதியாக கருவிகளை விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது 80,000 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

45. இறுதி வருடானை கருவிகளை விளையாடும் தொகுதியானை என்று இருந்து கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டு கருவிகளை முறையே பொருத்தியார் விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது 30,000 பணத்துக்கு விளையாடப்பட்டுள்ளது.
39. ఈశోభా ముఖ్యమంత్రి ప్రకాశం మొదలు కాదు నిర్మాణ సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురం చేసినాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేయడానికి దరింది. దీనిలో ప్రధాన మంత్రి యేశ్వర్ ప్రతి జాగ్రత్తు కార్యక్రమం ప్రేతించడానికి వాటి ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేయడానికి దరింది.

40. ఎందుకు రాబోస ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆనందం : యేశ్వర్ ప్రతి జాగ్రత్తు కార్యక్రమం ప్రేతించడానికి వాటి ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేయడానికి దరింది. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆనందం చేయడానికి వాటి ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేయడానికి దరింది.

41. పాండుగులు ప్రకాశం ప్రాంతం మండలి 1970-71 ఏడాది
మార్చి 9.33 అడిట 1971-72 ఎడారి 9.33 అడిట 1971-72 ఎడారి 9.33 అడిట

42. సాహిత్యాకారులు సాంస్కృతిక ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆనందం చేయడానికి వాటి ప్రతిష్ఠాపన చేయడానికి దరింది.

Appendix.
### Appendix


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Taxation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>7,28,678.44</td>
<td>821.718</td>
<td>7,38,890.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

41. **1971-72**
- Mr. 7,28,678.44, the circular and related matters.
- 1970-71: Mr. 22.89, the circular and related matters.
- Taxation and Revenue: Mr. 7,29,948.27, the circular and related matters.
- Taxation and Revenue: Mr. 81.91, the circular and related matters.

42. **1970-71**

43. **1971-72**

44. **1970-71**

45. **1971-72**

46. **1970-71**

47. **1971-72**

---

264-37
### Appendix

1. Date  ...  508 22  
   - 1,980  

2. Date  ...  1,775.80  
   - 1,485  

3. Name  ...  1,285  
   -  

4. Date  ...  4.00  

---

48. Date  ...  14-10-1968  
   -  

49. Date  ...  1971  
   -  

50. Date  ...  1972  
   -  

---

48. Date  ...  14-10-1968  
   -  

49. Date  ...  1971  
   -  

50. Date  ...  1972  
   -  

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>508 22</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>1,775.80</td>
<td>1,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

48. Date  ...  14-10-1968  
   -  

49. Date  ...  1971  
   -  

50. Date  ...  1972  
   -  

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>508 22</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>1,775.80</td>
<td>1,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1972-73
DEMAND XXI-FISHERIES : Rs. 1,31,78,700

Mr. Speaker Sir,

An amount of Rs. 1,37,78,700 is proposed for expenditure on the various activities of the Fisheries Department during the year, 1972-73—Rs. 1,31,78,700 under the present demand XXI-Fisheries, Rs. 5.00 lakhs under demand XLVII 'Capital Outlay' and Rs. 1.0 Lakh under demand LVI 'Loans and Advances'. Out of Rs. 1,31,78,700 under the present demand an amount of Rs. 55,00,000 is earmarked for the various schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 and Rs. 76,28,700 towards Non-Plan expenditure. The total State Plan for the year 1972-73 for Fisheries development would however be Rs. 56,30,000, if an amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh under Loans and Advances is also included. On the non-Plan side an amount of Rs. 76,28,700 which has been asked for includes an expenditure of Rs. 17,70,700 towards the Mysore Government's share of expenditure on Fisheries Scheme under the Tungabhadra reservoir.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs included under '96-Capital outlay' is towards the Centrally sponsored scheme on landing and berthing facilities in our State. The sum of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs proposed under 'Loan and Advances' in the State Plan is towards financial aid to Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State.

Against this, the anticipated revenue receipts of the Department is Rs. 33,68,300. An abstract of the total budget proposed for the Fisheries Department is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-Agriculture-m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>55,5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>LVI</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-Capital Outlay</td>
<td>XLVII</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Non-Plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-Agriculture-m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>76,28,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Plan &amp; Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,31,78,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct share of Mysore State Government</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>17,70,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total Plan &amp; Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,20,08,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Receipts: XXV-Agriculture-b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,68,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,68,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the Rs 56.50 Lakhs provided in the State Plan for 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 16.33 Lakhs is intended for the development of Inland Fisheries. Besides this, as indicated earlier, an amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs under 'Loans and Advances' will be utilised towards the grant of loans to...
Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State. The balance amount of Rs. 7.37 Lakhs is proposed to be utilised schemes relating to training, Marketing and Statistics, Welfare Activities and other miscellaneous items. An abstract of expenditure on the State Plan on the broad activities relating to Fisheries Development is furnished hereunder:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(i) Development of Marine Fisheries .. .. 31.60
(ii) Development of Inland Fisheries .. .. 16.55
(iii) Training .. .. 1.50
(iv) Strengthening of Co-operatives .. .. 1.25
(v) Miscellaneous including Marketing, Administration, etc. .. .. 4.12

Total .. 55.50

Add loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies under loans and advances .. .. 1.00

Total State Plan Rs. .. 56.50

MARINE FISHERIES

Boat Building Yard, Kakinada:

The main directions in which the development of marine fisheries is proposed to be achieved in the State are (a) encouragement of the use of mechanised vessels for fishing, (b) development of infra-structural facilities like fishing harbours, landing facilities, fishing points etc., (c) provision of roads connecting consuming centres, (d) supply of craft and tackle for marine fishing etc.

The bulk of the expenditure on the development of Marine Fisheries in the State Plan will be on the construction of mechanised boats in the Boat Building Yard, Kakinada in which till the end of 1971-72, 374 mechanised boats have already been constructed. The boats are of various designs and various lengths. During the current year also an amount of Rs. 41.10 lakhs has been provided for the construction of as many as 80 mechanised boats for supply to fishermen on hire-purchase system. Members are aware that the mechanised boats have proved very effective in bringing a larger and better catches. There has been persistent demand for increased supply of these mechanised boats both from Fishermen Co-operative Societies as well as individual fishermen some of whom have been trained in Fisheries technology. I might also add that there has been a great demand for our boats from other States also.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme:—The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., has drawn up a three-year programme for purchase of 45 mechanised boats at a cost of Rs. 37.08 Lakhs financed from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation at the rate of 15 boats per year. To enable the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society to acquire these mechanised boats at the rate of Rs. 5 per year, the Government as an inducement has offered to pay a
subsidy of Rs. 4 Lakhs during this year on the purchase of mechanised boats from the Boat Building Yard, Kakinada.

Supply of Indigenous Craft:—Since the cost of mechanised boats is high and since all people cannot afford to go in for mechanised boats and also in view of the fact that mechanised fishing vessels are not suitable for all areas, the Government have included a scheme in the plan to assist smaller fishermen in the purchase of indigenous craft, by offering them incentives by way of subsidy. In the present demand an amount of Rs. 3 Lakhs is included to wards such subsidy for the purchase of indigenous craft by smaller fishermen. So far, we have distributed 2,053 indigenous crafts valued at 9.37 lakhs.

Investigation and Preparation of Project Reports for Fishing Harbours:—While mechanisation of fishing vessels is no doubt the most important aspect of the development of marine fisheries, ultimately the success of mechanisation would very much depend upon harbour facilities and facilities for fishing points that we are able to provide to the fishermen. Keeping this in view, an attempt is being made to investigate and prepare project reports for the construction of fishing harbours at appropriate places along the coast line. For this purpose the State Plan for the year 1972-73 in the fisheries sector provides an amount of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs. Along with the preparation of project reports for the construction of fishing harbours it is also proposed by the Government of India to conduct systematic and scientific hydrographic survey of the fishing areas in the State. For this purpose also, an amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is being provided in the State Plan towards the State Government’s share of expenditure.

Private Sector and Marine Fisheries:—Ultimately the extent and pace of development of marine fisheries will depend upon the enterprise and initiative shown by the fishermen themselves in commercialising fishing as an industry. The potentialities of marine fisheries have been realised and a number of industrialists have already started exploitation of marine fisheries wealth in our State. M/s. Union Carbide have two large trawlers-cum-Factory ships which are fishing along our coast. They have plans for the establishment of a big fisheries complex at Visakhapatnam. Delhi Cloth Mills have prepared two detailed project reports which when implemented would result in investment of considerable capital in fishing industry. The East Coast Marine Products have brought some small trawlers and are operating from Kakinada. Messrs. George Meizo are constructing ice-cum freezing and storage plants at Visakhapatnam. New India Fisheries too is operating 2 large trawlers for processing and exporting prawns. M/s. Sriram Refrigeration is operating a 57’ steel trawler for fishing at Visakhapatnam. M/s. Dolphine Ltd., propose to operate large trawlers from Visakhapatnam and Kakinada. A few entrepreneurs have come forward from our State to form a new Company called East Coast Shrimps Fishery Corporation and are trying to secure Japanese Collaboration for their large scale venture. All these efforts in the private sector have done considerable good to the fishing industry in our State. They have provided large scale employment opportunities both for our fishermen as well as others in the shore establishments. They have also enabled the local fishermen to be trained in fishing in modern fishing vessels. They have demonstrated to the local fishermen the benefits of modern technology and
have created in them an awareness that they should also go in for these modern fishing craft and tackle. The total quantities of catches have considerably increased and it is gratifying to note that the much needed foreign exchange is being earned by the export of prawns from our State. Unfortunately all the prawns obtained in our shores are being sent to other States like Madras and Kerala from where they are being exported to foreign countries. Had we developed an export industry in our own State, the credit of earning the foreign exchange would remain to us and the resulting foreign exchange facilities would be available for the development of fishing industry in our State. Last year, we have been able to export directly from our shores a quantity of 50 tonnes of frozen prawns. The estimated quantity of prawns caught from our coastline and exported outside the State was about 474 m. tons during the year 1970 and 1022 m. tons during the year 1971. Efforts are being made by the Department of Fisheries to induce some of the foreign ships with refrigeration facilities to call at our ports so that the direct exports of prawns from our own shores could be augmented.

Fishing Harbours:—One of the greatest bottle necks in the speedy development of marine fisheries has been lack of fishing harbours in our State. While we have a long coast line we have hardly two or three fishing harbours and even there, there are no adequate facilities for the berthing of the increasing number of mechanised fishing vessels. In this connection, the House is aware that as a part of the Visakhapatnam outer harbour project we are planning a fishing harbour at a cost of about Rs. 8 crores. Recently I had discussions with the Union Minister for Agriculture to expedite the starting of work on this fishing harbour work so that along with the completion of Visakhapatnam outer harbour project, the fishing harbour would also have been completed. I am happy to announce that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has already given technical clearance for the Visakhapatnam fishing Harbour project and the proposal is now before the expenditure Finance Committee for their approval. I hope before long we will have the approval of Government of India and soon after, the work would be started on the fishing Harbour project at Visakhapatnam. While this is a major project, along with it we need similar fishing harbour facilities all along our coast line. A number of sites have been located for the development of harbour facilities and they are as follows:

Baruva, Calingapatnam, Bhimunipatnam, Lawson's Bay, Vodacheepurupalli, Pudimadaka, Danaipeta, Kakinada, Srikakulam Dt., Visakhapatnam Dt., East Godavari Dt.

Narsapur  . .  .  .  .  .  West Godavari Dt.
Machilipatnam  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Krishna Dt.
Sorlagondi  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
Nizampatnam  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Guntur Dt.
Vodarevu  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
Kothapatnam  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Prakasam Dt.
Ramayyapatnam  .  .  .  .  .  .
Durgarajapatnam  .  .  .  .  .  .  Nellore Dt.

The United Nations Development Programme pre-investment survey team visited the State and they have located the harbours at Kakinada, Nizampatnam and Narsapur as being highly potential for the development of fishing harbour facilities. Their investigation in respect of Ramayvapatnam is also in progress. The Port Authorities have taken the development programme of Machilipatnam Port. The Department of Fisheries would take this opportunity to develop fisheries at Machilipatnam.

Members of this House would be happy to know that even the United Nations Development Programme team had paid some compliments on the work done in our State for the development of Fisheries. On the development of marine fisheries they have held that significant and obviously long-term changes had taken place with regard to both fishing operations and also shore based activities. They have further concluded that the encouragement given to traditional fishermen both by the Department and a new category of fish buyer was having a substantial effect on the livelihood of such fishermen and also concomitant beneficial effects on village life. This is no mean compliment on the work done for the development of fisheries in our State. But still I admit, that much more remains to be achieved and efforts are being taken in this direction.

Inland Fisheries:

Coming to the Inland Fisheries, I have asked for Rs. 16.53 Lakhs for the development of Inland Fisheries. The only way of augmenting fish production in the Inland water resources of the State is through an efficient system of stocking our various waters. For this purpose we need adequate quantities of seed. Fish seed could be produced either by the traditional method of collecting them, in the season, from the rivers or by producing them through induced breeding in the seed farms. To stock adequately we need more than 30 crores of fingerlings. Obviously this is too tall a task for achievement is a short period. Even to stock our perennial sources we need considerable quantities of fish seed. I must admit that we have not been able to meet our requirements even partly. During the year 1971-72 our production of fingerlings was nearer 5 millions which was far inadequate for our water resources. We have therefore planned to produce at least 17 million fingerlings during the current year, 1972-73. Here we have two problems; one is production of adequate quantities of fingerlings and another is the response of the agencies concerned to
stock their water resources. While seed production itself has lot of limitations, since we do not have adequate number of seed farms and collection of fry from the rivers is also not adequate, we also have the difficulty of lifting the fingerlings from our seed farms in time to be stocked in the various water sources. A prompt lifting of the fingerlings from our seed production centres would increase our production. Absence of this has also curtailed production even from our limited capacity. We are looking into this problems and we hope that we should be able to solve them. This major portion of the amount earmarked for the development of inland fisheries is for the improvement of fish farms, construction of nurseries etc., for increasing the production of seed both quantitative and qualitative. As much as Rs. 10.23 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose out of which Rs. 5 lakhs has been obtained from the Special Telangana Development funds for the improvement of nurseries in Telangana. We also propose to augment the supply of fingerlings by activating certain private entrepreneurs in the production of seed. We have earmarked a sum of about Rs. 0.50 lakhs for granting them subsidy on the supply of inputs for the production of seed. In the current year we have also planned to devote special attention for the development of inland fisheries in the backward regions of coastal Andhra area and for this purpose proposed an amount of Rs. 5.0 lakhs in the annual plan for 1972-73.

Research:
We have provided an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs in a State plan to conduct research on Inland Fisheries in our big reservoirs like Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad.

Training:
Fishing like any other industry needs trained men for modernisation of the vocation. Government have established 3 Fishery Institutions at Kakinada, Warangal and Penakacherla in Ananthapur District. The Institute at Kakinada has an in-take capacity of 20 for training boys in fisheries technology. The institutions at Warangal and Ananthapur train 20 boys in each batch of 3 months duration in Inland Fisheries. Thus both these institutions at Warangal and Ananthapur District turn out 120 boys in each centre a year. Besides this, departmental officers will be deputed for higher training at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay. Government of India's Regional Training Centre at Hyderabad and to Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives at Ernakulam. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan towards the cost of training during the current year.

Fisheries Co-operatives:—In the current year we also propose to strengthen fisheries co-operatives. An amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan: Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards share capital assistance to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., and Rs. 25,000 towards the managerial assistance.

Miscellaneous Schemes:—A small amount of Rs. 4.12 Lakhs, which I admit is far too inadequate for this purpose to be utilised toward various welfare activities as also development of marketing and statistics. From this amount amenities like provision of roads, drinking water facilities etc., including development of marketing and statistics is sought to be provided.
Appendix.

20th July, 1972

Non-Plan:—The non-plan expenditure of Rs. 76.287 Lakhs is for the maintenance of the staff of the Department as well as the Institutions of the Department which have been established in the earlier plan periods. As stated earlier this non-plan expenditure included provision of Rs. 17.707 Lakhs towards the share of Mysore Government’s expenditure on Tungabhadra reservoir scheme. Expenditure on Institutions like Fish Farms, research stations, processing institutions and other will be met from the non-plan provision in the Budget.

Honourable Members are aware that while our fishery resources and potential for development are great, exploitation of this resource, so far has not been very satisfactory. On the one side we have not been able to exploit our fisheries wealth to the optimum and on the other the fishermen conditions remain anything but satisfactory. In the past we have not been able to do anything substantial and significant towards ameliorating living conditions of the fishermen. Their professional risks are great and the occupational hazards are too many. There is no other profession in the State which carries with it such a high risk with such low returns. We have recently held a Seminar on Fisheries to take stock of our problems relating to Fisheries development and also to seek solutions for optimum utilisation of our existing resources keeping in view the fact that the development of fishermen who in the ultimate analysis is much more important than development of the fishing industry itself. Their living conditions are some time much worse than the living conditions of scheduled caste whose welfare, the Government have taken on itself as a primary responsibility. While we are aware of the need for improving the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes we have completely lost sight of one section of the community whose needs are as great if not more. I have recently made a suggestion that fishermen should be treated on a par with the scheduled caste population in matters relating to educational facilities and other facilities like provision of houses, drinking water and medical facilities. We have tentatively come to the conclusion that their case is equally strong and therefore justify treatment of them on a par with the Scheduled Castes. I am happy to announce to the House that before long we will be able to issue orders that the fishermen should also be entitled for similar treatment.

We have not been able to do much either for the fishing industry or the fishermen on account of lack of resources but I agree that for all times we cannot plead lack of resources for neglecting this industry and fishermen. I have therefore advised my Directorate to work out a scheme keeping in view the needs of smaller fishermen.

We have drawn up a broad plan for assisting 30,000 families, 10,000 with the supply of Navas and nets and 20,000 with the supply of Catamarans and nets. The cost of a Nava with nets is about Rs. 7,800 while that of a catamaran with nets is about Rs. 4,500. The total outlay works out to Rs. 16.5 crores. We feel that there is a greater urgency to implement this programme for the benefit of the weaker among the weakest section of the community namely fishermen. Personally I would like to get through this programme in a period of five years which means an outlay of about Rs. 3.3 crores per year.
The strategy to raise the necessary resources is being worked out and we will examine the extent to which this programme can be gone through. Obviously, the resources of the State cannot finance this project fully. We have to think of Institutional finance and all these aspects are under examination.

I would like to submit that we have reached a point where we can ill afford to increase the pressure on our scarce resource of land. Not only can we not accommodate the increasing population on land but economically water is a better resource than land. An acre of land certainly gives by way of fish much more than one acre of land. Not only this, we need fish to remove the nutritional deficiency in our population. I depend upon the support of the members of this House to secure a larger outlay in the coming years for the development of this sector, so vital to the health of the community. Fish is necessary for the population and hence the outlay we need should not be grudged for the development of fisheries. For the development of marine fisheries a little more of technology, a little more of capital and a lot more of private enterprise would enable us to harvest the large fishery resources which Nature has endowed us so generously.

With a long coast line of about 1000 KMs. and a fishing ground of about 30,000 KMs, the resources are bountiful. A little more attention to the development of this resource would be in the larger interests of the State. The Government is aware of the potentialities as well as the need for a better exploitation of this resource and is keen on re-orienting its policy towards it. The Government is also aware the need to raise the living standards of the so far neglected fishermen. With a little more outlay on fisheries development and a little effort on the part of the Department and a greater awareness among the people of the need for this protein food, we should be able before long, to usher in an era of ‘BLUE REVOLUTION’ and make it as much as a success as the ‘green revolution’ in Agriculture and ‘white revolution’ in dairying and milk supply.

THANKING YOU.