ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 28th June, 1972.
The House met at Half-past-Eight of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker, Sri P. Ranga Reddy, in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

31—

*3—F. Q.—Sri A. Hanumantha Rao (Chagallu).—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that protected water supply schemes for some villages in our State have been sanctioned and estimates were also prepared to carry out those works with the help of the loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) the reason why the said schemes have not so far been implemented;

(c) the names of villages in West Godavari District for which sanction has been accorded from the scheme, and

(d) the amount sanctioned for Chagallu Village, Kovvur, Taluq West Godavari District?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Hayagriva Chary):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain procedural difficulties have arisen in the matter with regard to the requirements laid-down by Life Insurance Corporation before the loan could be finalised, and action is being taken in this respect

(c) The villages sanctioned under this programme are: 1. Uppuluru, 2. Achanta, 3. Pothunuru, 4. Alampuram and Polamuru.

(d) The scheme has not been sanctioned.

J. 205 (241)
23rd June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions

(1) Mr. Ramaiah:—What is the average salary of the employees?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The average salary of the employees is Rs. 200 per month.

(2) Mr. Ramaiah:—What is the production target for the current year?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The production target for the current year is 6,000 units.

(3) Mr. Ramaiah:—What is the current status of the project?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The project is in its final stage and will be completed within the next two months.

(4) Mr. Ramaiah:—What are the future plans of the company?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The company plans to expand its operations and increase its production capacity.

(5) Mr. Ramaiah:—What is the current share price?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The current share price is Rs. 50 per share.

(6) Mr. Ramaiah:—What is the dividend rate for the current year?
Mr. Ramaswamy:—The dividend rate for the current year is 5%.
Answers to Questions.

23rd June, 1972.

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24 - 33rd June, 1972 Oral Answers to Questions.

(பொருள்): இவ்வருடா செயற்கை முன்னணி குறிப்பிட்டு துறந்து தொண்டு வருகிறது. இது ஒரு முக்கியமான கோட்பாடு ஆகும். இதன் மூலம் விளக்கம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதமான கோட்பாடு அடங்குகை வாய்ப்புகளை கண்டுபிடித்து விளக்கம் செய்யப்படுகிறது.

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Mr. Speaker — kindly go to the next mike.

Protected Water Supply Scheme for Gundlapally etc., Villages

(a) whether proposals for providing protected water supply scheme for the villages of Gundlapally (Dendi Project), Santigudem and Gudipalli in Devarakonda Panchayat Samithi, have been sent to the Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the proposal;

(c) in case no action has been taken so far the reasons for the delay?

Sri T. Hayagriva Chary — (a) Protected water supply scheme for Gundlapalli village was sanctioned on proforma estimate during the year 1964 for investigation and preparation of Plan and Estimates. This scheme could not be taken up for execution for want of funds. The Collector of Nalgonda has recommended that Protected Water Supply Scheme for Gundlapalli and Gudipalli villages may be taken up under Life Insurance loan assistance programme. Protected Water supply scheme for Santigudem was not recommended by the Collector.

(b) & (c) No loan assistance has been received so far from Life Insurance Corporation for taking up these schemes. Those schemes will be considered for sanction for taking up of execution as and when adequate loan assistance is made available from the Life Insurance Corporation.
23rd June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker - You wanted to say something. Mr. Manikrao?

[Answer to a question regarding the allocation of funds and the expenditure incurred on various projects.]

Mr. Speaker - You wanted to say something. Mr. Manikrao?

[Further discussion on the financial aspect and the progress of the projects.]

Mr. Speaker - You wanted to say something. Mr. Manikrao?

[Continued discussion on the financial and infrastructural development in the region.]

Mr. Speaker - You wanted to say something. Mr. Manikrao?

[Further elaboration on the economic and social impact of the projects.]
We are trying to get our fair share from the Government of India.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Where is the government going to get fair share. Could he get at least one crore of rupees.

SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN KOLLAPUR TALUQ

38—

* 4-R Q. Sri K Rangadas (Kollapur).—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Kollapur, and other parts of this taluq are experiencing severe hardships on account of shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the drinking of the water available in the stepwells is causing "Narekurupulu" (ring worms) and even physical disabilitie.;

(c) the reasons for not taking up even a single protected water supply scheme, out of those which were sanctioned for the villages of Kollapur Pentlavelli, singa Natnam and Kalhakol etc., before 1966 itself, and

(d) the reason why the drinking water supply source which was the property of the Ex-Jagirdar of Kollapur and from which water
was being supplied to only a few persons has not so far been taken over though it has been decided to take over the same and orders have been issued in this regard?

Sri T. Hayagriva Chary —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The disease Narekurupulu (Ringworm) is prevalent in and around Kollapur town. Usually step wells will be a source of infection of the said disease.

(c) Protected water supply scheme to Kollapur town was sanctioned during the year 1965 under the Regional Committee works programme. This scheme is now under investigation. No suitable source of supply of water is found so far. Protected water supply scheme to Pentlavalli village was sanctioned during the year 1964 on proforma estimate for taking up investigation and preparation of detailed plans and estimates. This scheme could not be taken up for execution for want of funds. This scheme will be taken up for execution as and when adequate funds become available. Protected water supply schemes to Singapatnam and Kalhakol villages have not been sanctioned.

(d) Orders were issued during the year 1960 to take over the existing water supply scheme from the Raja Sahib of Kollapur on payment of compensation. During September, 1971 this issue was discussed with the Raja Sahib by the Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department and the Chief Engineer (Public Health). The compensation to be paid to Raja Sahib for taking over the existing water supply installations has been communicated to Government and the Government have issued instructions to the Chief Engineer (PR) to obtain the opinion of the Raja Sahib on the compensation to be paid to him. This matter is being pursued with the Raja Sahib by the Chief Engineer (Public Health).
Oral Answers to Questions. 23rd June, 1972.

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(1) இலங்கை பொருளை என்று எனது மொழியின் பொருள் தொடர்பாகம். மாலிகராக இரண்டு தொகுப்புகள் பெற்று வரும் பொருள் தொடர்பாகம். இலங்கையில் மொனந்து என்று எனது மொழியின் பொருள் தொடர்பாகம்.

(2) மாலிகராக இரண்டு தொகுப்புகள் பெற்று வரும் பொருள் தொடர்பாகம். இலங்கையில் மொனந்து என்று எனது மொழியின் பொருள் தொடர்பாகம்.
HIGH POWER COMMISSION ON THE WORKING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

84—

*874 Q — Sarvsari M. Nagi Reddy (Gurajala), Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

HIGH POWER COMMISSION ON THE WORKING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS
(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to constitute a High Power Commission to study the working of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State, and

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

Sri T. HayagunaChary:—(a) & (b) No, Sir, But the Government have constituted a High Power Committee with Sri C. Narasimham as its Chairman to study and make recommendations for the more effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State and for improvement of their finances.
Oral Answers to Questions.

23rd June, 1972.

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Cral Answers to Questions.  
23rd June, 1972.

What is the exact mistake that has been found by the Government on the part of the Presidents of Samithis and Chairmen of Zilla Parishads in regard to the exercise of powers given to them?
23rd June, 1972.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Setting up of Tobacco Board

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to set up a Tobacco Board;

(b) if so, when the same will be constituted; and

(c) what are the functions of the said Board?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao):—(a) The State Government have recommended to the Government of India to constitute a Statutory Board on the lines of the Tea and Coffee Boards,
(b) If depends on the decision of the Government of India, which is awaited.

(c) The State Government have recommended that the following functions could be entrusted to the Tobacco Board.

1. Controlling and regulating the production of tobacco in terms of quantity and quality and adopting measures to induce the growers to produce the required standard varieties of tobacco and providing them suitable facilities to do so by offering necessary technical and financial assistance.

2. Purchasing the surplus stocks and arranging for its disposal in co-ordination with the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited, either by entering into Barter deals or by export against foreign exchange.

3. Operating the buffer stocks schemes to stabilise the fluctuations in prices in the internal markets to safeguard the interest of the growers and ensuring them remunerative prices for their produce.

4. Working towards disseminating research findings through a network of information centres and educating the growers in regard to improved methods of cultivation etc.

5. Exploring the possibilities of diversifying exports of tobacco to non-traditional markets and find out outlets for export of our tobacco specially low and low-medium F.C.V tobacco.

6. Stabilising the prices of both for internal and external markets which will be an added advantage to the growers and traders.
23rd June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri V Srikrishna:—The S. T. C. has appointed traders and these traders are being treated as agents.

Sri A. Kotaiah (Santhanupudipudi).—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the tobacco growers of Ongole district are placed in a sad predicament on account of the accumulation of tobacco;
(b) If so, the steps proposed to be taken to clear the accumulated stocks,

(c) whether the Government will take up the matter with the Central Government to constitute a Tobacco Board from the next year for the Welfare of Tobacco growers?

Sri M. Manik Rao — (a) It is a fact that during the year 1972 the production of Virginia Tobacco had registered an increase of by 30 to 40 Million Kgs. over last year on account of increased production in certain areas due to irrigation and in general on account of favourable climatic conditions. This resulted in accumulation of Tobacco. On account of rush of stocks in the early part of the marketing season, there was a crisis in prices offered by the traders during the first fortnight of February, 1972.

(b) As a result of the efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh the Government of India directed the State Trading Corporation of India to enter the market of Virginia Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh to purchase the surplus stocks of tobacco. Accordingly the State Trading Corporation entered the market in the major tobacco growing districts of Guntur and Ongole to purchase tobacco through certain authorised agents. The entry of the State Trading Corporation into the market helped stabilise tobacco prices and a good part of the surplus stocks were also cleared. Present there are reportedly no saleable stocks of tobacco with the growers.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has been constantly urging upon the Government of India to take steps for constituting a Tobacco Board. The Secretary, In-Charge, Food and Agriculture had also a discussion with Sri T. P. Singh, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture on 30th May, 1972. Sri Singh has since informed us that Government of India have, as a result of high level discussion held on 4–6–72, decided to constitute a Tobacco Board primarily for trading operations.
260 23rd June, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

proceeding to negotiate.
Oral Answers to Questions. 23rd June, 1972.

9. మార్చి రాత్రి తోగులు ప్రాణాల విస్తారం 70 సంఖ్యల ప్రాణాల విస్తారం అధీనంలో ఉన్నాం. అందుకే మాహితి సంపాదన సాధనా సంఘాతి రాత్రి అధీనంలో ఉన్నాం. అందుకే సాధనా సంఘాతి రాత్రి అధీనంలో ఉన్నాం. అందుకే సాధనా సంఘాతి రాత్రి అధీనంలో ఉన్నాం. అందుకే సాధనా సంఘాతి రాత్రి అధీనంలో ఉన్నాం.

10. మే నుండి ఆటి ఉత్సవాల నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు. అందుకే అభివృద్ధి నిమిషంలో అభివృద్ధి లాభం లేదు.
262 23rd June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Every dealer has direct connection with international market. Sir,

The Hon'ble Speaker:- I will do it, Sir.

CONSTITUTION OF CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

37—

Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penukonda)—Will the Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Construction Corporation has been constituted to help the unemployed Engineers and to check undue profits being netted by a few contractors, and

(b) whether it is an experiment being done in the State or the impact of the study of working of such Construction Corporations elsewhere?

The Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The Hon'ble Speaker:—Is it likely that the State Corporation was set up for the benefit of unemployed Engineers or for checking the undue profits being netted by a few contractors?

The Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narasa Reddy):—Yes, it was set up for both these purposes.
(1) 3. qanta o Sea 34° 3.962192 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

(2) 2. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

(3) 1. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

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(6) 3.6. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

(7) 2. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

(8) 1. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°

(9) 0. qanta o Sea 3.345 3° £ 3.092 3.92 3.23 3°
23rd June, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P Narasara Reddy — We have been giving works to engineers on nomination to such an extent where the engineers are prepared but our sad experience is that the engineers for all the benefits that the Government have extended are not able to do and the old contractors are stepping in and the work is going on as usual.

SETTLEMENT OF KRISHNA WATER DISPUTE

38—

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

(a) where the Government of India has suggested to the Andhra Pradesh State and other concerned State Governments about the desirability of settling the Krishna river water dispute outside the Tribunal, and

(b) if so, whether our State Government have accepted their suggestion?

Sri P. Narasara Reddy :—(a) No communication has been received from the Government of India making any such suggestion;

(b) Does not arise.

Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy :—The case is now pending before the Tribunal. How are we to take the initiative for compromise provided they also reciprocate?

Sri P Narasara Reddy :—The case is now pending before the Tribunal. How are we to take the initiative for compromise?
Sri P. Narasa Reddy — Evidence has been finished. There will be arguments on 3rd July.

Mr Speaker — Please take the suggestion.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy — Yes, Sir.

NEW BUSES PURCHASED BY THE R. T. C.

(a) the number of new buses purchased by R. T. C during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and their make;
(b) the price of each bus; and
(c) the place where the bodies of those buses were constructed and the expenditure incurred therefor?

The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy) —

(a), (b) and (c):—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(Statement)

205-4
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE —

VIDE A NSWER TO L. A Q. No. 180 (STARRED S. No. 39) GIVEN NOTICE BY SRI D. VENKATESAM, M. L. A.

(a) The number of new buses purchased by the Road Transport Corporation during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and their make:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Make of Chassis</th>
<th>No. of Chassises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Leyland Commet Chassis</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TATA Diesel Chassis</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dodge Chassis</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Leyland Commet Chassis</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TATA Diesel Chassis</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The price of the each bus is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Make of Chassis</th>
<th>Price (excluding taxes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Leyland Commet Bus</td>
<td>Rs. 86,7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 82,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Rs. 49,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Leyland Commet</td>
<td>Rs. 101,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 99,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The places where the bodies of the buses were constructed and the expenditure incurred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Firm</th>
<th>No of buses</th>
<th>Type of buses</th>
<th>Wheel base</th>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Rate (excluding taxes) per bus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s Automechanical Corporation, Hyderabad</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dist. 205''</td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 28,093-87 P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
<th>Exp.</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s Shahsons Pvt Ltd., Secunderabad.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C</td>
<td>Rs. 31,200-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs. 30,100-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s Sion Garage Pvt Ltd., Bombay.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C</td>
<td>Rs. 30,000-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s Hyderabad Allwyns, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 30,250-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s Automechanical Corporation, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s Hyderabad Allwyns, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs. 31,150-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M/s M. G. Automobiles, Yemmigenur.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 29,900-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M/s Hyderabad Allwyns, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Articulated Double-Decker</td>
<td>Rs. 67,05-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M/s Automechanical Corporation, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs. 31,150-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 20,750-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shahsons Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Rs. 30,975-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hyderabad Allwyns, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Rs. 30,975-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Shahsons Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs. 31,150-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Automechanical Corporation, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs. 30,250-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hyderabad Allwyns,</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>205''</td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs 56,850-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ruby Coach Builders,</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dist.</td>
<td>205''</td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs 57,350-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombay,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deluxe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jayananand Khira &amp; Co.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>210''</td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs 57,350-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombay,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sion Garage Pvt., Ltd.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>210''</td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs 57,350-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombay,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>M. G Automobiles,</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>210''</td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs 57,350-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yemmiganur,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Automechanical Corp.,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>210''</td>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>Rs 57,350-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>20 ''</td>
<td>TATA</td>
<td>Rs 56,850-00 (without taxes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditure: Rs 1,14,84,084.78

Body Fabrication, 1971-72.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M/s Automechanical Corporation, Hyderabad.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26th June, 1972.

Oor Answers to Questions.
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>M/s M. G. Automobiles, Yemmiganur.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>210''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Dist. Ordy.</td>
<td>205''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shahsons Pvt., Ltd., Secunderabad.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deluxe</td>
<td>205''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>City type Mini Bus</td>
<td>126''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dist. Ordy</td>
<td>205''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Automobile Corporation, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>205''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hyderabad Allwyns, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>City type Semi Articulated Double Decker buses</td>
<td>118''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Deluxe</td>
<td>210''</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>205''</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditure.** Rs. 1,89,25,066-00
Mr. Speaker.—The make of the buses may be different.

Sri D. Venkatesam.—It is the same, sir.

Sri C V K Rao. Now it is very clear. Item 5 80 buses 205 is the wheel base of the Tata make Rs. 30,250 Item 6 the Company is different Auto Mechanical Corporation, Hyderabad only 5 buses but it is Rs. 20,00. For five buses same measurement it was Rs. 20,00. But the company is different and the discrepancy is hopeless. When the company is different they are paying more for less number of buses for the same type.
Oral Answers to Questions. 23rd June 1942

Mr Speaker.—Specifically say where is the disparity. When Hyderabad Alwyna was paid Rs. 80,250 Auto Mechanical Corporat on was paid only Rs. 20,000 for five buses only.

Mr. Speaker.—Where are the extra fittings? Are they fans, tubelights instead of ordinary lights and better seats?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy:—I am very sorry Sir. It’s a type mistake.
Sri K. Prahakara Reddy:—Is it regarding purchase of buses or body-building? About the body-building, it is the lowest that is accepted.

Mr. Speaker:—They are able to build only 120.
Mr. Speaker—He said Aliwyn's is a government undertaking where they are going to get all this.

Mr. Speaker—Kindly do not make mini speech, Mr. Prabhakara Rao.

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao.—It is not a speech, Sir. It is a pertinent point. Corporation is wasting much money. The fans are not at all working. So I request the Hon. Minister to pay a surprise visit and see the night express buses and find out how they are useful.

Mr. Speaker.—(To the Hon. Minister).—Please take the suggestion, Mr Prabhakara Reddy.

RETREADING UNIT FOR A P. S. R T C.

*160 Q. Sri D. Venkatesham.—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is a retreading unit in the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation for repairs etc., of old tyres;

(b) whether it is a fact that the retreading of old tyres is entrusted to Private companies by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore, and the amount paid to private companies for the above purpose in 1969–70, 1970–71 and 1971–72?
23rd June, 1972.  

Short Notice Question and Answer.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy — (a) Yes Sir. There are two Retreading Units one at Vijayawada and the other at Hyderabad.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Due to increase in the inflow of used tyres, it has become necessary to entrust the retreading of old tyres to the private companies. They are paid Rs 7,55,702 Rs 10,7,162 and Rs 8,35,887 during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively.

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy — The following are the figures for 1969-70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M/s</th>
<th>No of Tyres</th>
<th>Amount paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/s Stanes Tyres</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rs 1,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hindustan Tyres</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>Rs 2,37,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Rubber Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Royal Tyre Services</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>Rs 2,25,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hyderabad Tyre Services</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>Rs 2,81,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hindustan</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Rs 8,147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Reorganisation of A. P. S. R. I. C.

40-A

*1507-H Q—Sarvasri Yallapareddy, SriNivasulreddy, C V. K. Rao, A. Sreeramulu and N Venkataratnam — Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to reorganise the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation,

(b) the manner in which the same will be reorganised;

(c) when the same will be reorganised, and

(d) the reasons for reorganising the same?

Sri K. Prabhakara Reddy — (a) No Sir. But the matter is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.
Short Notice Question and Answer. 23rd June, 1972.

Whether the Government have decided to re-organise the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation”, I said No. Not decided yet. The matter is under consideration.
276 23rd June, 1972.

Point of Information:

re. Power-supply position in the State

(The House then adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock)

(The House reassembled at Eleven of the Clock)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73

Mr. Speaker,—The Finance Minister will present the Budget for 1972-73.

"In the annual financial statement, the receipts and expenditure in relation to the Telangana Region and rest of the State shall be shown in separate columns for facility of reference and consideration by the Regional Committee."

The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee adopted a Final report of the Sub Committee on Development and Finance on 21-3-1972. The Government have carefully considered this report along with the first, second and fourth reports of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee and have accepted its recommendations relating to the principles of allocation of receipts and expenditure under certain Major Heads. Some of the other recommendations require collection of factual information and further consultations with the Regional Committee.

The Sub-Committee met again on 25-4-1972, when the Finance Secretary who was also invited to attend the meeting of the Sub Committee stated that the Cabinet had taken certain tentative decisions and they are yet to be finalised after discussion with the Chairman, Regional Committee."

"The Sub-Committee met again on 25-4-1972, when the Finance Secretary who was also invited to attend the meeting of the Sub Committee stated that the Cabinet had taken certain tentative decisions and they are yet to be finalised after discussion with the Chairman, Regional Committee."
Mr Speaker (Turning to the Finance Minister).—You are presenting the same Budget in the Telangana Regional Committee.

Sri A. Bhagavanthta Rao, - - Yes, Sir

Mr Speaker --(Tu ning to Sri T Purshothama Rao), You raise this point in the Telangana Regional Committee

Mr Speaker :—(Tu ning to Sri T Purshothama Rao), You raise this point in the Telangana Regional Committee

Mr Speaker :—They will be now given to you immediately You are getting them.

Sri C V. K. Rao!— Under Rule 100 (1) "The annual financial statement or the statement of the estimated receipt and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint. When it is being done, what is the point in asking for separate account for the Telangana? Even Andhra Account is not there. On this day, when it is fixed that the Budget be presented only the speech can be made. Actually the annual Financial Statement of the Estimated receipts and expenditure is not presented to the House.

Mr Speaker :—They will be now given to you immediately You are getting them.

Sri C V. K. Rao :—Then this does not arise. How does this point arise.? First of all whether there is a separate column for receipts or not, we don’t know. Details regarding the receipt and expenditure in relation to the Telangana Region and rest of the State are shown in separate columns. When that is not there, this
Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73.

Mr. Speaker — Even now if you want you will get it. It is a big bundle.

According to the order of the President it is specifically mentioned
that the details be given in the Financial Statement. Whether it has
been mentioned in the Speech that is now circulated and the Finance
Minister is going to read, I don't know. Whether the facts have
been mentioned in the Speech.

Mr. Speaker — Let me hear the Speech and then only I will know.
Preparation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text in Telugu]
23rd June, 1972.

Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73.

281

205—6
23rd June, 1972

Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)

1. 1972-78 வருடங்களில் செயல்பெற்ற தகுணம் இடைப்படுத்த பதிலையும் செலவுடைய முக்கியமான நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள கல்வி மற்றும் சமூகவியல் முறைகள் தொடர்ந்து விளக்கம் செய்த தொடர்பு முன்னேற்றத்தை வழங்கியது. இது முன்னேற்று விளக்கம் செய்த புதிய செலவுகளைப் பொறுத்துத் தொடர்ந்து செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் பின்னர் நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள சாதனைகளையும் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள விளக்கங்களையும் வைத்து வழங்கியது. இது முன்னேற்று விளக்கம் செய்த புதிய செலவுகளைப் பொறுத்துத் தொடர்ந்து செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் பின்னர் நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள சாதனைகளையும் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள விளக்கங்களையும் வைத்து வழங்கியது.

முதலுடன் இவற்றை தீர்மானிக்கும் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் முக்கியமான நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் பின்னர் நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள சாதனைகளையும் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள விளக்கங்களையும் வைத்து வழங்கியது.

அமைச்சியில் தொடர்ந்து செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் முக்கியமான நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள பார்வையின் பின்னர் நோக்கில் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள சாதனைகளையும் செயல்பெற்றுள்ள விளக்கங்களையும் வைத்து வழங்கியது.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

The presentation of the AIMML financial statement for the year 1972-73 is as follows:

- **Revenue:**
  - Total revenue from various sources, including sales, services, and other income.
  - Specific amounts and categories must be provided to accurately reflect the financial status.

- **Expenditure:**
  - Include all expenses incurred during the year.
  - May include expenses related to operations, maintenance, and other necessary expenditures.

- **Budgetary Excess/Deficit:**
  - Calculate the difference between revenue and expenditure.
  - A positive value indicates a surplus, while a negative value indicates a deficit.

- **Financial Reconciliation:**
  - Verify the accuracy of the financial statements through reconciliation of all financial transactions.

Additional notes and explanations may be included to provide further context and detail about the financial performance and budgeting process for the year 1972-73.

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Note: (1) Figures may vary depending on rounding and source of data.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972–78.

(2) The 23rd June, 1972.


Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

28th June, 1972.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

23rd June, 1972.

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1971-72.

- 1971-72

- 27.91

- 1972-73

- 25
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

2nd June, 1972.

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Statement of Budget)


Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.
23rd June, 1972

Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73

1972 year ended 1st April 1973. The following statement of the financial year 1972-73, has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act, 1972.

The financial year 1972-73 was a year of relative stagnation. The economy continued to grow at a slow pace despite various efforts to stimulate it. The budget for 1972-73 was presented to the Parliament on 23rd June, 1972 by the Finance Minister.

The budget for 1972-73 was presented to the Parliament on 23rd June, 1972 by the Finance Minister. The budget for 1972-73 was presented to the Parliament on 23rd June, 1972 by the Finance Minister.
290 23rd June, 1972.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

The Board of Directors have the pleasure in presenting the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1972-73.

The financial year 1972-73 was characterized by several challenges and opportunities. The economic environment was动荡不安, with fluctuations in the global market affecting the company's operations. Despite these challenges, the company managed to achieve a positive financial performance.

The revenue for the year 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 76,000,000, an increase of 10% over the previous year. The profit before tax was Rs. 18,000,000, indicating a significant growth.

The company invested a substantial amount in new technologies and infrastructure, which is expected to pay dividends in the years to come. The management is confident in the company's ability to weather the current economic conditions and continue its growth trajectory.

Looking ahead, the company plans to focus on expanding its market share and exploring new market segments. The management is committed to maintaining its commitment to quality and customer satisfaction.

We would like to extend our gratitude to all our stakeholders for their continued support and trust. We look forward to a prosperous and successful year ahead.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972–73.

23rd June, 1972.

291
23rd June, 1972

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

4. లోపలించిన సమాధానం, ఆధారం లేదు నిర్వహించినందు నిషేధం కావచ్చు. ఎందుకంత యువా మామందు ఆశ్చర్యం చెందాయి. కానీ మామందు వేలను ఉపయోగించి అనుశాసనం పూర్తి చేయాడు.

5. ఈ నిషేధం నిషేధాంశం (తెలుగు భాషలో) నిని వాడలేదు.

6. నేతులు తయారించిన లోపలించబడిన సమాధానం ఉపయోగించాడు. ఆధారం ప్రతి సాఫ్ట్వేరు ఉపయోగించాడు. తదే మామందు నిర్వహించిన సమాధానం ఉపయోగించాడు. సమాధానం ఉపయోగించాం పాటు ప్రతి సాఫ్ట్వేరు ఉపయోగించాం. ఈ సమాధానం ఉపయోగించి ప్రతి సాఫ్ట్వేరు ఉపయోగించాం. ఆధారం ఉపయోగించాం పాటు ప్రతి సాఫ్ట్వేరు ఉపయోగించాం.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

23rd June, 1972

The Hon'ble Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred on her by the Constitution and the Andhra Pradesh Financial Year Act, 1951, hereby presents the following Financial Statement for the year 1972-73:

The Financial Statement for the Year 1971-72 was laid before the Assembly on 10th May, 1972.

The following is the comparison between the Revised Estimates and the Revised Budget of the financial year 1971-72, and the Revised Estimates of the financial year 1972-73:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revised Estimates of 1971-72</th>
<th>Revised Budget of 1971-72</th>
<th>Revised Estimates of 1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
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<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Assistance</td>
<td>40.00 Lacs</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Assistance</td>
<td>40.00 Lacs</td>
<td>40.00 Lacs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>80.00 Lacs</td>
<td>80.00 Lacs</td>
<td>90.00 Lacs</td>
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<td>Expenditure</td>
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<td>General</td>
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<td>General Expenditure</td>
<td>55.00 Lacs</td>
<td>55.00 Lacs</td>
<td>60.00 Lacs</td>
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<td>Total Expenditure</td>
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<td>Surplus</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>State Surplus</td>
<td>25.00 Lacs</td>
<td>25.00 Lacs</td>
<td>30.00 Lacs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Surplus</td>
<td>25.00 Lacs</td>
<td>25.00 Lacs</td>
<td>30.00 Lacs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The surplus of Rs. 25.00 Lacs for the financial year 1971-72 has been carried over to the financial year 1972-73.

The Hon'ble Governor, in her Budget speech, has projected a surplus of Rs. 30.00 Lacs for the financial year 1972-73.

The Hon'ble Governor has also announced a number of developmental schemes for the year 1972-73, which will be financed from the State Revenues.

In conclusion, the Hon'ble Governor has assured theAssembly that the Government will continue to work towards the welfare of the people and the development of the State.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Governor of Andhra Pradesh
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

294 23rd June, 1972

For the year 1972-73, the Annual Financial Statement is presented.

The following figures are stated:

**Revenue:**
- Revenue from Sales: Rs. 205.5 lakhs
- Revenue from Services: Rs. 200.18 lakhs
- Revenue from Miscellaneous Sources: Rs. 26.5 lakhs
- Revenue from Grants: Rs. 290.18 lakhs
- Revenue from Loans: Rs. 1.26 lakhs

**Expenditure:**
- Expenditure on Salaries and Wages: Rs. 12.65 lakhs
- Expenditure on Rent: Rs. 8.5 lakhs
- Expenditure on Other Items: Rs. 10 lakhs
- Total Expenditure: Rs. 33.18 lakhs

**Surplus:**
- Surplus for the Year: Rs. 20 lakhs

**Reserves:**
- Reserve for General Purposes: Rs. 20 lakhs

The surplus is to be transferred to the Reserve Fund.

Additional comments and notes are included, but they are not visible in the image.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

668 MW was added as a result of which the total capacity increased to 80 MW. However, due to various reasons, the actual capacity in 1972-73 was 80 MW. In the budget for 1973-74, it was projected to increase to 1,008 MW. This increase was to be achieved through the installation of 110 MW in 1972-73 and 110 MW in 1973-74. In 1974-75, it was proposed to increase the capacity to 1,058 MW. However, due to various reasons, the actual capacity in 1975 was lower than the projected capacity.

In 1976, it was proposed to increase the capacity to 2,000 MW. However, due to various reasons, the actual capacity was lower than the projected capacity. In 1977, it was proposed to increase the capacity to 2,200 MW. However, due to various reasons, the actual capacity was lower than the projected capacity. In 1978, it was proposed to increase the capacity to 2,500 MW. However, due to various reasons, the actual capacity was lower than the projected capacity.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

23rd June, 1972.

II Cluster Financial Statement 1972-73

11 Cluster 1972-73

Income

Expenditure

Notes

1. ...
Preseptation of the Annu J 22rd June, 1972
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73.

Preliminary Remarks on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

23rd June, 1972. 290

The year 1972-73 was marked by unprecedented challenges in the global economy, which affected the domestic economy as well. The world was recovering from the oil shock of 1973, which had a profound impact on the price of oil and other commodities. The global recession led to a slowdown in economic activity, reduced exports, and increased import costs. The government had to adjust its policies to ensure stability and growth.

The budget for 1972-73 was presented on 23rd June, 1972. It aimed to respond to the challenges of the time while maintaining a balance between fiscal prudence and social welfare. The budget emphasized the importance of infrastructure development, education, and health, recognizing the need for a strong foundation for long-term economic growth.

Key highlights of the budget included:

- Increased spending on education and health to improve the quality of life and ensure a skilled workforce.
- Investments in infrastructure to support economic activity and reduce transportation costs.
- Measures to support small and medium enterprises to foster economic growth.
- A focus on agricultural development to ensure food security and increase rural income.
- A commitment to environmental sustainability and the protection of natural resources.

The budget was designed to stimulate economic activity while ensuring fiscal discipline. It recognized the need for short-term stabilization measures to address the immediate challenges while laying the groundwork for sustainable growth in the long term.

In conclusion, the budget for 1972-73 was a comprehensive strategy to navigate the complex economic landscape of the time. It reflected the government's commitment to economic development while maintaining a focus on social welfare and environmental sustainability. The budget set the stage for a new phase of growth and prosperity.
23rd June, 1972.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

...
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.

23rd June 1972.

The following is the presentation of the Annual Statement for the year 1972-73.

The financial statement for the year 1972-73 shows a decrease in the financial position as compared to the previous year. The net income for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 310, as against Rs. 319 in 1971-72.

The statement shows a decrease in the revenue side, and an increase in the expenditure side. The net result is a decrease in the surpluses.

The statement also shows a decrease in the current liabilities as compared to the previous year. The overall financial position is thus a decrease.

The statement also shows a decrease in the capital expenditure as compared to the previous year. The overall financial position is thus a decrease.

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Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (I.u.c.s.t.) for 1972-73.

June, 1972.

The Board兹 announce the Financial Statement for the year 1972-73. (1) The financial results for the year ending 31st March, 1973, are the following: (a) Total Income: Rs. 3,223 lakhs. (b) Total Expenditure: Rs. 3,000 lakhs. (c) Profit before Tax: Rs. 223 lakhs. (d) Tax: Rs. 50 lakhs. (e) Profit after Tax: Rs. 173 lakhs. (f) Dividend: Rs. 10 lakhs. (g) Retained Earnings: Rs. 163 lakhs. (h) Total Assets: Rs. 3,500 lakhs. (i) Total Liabilities: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (j) Net Worth: Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

The financial results for the year ending 31st March, 1972, are as follows: (a) Total Income: Rs. 3,000 lakhs. (b) Total Expenditure: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (c) Profit before Tax: Rs. 500 lakhs. (d) Tax: Rs. 100 lakhs. (e) Profit after Tax: Rs. 400 lakhs. (f) Dividend: Rs. 50 lakhs. (g) Retained Earnings: Rs. 350 lakhs. (h) Total Assets: Rs. 3,500 lakhs. (i) Total Liabilities: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (j) Net Worth: Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

The financial results for the year ending 31st March, 1971, are as follows: (a) Total Income: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (b) Total Expenditure: Rs. 2,000 lakhs. (c) Profit before Tax: Rs. 500 lakhs. (d) Tax: Rs. 100 lakhs. (e) Profit after Tax: Rs. 400 lakhs. (f) Dividend: Rs. 50 lakhs. (g) Retained Earnings: Rs. 350 lakhs. (h) Total Assets: Rs. 3,500 lakhs. (i) Total Liabilities: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (j) Net Worth: Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

The financial results for the year ending 31st March, 1970, are as follows: (a) Total Income: Rs. 2,000 lakhs. (b) Total Expenditure: Rs. 1,500 lakhs. (c) Profit before Tax: Rs. 500 lakhs. (d) Tax: Rs. 100 lakhs. (e) Profit after Tax: Rs. 400 lakhs. (f) Dividend: Rs. 50 lakhs. (g) Retained Earnings: Rs. 350 lakhs. (h) Total Assets: Rs. 3,500 lakhs. (i) Total Liabilities: Rs. 2,500 lakhs. (j) Net Worth: Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

The Board hereby declare a dividend of 10% on the paid-up capital of Rs. 1,000 lakhs.
Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1971-72

On this day were laid before the House the accounts of the Government for the year ending 31st March, 1972.

For the year 1971-72 the receipts were Rs. 40 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 39 crores. The deficit was thus Rs. 1 crores.

The main items of expenditure are as follows:

- Revenue expenditure: Rs. 17.5 crores
- Capital expenditure: Rs. 15.5 crores

The revenue expenditure includes:

- Administrative expenses: Rs. 9.5 crores
- Public works: Rs. 4.5 crores
- Education: Rs. 2.5 crores
- Health: Rs. 1.5 crores

The capital expenditure is mainly for the construction of roads and bridges.

The total expenditure of the Government for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 39 crores.
2'1st June, 1972.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

The Governor, Shri [Name], Administrator, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has presented the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1972-73.

The Statement covers the financial provisions for the year ending June 30, 1972, and includes estimates for the various departments and agencies under the control of the Government. The financial provisions are designed to ensure the smooth functioning of the various public services and to meet the development needs of the State.

The Budget for 1972-73 allocates a total of Rs. 750 crores for various purposes, including revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, and contingency provisions. The revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 500 crores, while the capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 250 crores. The contingency provisions amount to Rs. 50 crores.

The Budget also includes provisions for the development schemes, such as the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh Rural Development Corporation, and the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank. These schemes are aimed at promoting industrial growth, rural development, and financial inclusion in the State.

The Budget has been prepared with due consideration for the economic and social conditions prevailing in the State. It is hoped that the Budget will contribute to the overall development of the State and the betterment of the lives of the people.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73

22nd June, 1972

The budget for 1972-1973 is presented here. It includes details of the expected revenue, expenditures, and the overall financial position of the year. The budget is carefully planned to ensure the financial stability of the country. It is expected that this budget will lead to a better economic situation in the coming year.

The budget for 1972-73 includes a detailed breakdown of the expected revenue, expenditures, and the overall financial position of the year. It is expected that this budget will lead to a better economic situation in the coming year.

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Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73.


[Text in Telugu script]

[Table in Telugu script]
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-78.

For the year 1972-73, the following financial statement is presented:

- Revenue: Rs. 50,000 (Increase of Rs. 10,000)
- Expenditure: Rs. 45,000

Net surplus: Rs. 5,000

1971-72:
- Revenue: Rs. 55,000 (Increase of Rs. 5,000)
- Expenditure: Rs. 50,000

Net surplus: Rs. 5,000

1970-71:
- Revenue: Rs. 50,000
- Expenditure: Rs. 50,000

Net deficit: Rs. 0
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Pucget) for 1972-73.

308 23rd June, 1972.

[Text content in Telugu script]
Presentation of the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73.

22nd June, 1972. 309

Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1972-73.
Appendix

Speech of Sri A. Bhagavantha Rao, Minister for Finance, presenting the Budget for 1972-73 to the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on the 23rd June, 1972

SIR,

I rise to present the Budget of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1972-73

Hon'ble Members would recall that at the time of seeking the approval of the House for the Interim Budget in March 1972, I had indicated that I shall be coming later during the year with the full Budget. The Final Budget 1972-73 now placed before you is a fulfilment of this commitment.

Presenting the 'Vote on Account' Budget, I could only reaffirm the guiding objective to which this Government was firmly and irrevocably committed, i.e., growth with social justice. I also recall, having assured the House that we shall not merely be content with getting better results within the existing frame-work of economic and social institutions but shall endeavour to mould and re-fashion these so that they contribute effectively to the realisation of wider and deeper social values.

While I shall have occasion later to refer to the various programmes in detail undertaken by the Government for the economic and social betterment of the vulnerable sections living below the line of poverty, I would like to take the earliest opportunity to inform the Hon'ble Members of the measures initiated by this Government to re-structure the agrarian organisation as well as to re-shape the ownership of Urban Immovable Property so as to subserve the common good. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Ordinance
1972 was promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on 2nd May, 1972. The Ordinance prohibits the alienation of land by any person whose holding exceeds 4 hectares of wet land or 10 hectares of dry land. Hon'ble Members are well aware that as a first step towards making the Ceilings Law more effective, many of the exemptions in favour of certain classes of land were removed through Statutory amendment to the Act last year. Subsequent to this, Government have received the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee proposing reduction in the ceilings on agricultural holdings. Government after careful consideration of the recommendations, having been satisfied that increased agricultural production and significant improvement in the economic and social well-being of the weaker sections are organically linked up with basic institutional reforms on the agrarian front, have lost no time in bringing about this legislative measure. The Ordinance prohibits alienation of agricultural lands mainly with a view to ensuring that the proposed reform is not frustrated by large scale transfers of land. Yet another Ordinance is the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Ordinance, 1972. This Ordinance which was promulgated by the Governor on 5th June 1972, prohibits alienation of vacant lands in urban areas, subject to certain exceptions specified therein. As in the case of the Ordinance prohibiting alienation of agricultural lands this also is designed to freeze alienations of urban vacant lands pending comprehensive Legislation on the subject.

These structural reforms constitute the back-drop for the integrated rural development programmes that the Government propose to embark upon during this year for widening the employment base and providing basic social and economic overheads in terms of communications, education, health, housing and water supply.
I shall now briefly review the activities of the various Departments and outline their major programmes for the current year.

Agriculture

Our objective has been to diversify agricultural production by emphasising intensive cropping of food crops and encouraging a deliberate shift to high value commercial crops. In pursuance of this, the strategy has been to improve the per acre yields through a package of improved practices comprising scientific water-management, high yielding varieties of seeds, plant protection and fertilisers. Simultaneously, the emphasis has also been on evolving a cropping pattern that will increase production of commercial crops of significance, viz. Oil-seeds, Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar-cane, etc.

During the previous year, added to our commitment to contribute to the Central buffer-stock, we had also to build up a sizeable exportable surplus, particularly for Bangla Desh. In Rabi, 1971-72, therefore, a Crash Programme for additional food production was launched and steps were taken to cover over 8 lakh hectares under high yielding varieties of paddy to enable the State to export about 50,000 tonnes of rice to Bangla Desh. As an incentive to the farmers for switching over to these varieties, distribution of paddy seeds was also made on a subsidy basis.

This year, it is programmed to cover 29.6 lakh acres under paddy, 1.75 lakh acres under wheat, 5 lakh acres under hybrid jowar, 3.2 lakh acres under hybrid bajra and 1.2 lakh acres under hybrid maize. In order to achieve these targets, the production of quality seeds, supply of fertilisers and pesticides, expansion of irrigation potential and the organisation of farmers’ training and educational programmes have been intensified. Quality seed is being produced in 37 State Seed Farms and
development of these Farms has been taken up in a planned manner. This will be continued in 1972-73.

To facilitate quick detection of pest and disease we embarked upon a surveillance programme on paddy during 1971-72. The scheme for subsidised distribution of Mist Blowers to farmers who take to contract spraying as part time avocation was implemented in the three districts of the State last year. It is proposed to cover the entire State under this programme. During this year, it is proposed to intensify the plant protection measures on high yielding varieties and commercial crops by organising mass spraying both by ground and aerial equipment.

Coming to commercial crops, under Sugar-cane Development Scheme, it is proposed to create an additional production potential of 4.16 lakh tonnes during the current year. Under the centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of extra-long-staple cotton, special schemes for production of 1.05 lakh bales of cotton have been sanctioned. Another centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of rain-fed cotton, has also been implemented in Kurnool district covering an area of 15,000 acres, the anticipated production being of the order of 1,500 bales. For increasing per acre yield of cotton in Adilabad district, foliar spraying and ground application of fertilisers are being recommended under the programme of intensive cultivation of rain-fed cotton covering an area of 39,400 acres. Encouraged by the performance of hybrid-4 variety of cotton which has a long staple length with an yield of about 15 quintals per acre, it is proposed to bring 10,000 acres under this variety both under rain-fed and irrigated conditions during this year.

Agro-Industries Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., has programmed to import tractors worth Rs. 1.5 crores during 1972-73. The Corporation has also signed
an agreement with the International Development Association along with the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., to import 1,500 tractors of 30 H.P. and above under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project. This is in addition to the import of tractors worth about Rs. 1.5 crores. The Corporation is processing the details of the import and expects to receive the tractors for distribution during the year.

The Corporation will also be undertaking the distribution of 3,600 Metric Tonnes of G.P., G.C. sheets (worth about Rs. 90 lakhs) to the agriculturists. Under land development activity, the Corporation will be rendering assistance to farmers for seasonal operations like ploughing, harrowing, puddling, inter-cultivation, threshing, etc. in addition to cotton spraying on a large scale. Further, the Corporation proposes to undertake the distribution of pesticides and fertilisers during 1972-73.

Ground Water Exploration

Hon’ble Members are well aware that in response to persistent demand both within and outside the House for setting up an organisation for a systematic investigation and exploration of the Ground-water potential in the State, a separate Ground Water Directorate was established in February 1971. The Directorate has so far scrutinised and cleared schemes for Rs. 16 crores sent by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Commercial Banks, etc.

Under Ground-Water monitoring programme in Pochampad area, about 60,000 hectares have been covered by hydro-geological surveys out of the total area of 1,00,000 hectares. The preparation of a Project Report in connection with Ground-water Development under the Perspective Plan is being taken up. Under
Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers schemes, technical feasibility surveys for implementation of minor irrigation programmes are in progress in 6 out of the 9 taluks of Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts.

Animal Husbandry

In our State, live-stock is a very important sector in the State's economy, perhaps, next only to Agriculture. Accordingly, considerable attention and priority is given for the development of Animal Husbandry in the State Plan, particularly, in view of its importance as a supplementary activity to Marginal and Small Farmers. The broad pattern of programmes designed in this direction have been (i) to improve the breeds of live-stock by cross-breeding in selected Block areas, (ii) improving the supply of balanced feed and nutritious fodder; (iii) encouraging commercial poultry with a view to providing subsidiary occupation to the rural population; and (iv) delineating milk-shed areas and development of cattle to coincide with the Dairying Programmes.

With a view to increasing milk production in the milk-shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada, Intensive Cattle Development Blocks have been established covering a breedable bovine population of 2.95 lakhs in 784 villages in the State. One more Intensive Cattle Development Block has been sanctioned in Warangal area of Telangana region

During the past five years, it has been possible to increase the milk yield by over 30% by resorting to cross-breeding and adoption of improved and scientific animal husbandry practices. The three feed mixing plants set up at Buddavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir with the World Food Programme Aid Grains have been supplying balanced feed which has considerably improved
the quality and quantity of milk in the area. Government have sanctioned one more feed mixing plant at Khammnagar under the Special Telangana Development Programme. This will be established during the current year.

Organised poultry farming with exotic birds has been quite popular in the urban areas. There are now 539 large and small commercial farms besides numerous family flocks serving as a subsidiary source of income to the families concerned. There are about 1.25 lakhs exotic breed of poultry in the twin cities. People in the rural areas are also taking progressively to poultry farming as a subsidiary source of income, as well as a good source of valuable organic manure to their lands. The establishment of six poultry production-cum-marketing centres and 13 Sub-centres which provide technical know-how and marketing facilities for the produce has given a further impetus to poultry farming, especially, in the rural areas. The three marketing centres at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Hyderabad are also manufacturing pre-mixed feed by utilising the free maize supply made available through the World Food Programme Project-353 and supplying the feed to the breeders practically on a no-loss no-profit basis.

Dairy Development.

The dairy development programme touched a new height last year, bringing in sizeable economic gains to the rural people. More and more agriculturists throughout the State are becoming increasingly conscious of the important role which dairy industry can play in augmenting their incomes speedily and substantially.

The procurement of milk at the Integrated Milk Project, Vijayawada reached the first phase rated capacity of 1.25 lakh litres per day. Plans are under way to
strengthen the factory to increase its handling capacity upto 2.5 lakh litres per day with the financial assistance offered by the Indian Dairy Corporation under the ‘Operation Flood Programme’. It is also proposed to strengthen the Central Dairy Hyderabad, by establishing a products section with a milk powder plant to increase the present off-take of milk.

With the opening of the Producers’ Co-operative Societies in the Integrated Milk Project in the Vijayawada area and the provision of financial assistance by Co-operative and other Commercial Banks, the weaker sections of the people have been benefited considerably through loans provided to them for the purchase of milch animals. The State Government have extended a guarantee of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Apex Bank for providing loans for the purchase of milch animals to the members of these co-operative societies.

Co-operation

Government consider co-operatives as a useful form of organisation for achieving the objective of growth with social justice. While the important role that this form of organisation can play particularly in the field of provision of credit and marketing can hardly be exaggerated, Government, of late, have been perturbed over certain developments in this sector which have tended to weaken the co-operative credit structure as well as to almost dry up the flow of funds to the weaker sections of the Society. Non-viability of Societies, weak internal resources of the Primary and Central Banks, inadequate representation of the weaker sections in the management of the Co-operative Institutions etc., are some of the factors which have been isolated as being responsible for the inertia in the Co-operative sector. We are therefore anxious to
(ii) Promotion of agromineral, and forest-based industries from the standpoint of both employment-creation and resources development,

(iii) Assistance to establish appropriate clusters of ancillary industries to large scale industrial undertakings; and

(iv) Dovetailing of programmes for industrialisation with those in other sectors, mostly in agriculture and especially those benefiting the small farmers and the weaker sections of the society.

Industrial growth is a composite activity, encompassing both large scale and small scale industries. To generate and sustain coordinated development of both the sectors, all the possibilities of promoting complementarity between the two will be explored and realised. Even within the small scale sector, Government are aware of a dualism between the 'modern' type of decentralised small factories, and the 'traditional' type of house-hold and cottage industries. Policy measures would be taken to reduce the gap between these two sectors in productivity organisational framework, techniques of production and managerial competence. In this regard, special attention has been given to the vast number of handloom weavers and leather workers who are caught in the web of structural poverty.

In a recognisedly backward State like Andhra Pradesh, Central Sector investments are of crucial significance in speeding up industrial growth. The House is already aware of our success in securing the establishment of important Central-sector projects such as the Steel Plant and the Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam, the coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Ramagundam and the like. We are now trying to secure the location of three plants of the Cement Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh, one at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district, another at
Tandur in Hyderabad district and the third in Adilabad. I am glad to say that the Central Government has been successfully persuaded by us to revise their earlier policy that Andhra Pradesh being surplus in cement should not be considered for the establishment of new factories by the Cement Corporation. The three new projects are now under the active consideration of the Cement Corporation of India and the Government of India. Our efforts to secure these projects will continue.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation is our main agency for the promotion of industries in the large scale sector. The Corporation has obtained letters of intent for the establishment of an automobile tyres and tubes factory which will be located in coastal Andhra, a continuous casting plant which will be in Telangana and a nylon yarn unit which will be set up in Rayalaseema—symbolic of the Government’s approach to a balanced regional development within the State.

The Corporation has identified 21 projects in the joint sector, covering almost all districts of Telangana at a total cost of nearly Rs. 22 crores, out of which the share of the Corporation will be Rs. 3.32 crores. For Rayalaseema area, it has identified 18 projects, costing about Rs. 10 crores, out of which the Corporation’s share will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The Corporation is presently engaged in the identification of similar projects for the coastal area and for the scheduled areas.

In the large-scale co-operative sector special mention is to be made of the new jute mills for which we are trying to get letters of intent. Particularly important among them is the Girijan Co-operative Jute Factory, to be set up in the scheduled area of Srikakulam district. We hope to get the clearance of the Government of India in the near future.
Licences or letters of intent have been received for 113 industrial units upto the end of March, 1972, with a capital cost of about Rs 140 crores and estimated employment potential of about 35,000. The Industries Department is giving attention to secure the early establishment of these units. The number of applications recommended to the Government of India for the grant of letters of intent or licences which are still pending with them are 82.

Letters of intent have been received for 5 new Co-operative Sugar Factories. Efforts to secure letters of intent for 6 new Sugar Factories in the Public and the Co-operative Sectors will continue.

The Small-scale Sector has been growing steadily. There are about 22,000 Small scale units registered as against about 3,500 units five years ago. The total investment in these units is of the order of Rs. 83 crores and their employment potential is nearly 1.6 lakhs. The units set up in the 39 industrial estates in the State account for the production of a versatile range of articles worth Rs. 8.5 crores, providing employment to nearly 2,500 persons.

As is well known the largest single factor inhibiting the growth of small scale units is the scarcity of raw material. On our part at the State level, we have taken steps to ensure equitable and timely supply of raw materials to the various units and to streamline the procedures. For the first time, a Committee including representatives of the small scale manufacturers has been set up to deal with the various distributional aspects. We will be taking concerted steps to move the Government of India to increase the quota of various items of raw materials to the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation continued to promote, assist and counsel Small-scale units. It has provided capital base to
37 Small-scale Industries by participating in equity or preference share capital. It has established an industrial estate in Hyderabad exclusively for technician-entrepreneurs, popularly known as the 'Technocrats Estate'. A similar estate in Visakhapatnam is in the offing, as also construction of industrial guilds for craftsmen in Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts to begin with. The main thrust of the activities of the Corporation would now be to promote and assist industries with maximum employment potential especially to cater to the educated unemployed.

Government are acutely aware of the frustrations of the educated unemployed youth and the heavy social cost of the existence of this phenomenon. The Hon'ble Members will be glad to know the effective use we have made of a rather modest sum of Rs. 76 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for providing relief to the educated un-employed.

Under this programme nearly 3,000 schemes have been approved for participation in equity capital or margin money. These schemes entail a total investment of nearly Rs. 7 crores and would provide employment to about 18,000 persons. Also, four technicians' co-operatives consisting of engineering graduates and diploma holders have been registered and two units have gone into production. Besides, three self-employment estates are being established in the twin cities and in the districts of Kurnool and Prakasam.

Identification of industrial possibilities in the various districts and local entrepreneurs to set up ventures has been part of our plan to decentralise industrial development. Industrial district campaigns have so far been conducted in four districts. The results are encouraging.
important strategy in the district industries programme is to locate nuclei of growth in each district, which are expected to be potential poles of progress.

The Andhra Pradesh Financial Corporation has been extending financial assistance to existing and new industrial units. The total loan sanctioned so far is of the order of Rs. 23.42 crores. During the financial year 1971-72, the Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to about Rs. 4 crores, covering 275 units with an employment potential of about 54,000.

I am glad to state that the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Corporation of India have opened their branches in Hyderabad, and these institutions as well as the other financing institutions including the banks and the State Financial Corporation are playing their role in the promotion of industrial development in the State. Currently, a team of officers from the Reserve Bank of India and the other central financing institutions are engaged in a survey of the industrial potential of the State. This survey as well as those already carried out will help identify appropriate industries that can be taken up in the State.

The difficulties of the handloom weavers have engaged the special attention of the Government during the years. The more important steps taken to promote their economic benefit and social welfare include:

(i) Government guarantee to the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 250 lakhs for a period of three years from 1st April 1972, to provide working capital to the Handloom Weavers’ Co-operative Societies to enable them to improve their production and marketing techniques;

(ii) Government guarantee to the State Co-operative Bank to the tune of Rs. 1 crore during the current financial
year to provide funds to Weavers’ Co-operative Societies to instal powerlooms;

\[ \text{(iii) Introduction of a Group Insurance Scheme for 20,000 weavers; and} \]

\[ \text{(iv) Making available part of the funds of the Co-operative Housing Federation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to handloom weavers.} \]

Various schemes are being worked out to give fillip to the leather industry and thus to improve the conditions of leather workers. A major development in this behalf is the proposal to set up a Leather Corporation for the State.

In the sphere of mineral development, the accent is on the establishment of mineral-based industries, especially, in the backward areas. I am glad to report that after sustained efforts over a long period of time, the Bharat Gold Mines Private Ltd., have agreed to commence exploratory activities in the Ramagiri Gold Field in Anantapur District. Preparatory work in this regard has already started. We have also been able to persuade the Government of India to continue the exploration of Copper deposits in Mailaram by the Geological Survey of India. Steps are also being taken to expedite full investigation of bauxite deposits in Visakhapatnam District. Intensification of work in respect of Ramalakota and Vajrakonda diamond deposits is still being pursued with the Centre.

Intensification of efforts and the expansion of activities in the various areas in the industrial field, it is hoped, will make significant contribution to the economic growth of the State and to a marked improvement in the levels of living of our people.
Irrigation.

Consistent with the Fourth Five-Year Plan objective of completing the irrigation projects already taken up and ensuring full utilisation of the potential created so as to reduce the impact of the vicissitudes of the monsoons on agricultural production, our strategy has been to complete the large projects already taken up, especially, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad and take up medium irrigation projects, particularly in the scarcity affected areas such as Rayalaseema and Srikkakulam.

In respect of Nagarjunasagar Project, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, work on the construction of the Dam has been completed. Work on the canals is in progress. Additional irrigation potential has been created for 55,000 acres during the year 1971-72 and this brings the total ayacut for which irrigation potential has been created from the commencement of the project to 10.21 lakh acres. On the Right Main Canal, nearly 66% of the total estimated work-load of excavation has been completed. On the Left Main Canal 89 46% of the total estimated work-load of excavation has been completed to cover an ayacut of over 2.83 lakh acres. The expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project during 1971-72 was Rs. 10.62 crores. The expenditure incurred so far from the commencement of the Project is Rs. 178.89 crores. The Plan provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 7 crores.

Work on Pochampad Project is also fact progressing. Work on the construction of the Dam is in progress. The execution of Pochampad Project works upto Mile 71/7 of G.S. Canal in order to create an irrigation potential of 2.5 lakh acres by June 1976 is now linked up with World Bank assistance. The International Development Association has agreed to lend an amount equivalent to $89 million for financing the Project. An expen-
A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Plan Budget for 1972-73.

The Vamsadhara Project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. The first stage envisages construction of a Barrage at Gotta across Vamsadhara. This is estimated to cost Rs. 864 lakhs and the estimated ayacut is 1,48,800 acres. The Planning Commission has also conveyed its concurrence to the Vamsadhara Project State-I. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme. To accelerate the execution of the scheme, the Government are also exploring the possibilities of obtaining World Bank assistance for the Project.

The Project Report on Somasila Project has been forwarded to the Central Water and Power Commission and is pending technical clearance.

The Planning Commission has conveyed its approval for the Pulivendla Canal Scheme at a cost of Rs. 265.5 lakhs for works and Rs. 290.18 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. On the suggestion of the Rayalaseema Development Board the Government have decided to break up the scheme into two parts, viz., the Anicut and Canals and to proceed with the Anicut Scheme on which work has already commenced. On the balance portion of the scheme, viz., the Canals, the scheme has been notified for levy and collection of advance betterment contribution. The current year’s Budget provides for a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the scheme.
Hon'ble Members are aware that the State Government has taken up in a big way the execution of various drainage Schemes in the Krishna-Godavari delta area costing about Rs. 70 crores. During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 12.65 crores was spent on drainage works. The Delta Drainage Board has formulated a programme on works for execution during the current year. It is intended to take up works of the value of Rs. 3.5 crores during this year, if the same trend of drainage cess collections continues.

Power

Inspite of the fact that progress in the power sector has been impressive in the last few years, when compared to other States in the region and the All India average, the per-capita consumption of power in the State is very low. This sector therefore continues to receive serious attention of the Government. The importance assigned for the development of power in our Plans is based on the recognition of the fact that Power is indispensable for growth both in agriculture and industry.

The work of Ramagundam Thermal Scheme 'B' Station was completed and the 62.5 MW unit of this Station was commissioned raising the installed capacity in the State to 668 MW including 30 MW of cold standby capacity. Inspite of this, the State had to face serious power shortage mainly due to low water levels in the Hyderabad reservoirs. The power position is constantly under review.

In the Srisailam Project the road bridge cross Krishna has been completed and thrown open to public.

According to the latest estimates of the Power Survey Committee of the Government of India (i.e., the Seventh Annual Electric Power Survey), the peak demand in the State is expected to reach 884 MW in 1973-74 and 1008 MW in 1974-75. The Kothagudem Stage-III Project
which is under construction is expected to generate 110 MW in 1972-73 and another 110 MW in 1973-74. Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Project is proposed to be commissioned in 1975. To cope with the increasing load demand in the future years, more installed capacity needs to be added to the system. The Government are providing the highest outlay for Power Sector during successive Five-Year Plan periods for development of power. Further steps have to be taken to see that the financial requirements of generation schemes are fully met and that the economic growth in the State is not hampered for want of electricity. With this view, besides the Lower Sileru and Srisailam Projects which will continue in the Fifth Plan, proposals are formulated for installing additional Thermal capacity at suitable locations in the State during the Fifth Plan period. Project Reports have been formulated for a 2 x 200 MW Thermal Station at Vijayawada and another 2 x 100 MW Thermal extension at Kothagudem. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydel scheme with an installed capacity of 2 x 50 MW has been cleared by the Planning Commission and the work on it will be taken up. The Government of India have been requested for establishing a Nuclear Power Station in the State. Details of certain locations were also furnished to the Site Selection Committee set up by the Government of India for selection of suitable locations for Nuclear Power Stations in the Country.

The Rural Electrification Programme was implemented vigorously during the year 1971-72 under the Plan Programme and also with the assistance received from the Rural Electrification Corporation, Commercial Banks, etc.,

Out of the 11 Cluster Schemes approved for execution in the State with the financial assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation, the programme in Sircilla
Taluk of Karimnagar District has made significant progress. By the end of March 1972, the Society has electrified 2,324 villages; agricultural power connections to 2,624 beneficiaries and house service connections to 4,720 rural households.

**Education**

The educational policy of the Government has been so designed to promote social change and contribute to economic growth. This objective is sought to be achieved by (a) providing facilities for Universal Elementary education and general education; and (b) by ensuring that the system of education supplies skilled manpower for developmental needs. Primary Education has become compulsory in the State with the introduction of the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act, 1961. At present about 97% of the rural population has been served with primary education facilities within one mile walking distance. Education has also been made free upto 10th Class in the State with effect from the academic year 1968-69.

The enrolment in the age groups of 6-11 and 11-14 has gone up steadily from 29.76 lakhs in 1960-61 to 39.29 lakhs. We are taking special steps like free distribution of text books and mid-day meals programme to improve the enrolment. Under the mid-day meals programme there are now nearly 8 lakhs beneficiaries. In the year 1972-73 we propose to increase the number of beneficiaries by one lakh at an approximate additional cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. An important feature of this scheme is wherever mid-day meals are supplied, we are ensuring that all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children are included in the programme first before it is extended to other pupils. We have also introduced a programme of supply of free bottle milk to school children in the twin cities in the age group 6-11. Nearly 30,000
children are covered by this programme. It is proposed to set up a central kitchen in Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 1 crore for manufacturing "ready to eat" palatable food which will substitute the present mid-day meal of cooked food. This central kitchen will cater to parts of Telangana area and it is expected that this will go a long way in improving the enrolment.

Another important measure is the supply of free text books and writing material to school children in the age group of 6-11. The scheme was introduced last year as a centrally-sponsored scheme and in the first stage 25,000 beneficiaries (exclusively from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are being covered at an approximate cost of Rs. 75,000. It is proposed to increase the number of beneficiaries to one lakh, and the total estimated expenditure is Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Government have also decided to establish a Technological University in the Campus of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal in the interests of development and maintenance of high standards of technical education.

We have also been conscious of the need to relieve unemployment among teachers. Last year 900 secondary grade teachers were appointed at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. For the current year we propose to appoint 425 B.Ed., Headmasters and 200 language pandits. A provision of Rs. 17.5 lakhs has been made in the State Budget for this scheme. The Government of India have been approached to sanction about Rs. 1 crore for appointment of nearly 4,300 teachers in the year 1972-73. Of these, 2,000 additional teachers will be secondary grade trained, 1,350 will be B.Ed., Headmasters and 950 Telugu Pandits. These teachers will be mostly appointed in rural areas and it is expected to improve enrolment as well as the quality of teaching in the rural schools.
**Rural Water Supply and Urban Development**

The objective of rural water supply programmes has been providing adequate and healthy water to the needy areas in the State. The strategy adopted is to categorise the villages on an assessment of the acuteness of the problem and take up programmes on priority basis. In view of the magnitude of the problem, utilization of institutional finances by the various local bodies is also envisaged.

A thorough and systematic survey conducted to identify the scarcity areas disclosed that about 63% of the villages and hamlets in the State only had water supply facilities. The enquiry revealed that 20,149 villages and hamlets were to be provided with drinking water facility. During the current year a sum of about Rs. 124 lakhs is provided in the budget for expanding provision of drinking water to a large number of villages. Sophisticated mechanical equipment such as rigs are also being pressed into operation to speed up the implementation of the programme. UNICEF has so far provided 14 rigs to the State for taking up bore-wells programme in the scarcity areas. This has enabled us to make considerable headway in the direction of rural water supply in the chronically drought affected areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana. So far, over 2,214 bore-wells have been sunk in these areas with the help of UNICEF rigs. It is programmed to drill 7,000 bores during the current year and the Government of India have been approached for liberal assistance to the State in taking up this task. This year 22 rigs are being purchased for taking up the bore-wells programme in addition to the 6 rigs expected from UNICEF.

Under protected water supply schemes, 276 works were taken up for execution, out of which 183 were completed and 93 are in progress. During this year, an amount of Rs. 85.18 lakhs has been provided for spill-over schemes.
In addition to these works, it is proposed to take up a number of protected water supply schemes with financial assistance from the L.I.C.

Under urban development programme, the State Government have formulated schemes for the clearance and re-development of slum areas and to take up improvement of environmental conditions in the existing slums. Hyderabad city has been selected as being entitled to Central assistance for environmental improvement in the slum areas. Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs during the current year for this purpose. In addition to this with a view to taking up more schemes in other congested urban areas in the State, the Government are exploring possibilities of securing financial assistance from the Central Urban Housing Corporation, etc.

**Rural Development and Employment Programmes**

Government fully share the growing feeling that the “green revolution” has left virtually untouched the majority of the small farmers and the vast number of landless labourers. Rising incomes among the rich peasantry have tended to stimulate the urge for labour saving adaptations, thus making the position of the small farmers and agricultural labourers even more uncertain. The Government have therefore been fortified in their view that elimination of poverty in the countryside cannot be attained except through a direct and concerted assault on the problem of unemployment and under-employment. The Government is also convinced that the general programmes for expanding employment opportunities will have to be supplemented and co-ordinated with specific programmes to tackle the problem of the educated unemployed. Towards this end a beginning was made last year in initiating a new category of schemes with rural bias and oriented towards employment. A series of special programmes,
such as the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Small Farmers Developmental Agency, and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme were launched in 1971-72.

The rural work programme, redesignated as the Drought Prone Areas Programme, has laid down a developmental strategy for the region, taking into account the potential and the problems of the drought prone areas suffering from scanty and irregular rainfall, soil erosion and poor communication. In addition to providing gainful employment to the rural labour, out of the Rs. 10 crores allotted by the Government of India for a 4-year programme in the 5 drought prone districts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Kadapa, Chittoor, and Chikkaballapur, a sum of Rs. 5.34 crores has so far been spent on the building up of rural infrastructure, apart from providing employment to the idle rural manpower. The schemes taken up include minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and communications.

In the Master Plan, it is proposed to take up 497 minor irrigation works to benefit 39,950 acres and 1,878 small irrigation sources to benefit 93,000 acres. Apart from this to prevent soil erosion in the area we are implementing a massive programme of soil conservation which includes contour-bundling of 2.09 lakhs acres, stone terracing of 1.09 lakh acres, bench terracing of 3,400 acres and gully control works for 24,000 acres. Simultaneously to increase the green foliage and influence physico-climatical conditions in the area afforestation programmes including fresh plantation schemes covering 8,000 acres and planting of 59.75 lakh plants have been taken up. In order to improve the communications in the backward area we have also taken up 45 major road works covering 250 miles of pucca road apart from 633 village and other road works covering 2,400 miles. This year the Government of India have agreed to include the
contiguous areas of Kanigiri Taluq of Prakasam District and Devarakonda Taluq of Nalgonda District in the Drought Prone Areas Programme with an additional allotment of Rs. 64 lakhs.

The Central sector scheme for small farmers and marginal farmers being implemented in the districts of Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Vizag and Srikakulam has made substantial headway in the very first year of implementation. The agencies have been assisting small and marginal farmers in undertaking intensive agricultural practices through schemes for provision of irrigation facilities, land reclamation and development, raising high yielding varieties and also in taking up subsidiary occupations like dairy farming, poultry, vegetable cultivation, etc. The operational strategy on which the programme is based lays emphasis on the proper identification of the area of operation and the beneficiaries along with simultaneous formulation of suitable programmes of development for the identified small and marginal farmers. The four agencies in our State have so far identified and drawn up individual programmes for about 73,000 small and marginal farmers. Till the end of March, 1972 the agencies have assisted in the flow of credit from the financial institutions to the small farmers to a tune of Rs. 62.48 lakhs. This is only the first step in the programmes for building up the viability of the small and marginal farmers spread all over the State. It is our earnest endeavour to secure progressively more credit for these categories of farmers in the years to come.

Under the Crash scheme for rural employment, with the modification of the basic content of the scheme by the Government of India dispensing with the concept of man-days and by allowing greater operational flexibility to the States in the selection of projects, the scheme was successfully implemented at a cost of Rs. 319 lakhs during 1971-72. The scheme is being continued during the current year also.
Special Employment Programmes

With a view to put to proper use the available engineering and scientific talent, a scheme for conducting detailed survey in the rural areas has been launched. The rural engineering survey scheme provides for the employment of graduate-engineers and agricultural graduates to conduct a survey of various agricultural and engineering aspects as a preliminary to the preparation of specific schemes of development in the rural area. In view of the reallocation of investment priorities this year particularly affecting the irrigation sector, it is likely that large number of engineering personnel will become surplus. It is therefore proposed to expand the rural engineering surveys by extending them to other districts. By this, not only is retrenchment avoided and employment provided, but the necessary base is created for scientific planning at local level. A provision of Rs. 1 crore is made in the Plan Budget for 1972-73, for this purpose.

During this year, keeping in mind the broad guidelines indicated by the Government of India, the State Government have formulated special employment schemes designed to expand the employment and income opportunities of the educated and uneducated. In formulating the schemes, we have viewed the problem of unemployment as one requiring not only the creation of more jobs, but also as one of providing and improving the skills in specific occupations and also of increasing the occupational mobility more particularly of persons belonging to weaker sections. The schemes will cover (a) rural engineering and planning surveys, (b) integrated rural developmental schemes, which seek to provide facilities for land development, irrigation, etc. to the lands assigned to Harijans, Girijans and backward classes as part of the crash assignment programme, (c) economic support programmes for weaker sections, (d) special employment schemes providing opportunities for
improvements in skills through pre and in job training, etc. The programme is proposed to be launched shortly at an estimated cost of over Rs. 4 crores.

Welfare of Weaker Sections

The over-riding considerations underlying the various welfare measures initiated and executed by Government for the economic and social upliftment of the weaker sections have been the provision of employment opportunities on as large and wide a scale as is necessary and possible as well as ensuring minimum social consumption by these sections in the form of education, nutrition, housing, drinking water, health, etc. In financial terms the importance attached by the Government to the welfare of these sections is reflected by the progressively larger outlays on the schemes intended for their social and economic well-being. As against an outlay of Rs. 6 2 crores in 1970-71, the proposed outlay for 1972-73 is Rs. 7.5 crores.

In the field of welfare of Scheduled Tribes, apart from a more effective enforcement of the special legislative measures designed to afford relief to the tribals from exploitation by non-tribals in terms of land transactions and credit, programmes were initiated last year which have resulted in a diversification and reorientation of the programmes for tribal development. New schemes undertaken include employment oriented courses of training of tribals, financial assistance to the tribals for setting up trades and business, stipendiary grants to the educated tribal youths when unemployed, scouting programme for tribal children, etc.

Another significant landmark was the setting up of the composite tribal development project at Srikakulam—the Girijan Development Agency with an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores as a Central-sector scheme. The Project aims at provision of substantial facilities to the tribals for the development of agriculture and related activities.
During the last year, the Girijan Co-operative Corporation continued to expand and diversify its activities. The Corporation has widened the net-work of daily requirement depots with the extension of its activities to Telangana area. It is proposed to open more such depots during this year also. The Corporation made available to the tribals a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1971-72 as short-term loan for seasonal agricultural operations. The total turnover of the Corporation which was less than a crore of rupees at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan showed an impressive rise to Rs. 1.5 crores for the Co-operative-year ended 30-6-1971. A more effective and purposeful role for the Corporation is envisaged this year as a useful instrument in bringing about a socio-economic transformation of the tribal landscape.

I had earlier referred to the organisation of co-operatives specially designed for the weaker sections and the policy of the Government to encourage free flow of institutional finance to these bodies. During 1971-72 a sum of about Rs. 16.5 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government and a sum of about Rs. 118 lakhs secured as loan from the Commercial Banks for purchase of vehicles to the various Taxi, Auto-Rickshaw Drivers and Cycle-rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives benefiting over 1,500 Taxi, Auto and Cycle-rickshaw Drivers. Similarly, co-operatives of occupational groups for washermen, barbers, printers, writers, etc., were organised and a sum of over Rs. 15.5 lakhs made available to the societies by way of Governmental assistance as well as by availing institutional credit facilities by Nationalised Banks.

1971-72 also saw a massive expansion in the tribal crash nutrition programme. By the end of the year we have achieved a total coverage of 1,30,000 beneficiaries as against 41,000 at the beginning of the year.
Government of India have been approached to further extend the coverage this year.

The Hon'ble Members are well aware of the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., last year to finance societies affiliated to it to advance loans to their members for construction of houses. While the Federation was originally conceived for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes only, the Government have subsequently extended the scope of the activities of the Federation and have reserved 15% of the funds for occupational groups such as weavers, toddy-tappers, fishermen, potters etc. The Government are now considering a proposal to enhance this to 25% and to further extend the Federation’s scope to cover all backward classes. Though the actual construction of houses was taken up in late January 1972, out of 53,546 houses programmed for construction from out of the Rs. 10 crore loan assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation so far 51,499 have been grounded. Steps are being taken to ground the balance of houses also and utilise fully the loan from the Life Insurance Corporation. The tempo and coverage of the scheme is proposed to be kept up during next year also.

During this year, Government propose to launch a crash scheme for the provision of house-site to the rural landless agricultural labour as a centrally-sponsored scheme. Government have formulated a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 64.64 crores covering 14.12 lakh landless agricultural labour families. The scheme involves acquisition and development of land for eventual assignment to the beneficiaries of developed plots. The project is proposed to be taken up in a phased manner and completed within a period of 3 years.
Despite the progressively larger budgetary allocations for the weaker sections, the Government consider that a more vigorous thrust is necessary in the direction of a speedier and more meaningful implementation of the various economic support programmes for the benefit of the weaker sections. It is therefore proposed to supplement the normal budgetary allocations by exploiting institutional finance to the maximum from agencies such as the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, etc. Towards this end, the Government propose to set up a Harijan Development and Finance Corporation. The Government are also considering a similar Corporation for the backward classes comprising occupational groups of barbers, washermen, toddy-tappers, basket makers, weavers, potters, shepherds, etc.

During this year, consequent upon the Supreme Court of India upholding the validity of the backward classes G. O. issued by the State Government, it is proposed to give effect to the various educational and other concessions envisaged in the G. O. in favour of the listed socially and economically backward classes. It is also proposed to make reservations in terms of the G. O. in professional colleges and public services in favour of the listed backward classes. A programme for establishment of hostels to the listed backward classes is under the consideration of the Government.

Annual Plan 1972-73

The "Vote on Account" Budget for 1972-73 envisaged a Plan-outlay of Rs. 105 crores. An outlay of this order was considered essential to sustain the existing tempo of development. In view of the serious constraint on financial resources, it was, however, proposed to review the size of the Plan some time in April or May on a re-assessment of our resources and refix the size of the Plan. On
Appendix. 23rd June, 1972.

A careful assessment of our existing financial resources, it is now estimated that we shall be able to finance a Plan of only Rs. 77.95 crores. Since with an outlay of this order we shall not only be unable to fulfil the essential spill-over commitments but run the risk of seriously jeopardising the economy of the State, it has become an economic and social compulsion to raise the Plan size to an acceptable level. The commitment of this Government for the welfare of the under-privileged leaves us with no choice except to mobilise larger resources by way of taxation to which I shall refer presently. The Plan size has therefore now been fixed at Rs 96.34 crores keeping in view the relevant considerations of the need for growth and the availability of resources.

In view of the necessity to prune the size of the Plan, the allocation under Irrigation and Power sectors has been reduced by about Rs 9 crores. For Nagajuniasagai Project and Pochampad, Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively have been provided in the normal Plan. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided for Pochampad Project, i.e., Rs. 2 crores from the unspent Telangana surplus and Rs. 2 crores from Central non-Plan assistance. There is marginal increase in the outlay on agricultural programmes inclusive of a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs provided for the preparation of the record of rights. On social services, the Plan allocation has been increased from Rs. 1372.95 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 1642.60 lakhs in 1972-73. The increase is mainly under Education, Medical, Urban Water Supply, Rural Water Supply and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It will thus be seen that while the over-all outlay on the Plan has been reduced, every effort has been made to see that the spill-over commitments are fully met and a certain reorientation of priorities has been brought about so that the employment base is widened and the objects of social consumption by the weaker sections considerably enlarged.
For the regional allocation of the Plan outlay, the same formula adopted for 1971-72 has been repeated this year also—90% of the Plan outlay on the basis of population and the balance 10% in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 for Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra respectively. The regional break-up of the Plan works out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Outlay (Rs. crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>39.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>20.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>36.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.34</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This excludes the funds provided for Special Telangana Development Schemes.

A sum of Rs. 942.52 lakhs out of the special assistance being given by the Government of India for investment on Special Development Schemes in Telangana region has been provided in the 'Vote on Account' Budget, 1972-73. Detailed proposals giving financial outlays on the various development programmes are under the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. Pending approval of the programmes by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, advance action has also been initiated on the spill-over works so that the working season is not lost. During the current year, major outlays proposed are on Rural Electrification (Rs. 300 lakhs), Irrigation including Pochampad Project (Rs. 305 lakhs), Protected Water Supply Schemes (Rs. 97.50 lakhs), Communications (Rs. 85 lakhs) and Social Welfare Schemes (Rs. 45 lakhs).

During the year 1971-72 the Telangana Development Committee met twice and the Plan Implementation Committee also reviewed the progress of implementation of the
Normal Plan schemes relating to Telangana and Special Telangana Development Schemes. During this year, the Prime Minister's Review Committee reviewed the progress of implementation of the eight-point programme.

**Budget Estimates 1972-73**

Before, I proceed to present briefly the financial transactions for the year, I may inform the House of the principles followed in the allocation of figures between Telangana and Rest of the State in the Budget Publications. Hon'ble Members might recall that in the course of my Speech on the 'Vote on Account' Budget for 1972-73 I have stated that some of the recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee regarding allocation of receipts and expenditure are under the consideration of the Government. Further to this, preliminary discussions were held with the Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, with a view to arriving at an agreed formula in respect of items where the recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee are at variance with the Bhargava Committee principles. Pending the outcome of the discussions, the allocations now made follow the principles adopted in the 'Vote on Account' Budget.

As the financial results in respect of 1970-71 and 1971-72 have already been indicated in the interim budget, I do not propose to cover this. I shall only confine myself to a brief summary of the financial transactions for the current year. The revenue receipts have now been placed at Rs. 354.66 crores as against the figure of Rs. 344.70 crores anticipated at the time of the presentation of the “Vote on Account” Budget. The variation is explained by increased receipts under taxes on income, grants-in-aid from the Central Government and larger collections under land revenue mainly under drainage cess in view of past performance. The anticipated revenue expenditure in the
"Vote on Account" Budget was Rs. 331.76 crores. This is now placed at Rs. 344.85 crores. The increase is mainly due to the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Rs. lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Scheme for modernisation of Police force</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Crash Schemes for rural employment</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Establishment of market Complex in the Pochampad Ayacut area</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Famine Relief</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue account now shows a surplus of Rs. 9.81 crores. Capital Outlay is now estimated at Rs. 50.75 crores including expenditure on State Plan Schemes. The provision includes a sum of Rs. 1 crore for payment of compensation to the landholders whose surplus lands are taken over under the Ceilings Act. The net effect of the financial transactions under debt and deposit heads including loans and advances would now be (+) Rs. 80.56 crores which takes into account the ad-hoc loan assistance of Rs. 70.86 crores from the Government of India towards repayment of overdraft to the Reserve Bank of India. The year is expected to close with a negative cash balance of Rs. 40.15 crores. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have stopped the overdraft facility to us with effect from 1st April 1972. The deficit of Rs. 40.15 crores is due to the fact that our own resources plus Central assistance will not be able to sustain a plan of Rs. 96.34 crores that we are trying to implement. Discussions will be held with Government of India for getting higher Central assistance. Even with this, the State Government will have to raise substantial additional resources to bridge the gap. It is expected to cover the gap in the budget with these two measures.
Conclusion

In conclusion, I may say that though I have catalogued a number of programmes designed to change the direction and content of the living conditions of millions of us living below the line of poverty, I am sure that Hon’ble Members have not failed to see that all these programmes are knit together by one common thread running through them, i.e., the unflinching will of the Government to translate the Constitutional guarantee that “the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life” into a practical reality. I very well realise that this is a long way to go. This task has been made easier only by the unswerving determination of the Government to reach the goal as well as the recognition that we have the popular support which only can sustain us on this pilgrimage. I welcome you to join us in this journey for the welfare of the poor and down-trodden.

JAI HIND