THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Principal Officers

Speaker.—Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy,

Deputy Speaker.—Sri Syed Rahmat Ali.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.—
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham,
2. Sri Baddam Yellareddy,
3. Sri M. Yellappa,
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Fathimunnisa Begum.

Secretary.—Sri G. Ramachandra Naidu.

Assistant Secretaries.—
Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry,
Sri P. Ranga Rao,
Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy,
Sri V. K. Viswanath,
Sri S. Purnananda Sastry,
Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao,
Sri R. N. Sarma.
5. Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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  do.  XLII  —  Village and Small Industries.
  do.  XLIII  —  Mines and Minerals.  (Voted)  233–261

6. Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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(Discussion continued).
SUSPENSION OF FORMER REVENUE SECRETARY.

3809 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddy, Gudur:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. V. Srinivasachary, I.A.S., former Revenue Secretary and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been kept under suspension for alleged theft and corruption;

(b) whether charge-sheets were filed in court; and

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is still conducting enquiries against him for tampering of records or for any other charges?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao):—(a) He has been kept under suspension for alleged interpolation of records.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter relating to the theft of Answer-Book of Bombay University is under investigation.

An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member.
Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):— As far as I know, Anti Corruption Bureau is enquiring into allegation of corruption against 12 IAS Officers of our State. But none of them has been kept under suspension. What is the procedure followed by the Government in dealing with such cases relating to IAS Officers?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— I said about 12 IAS Officers are who covered by A.C.B. Enquiry. If I am permitted to say one or two names, I can cite i.e. Mr. C.N. Sastry in which case the ACB enquiry has been completed on Mr. C.S. Sastry and many others. I do not want to give the names because it is not good to give their names who are not present on the floor of the House. Though prima-facie case has been established, they were not kept under suspension. Why?

Sri A. Venkta Reddy (Anantapur):— What are the charges against him and when was the charge sheet filed?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— The charge-sheet was filed under Sections 379, 466 and 467 of I. P. C. on 19th November 1973. The case was committed to sessions on 28th August 1974.
CONSTRUCTION OF ICHAMPALLI DAM ON GODAVARI RIVER.

292- 6054 Q.—Sri M. Nag Reddy (Gurajala):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has opposed the construction of Ichampall Dam on Godavari river in its present form;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the final decision taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V Krishnamurthy Naidu):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason adduced is that the project in its present form will submerge large extents of land and inhabited localities in Madhya Pradesh and adversely affect the power generation of Bhopalpatnani Stage II proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

(c) The matter is before the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal. The Tribunal have asked us to survey the areas and properties in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra likely to be submerged by the reservoir and this survey is in progress. The question of any decision being taken by this Government at this stage does not, therefore, arise.

(a) whether a society of cane farmers has applied for licence to start a Co-operative Sugar Factory at Medak;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Chief Minister proposed on 18th June 1974 to start a Sugar Factory at Medak in Co-operative sector;

(c) whether Kandasari Sugar Factory are working against the proposal;

(d) whether the licence is recommended by the State and granted by the Central Government; and

(e) if not the reasons for delay for issuing the licence?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao):—(a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government have recommended to the Government of India the application of the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Medak on 18th November 1973.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) & (e) Government recommended the application of issue of a letter of intent for the establishment of a Co-operative Sugar Factory at Medak.

The Government of India have informed that the letter of intent could not be issued as sufficient cane is not available in the proposed location.
D. 18 -11— 975 8-40 a.m.

6th March, 1975. 177

to Question 1

The document contains text in a language that does not appear to be English. The content is not legible or clear due to the quality of the image and the text.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. Mr. Venkatachalam: You have mentioned that in certain areas the price of petroleum products is being controlled.

2. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products.

3. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in the areas mentioned.

4. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in the areas mentioned.

5. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.

6. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

7. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

8. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.

9. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

10. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

11. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.

12. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

13. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

14. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.

15. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

16. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

17. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.

18. Mr. Marri: The government has been asked to reduce the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

19. Mr. Venkatachalam: The government has been asked to control the price of petroleum products in areas mentioned.

20. Mr. Vittal: The government has decided to introduce a tax on petroleum products in areas mentioned.
SEIZURE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS IN POKKUNURU VILLAGE, NANDIGAMA TALUK.

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that Sri Krishnamurthy, Agricultural Extension Officer, Nandigama Samithi and Sri K. Prasada Rao, Tobacco Extension Officer, Kanchkacherla, Krishna District have taken nearly 80 acres of land on lease for growing cotton in Pokkunuru village, Nandigama taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly 100 bags of chemical fertilisers stocked by them in the said village have been caught by Vigilance Officers about two months ago;

(c) whether the bags of chemical fertilizers seized were those obtained by the Extension Officers of the Agricultural Department by writing false permits; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao):— (a) No, Sir. (b) No, Sir. (c) Does not arise. (d) Does not arise.
விளையாட்டு தியானம் மற்றும் செவ்றுக்கு விளையாட்டு: 180 மிள்குண்டி கொல்லால் செவ்று பயிற்சிக்கு. விளையாட்டு தியானம்தோ 180 மிள்குண்டிகள் அரசம். இந்த விளையாட்டை இரண்டு தியானங்கள் கொல்லின் 180 மிள்குண்டிகள் விளையாட்டு. அதொன்றாக விளையாட்டுத் 7-7-74 மிள்குண்டி விளையாட்டு. இந்த விளையாட்டிற்கான வெளியில் பொருளாதாரா விளையாட்டு. 180 மிள்குண்டிகள் விளையாட்டு பெரும் விளையாட்டு. பெரும் விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு.


(3) எந்தக் குற்று: குற்றில் குற்றம் வணங்களின் பொருளாதாரா விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு. விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு விளையாட்டு.

(4) எந்த கூறு: எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு எந்த கூறு

(1) అ. పుష్పవేషా: నండి వంటి స్పష్టభాష. అందుచే ముఖ్యాలు, రామానంద సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది, ఇతర ప్రతిభ పాలు నిమ్మన సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది.

(2) స. సుభామంచి: తమాముగా, తమాముగా పాలు సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది. అసలు 80 సంఖ్య పాలు సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది. తోడు పోటీ నిషేధం తోడు పోటీ అభిముక్తి గుర్తు ఫోటో వేశం వేశం ఈ సందర్భం యొక్క ప్రస్తుత సమాచారం కేంద్రం.

(3) అ. పుష్పవేషా: నండి వంటి స్పష్టభాష. అందుచే ముఖ్యాలు, రామానంద సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది, ఇతర ప్రతిభ పాలు నిమ్మన సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది.

(4) అ. పుష్పవేషా: నండి వంటి స్పష్టభాష. అందుచే ముఖ్యాలు, రామానంద సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది, ఇతర ప్రతిభ పాలు నిమ్మన సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది.

(5) అ. పుష్పవేషా: నండి వంటి స్పష్టభాష. అందుచే ముఖ్యాలు, రామానంద సేవాది పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది, ఇతర ప్రతిభ పాలు నిమ్మన సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది.

(6) అ. రామానంద: నండి వంటి స్పష్టభాష. తమాముగా అందులో వంటి స్పష్టభాష. అందులోని ప్రతిభ పాలు సైనిక ప్రస్తుతి సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది, ఇతర ప్రతిభ పాలు నిమ్మన సందర్భంలో ముఖ్య స్థానం ఉంది.
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Oral Answers to Questions.

1. பெருநாட்டு நாட்டு பாடல் என்ன என்று?

2. வானூர் கடற்பாலத்துறை தொல்லியல் நிலையாளர் என்ன என்று?

3. நாம் எந்த நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

4. சென்னையில் தொடர்பு வாய்ந்தமை என்று?

5. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

6. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

7. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

8. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

9. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

10. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

11. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

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14. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

15. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

16. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

17. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

18. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

19. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

20. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

21. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

22. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

23. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

24. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

25. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

26. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

27. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

28. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

29. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

30. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

31. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

32. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

33. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

34. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

35. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

36. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

37. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

38. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

39. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

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41. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

42. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

43. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

44. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

45. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

46. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

47. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

48. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

49. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?

50. எந்த வகையில் நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டு என்று?
Oral Answers to Questions 6th March, 1975

POSITIVE! On EXAMINATION TO M.B.B.S. IN RANGARAYA MEDICAL COLLEGE, KAKINADA.

295—

5771 Q. — S. H. Raparolzid Sree.n. S. K. Reddy: - Will the Minister for Health and Medical Education pleased to state —

(a) the number of students of Entrance Examination for admission to M.B.B.S. in Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada postponed in October, 1974,

(b) the reasons therefor, and

(c) Whether Sir Swami, Director of Medical Services, has gone to Kakinada with question paper without seal?

The Minister for Health and Medical Education (Sri... Rayanadlu) — the entrance examination scheduled to be held on 25-10-1974 and postponed to 30-10-1974.

(b) There was considerable dissatisfaction regarding conducting the entrance examination by the Governing body of the college. In a discussion with the representatives of the Governing body, it was agreed that the Government should conduct the entrance examination. The earlier date of 20-10-1974 fixed by the Board for the entrance examination was th rendered postponed to 30-10-1974 so that the Government Health has carried the examination paper in a sealed box.

*MR Speaker:— That is admitted. The cover containing the question paper was not sealed.

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*MR Speaker:— That is not admitted. The cover containing the question paper was not sealed.
These are the facts. I am not hiding at all.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, The Minister tells us that the Management is not cooperating, the management is not prepared to abide by the instructions of the Government. This position is clearly known to the Government. When this position is clearly known to the
Govern ment, and also to the Director of the Medical Services, why this Director did not take adequate care and what steps have been taken on the Director for his carelessness? It appears in the press and the department has come to disrepute. There is a lot of propaganda among the students also. The department is losing its prestige and credit and is that not sufficient to deal with this Director? Why charges were not framed for his carelessness?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Why charges were not framed for his carelessness?

I am going to re-organise the whole thing.

*Sri A. Sriramulu:— Reorganisation is not action. This is calculusness and carelessness on the part of Head of the Department who knows the management is hostile to the Government. On account of omissions and commissions of such inefficient man Government is coming to discredit. Why did you not take action against this man?*

Secretary warned him sufficiently.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Has a recorded warning been given after obtaining his explanation. The entire Governmental machinery is coming to the disrepute on account of this officer. I am now asking the Chief Minister to take a little more care. After all why should the Ministry come into disrepute on account of incompetent officer? If you do not deal with them what is going to happen to the prestige of the Government. This is my point.

Shri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—What is the usual procedure for conducting such examinations? Whether the printed papers are sent in sealed covers and opened in the presence of the students?

Sri K. Rajamullu:—No. It goes without saying. It must be in a sealed cover.

Sri Syed Hasan:—In the Legislative Council, this matter was raised and the Minister said that because the D.M.S. and the Minister were very busy in the night and also having confidence in the D.M.S., the Minister does not think anything wrong in D.M.S. doing that way. Will the Minister explain to this House also?
Shri K. Rajamallu:—I did not say like that.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada):—Why should the Director himself take papers? Does the Director normally take question papers to the examination centres and was the examination on 20th October, 1974 postponed? What is the justification in it? Were those papers sent in a sealed cover and the Director has taken those papers on 20th October, 1974 to the Examination Centre? Were the Rangaraya Medical College authorities defying the Government and collecting capitation fees? Why should not Government take the entire institution and keep the students in its guidance?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I did not say like that.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. C. V. K. Rao, I do not understand that probably your question was not fully answered. But you should have stood up. After I called another man and he has already began. If you want to put it again.......

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, it is all technicalities.

Mr. Speaker:—I will call you if necessary; I am not technical because I have already called you and you did not stand.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—The Government is considering to take over the College.

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. C. V. K. Rao, I do not understand that probably your question was not fully answered. But you should have stood up. After I called another man and he has already began. If you want to put it again.......

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, it is all technicalities.
I nter v iew s: 

A lert h e l p e r. 

H ow c an t he G o v e r n m e n t u s e t w o d i f f e r e n t y a rd st i c k s? 

* 3 t h. A n s w e r : — F r o m t h e p o i n t o f v i e w o f m a n y f a c t o r s, t h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s. 

T h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s f o r d i f f e r e n t p u r p o s e s.

H o w c a n t he G o v e r n m e n t u s e t w o d i f f e r e n t y a rd st i c k s? 

* A l l r e p l i e s : — F r o m t h e p o i n t o f v i e w o f m a n y f a c t o r s, t h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s. 

T h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s f o r d i f f e r e n t p u r p o s e s.

H o w c a n t he G o v e r n m e n t u s e t w o d i f f e r e n t y a rd st i c k s? 

* A l l r e p l i e s : — F r o m t h e p o i n t o f v i e w o f m a n y f a c t o r s, t h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s. 

T h e G o v e r n m e n t m a y u s e d i f f e r e n t y a r d s t i c k s f o r d i f f e r e n t p u r p o s e s.
Sri K. Rajamallu:—Where is the necessity. Which is the point I have not answered!

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—For the following we did not get a reply:

(1) Is it the practice of the Department that the D. M. S. carries the Question Papers to the Examination Centre?

(2) The Minister has admitted that it was a lapse on the part of the D.M.S. not to carry the Papers in a sealed cover. What action has been taken? He says oral warning has been given. But that does not go in the record. Whether a recorded warning to the D.M.S. has been given?

*Sri Syed Hasan:—We would not insist for 'Half an Hour Discussion, if only the Minister gives us satisfactory replies:

This Director Medical Services, who is an epilepsy patient, has not committed such type of blunder for the first time. He has been committing one blunder after another.

I will give one example. Even where the Chief Secretary could not write letters to the Governments of other countries or representatives of other Governments, this D.M.S. has sent letters — one such has been sent to the Consul General of Iran. Is this not sufficient to show the health and state of his mind?

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the time for that.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:—The D.M.S. is quite sound, able and healthy Sir.

COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES.

296—

5070 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have constituted any committee to study the working problems of co-operative farming societies in the State and to suggest various remedial methods; if so when was it constituted and the names of the Members and Chairman of the committee,

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government; if so on what date,

(c) whether the Government will place a copy of the report on the table of the House, if not what are the main recommendations of the committee, and

(d) what is the total amount incurred by the committee towards its expenditure?
Oral Answers to Questions.


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

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
VIDE L. A. Q. (STARRED) 5070.

(a) Yes Sir

The Committee was constituted on 26th March 1971.

Names of Chairman and members of the Committee.

1. Sri G. Sivaiah, Ex., M. L. A., Chairman
   Chittoor District

2. Sri C. Krishna Murthy M. L. C., Member
   Krishna District

3. Sri B. Subba Rao, M. L. A., Member
   East Godavari District

4. Sri N. Ramulu, M. L. A., Member
   Nalgonda District

5. Sri B. Narsimha Reddy, Member
   President, Co-operative
   Central Bank, Medak

6. Sri P. Satyanarayana Raju, Member
   President, Co-operative
   Central Bank, Konaseema
   East Godavari district

7. Sri M. A. Reddy MLC, Member
   Visakhapatnam

8. Sri D. Bhooshanam (Eluru)
   President, Bhujabalapatnam
   Co-operative Collective Farming
   Society, Krishna district
   Member

9. Sri V. G. K. Chowdary (Khammam)
   President, Sri Krishna Co-operative
   Joint Farming Society
   Mallaram, Burgamphad
   Member

10. Sri S. Satyanarayana Murthy,
    Machilipatpam
    President, Ramachandra Co-op.
    Joint Farming Society
    Machilipatnam
    Member

11. Nominee of the Board of Revenue,
    Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
    Member

12. Joint Registrar of Co-operative
    Societies in the Office of the
    Registrar of Co-operative Societies
    incharge of Farming
    Member

13. Sri K. K. Perumallu, Vice-President,
    Avanigadda Panchayat Samithi
    Member

101/3—3
The member at Sl. No. 3 above did not participate in the meetings of the committee after he was elevated as Minister of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b):—Yes Sir, on 15th March 1974.

(c):—Copies of the report are placed on the table of the House.

(d):—Rs. 23,851-90.

In view of Chapter VII of the Report:

"After studying the working of Co-operative Farming Societies in our State, the Committee decided to study the working of the Co-operative Farming Societies in other States." He was also a member.

*Printed report available in the Library.*
Mr. Speaker:—That was before he became a Minister, and since he has resigned.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO NAGARJUNA SAGAR POWER GENERATING UNIT

297—

*5705 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state,

(a) Whether the Government have increased the allotment of funds to the Nagar-unasagar Power Generating unit;

(b) if so, how much. and

(c) the total expenditure involved for the completion of the Nagarjunasagar Power Generating Unit?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu —(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 110 lakhs.

(c) The total estimated cost for installation of one 110 M. W. set is Rs 15.52 crores

DIRECT TRAIN CONNECTION LINKING HYDERABAD WITH BHADRCHALAM.

298—

*5616 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwar Bai:—Will the Mini ter for public Works Department be pleased to state;
whether there is any proposal to link Hyderabad with Bhadrachalam by direct train connection, in view of the importance of Bhadrachalam as the second biggest pilgrim centre in the state?

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—No, Sir.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—What are the proposals that have been submitted to the Railway authorities in respect of railway lines to be extended this year. Is any survey conducted by the Government or any proposals submitted by the Government to the Railways to see that railway lines are extended to places not connected by railways.

Sri A. Venkata Reddy:—(a) No, Sir. But it was constructed during 1971-72.
(b):—The Public Works Department have placed in 1972 the funds towards compensation for land acquisition, at the disposal of the Revenue Department but there was some delay in the fulfilment of certain formalities required under the Land Acquisition Act.

(c):—No Sir. They were submerged in June, 1972.

(d): Compensation for the lands acquired for the Project has been paid on 7th February 1975. Payment of interest on the amount of compensation as required under the Land Acquisition Act will be made.

(e):—The matter has been under correspondence between the Revenue Divisional Officer, Collector and the Board of Revenue for obtaining approval of P. V. Statements and for complying formalities as per the requirements under the Land Acquisition Act.

(a) Whether Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation was formed?
(b) if so, when and who are the Directors and what are its objectives
(c) whether it started functioning; and
(d) if so, the achievements of the said Corporation

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri D. Muuswamy)—(a) (b) (c) and (d):
The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation was formed on 7th May 1974 and it started functioning from 1st October 1974. The present Directors of the Corporation are as follows:

(1) Admiral R. D. Katari (Retd.) Chairman

(2) Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay, IAS Secretary to Government, Forest & Rural Development Department Director

(3) Sri M. A. Samad, M. A., Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance & Planning Department. Director

(4) Sri G. V. S. Mani, Former Director of Fisheries. "


(6) Sri Y. Satyanarayana, M. L. A. Kamarreddy "

(7) Captain M. Satyanandam, State Port Officer, Kakinadi.

(8) Sri M. S. Sanjeeva Rao, M. P.

(9) Sri S. S. Jaya Rao, I. A. S. Director of Fisheries.

The objects and achievements in brief are as follows:

OBJECTS

1. To take over cold storages and plants like ice, freezer and processing plants of the Fisheries Department, organise their sales and establish new plants wherever found necessary.

2. To take over the existing Boat Building Yard and engage in construction and sale of boats.

3. To survey the fisheries potential and engage in commercial fishing and development of inland fisheries.

4. To engage in marketing of fresh or processed fish and fishery products, including export to out side countries, and establishment of new processing plants in order to protect fishermen from being at the mercy of middlemen for ice, or for processing or for sale of their catches.

5. To establish or promote, manufacture and sales of auxiliary material required for fishing industry such as fishing gear, cans, cartans, etc.

6. To provide nutritive protein feed to the general public and improve the living conditions of fishermen by increasing their employment potential in ancillary operations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Since the Corporation started functioning from 1st October 1974, it is too early to expect much from it. However, it has so far taken steps to purchase 2 Polish trawlers approaching the Government of India for exploring deep sea fishing and Government of India have also been addressed for purchasing two more trawlers of Mexican type. It is selling the boats manufactured in the Boat Building Yard. It is taking steps to keep in order ice plants, cold storages etc. lying in various places to make best use of them, specially to supply ice to Fishermen to transport fish to distant places and to store the fish caught or transported at the marketing centres. It has started marketing of fish in a modest way for sale in twin cities in the first instance bringing the fish from coastal areas or from inland tanks. In due course of time, the Corporation is expected to explore deep sea fishing to the maximum extent possible, expand its marketing activities within the State and outside besides export of prawns etc. The Corporation proposes to take up whole sale agency of Nylon from important firms to supply it at reasonable rates to the fishermen.
9-30 A. M.  

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:—What is the necessity for having two officers at Hyderabad and Kakinada at a greater expense: they are having two Ambassador cars. What is the necessity for having a car at Hyderabad and a car at Kakinada, when there are two officers? Are the two officers required to travel to both places? Is it only for official purposes? Is it due to the distance between the places? Are the two officers required to travel frequently to these places? What is the distance between these places? Are the officers required to travel frequently?
Oral Answers to Questions. 6th March, 1973

Ora! At bwers to Que t oi.s. 6th March, 1973, 97

(Sri K. Prabhakara Rao) — Why is Government having a ma lain for I. A. S. Officers in appointing Managing Directors for every Corporation? Why should not we go in for talented officers within the department?

(Sri K. Prabhakara Rao) — Why is the area of operation extending to the entire State and not just the units already taken over? The units in Telangana and Rayalaseema have to be taken over. As such the functioning of the Managing Director at Hyderabad is administratively convenient. After one year the entire office will be shifted to Kakinada. With regard to the representation of Rayalaseema in the Board of Directors, so far there is nobody from Rayalaseema.

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మార్చులు, 1975 మాదిరి.

9-40 అంక.

(1) జంతుదారి: ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(2) జంతుదారి: ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(3) జంతుదారి: - 1. క్రియారంభ, 2. ఇంటిఫాక్టేరి.

(4) జంతుదారి: - చాలా కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(5) జంతుదారి: - సాధనా ప్రగతి సంశతా.

(6) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(7) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(8) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(9) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(10) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(11) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(12) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(13) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(14) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(15) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(16) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(17) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(18) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(19) జంతుదారి: - క్రియారంభ కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.

(20) జంతుదారి: - ప్రతి కార్యక్రమానికి శీతోత్తమ.
installation of hanuman idol in the muslim grave yard of nalgonda

S.N.Q. No. 6201-W. Sri Sultan Salahudin Ovais (Y) Kutpur

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain unsocial elements had installed an idol of Hanuman in the Muslim Grave Yard of Nalgonda in S.No. 451 and 452 on 8-12-1974,

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the police on report, removed the idol subsequently,

(c) Whether Government are aware that the unsocial elements have again installed the Hanuman idol in the said Muslim Grave Yard, and

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the idol and also to see that such mischief is not repeated?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(&) In December 1974 an attempt was made by some of the Hindus of Nalgonda town to install a Hanuman Idol in Survey No. 701, belonging to one Smt. Lelitha Bai. There are no Muslim graves in this Survey number. On a representation made by the local Muslims the Collector, Nalgonda convened a meeting of prominent leaders of both the communities on 8-12-74 and advised them to maintain communal peace. Besides, the Hindus were advised to shift the Hanuman idol to a Government land.
nearby or to an alternate site on the opposite side of the road, to which they agreed and required time. However, the Hindus are reported to have not yet removed the Hanuman Idol from Survey No. 701.

(c) and (d): The owner of survey Numbers 701 and 702, Smt. Lalitha Bai, informed the Secretary of the Wakf Board, that she had no objection for having the lands in question registered as grave yard, but the Chairman of the Wakf Board advised the local muslims to file a suit for perpetual injunction. The police could not take any action in the matter as the Muslims were unable to produce documents to the effect that the land in question was gifted for being used as grave yard. The Revenue records show that Smt Lalithabai is the pithadar of Survey numbers 701 and 702 and that she is paying the land revenue on them.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Now, there is no trouble. I have personally instructed the Collector also. Now they are trying to effect amicable settlement on this.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—They have already agreed to shift the idol to some other place.

KIDNAPPING OF MISS VIJAYALAKSHMI KUMARI FROM VIJAYAVADA

300. B

S. N. Q. NO. 6206 E:

Mr. Speaker:—I will find out.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Sir, you may have to personally look into this admission of questions. This is adding to lot of complications and now one question has been disallowed and this has been put on the order paper— the same question. Both names should have been combined.

Mr. Speaker:— I will find out.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— I wish to make one suggestion. The Legislature Secretariat will have to be reorganized. I am making this suggestion because for want of adequate staff all these irregularities are creeping in. Give some additional staff so that these things do not recur. My question which I gave notice of some ten months back are yet to see the light of the day and they are losing topical value. They are not coming at all. If necessary, I shall prepare a list of the questions which are pending and submit to you.

Smt. J. Eshwari:— I want to know on which date Mr. N. Srinivasa Reddy has given this question.

Mr. Speaker:— I will just find out.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— You know Sir, I have given a question on 5th February 1975 only one single question, short notice question and that was disallowed. It was not intimated to me. I brought to your notice and then I think you allowed. To this day intimation has not come to me. The entire Secretariat here is functioning in a hopeless manner. Unless you overhaul the thing it is not good for the House. Well, I have given notice of only 20 questions, I have not given hundred or thousand questions but only twenty, a month back before the start of the meetings and not a single question has come out. What is happening? It appears as though some favouritism is going on, it appears as though some kind of 'pairava' is going on. You should try to remedy matters. It is a sad state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker:— I will examine and send you a reply.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— This is not the first time that this is happening, Sir. This is going on from the beginning of this Assembly. You have to get the whole affair investigated.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Since the Chief Minister also is present here, I have made a constructive suggestion. The Legislature Secretariat is not adequately staffed. The work has terribly increased. There is no point in blaming them also. That is why I can straight-away putting a suggestion to the Chief Minister to increase the staff particularly in regard to the Questions and Committees. If the Chief Minister is prepared both of you can sit together and finalise the staff pattern. Otherwise.

9-50 a.m.  

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Apart from Legislature Secretariat being strengthened, I would like to say that it is to be over-hauled. Unless it is done, the state of affairs will not be good.

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You take up the responsibility. If there is any truth, in what I said, you accept and if there is no truth, you defend.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Point of order, Sir. The members of this August House have a right to express complaints about the Secretariat and staff of the Legislature. But, yet there are certain procedures and norms to be observed. It is not in order to pass sweeping remarks about any individual without giving any specific charge and without enquiring into those charges. Therefore, it is not in order to say like that and the remarks passed by Mr. C.V.K. Rao against an officer, † should either be withdrawn or should be expunged from the records.

†Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I would like to explain because I am drawn into the controversy. From my experience, I have specifically pointed out those things and I have also brought to your notice here about the Question I wanted you to go into that. The Officers responsible are those two officers. I have got abundant material to that. I wanted you to go into it. I do not want to cast aspersions. I made it clear. xx That is my point.

Mr. Speaker:— That is the matter on which you cannot speak at all.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— I have given one Short Notice Question. I have given one Short Notice Question. That question was inconvenient to one officer and I know it and prove it. Hence it was disallowed. I brought it to your notice and then you allowed it. I have already placed that matter and now it has not come up. I have given it on 5th February 1975 just after the assembly started. I have no ill-will towards any officer. On the other hand, I defend the rights of officers. There is no question about it. So it need not be expunged. I am saying so many things against the Ministers. If it is inconvenient to the Ministers, is it going to be expunged? Whether he is an officer or Member or whoever he might be, let it be said clearly. Why should we hide?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:— Point of Order, Sir, Rule 317 is very clear. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned. So, in case of such allegations, it is better the people are informed and then only allegations can be made. Off hand, allegations are made. It may not be keeping with the dignity of the House.

Interjections.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— The member is quoting rule 317 in defence of his point that the particular officer need not be mentioned. It has no defamatory or incriminatory nature. It has come in connection with the answers that are furnished for the question and in connection with the notices, that have come. Naturally certain officials are at the helm of affairs and they are responsible for that thing. Unless and until I give a specific charge, then alone, it will be correct to give notice under Rule 317. It seek favour. Now there is much behind this thing. I know that thing. Therefore, there is no justification.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
hort Notice Questions and Answers.

6th March, 1975. 205

Sri Syed Hasan :— In addition to rule position i.e., of Rule 317, I would like to submit that a brilliant officer like Mr. Sadasiva Reddy, a young person, should not be discouraged this way. I am also a bitter critic of persons who does wrong things. In this matter, I say Mr. Sadasiva Reddy is a hard working person. He honestly does his duty. This sort of discouragement would lead to several complications. I therefore request that should be expunged and I hope the hon. member would not oppose this.

(Many members rose up)

Mr. Speaker ;— I am going to give a ruling.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji :— (Bhongir) I would again appeal to the Hon. member to withdraw.

Sri. C. V. K. Rao :— I am not going to withdraw. Very soon he will know the truth of these things, how canvassing went on. I stand by it.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever questions are admitted, ultimately the responsibility is that of the Speaker. I may get notes or help from the officers who have been entrusted with this duty. But ultimately it comes to my notice and it is ultimately I that admit or disallow the question. Therefore the responsibility is entirely mine. I share the opinion that has been expressed by several hon. members as far as Mr. Sadasivareddy is concerned. He is a very diligent officer and his assistance to me is very valuable. (Applause) I am also aware that Mr. C V K Rao has got some complaints in regard to certain of his matters which have been put in the form of questions or otherwise. But for all those matters, he can certainly come to me and discuss with me. To satisfy him, certainly I am here and also to accept whatever is reasonable. It may not be always possible for me to accept everything that he says, nor is it my policy to reject everything that he says. I will absolutely give due consideration to him. I don't want that the hon. member should deal with any officers of the Secretariat. As Mr. Rao has not chosen to withdraw the remarks I expunge them.

Sri C. V. K. Rao (Rose up)

Mr. Speaker : No more please.

Sri C. V. K. Rao : Let the Ruling Party support him. Not a single member is supporting me. I have no illwill to any officer. I felt that it is a danger to the functioning of the Legislature. So, I stage walk-out as a protest against the unwarranted.....

Mr Speaker : It is not you to name
Sri C. V. K. Rao : I am walking out.

(Sri C. V. K. Rao staged a walk-out)

10-00 a.m

101/3—5
February 20th, 1975, Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Sri J. Ve;igal Rao:—Postpone this question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I may postpone. If there is any error on my part, I will correct myself.

Mr. Speaker:—I will examine this later.

Kidnapping of a girl at Labbipeta of Vijayawada.

300-B S.N. Q. No. 6206-E.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:

Sri N. Srinivasulu Reddy:—Will Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Police from Sri Baddala Govindareddi, Labbipeta of Vijayawada that his daughter Miss. Vijayalaxmi Kumari has been kidnapped or taken away without the knowledge of the family members;

(b) whether the accused girl have been traced so far and the accused caught; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Government to prevent kidnapping and selling of Andhra girls outside the State to brothel houses?

The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Vigorous efforts are being made to trace the girl and to arrest the accused.

(c) All Superintendents of Police have been instructed to take afeffective measures to prevent kidnapping of girls and to interogative thoroughly all suspected accused to find out the source of sale of kid­
napped girls. They have also been instructed to conduct frequent raids
on brothel houses and other places of disrepute to recover kidnapped girls and to deal with the accused deterrently. Constant vigilance is maintained over suspected child lifters to prevent recurrence of such cases.
Short Notice Questions and Answers.


10-10 a.m.

(i) March 6th, 1975:

(2) N. J. Mahalingaiah:—Sir, it is now 10 minutes past 10 a.m. As per the order of the Hon’ble High Court, it is now time to proceed with the hearing. We have received the applications of several applicants and we are ready to hear the arguments. (2) [Signatures]

10-10 a.m.

(ii) March 6th, 1975:

(2) R. K. Ramchandra:—Sir, it is now 10 minutes past 10 a.m. As per the order of the Hon’ble High Court, it is now time to proceed with the hearing. We have received the applications of several applicants and we are ready to hear the arguments. (2) [Signatures]
Short Notice Questions and
Answers.


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Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Mr. Speaker.—I would like to give you in respect of this question. This question came up and the office has recommended this question. That is the note L.A. Q. No. 581 given by Sri Venkataratnam, M.L.A. on the same subject was placed on the Table of the House on 24/1. It is stated in the answer by the department that the case is still under investigation for want of a clue. Hence the present short notice question may be disallowed. That is the note of the office but I have been getting this persistent question and therefore I thought, probably it will be more proper to have the matter admitted. Therefore, it is my own responsibility ignoring what has been put up in the note. Previously it was not allowed and that has been brought to my notice and in spite of it, I thought that probably the members would be interested that the matter being answered on the floor of this House. I therefore signed it myself and admitted on 26/2. It is not to ignore the lady here of her question. I have exercised my discretion and office was not responsible. They have been consistent.

Mr. Speaker.—Thank you.

Mr. Speaker.—Sometimes I have been doing it. I am not following merely what the office says. There may be some error. There may be some mistake, the office is not at all responsible.

Mr. Speaker.—It is not a question of responsibility of the office, but the question of appreciating the urgency of the matter. In that respect I have to thank the Chair.

Mr. Speaker.—Because, the matter was coming up persistently. I should not say 'disposed of'. Once I have already communicated to them that it was not allowed. I don't think it is possible for you. This is the thing. She can have no complaint against anybody, no complaint whatever against me. It was done with the best of motives to see that this matter comes up before the House.
Sri N. Venkataramnam:—The complaint is to see the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—Sometimes we fail to see the urgency. I will not be able to see. When I see for the second time I will correct myself.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalyanpur):—Would the Chief Minister consider entrusting this case to an S.R.T. team of Special Branch in view of the fact that the Police Department has not been able to find a clue during the last so many months.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—I have no objection.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SRI ACHYUTA RAMAYYA,
CHIEF ENGINEER, ROADS AND BUILDINGS

S. N. Q. No. 6207-P Sri N. Sivareddy:—

Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to State:

(a) Whether it is a fact that there are allegations against Sri Achyuta Ramayya, Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) regarding the contracts in National Highways and the Manjira Water Supply Scheme and other works;

(b) What are the opinions expressed by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Vigilance Commissioner and whether they have been enquired in detail; and

(d) Whether he was forced to go on leave from 2nd December, 1974.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—(a) So far as National Highways and other works are concerned no allegations were received nor any charges pending. But certain allegations have been levelled against Sri Achyuta Ramayya regarding the execution of the second phase of the Manjira Water Supply Scheme.

(b) and (c): The allegations have been enquired into by the Anti-Corruption Bureau preliminarily and an interim report and the advice of the Vigilance Commissioner thereon are being examined by the Government in Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department under the charge of the Minister (Municipal Administration).

(d) Sri Achyuta Ramayya was not forced to go on leave but granted leave from 2nd December, 1974 on his application.

10-20 a.m.

Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—It is being examined by the Health and Housing Department because Manjira Water Supply Scheme has
been transferred from R. & B. to Municipal Administration (Public Health) Department. That is why the reports submitted by the ACB and the Vigilence Commissioner are being examined by the Public Health Department.

The Chief Engineer is under my control, but the subject is dealt with by the Municipal Administration. The allegations levelled are all being examined by the Public Health Department. The allegations were regarding technical details of the estimate and that is also being thoroughly examined by the Municipal Administration (Public Health) Department.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Point of order Sir. There are 5 clauses in this question. The Minister answered all the five clauses. Against clause (b), the Minister is admitting that the matter is investigated by the A C B and the Vigilance Commissioner and the matter is now under the consideration of the Health and Municipal Administration Department. He has so much of details of this particular case. Why he is withholding the information sought for in clause (c)? Can he withhold information like that?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am unable to understand. One Department is feeling that it is independent of the other Department. It is against the very spirit of cabinet form of Government. If this particular point is to be answered by the Public Health Department, the Minister must have referred this to the Public Health Department or transferred this particular clause to the Minister who is in-charge and he cannot say that it is being dealt with by some body; as if Public Health Department is in Moscow.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Let the Municipal Administration Minister answer. This may be postponed.

Sri Ch. Venkat Rao:—There is nothing to hide and it is not my intention also to hide. There are allegations of corruption, forgery or mismanagement. Whether these are corruption, forgery or mismanagement? What are they?

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—The question is very specific. Which are allegations that are being investigated? It may be on corruption, forgery or mismanagement. What are they?

Matters under Rule 341:
re: Police firing on workers at Donkarai.

Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji:—Why don’t you tell them now?
Mr. Speaker:—What are the allegations and charges?
Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—There is nothing to hide. We are prepared to disclose. If you are prepared to disclose, you must give what they are.
Mr. Speaker:—If you are prepared to disclose, you must give what they are.
Sri Ch. Venkata Rao:—In view of the enquiry is going on, I thought it is better... A. C. B. is thoroughly going into the subject.
Mr. Speaker:—He will give necessary information three days later.

Mr. Speaker:—This question is postponed and the necessary information will be furnished after 3 days.

Matters Under Rule 341
n.: Police firing on workers at Donkarai.
Matters under Rule 341: Police firing on workers at Donkarai.

6th March, 1973, 213
216 18th March, 1975

Matters under Rule 341: re: Police firing on workers at Donkarai.

Sri J. Vengala Rao:—Sir, on 1st March 1975, the Executive Engineer, Dam Division Donkarai, complained to the Sub-Inspector of Police Donkarai about 2-30 p.m., stating that V. V. Ramanayya, a dismissed employee who is taking trial in a case under 107 Cr. P. C. (security proceedings) has been threatening and instigating the workers at 281 Block, asking them to stop the work, under the Sub-contractors, and that if they did not stop they would be assaulted.

The Sub-Inspector proceeded to the spot along with the Station Writer H. C. at 3 p.m. and noticed Ramanayya threatening the workers. He arrested him u/s 115 and took him to the Police Station. After registering a case, the accused was being taken for the remand, when one of his associates went to the work place and informed that Ramanayya has been arrested by Police and was being taken for remand.

On hearing this, about 200 male workers and about 60-62 women workers, came to the Police Station taking with them stones and chilly powder.

One of the Police Constables alerted the Sub-Inspector that a large number of workers were coming in order to rescue Ramanayya. The Sub-Inspector called back the Armed Reserve from the Dam site and

re: Police firing on workers at Donkarai.

kept them at the Police Station in readiness to meet the threat of the workers. The mob reached the Police Station and breaking the bamboo fencing forcibly took away Ramanayya out of the Police Station.

After going back, Ramanayya again instigated Jawalas to attack and kill Police. The Sub-Inspector persuaded the mob not to take law in their hands. But the mob indulged in stone throwing, resulting in the bleeding injury to the Sub-Inspector on head. Seeing that the situation was going out of control, the S. I. ordered lathi charge, which proved ineffective. Then the S. I. opened fire from his revolver, and the Police party also fired in all 12 rounds. As a result of which the following persons died:

1. Ramanayya
2. Appala Konda
3. Rachot Laxman Dass
4. Smt. Buramma

Seven persons were injured in the firing, were admitted in Hospital Kakinada. Out of this six persons are out of danger, while the condition of one person is being watched.

Inquest on the dead bodies was held by the Taluk Magistrate, Yellavaram and they were sent for post-mortem under heavy escort. The situation is under control and peaceful.

A Magisterial enquiry has been ordered by the Collector, and the Enquiry will be held by the S. D. O.

This was a matter between the workers and this man.

Matters under Rule 341:
re: Police raid on Hata Govinda Bavaji Ashram, Kakinada.

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Member started with a point of order, and ended with a question which was answered. There is no point of order.

re: Police raid on Hata Govinda Bavaji Ashram, Kakinada.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—Can the Sub-Inspector give orders to fire and kill people?

Mr. Speaker:—The hon. Member started with a point of order, and ended with a question which was answered. There is no point of order.

re: Forcible collections for Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan by the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, Kakinada.

This is a false thing. That is a false thing.

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re:—Forcible collections for Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan by the Deputy Commissioner for Transport, Kakinada.
220 6th March, 1975. Matters under Rule 341: 

re: Forceful collections for Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan by the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, Kakinada.

25 - dated - is a copy of the letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, Kakinada, dated 1964, 12th of March, concerning the matter of forceful collections for the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

The Deputy Commissioner requests the Director of Transport to take necessary action to ensure that the collections are made in a timely manner.

The Director of Transport hereby requests the Deputy Commissioner to provide the necessary information and instructions for the successful completion of the task.

The Deputy Commissioner is requested to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to provide a response as soon as possible.

The Director of Transport is also requested to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the smooth operation of the collections.

The matter is therefore referred to the Deputy Commissioner for his consideration and necessary action.

2. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to:

(a) Provide the necessary information and instructions for the successful completion of the task.

(b) Acknowledge the receipt of this letter and provide a response as soon as possible.

(c) Ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the smooth operation of the collections.

3. The Director of Transport is requested to:

(a) Provide the necessary information and instructions for the successful completion of the task.

(b) Acknowledge the receipt of this letter and provide a response as soon as possible.

(c) Ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the smooth operation of the collections.

The matter is therefore referred to the Deputy Commissioner for his consideration and necessary action.

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Calling Attention:
re: College of Engineering and Business Management at Chikkadpally, Hyderabad.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.
re:—College of Engineering and Business Management at Chikkadpally, Hyderabad.

Sri B. Sriramamurthy:—Enquiries reveal that Sri Vipin Chander has been running the College of Engineers & Business Management at Chikkadpally from 1969 onwards. It has about 110 students undergoing various courses in Electronics, Tele-communications, Surveying, Architecture, Business Management, etc. The college has a staff of 25 including Lecturers (Part-time and Full time) Typists Clerks and Peons. He does not appear to be a native of Coimbatore; he now claims to be from Pholgem, Kashmir, though at one time he showed his native place as Guiaranwalia. According to him his Car was not involved in any accident in which a woman was hurt nor was he arrested. However, about 2½ years back his driver hit a cyclist details of which are not available. He is not a partner of Radna Chit Fund, Nampally, though he knows Kannan, one of the partners. Two partners of this Company, namely Kannan and Krishnan are alleged to have duped the Dena Bank to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs and they are at present in Judicial custody. This case is being investigated by the Crime Branch, C. I. D.

2. Regarding the recognition of the institution, it is not recognised by this Government. It is purely a tutorial college coaching students for various Engineering Courses. Question of recognising such tutorial colleges does not arise.

3. Recently eleven students of the Institution, who are from outside this State, filed a complaint against Sri Vipin Chander on 10th February 1975 that he is cheating them, not allowing them to stay in the Hostels and that the college does not provide proper Laboratory and Library facilities and other amenities. One of the students, Mahendra Barooah s/o Dwijendra Barooah, claims to be a distant Clative of Sri D. K. Barooah, president of the All India Congress committee. In that complaint two students demanded refund of their

Calling Attention:
re: Atrocities of Left Communist Party workers in Nalgonda District.

The complaint was registered as Cr. No. 40/75 under Section 420 IPC at Mushirabad Police Station and the case is under investigation by the local Police.

4. Enquiries are continuing and the local Police will have it probe into the past of Sri Vipin Chander and whether he is in possession of bogus Certificates.
The Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao): Sir, At Telakantigudem, a hamlet of Kangal Village, faction exists between the groups of Congress and Marxists, Vedula Venkatarangareddy,
Calling Attention:

Atrocities of Left Communist Party workers in Nalgonda District.

Malipatel of the Village who was a staunch Marxist left the party and joined Congress during the end of January 1974. In order to prevent violent clashes between the two groups, security proceedings were initiated and the matter is subjudice.

On 9th February 1975, Nakka Peddiah and 19 other Marxists armed with deadly weapons waylaid and belaboured Venkatarangareddy to death near Kanagal Village. His cousin Edula Mallareddy who tried to intervene and prevent the fatal assault was also beaten to death by the accused. 15 of the 20 accused have been arrested and vigorous efforts are continued to round up the remaining accused. A Police picket was also stationed at the Village to restore confidence among the Villagers. The allegation of loot of Rs. 6,500 was found to be not correct.

The offence at Kondur Village relate to Cr. No. 56/75 U/S 302 IPC of Choutuppal PS in which Jakkidi Papireddy was waylaid and killed by Jakkidi Ramreddy and 8 others on the outskirts of Pedda-kondur h/o Chnnakondur Village. The motive for this offence was found to be previous enmity caused by land disputes. Out of 9 accused, 5 have been arrested on 12th December 1974 and remanded to judicial custody and the remaining persons are absconding. The case was charged on 16th January 1975 and non-bailable warrants have been obtained in respect of the absconding accused.

At Epur Village, Pisati Sattireddy, Sarpanch of the Village was waylaid between Epoor and Pisativangudem on 23rd October 1974 by Gummi Bakkareddy and 8 others and killed with axes and sticks. The motive was to gain supremacy in Village politics. All the accused, except Gummi Lingareddy who is absconding, surrendered before the Munsiff Magistrate, Bhongir on 16th of December 1974. The case was charged on 16th January 1975 and is now pending trial.

As regards the offence in Suryapot Taluk, One Elugu Janaiah was murdered by Elugu Lingiah and 15 other Marxists of Karvirala and Kothagudem Villages on 5th November 1974. The motive for this Offence was a dispute with Elugu Sattiah and others over the utilisation of water from a channel for agricultural Purposes. On the morning of 5th November 1974, accused Elugu Sattiah and 15 others armed with deadly weapons attacked Janaiah and after dragging him out of the house, inflicted fatal injuries on him. When his relations tried to intervene, they were also assaulted by the accused. All the sixteen accused in the case were arrested on 16th November 1974 and the case was charged on 2nd December 1974 and is now posted to 7th March 1975 for committal orders.

The Police not only took prompt action to investigate the incidents and arrest the accused but also took effective measures to curb the violent tendencies by initiation of security proceedings. However, the situation in the Villages is being watched and further preventive action will be taken as and when circumstances warrant.
Calling Attention:


re: Export of inferior quality sugar to Middle East countries by the Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku.

re:—Hunger strike by the employees of Andhra Pradesh Public Health Services.

Mr. Speaker:—It was also answered The Central Government has to take action for initiating action and the local police assist. This is what is stated already.

re:—Hunger strike by the employees of Andhra Pradesh Public Health Services.

Calling Attention:
re: Grant of pattas to De-hmukhs, etc. for lands purchased by them from Jagirdars in the Telangana area.

*Sri K. Rajamallu:*—This question was answered already in two short notice questions put by Hon. Member Sri Syed Hassan four days back. I think it is a repetition. Even then, I will make a statement.

I had already made a statement on 27th February 1975 under Rule 341. However, I submit as follows:

"The Andhra Pradesh Public Health and Hospital Employees Union has put forth about 26 demands. These demands have been discussed in a series of meetings with the representatives of the Union and the Director of Medical Services. In pursuance of the discussions held, out of the 26 outstanding demands, as many as 17 demands have been finalised. The remaining 9 demands require thorough examination before arriving at a decision, as they involve financial implications.

Regarding individual cases, the Director of Medical Services is attending to them as and when they are brought to his notice. He is having a series of meetings with the Union representatives to dispose of such individual cases.

Under these circumstances the Members are advised not to resort to any agitational approach to the problem."

On the day I answered the Short notice question put by Hon. Member Shri Syed Hassan, the Union leaders came and met me and they agreed to give me some time to dispose of the remaining cases in due course.

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re. Grant of pattas to Deshmukh etc. for lands purchased by them from Jagirdars in the Telangana area.
Calling Attention:

re: Grant of patta to Deshmukhs, etc. for lands purchased by them from Jagirdars in the Telangana area.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy* — As a result of the coming into force of the Hyderabad Jagir Abolition Regulation, 1358 FasH all persons who were cultivating the Jagir lands whether settled or unsettled automatically became pattedars in respect of lands which were under their personal cultivation (Serī Kud-kusht). If any person had purchased such lands from the Jagirdars, he should have approached the Revenue authorities in the usual manner for mutation under the provisions of Record of Rights Regulation. This is only if the purchasers were in possession and enjoyment of the lands on the date of Jagir abolition.

Calling Attention:

re: Grant of pattas to Deshmukhs, etc. for lands purchased by them from Jagirdars in the Telangana area.

With regard to inam lands, all Inams are Atiyat grants. According to section 6 of the Hyderabad Atiyat Enquiries Act, 1952 Atiyat grants shall not be liable to be transferred or encumbered in any manner or to any extent whatsoever and it shall not be lawful for any court to attach or sell any Atiyat grant or any portion or share thereof.

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 all minor Inams, except Inams held by or for the benefit of charitable and Religious institutions and inams held for rendering Village service useful to the Government or to the Village community including Sethsindhi, Neeradi, Baluda stood abolished. The operative provisions of the Act were, however, kept in abeyance pending enactment of more comprehensive law for covering the excepted Inams also. The comprehensive Act, namely the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967 was passed in the year 1967. This Act was in the process of implementation when it was struck down by a Division Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1970 on the ground, among others, that it did not provide for Payment of compensation. The Government considered the matter and directed implementation of the earlier Act, 1954 all over Telangana with effect from 1st November, 1973. A set of draft Rules were published in the Gazette inviting objections. The objections/suggestions received are being considered and rules as finalised will be published shortly so that the Inams Abolition Act can be implemented without further delay. As all the inam lands are Atiyat grants, they are inalienable and any illegal transfers will become null and void. Every effort will be made for speedy implementation of the Inams Abolition Act, 1954 all over Telangana.

As regards the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973—which has come into force on 1st January 1975—the expression 'holding' includes only lands held lawfully and where a land is 'held' by one person in one capacity and another person in another capacity—both the Persons have to include the same land in their respective 'holdings' while filing declarations under sections 8 or 18 of the Act as the case may be. For example where a person is in possession of land lawfully by virtue of part performance of contract for sale (Section 53-A Transfer of Property Act) that person and the person who has parted possession but is still the owner (due to the fact that legal and valid transfer of title has not taken place as no instrument or deed of transfer has been registered)—have both to declare the same land in their respective 'holdings' if they are liable to file declarations under the Ceiling Act.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—As regards to persons who are in occupation of land under any Deed from Jagirdars, for 12 years prior to 1st November 1973, he will be deemed to be the owner of the land and his possession will be protected.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Panyam):—Reference has been made to the Land Ceiling Act. In Telangana, it is well known that Jagirdars and Deshmukhs are holding lands extensively since more than 12 years. Under the rules, they have to file their declarations and they will naturally file their declarations stating that all these lands are belonging to them. Automatically, they will get huge compensations. It is a peculiar situation and has to be tackled. Will the Government take appropriate steps to rectify the land records and examine the cases where these Jagirdars, Inamdaras, etc., who do not have the actual possession, are there? Will the Government consider these facts strictly?

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—If the name appears in the registers that he has been in possession of land since 12 years as on 1st November 1973 continuously, he will be protected. If there are any cases as referred they can file objections before the Tribunal. However, we shall see that no such discrimination is shown.

*Sri Syed Hasan:—The Co-operative Department is a horrible mess. I will be just stating some points and I request the Minister to answer them.

Probably you know, Sir, even for allotment of fair price shops for foodgrains and other essential commodities, care has been taken and that those who are already in the trade or not allotted fair price shops. The persons who are already in the trade or their relatives are not allotted. We must see for better distribution such extra precaution is essential to of scarce and essential commodities and see that people does not suffer. But in this regard the policy of the Department co-operation seems to be difficult. I am going to refer a case. There is a Central Consumers Stores is headed by a person by name Mr. Changamull Agarwal is there. He is a trader in cloth and he is already holding Azamzahi Mills cloth quota. He is doing his business at Ghasi Bazar. First he entered into this business by getting Co-operation with the non-operative societies, who were already having the quotas of cloth and other commodities. He buys the quota from them and black-markets. He was holding power of attorney of those bogus societies and doing the business. This can be ascertained from the District Co-operative Society which exists in Hacca premises. Whether all the time he submitted the power of attorney or not is not known. But he knew the trick of the trade in the Co-operative Department. Encouraged by he went further and he had purchased certain societies. Of them, I would mention the names of two or three. (1) Darul-Shafa Consumer Co-operative Society, (2) Dood Bowli Consumer Co-operative Society and (3) the Consumer Co-operative Society situate at Shali Banda. He had purchased similar other societies. Encouraged by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, he had also formed a Society called “Jagriti Consumers Co-operative Society”. All this happened and continued. Till this time, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Chandumul Agarwal were strangers to each other. But during this period they
came to some understanding. A Deputy Registrar was posted to enquire into the details of these 14 co-operative societies which were managed by this Changamal and it is very clearly mentioned in the report against him that vested interest was there and the society (central stores) was also a bogus one. This was specifically mentioned by the Deputy Registrar. Then the Registrar and this marwadi Changamal came closer and came to some understanding. The result of this was the Deputy Registrar was forced by the Registrar to change the earlier report, otherwise he would be transferred. Sir, two days back he was transferred to take over some other charge in the city. Yesterday he threatened that if the report is not changed and a favourable report is not filed in the relevant papers, he would be transferred to districts. I do not know as to what had happened yesterday evening. This is the correct report which I received till yesterday. Co-operation is the backbone of Socialistic Pattern of Society. This is the co-operation.

As you know, Sir, there is a procedure that no one should lift the material directly from the Mill or the confiscated goods. Unless the Consumer Federation writes to National Consumers Federation, one should not lift. There it has to be okayed. Because the Registrar and this Changamal were hand in glove with each other. Registrar wrote to the Consumer Federation. They refused. Thereafter, he managed through his subordinate, P.A. to the Collector who is in the Deputy Registrar's office. He was asked to recommend for the material to be lifted and his recommendation was to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. The Registrar has invoked his powers and he had authorised this Chandmal to go to Bombay and lift the confiscated goods worth Rs. 5 lakhs. Is this the co-operative movement? Is this the way the Co-operative Department should run? Before expressing my opinion, and coming out in clear words, I would like to know what is the reaction of the Minister for Co-operation. I want to know whether he is supporting or he would come out with clear facts.

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—An application in the prescribed form signed by authorised representatives of 14 Primary Co-operative Stores and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies functioning in the Hyderabad district was received on 2nd November 1975 by the Deputy Registrar, City Circle, Hyderabad. Sri C. Agarwal, representative Dharwad Consumers Cooperative Store as Chairman, after observing the usual formalities the Deputy Registrar, City Circle, registered the Hyderabad Central Consumers Co-operative Store on 4th January 1975. Sri C. Agarwal became the President of the Board of the Store and was the elected for a period of 3 years from the date of registration. The paid-up share capital of the Society is Rs. 1,01,000 contributed by all the 14 affiliated societies. The Collector, Hyderabad had appointed the Stores as one of the wholesalers for controlled cloth for the District and also as a retailer. The Central Stores started functioning from 25th January 1975. The Stores has also secured allotment of controlled cloth from the Civil Supplies Department and also confiscated goods from the State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores Limited at the

Central Store established by Sri Agarwal.

time of its starting. The Store has received from its inception, confiscated goods including c'ou warrant Rs 3,915-56 P. This has disposed of Rs. 48,822-91 P. by 4th March 1975. These goods were received by the Stores from the State Consumers Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad.

If any case of mal-practice or irregularity on the part of the Central Stores or any of the affiliated Primary Stores is brought to light, appropriate action will be taken.

If so, any of the stores in the State Consumers Cooperative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad, or any of the affiliated Primary Stores is brought to light, appropriate action will be taken.

(1) The Store has received Rs. 50/- worth goods without any receipt. The goods were reported to the District Consumer Council.

(2) The Store has received Rs. 48,822-91 P. worth goods without any receipt. These goods were received by the Stores from the State Consumers Cooperative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad.

(3) If any case of mal-practice or irregularity on the part of the Central Stores or any of the affiliated Primary Stores is brought to light, appropriate action will be taken.

(4) The Store has received Rs. 50/- worth goods without any receipt. These goods were received by the Stores from the State Consumers Cooperative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad.
Calling Attention:
re: District Co-op.
Consumers Central Store established by Sri Agarwal.

Sri Syed Hasan.— In registering ordinary societies, it takes almost 11 months or an year. My point is that the Deputy Registrar, Consumer, had enquired into the details of this society and the report is suppressed. It is found in the files. In this particular society, election has been fixed on second April. These are bogus primary societies. This has to be stopped. Assurance has to be given to the effect that election would be stopped. Why not this matter be referred to Police, regarding this Agarwal affair.

Sri Syed Hasan.—My point is that the election which has been fixed on 2nd of April has to be stopped. An assurance has to be given that there would not be elections till the police report is received.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Mr. Speaker. Calling attention item No. 7 is postponed. Now Mr. C. V. K. Rao will wind up.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76

Demand No.  XLI Industries
do do  XLII Village and Small Industries
do do  XLIII Mines and Minerals

Mr. Speaker. Calling attention item No. 7 is postponed. Now Mr. C. V. K. Rao will wind up.
Voting of Demands Grants 
for 1975-76 :

Demand No.
XL—I—Industries.
XLII—Village and Smalls Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals. 

Voted

134 6th March, i^75. Voting of Demands Grants

for 1975-76 :

Demand No.  
XLI—Industries. 
XLII-Village and Smalls Industries. 
XLIII—Mines and Minerals. 

(Voted) 

11-40 a.m.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XL—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.
(Voted)

11,55,86,000.  

11,55,86,000.  

Demand No.  

(Voted)
Voting of Demands for Grant
for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

67 to 110.5 రూ. సేవా ఉత్పత్తి విధానం ప్రామాణిక పదార్థాలు ద్వారా ప్రాంతం కల దుఃఖంచారు. ఇంటి విధానం ప్రామాణిక పదార్థాలు, ఎక్కడ గురించి ఉపయోగమైన పదార్థాలు ప్రాంతం, దుఃఖంచారు వల్ల సేవా ఉత్పత్తి విధానం ప్రామాణిక పదార్థాలు ద్వారా ప్రాంతం కల దుఃఖంచారు.

11-50 a.m.

వారిని ప్రాంతం విడంపెట్టి ప్రాంతం విడండం వారి పదార్థాలు వారి పదార్థాలు కల దుఃఖంచారు. పదార్థాలు, ఉపయోగమైన పదార్థాలు వారి పదార్థాలు వారి పదార్థాలు కల దుఃఖంచారు. పదార్థాలు, ఉపయోగమైన పదార్థాలు కల దుఃఖంచారు.
Sri C. V. K. R.— The less you talk about 'political stability,' the better.
12-0C

Young of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

10th March, 1975

1. Industries.
2. Village and Small Industries.

(Voted)
Voting of Demand for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.

XLI—Industries.

XLII—Village and Small Industries.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

All our public undertakings in the State are functioning very well and we can be really proud of it. We are likely to be the foremost State by the end of the next three years.

Demand No.
XLII—Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

* We have been getting only 4%. It will be anything between 15 to 20% this year. So, that is also an indication of the progress we have made in the industrial sector. Then our industrial Development Corporation and the State Financial Corporation are the foremost in the country. They are at stages of implementation and some of them, about 15% are ready to go into production. So in the next two or three years, every District will have at least two major industries and then the ancillary industries also. We have already obtained 61% of the total subsidy the Government of India will distribute to the various States in the country. In that respect we will be the foremost in the country. So we would earn so much subsidy. That is an indication of the work done in the State during the current year. Then we have obtained, as I have already stated, small-scale and large-scale industries in all the Districts and in the next two or three years, there will be at least two major industries in every district and then there will be scope for establishing the ancillary industries. Then 1 crore subsidy and afterwards in the next two years, we will be earning Rs. 200 crores. Later we will be getting Rs. 200 crores financial assistance from the Financial Institutions. It is unprecedented.
Voting of Demands for Grants

6th March 1975

Smt. J. Iswari Bai — How many years training?

Sri P. Basi Reddy — Three years evening classes to enable the employees to undergo training.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.
(Voted)

We are not allowing any industrial Es a're to go a waste.

We have allowed 2.9 rupees per vote.

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We are not allowing any industrial Es a're to go a waste.
instructed the Officers of our Department to give top priority to educated unemployed because it is undesirable and it is not safe to keep these educated unemployed youth for any long time.

I am meeting the Officials of the Banks. I have so far contacted 5 banks and I hope to complete all the banks within the next one month. I am appealing to them to help these industrialists and to avoid delays and they have been co-operating with them except for one or two banks.

I am hearing the issue of the Banks. I have so far contacted 5 banks and I hope to complete all the banks within the next one month.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

Demotul No.

XL—Industries.

XLII—Village and Small Industries.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—When I say they are co-operating co. at percent it does not mean that everybody is co-operating. Some have their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.  are their own difficulties.

I am appealing to the Bank men. Their cooperation improved considerably. I am hopeful that they will improve more. It is not safe for you or for the country to create troubles to the enterprenuers. So long as the employment is not solved, there is every danger to the peace of the country. I have been warning so.

12-30 p.m.

Joint Ventures have become very popular. We are also creating Cells to supervise the activities of these Joint Ventures and also activities of the Assisted Companies. They are going ahead with a massive programme. Already they have opened 9 raw material centres in the districts and by end of May or June, they will be completing all the districts, so that in every district there will be a raw-material centre and thereafter they will also establish marketing centres in all the Districts to eliminate exploitation of the intermediaries. The Leather Corporation will deal with them directly. They will give them the raw-material and they will purchase the products prepared by them and sell them. Then they have already opened 3 training centres in 3 districts and they hope to open more centres for cobblers and other persons engaged in preparing leather goods.
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76.

Demand No.

XL—I—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

In our State are functioning very well. That is a clear indication that our officers are working very well.

Vizag steel plant is the most important Steel Plant in the country because it has to see port facility. No other Steel unit has that facility. There is that export potential for the Vizag Steel Factory. You also know that. Foundation stone has been laid by the Prime Minister of India.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.
(Voted)


Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Revised)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No. XLI—Industries.
XLIH—Mines and Minerals.

12.40 p.m. 6th March, 1975.

Mr. Speaker, Gopalaiah (Member in Charge of the Business).

I desire to move for the consideration of the following demands for grants for 1975-76:

Demand No. XLI—Industries.

Resolution for grants for the development of the rural small industries for 1975-76, to the extent of Rs. 1,000,000.

The grant is in addition to the Rs. 1,000,000 already sanctioned for the development of rural small industries for 1974-75. The grant is necessary to enable the State Government to carry out its development programme for the rural small industries.

I therefore, request the House to pass the resolution for the grant as stated.

Mr. Speaker, I move.

Resolutions for grants for the development of the mining industries for 1975-76, to the extent of Rs. 1,000,000.

The grant is in addition to the Rs. 1,000,000 already sanctioned for the development of mining industries for 1974-75. The grant is necessary to enable the State Government to carry out its development programme for the mining industries.

I therefore, request the House to pass the resolutions for the grants as stated.

Mr. Speaker, I move.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals. (Voted)


Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals. (Voted)

...
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XLI—Industries.

XLII—Village and Small Industries.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

6th March, 1975

12-50 p.m.

100 मामले में 500 रुपये से इतने 100 में सिलसिला अवधारित।
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.

XLI—Industries.

XLII—Village and Small Industries.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XL—Industries.
XLI—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

6th March, 1975
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.


Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XLI—Industries.

XLII—Village and Small Industries.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

[i] Demand No. [XLI—Industries.

[i] Demand No. [XLII—Village and Smalt Industries.


101/3—11
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975–76:
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

1-10 p.m.


Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)
### Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

**6th March, 1975.**

**Demand No.**

**XLI—Industries.**

**XLII—Village and Small Industries.**

**XLIII—Mines and Minerals.**

(Voted)

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<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>XLIII—Mines and Minerals</td>
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</table>
256 6th March, 1975, Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.,

VI. Education.

XLII—Village and Small Tudu trcos.

XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)

షనరి ప్రారంభం, తారాలు పనును నిర్మాణ పని ప్రారంభం చేసాం. తరువాత మంత్రివర్తి ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది. తరువాత 6 సంవత్సరాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది. ముఖ్యమంత్రి మామూలు మామూలు ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది.

యుగాత్మకంగా 21 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది. ముఖ్యమంత్రి మామూలు 5 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది (హైదరాబాద్ మంత్రి ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది).

ప్రారంభం మామూలు 500 లక్షల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది. అంటే ప్రారంభం మామూలు 1500 లక్షల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది (హైదరాబాద్ మంత్రి ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది).

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120 సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది. అంతే ప్రారంభం మామూలు 500 లక్షల ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది (హైదరాబాద్ మంత్రి ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి ప్రస్తుతం ఉంది).

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Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.
(Voted)

6th March, 1975. 237

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.
(Voted)
Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals.

(Voted)
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XLI—Industries.
XLII—Village and Small Industries.
XLIII—Mines and Minerals (Voted)

Mr. Speaker: I am now putting the cut motions to vote. The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,03,00,000/- for Industries by Rs. 100/-

For the failure in taking effective steps to get the industries established for which licences have already been secured.

The motion was lost. Sri M. Nagireddy pressed for division and the House divided thus: AYES-11, NOES-79, NEUTRALS-Nil.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,03,00,000 for Industries by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in taking effective measures in bringing pressure on the Government of India to take up preliminary works as civil construction, Railway siding etc., for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,03,00,000/- for Industries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I am now putting the motions to vote.

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,03,00,000/- under Demand No. XXXIV - Industries.

The Motion was adopted and grants made.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,36,000/- under Demand No. XXXIV - Village and Small Industries.

The Motion was adopted and grants made.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1975-76.


THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Sri J. Chokka Rao):

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,88,99,000 under Demand No. XXXIV - Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

THE MINISTER FOR FORESTS (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,08,000 under Demand No. XXXIX - Forests.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATION

Sir, I beg to move:

101/3—12
6th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No. XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.10,10,14,000—under Demand No. XXXIII—Co-operation.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

THE MINISTER FOR FISHERIES (Sri D. Muniswamy):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,57,000 under Demand No.XXXVIII—Fisheries.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

THE MINISTER FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Sri S Venkata-rama Reddy):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.7,10,34,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Animal Husbandry,

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.142,71 000 under Demand No. XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Now the Members may move their cut motions.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy.—Sir I beg to move:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,10,14,000 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy.— Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,10,14,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri A. Sreeramulu

Sri M. Nagi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,88,99,000/- for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed to protect the ryots in general and cotton, tobacco and cane growers in particular from the frequent fluctuations of the market which is causing ruination of the peasantry;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,88,99,000/- for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have miserably failed to provide reasonable and viable prices to the agricultural producers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,88,99,000/- for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have failed in reducing the abnormal price hikes of pool and non-pool fertilizers.
264 6th March, 1975,

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

104 Sri P. Sanyasi Rao: Sir, I beg to move: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64 88,99,000/- for Agriculture by 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

105 Sri P. Sanyasi Rao: Sir, I beg to move: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2 02 57,000/- for Fisheries by 100-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

106 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,02,57,000—for Fisheries by 100—

Since the Government have not agreed to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in regard to enhancement of wage rates to beedi leave workers 10 paise per bundle of 100 leaves.

108 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,91,08,000—for Forests by 100—

Since the Government have not agreed to pay Rs. 0-12 paise wage rate per bundle or containing 100 beedi leaves.

1-40 p.m. Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved:

The House now stands adjourned till 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.
Voting of DEMANDS for GOVERNMENT of INDIA
for 1975-76

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture,
XXXIX—Forests,
XXXIII—Co-operation,
XXXVIII—Fisher cts,
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry
XXXVII—Dairy Development

APPENDIX.

1975-76 Budget.

Explanatory Note on Demand No. XXXIV—Agriculture.

SMALL FARMERS/MARGINAL FARMERS AND
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
DEVELOPMENT Schemes included in 15th Five Year-Plan.
(In Rupees).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1974-75 Revised</th>
<th>1975-76 Revised</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(h) Scheme for Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>3,67,60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (c) Dry Land Development
Drought Prone Areas Programme | 1,75,62,000 | 1,75,62,000 |
| (n) Investments in State Warehousing Corporation | 5,00,000 | 12,00,000 |

Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies.

With a view to make a determined effort to improve the flow of credit to the Small Farmers and also to evolve programmes for their economic uplift the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has
266  6th March, 1975,  Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

recommended the setting up of special agencies for the purpose. Following its recommendation, the Government of India sponsored two schemes one for the development of Small Farmers and the other for the development of Marginal Farmers. The scheme for the development of small and marginal farmers envisages the provision of credit to the small farmers who are potentially viable and who, with assistance, can undertake investments in specific channels in a manner which would ensure their credit-worthiness over a period.

Small Farmers were defined in the Fourth Plan period as those who have land holding of 7.5 acres to 5 acres wet or 2.5 acres to 8.00 acres dry with marginal adjustments up to 10.00 acres dry while the Marginal Farmers were defined as those who have a land holding of not more than 1 hectare (2.5 acres) of wet land or acres 5.00 of dry land. Agricultural Labourers are those having a home-stead of their own and earn 50 per cent or more of their income from Agricultural wages. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, three Small Farmers Development Agencies one each in Sriakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts and two Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies one in Vizianagam and another in Nalgonda district were taken up for implementation in this State. These Agencies were registered under the Societies Registration Act and are under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district concerned. These are financed by the Government of India. The total amount released up to the end of November, 1974 to the agencies was Rs. 265.96 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 260.60 lakhs. Though Agencies were to be wound up by the end of the Fourth Plan their life had been extended up to 31st March, 1976.

The credit to small and marginal farmers under the Agencies is for intensive agricultural development programmes like land reclamation, sinking of wells, installation of oil engines and pumpsets besides undertaking subsidiary occupations under Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

Animal Husbandry programmes in these agency areas include, dairying, sheep and poultry farming in order to uplift the economic conditions of identified farmers. Necessary financial assistance by way of subsidy as well as loan from co-operatives and Nationalised Banks is being provided to the identified farmers to take up these subsidiary occupations.

Animal Husbandry Department is made responsible to provide effective health cover for milch animals, exotic birds and sheep and also organise marketing facilities for eggs and meat. The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Corporation is arranging the marketing of milk in the agency areas where milch animals are distributed.
Sheep and Poultry Programmes are catching up slowly in all the districts. Reasons for slow progress are mentioned hereunder:

**Dairy:** The progress in dairy development is due to pre-requisite formalities involved in identification of farmers and also lengthy procedure in advancing loans by the Banks.

Non-availability of quality animals at reasonable price and high cost of cattle feed.

Lack of technical know-how on part of the Small Farmers.

2. **Poultry:** The progress in poultry development is slow due to the fact that technical know-how on the part of the small farmers and high cost of feed.

3. **Sheep:** The progress in sheep development is slow due to the fact that most of the shepherds are landless and identification of such farmers is a difficult task. Co-operative Societies are now being formed to advance loans. Marketing arrangements require strengthening.

4. The Progress achieved in this regard is summarised below:

1. **Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah.**—The Assistant Project Officer (A.H.) has been able to identify 1,323 farmers for dairy and 5,767 farmers for sheep.

   394 Dairy units and 955 sheep units are distributed by the end of October, 1974.

   A sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs towards dairy and 11.20 lakhs towards sheep is sanctioned as loan by the end of October, 1974 since inception.

2. **Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Visakhapatnam.**—A sum of Rs. 9,000 has been incurred till the end of September, 1974, towards dairying and 1,145 milch cattle are distributed since the inception of the programme.

4. **Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam.**—Under dairying 1,266 and under sheep rearing 937 and under poultry 3 units are distributed till the end of December, 1974.

5. **Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers, Nalgonda.**—Under dairying 900 milch animals and under sheep 831 and under poultry 52 units are distributed till the end of October, 1974, since inception.

The Government of India have decided to continue implementation of these projects in a composite way doing away with the distinction between small and marginal farmers' agencies and have allotted
12 new Projects for implementation in the State in the following
districts each with the Central Grant of Rs. 150 lakhs for the entire
project period.

1. East Godavari.
2. Krishna.
4. Prakasam.
5. Nellore.
6. Hyderabad.
7. Medak.
12. Warangal.

Unlike the projects in the Fourth Plan period, these new projects
are expected to concentrate mainly on schemes of crop-husbandry,
Schemes for subsidiary occupations like Dairying, Poultry, Sheep
rearing, Fisheries, etc., are excluded from the purview of these new
small farmers development agencies. The subsidiary occupations pro-
gramme will, however, be implemented in selected districts indicated
for the purpose and are to be funded under centrally sponsored/Central
sector schemes. Separate guidelines are proposed to be issued by the
Government of India in this behalf and they are awaited. Central
grants for the Agencies will be routed through the State Government
with effect from 1st April, 1975. During the current year the State
Government have ordered constitution of Small Farmers Development
Agencies in the districts of Nellore, Hyderabad, Adilabad, East Goda-
vari, Khammam and Medak. Project reports for these districts except
East Godavari have been received and are being processed. After the
project reports are approved by the Government of India they will be
put on ground. Of the remaining 6 projects four will come up during
1975-76 while the other two will be taken up in the subsequent year.

Drought Prone Area Programme.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme, earlier known as the Rural
Works Programme was implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored
Scheme during the Fourth Plan period since 1970-71. The Drought
Prone Areas Programme was taken up for implementation in the five
 districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Mahaboob-
nagar and in the taluks of Devarakonda in Nalgonda and Markapur, 
Giddalur and Kanigiri of Prakasam districts. The total Central assis-
tance promised during the Fourth Plan period was Rs. 10.62 crores.

2. A total expenditure of Rs. 9.05 crores was incurred during 
IV Plan period on the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

3. On the physical progress of the implementation of the pro-
gramme, the position is as follows:—

2,227 works had been taken up till the end of March, 1973 out 
of which 1,586 works have been completed leaving a balance of 641 
works to be completed. It has been estimated that an area of 70,154 
acres under irrigation has been stabilised and new irrigation potential 
of 17,416 acres had been created in the minor irrigation sector. Simi-
larly 366.9 Km. of roads have been formed and 1,289 Kms. of roads 
have been improved. Soil conservation has been done serving about 
44,500 acres. One of the significant achievements has been the com-
pletion of a comprehensive drinking water supply scheme for 19 
villages of Alur taluk in Kurnool district.

4. According to the guidelines communicated by the Government 
of India, the programme is being continued during the Fifth Plan 
period also in a modified form. The main modifications are, inclusion 
of the dry farming and irrigated agriculture, minor irrigation, animal 
husbandry including dairying sectors in the Drought Prone Areas Pro-
grame. Communications and Rural Water Supply included in the 
Fourth Plan period under the programme are now excluded during the 
Fifth Plan period from the purview of the programme.

During the Fifth Plan period, however, the Government of India 
have changed the pattern of assistance for Drought Prone Areas Pro-
grame. The Government of India will meet 50% of the expenditure 
incurred on Drought Prone Areas Programme, while the balance of 
50% is to be met by the State Government, as matching contribution. 
Further the Government of India have suggested the formation of 
District Development Authority for each district for implementation of 
Drought Prone Areas Programme with officials and non-officials of the 
district. Funds will be released to the Authority and the Authority 
will be responsible for implementation of the programme. An agree-
ment has been reached recently with the World Bank regarding Drought 
Prone Areas Programme in Anantapur district and extra assistance is 
envisaged from the Government of India for this programme in this 
district. During the Fifth Plan period, the Government of India would 
provide Rs. 17.20 crores as their share of assistance including, addi-
tional Rs. 1 crore towards the programme for Anantapur district under
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—I-animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

World Bank assistance and the State Government have to provide an equal amount of Rs. 17.20 crores, as their matching contribution. The total outlay would be Rs. 34.40 crores, during the Fifth Plan period. Besides this outlay on Government account, it is expected that institutional finance will be raised for implementing certain programmes.

5. The Master Plans for the Fifth Plan have been finalised and cleared in respect of minor irrigation, forestry, soil conservation sector by the Government of India in respect of all the districts. Proposals and programmes in Animal Husbandry, sheep rearing, and pasture development, dry farming and agriculture sectors are under revision. The object of the scheme is to make the areas selected more immune to the effects of drought by creating permanent assets in the fields of soil conservation, dry land farming, irrigated agriculture, minor irrigation, cattle development, sheep development, poultry development, fisheries and afforestation, etc.

6. During 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Plan, a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs has been released to all the Drought Prone Areas Programme districts for completing spill-over schemes and for taking up new schemes. Out of this, Rs. 85 lakhs has been provided by the Government of India and Rs. 85 lakhs as the State’s contribution. The Government of India have indicated that a sum of Rs. 2.56 crores will be released to the State for the year 1975-76 towards Drought Prone Areas Programme. This is conditional on the matching contribution of Rs. 2.56 crores being found by the State Government. Necessary steps are being taken to tap the plan provisions under different schemes to match the grant from the Government of India.

Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1958 with two main objectives of creating a net work of warehouses to store foodgrains and other notified commodities for scientific storage to avoid storage losses and also to enable the agriculturists to acquire withholding capacity by storing their produce in the warehouses and thus wait for better prices while at the same time he could get credit from the banks based on the warehouses receipts issued by the warehouses to meet his immediate requirements.

The Corporation was established with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crores and paid up capital as on 31st March, 1974 was Rs. 47,50,000. During the year 1974-75 the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs each towards further share capital of the Corporation. During 1975-76 the State Government have included a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs in the annual
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

 Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

An equal sum is expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation as its share. During 1973-74 godowns to a capacity of 7,000 M.Ts. at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,58,200 have been taken up and they are likely to be completed by the end of March, 1975. During 1975-76 godowns to a capacity of 20,000 M.Ts. at 10 places are proposed to be constructed.

The Corporation during the last 16 years of its existence established warehouses of its own in about 20 important centres in the State besides providing such accommodation in hired godowns in another 17 centres. At present there are 37 warehouses with a total godowns capacity of 83,037 M.Ts. being run in the State. During the year 1973-74 the Corporation has accepted 21.53 lakhs quintals for deposit in the warehouses in the State and released 19.97 lakhs quintals thereby showing an increase in the business handled in the previous year. The Corporation has made a profit of Rs. 69,589 during the said year in spite of the fact that the guarantees given by the Government of India, etc., have been withdrawn during the year. The business from the farmers had been very negligible due to tight controls imposed by the Government and due to credit squeeze introduced by the Reserve Bank of India.

Warehousing is a service-oriented scheme conducted on commercial principles. At present, the facilities are mostly made use of by the Food Corporation of India, Co-operative Marketing Federation, the Agriculture Department of the State Government, Fertilizer Companies, etc. Farmers are not able to make use of the facilities on the anticipated scale due to restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the sanction of agricultural credit to the farmers. The business of the Corporation is, however, likely to go up since the State Civil Supplies Corporation established by the Government may entrust storage of all their foodgrains to this Corporation. Inspite of the attendant difficulties, strenuous efforts are, however, being made to induce the farmers to make use of the Warehousing facilities in larger and larger measure.

J. Chokka Rao

AGRICULTURE DEMAND.
(Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.)

POLICY NOTE ON BUDGET.

Education:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University continues to offer undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the three faculties of Agri-
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand №.

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...While issuing the rules of admission for the year 1974-75, the University adopted the Andhra Pradesh Education Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974 in both the undergraduate and post-graduate course of the three faculties. The intake in undergraduate and post-graduate courses continued to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
<th>Post-graduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSc. (Home Science)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Institution of Ph.D. Courses:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had constituted Accreditation Teams in (i) Entomology, (ii) Plant Pathology, (iii) Plant Breeding and (iv) Extension Education in the Faculty of Agriculture and (i) Veterinary Pathology, (ii) Poultry Genetics and (iii) Poultry Nutrition in the faculty of Veterinary Science. The Accreditation Team constituted for Plant Pathology had visited the College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar and it submitted the report to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Council while accepting the recommendations of the Team has given its approval for institution of Ph.D. Course in Plant Pathology. Preliminary action is being taken to issue Notification calling for applications for admission to Ph.D. course.

Job Orientation of Courses:

With a view to enable the graduates passing out of the portals of this University to stand on their own feet and not look up only to Government for jobs, the course curricula at the undergraduate level in all the faculties have been revised to include work experience as part of the curricula so that the education imparted is to be more need-based and practical and enable graduates to take up self-employment and other remunerative vocations. Earn-while-you-learn projects are also being run to develop practical skills in the students and to enable them to earn some money to meet part of their expenses on their education.

Introduction of Human Nutrition Courses:

Human nutrition courses have been introduced at the undergraduate level in all the three faculties with the objective of preparing thegra-
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
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...duates to have a good background of human nutrition as part of the All-India Project to introduce human nutrition courses in all agricultural universities.

Mass participation of Students in Production Programmes:

Students of the three agricultural colleges at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupathi participated in the field operations of the Dryland Agricultural Projects so that the students could orient themselves with the field problems and also get increased confidence in extending the improved agricultural technology in relation to Dry Land Agriculture to farmers thereby assisting in increasing the agricultural production in the Country.

RESEARCH.

Agriculture:

Coastal delta area is considered to be the rice granary of the State accounting for 13.9 lakh hectares out of a total area of about 35 lakh hectares, grown to rice. Here long duration (150-165 days) dwarf, high yielding varieties that come to maturity during November are required, so that they escape the usual cyclonic weather in October. Lodging, when the crop is in full bearing stage, is also a serious problem because of high soil nitrogen and cyclonic weather in October. The rice granary of the State was without a suitable kharif variety. The evolution of two long duration cultures 8002 and 8089 at Agricultural Research Station, Murtur is considered a significant step towards the solution of the basic problem of the State’s important rice cultivation zone. By virtue of their long duration (over 155 days) they fit into the main crop season of the delta areas coming to maturity by middle of November. These cultures possess resistance to lodging. They proved superior to the ruling varieties in the minikit trials.

Of particular importance to Telangana region of the State is the problem of rice gall midge. As a solution to this problem, Kakatiya paddy variety has been popularised. Further work on evolution of rice varieties resistant to gall midge resulted in the development of another culture, 13,400, which has shown field resistance to gall midge. Besides having all the desirable traits of Kakatiya, it has the added merit of slender grain. It is included in the minikit trials.

At Nandyal, Cotton hybrids are undergoing final evaluation. Of these, NHY 12 is considered superior to Varalakshmi in both yield and staple length. The hybrid is proposed to be released after the full spinning tests are received and evaluated.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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Of late, sugarcane scale insect is assuming alarming proportions, particularly in East and West Godavari districts of the State where it is causing unprecedented damage to the cane crop. The insect sucks the juice from the cane causing loss in weight of cane as well as in extractible juice. Of the various insecticides tried for the control of the pest in the field, soil application of Thio-demeton (Disulfoton) was found to be the most effective. To check the spread of the pest to new areas, dipping the seed cane setts in Malathion solution is advocated.

Gan.ama wilt is a serious disease of coconut and is predominant in lighter type of soils. An effective schedule for its control has been evolved. A solution of 1.5 gm. of Aureofungin in 5 litres of water to which is added 1.0 gm. of copper sulphate is to be poured on the cut portions of the roots, by digging a trench 30 cm. deep all round the trunk. The treatment should be repeated 15 days later.

Animal Husbandry:

A number of Co-ordinated Research Projects with massive financial aid from Indian Council of Agricultural Research directed towards increasing the productivity of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry in Andhra Pradesh are in progress. The aim is mostly to improve the genetic quality of various livestock by cross breeding with exotic breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

In the Cattle Improvement Project at Lam and Chintaladevi, 250 cross breed calves were born. The birth and growth weight of these cross breed calves are much higher than the native animals. The cross breeding programme in hilly and heavy rainfall areas located at Visakhapatnam has been terminated after 15 years of study. The results indicate high productivity of the cross breeds. The programme is handed over to the Department to carry out insemination programme based on the results obtained in the scheme.

The next important programme in the University is improvement of poultry. Studies on the performance of 5 indigenous and 4 exotic strains have been completed. Diallel crossing programme with indigenous strains is in progress. Based on the results, the University may release a new strain high bred chick before the end of 1975.

Cross breeding programme between indigenous (Nellore and Mandya Sheep and exotic (Suffolk and Dorset Horn) breeds of sheep has been taken up at Palamaner. So far 60 cross breed lambs were born. These lambs registered higher birth weight and better growth rates compared to the foundation stock.
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operative 
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development

Extension:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has been carrying out the following extension activities which are both complementary and supplementary to the duties of the State Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Agricultural Information and Communication Centre:

This Centre continues to reach the farming community and the extension workers with the latest information generated by research through the All-India Radio broadcasts on matters of topical interest in agriculture, daily.

The Centre continued to publish a monthly news letter of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University both in Telugu and English. As in previous years the Centre brought out the annual crop calendar for the year 1975 which contains recommendations based on latest research findings on varietal, manural, cultural and plant protection aspects of all the major crops grown in the State.

A new dimension was added to the activities of the Centre by starting the publication of a Research Journal from September, 1973.

With a view to intensify the activities of the Centre, sanction has been accorded to strengthen the Printing Press attached to the Centre by the addition of new machinery and equipment costing about Rs. 1,75,000.

Nucleus Extension Services around Major Research Stations:

During 1974 these services were extended to three more Research Stations, viz., Agricultural Research Station, Anantapur, Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru and Sugarcane Research Station, Rudrur at an annual cost of Rs. 52,000. The successful introduction of long staple cottons in and around Nandyal and of Sunflower in and around Warangal, the spectacular demonstration of reclamation of alkaline soils near Panyam in Kurnool district, and demonstration for eradication of red-rot on Sugarcane in Srikakulam district are among the notable achievements under this programme during the year under report.

Extension Education Institute:

Besides imparting post-graduate instruction in the discipline of Extension Education, the Institute also offered special courses of training during this year to the field staff of Syndicate Bank, to the Extension Officers working in Action for Food Production Organisation as well as to the district level officers of Small Farmers Development
Voting of Demands for Grant for 1975-76:

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Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes. In addition, this Institute is actively associated with Sivarampally village adoption work.

National Demonstrations:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University continued to collaborate with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the conduct of National Demonstrations in the State and it has now been enlarged to include animal production also in Hyderabad district.

Building Programme:

After completing the first phase Building programme, the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University by constructing major buildings like College of Agriculture at a cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs, Junior Staff quarters at Rs. 11.00 lakhs and Student Hostels at Rs. 15.00 lakhs along with other miscellaneous Buildings such as Reservoir, Green Houses, etc., at Rajendranagar and Student Hostel at Rs. 15.00 lakhs, Post Graduate Block at Rs. 4.00 lakhs, Staff quarters at Rs. 5.00 lakhs at Tirupathi, the 2nd phase Building programme has been taken up in 1971 under the 100% financial assistance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research within the ceiling of Rs. 2.00 crores.

Under the second phase building programme the following constructions have been sanctioned and taken up:

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

1. College and Laboratory Buildings ... ... 41.84
2. Library Buildings ... ... ... ... 17.00
3. Instructional Farm Structure ... ... ... ... 12.00
4. Livestock Farm ... ... ... ... ... 8.00
5. Student Hostels ... ... ... ... ... 40.18
6. Staff Quarters ... ... ... ... ... 16.00
7. Teachers Hostel ... ... ... ... ... 1.00

Total ... 136.02

Besides, the construction of buildings for All-India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry for Eggs at Rajendranagar amounting to Rs. 14.75 lakhs and All-India Research Project on Cattle at Lam amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakhs and other Research Schemes at Palamaner and Tirupathi amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakhs have also been taken up and completed. The laying of R.C.C. conduit pipe from Himayatsagar Forebay to Dairy Farm amounting to Rs. 11.50 lakhs has already been taken up and completed.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XXXIX—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Finances of the University:

The Government have allotted Rs. 170.26 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 55.00 lakhs under plan for the year 1974-75. The Non-Plan grant is intended for the maintenance of the permanent Institutions namely University Office, Main College, Research Stations of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and committed expenditure of previous plans, while plan grants are meant for development and improvement of the existing facilities at the Colleges and Research Stations which in turn contribute to raise agricultural production.

J. CHOKKA RAO,
Minister for Agriculture.

BUDGET FOR 1975-76.

Note on Demand No. XXXIV Agriculture

MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Actuals for 1973-74 (Rupees)</th>
<th>Revised estimate 1975-76 (Rupees)</th>
<th>Budget estimate 1975-76 (Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>305. Agriculture (e) Marketing and Quality Control.</td>
<td>12,81,123</td>
<td>19,56,900</td>
<td>21,79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Plan Scheme.</td>
<td>2,89,795</td>
<td>5,50,000</td>
<td>6,75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Marketing Department 1975-76.

Budget on Marketing.

In the development economy of the State, Chiefly dependent on Agriculture, and with the ushering in of green revolution to maximise production under package of improved technological innovations 'Marketing' which is a part and parcel of the production process, has a
vital role to play. In consequence, problems of Agricultural Marketing are assuming greater importance year after year. The Marketing system requires to be re-oriented and reorganised so as to subserve to the needs of a planned economy, improving the prosperity of the agriculturists in general.

The Government through the Marketing Department are taking various steps to increase the producers return by way of regulation of markets, grading of agricultural produce and by providing Market Intelligence services, etc.

2.0. Regulation of Markets.


2.2. Regulation of markets aims at introducing healthy trade practices, providing the necessary infrastructure facilities in an organised market where the farmer is assured of competitive price in the open auction system of sale, with correct weighments and prompt payments, protecting his interests from exploitation by the middle-men and brokers. Reasonable market charges are prescribed in the bye-laws of the Market Committees and implemented obviating unauthorised deductions and illegal exactions by the trade. This apart, grading services also have been provided in some of the markets to enable the seller to secure better prices commensurate with quality. Latest Market Intelligence, particularly the current prices, is disseminated at the Market Yards, by display of prices on Notice Boards and through broadcasting of prices in the A.I.R. under the rural programme to keep the farmer aware of the current price trends, Market arrivals, etc.

2.3. The method of tender system of sale for Cotton Kapas was introduced for the first time in the regulated market at Adoni during 1973-74 and the switch over from the method of sale in open auction to the sale by tender system helped to speed up the transactions ensuring at the same time a competitive price to the seller. It is proposed to introduce and popularise the tender system of sale in big markets of huge turnover in order to tone up the effective functioning of markets to benefit the producers.

2.4. During the year 1974-75 Government have so far notified for establishment of 13 markets under the provisions of the Markets Act in the interest of producer-seller bringing the total number of markets regulated so far to 348. As many as 199 market centres have been notified for regulation in Andhra region and 149 market centres in
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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Telangana region. Steps are being taken to notify the remaining markets also.

2.5. The Government have notified for constitution of 115 Agricultural Market Committees in the State to organise and control the regulation of the various markets in the State under the provisions of the Markets Act, Rules and Bye-laws framed thereunder. The jurisdiction of notified area of the Market Committees is limited to 1 to 2 taluks only in order to streamline the effective functioning and tone up the efficiency of regulation. 100 Agricultural Market Committees are now functioning under Elected Chairman and the remaining 15 Agricultural Market Committees are administered by Person-in-charge.

2.6. The increase in arrivals of agricultural produce into regulated markets from 12.79 lakh M. Tonnes valued at Rs. 76.06 crores in 1962-63 to 44.59 lakh M. Tonnes valued at Rs. 627.32 crores in 1973-74 signified the fact that the farmers are becoming more and more conscious of the benefits of regulation.

2.7. Traders and other functionaries filed 388 Writ Petitions from the middle of 1970 onwards, challenging the sections 4, 5, 7, 12, 33 and 36 of the Markets Act, 1966. As many as 308 Writ Petitions have been disposed of by the High Court upholding the validity of the above sections challenged.

2.8. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have drawn up a comprehensive project for development of 174 regulated markets in the State at the estimated capital outlay of Rs. 35.00 crores by seeking loan assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) the soft loan associate of the World Bank. The Scheme is awaiting approval of the Government of India. The markets proposed for such development are spread over the entire State as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of markets proposed for development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>... 174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) in a seminar-cum-workshop organised for the development of integrated market yards during July, 1974 at Hyderabad agreed to extend financial assistance through the scheduled banks. The scheduled bank will finance the market committees for development of yards after satisfying them:

...

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

1. No.

Agriculture.

Co-operation.

Service.

Husandry.

Agricultural Development.

about the technical and economic viability of the proposals and the A.R.C. with the assistance from the World Bank (IDA) will extend refinance to the Banks.

2.9. The A.R.C. Hyderabad on the basis of the report submitted by the study team on the scheme have indicated the financial outlay of the Machilipatnam Market Yard, Project at Rs. 21.95 lakhs. The Andhra Bank came forward to finance the project and the Government guarantee for the loan amount of Rs. 21.95 lakhs is awaited for implementation of the scheme.

2.10. Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted 16 member—State Agricultural Marketing Advisory Board during 1974 in exercise of powers under rule 86 (D) of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Rule, 1969 with the Honourable Minister for Marketing as the Chairman of the Board and the Director of Marketing as Member-Secretary. The Board will review the working of various regulated markets in general and suggest measures relating to proper utilisation of Central Market Fund, besides solving various problems of the Market Committees to promote orderly marketing.


3.1. It is obligatory on the part of the Agricultural Market Committees to provide the minimum amenities to producer-seller and other market functionaries in the Market Yards, established by the Market Committees under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966. The Chief source of income for the market committees is the levy of market fees, on the value of notified commodities bought or sold in the notified market area. The rate of market fee that used to be Re. 0.25 per cent ad valorem during 1971-74 has been enhanced to Re. 0.50 per cent ad valorem with effect from 1st April, 1974. The Market Committees are required to undertake works like auction platforms, weighing platforms, agricultural godowns, yeots rest houses, water, electricity and roads.

3.2. Funds expended by various committees during 1974-75 for providing facilities are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amounts spent on works (in lakh rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3. Some of the Market Centres have also been developed under the scheme of Area Development Programme, under the Major Irrigation Projects in the State, sanctioned by the Government of India as detailed below:

(i) Nagarjunasagar Project.—For the creation of market complexes in the command area under the Nagarjunasagar Project, the Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 17.10 lakhs as grant. The market centres of Nandigama, Narasaraopet, Macherla, Piduguralla, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Huzurnagar, Miryalaguda

(ii) Pochampad Project.—The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 22 lakhs in Pochampad Command area for creation of the market complexes and the markets of Armoor, Kismatgar, Peddapalli, Jagtial, Koratla, Mispally, Ibrahimnagar and Karimnagar, Choppadandhi are benefited under this command area.

(iii) Tungabhadra Project.—A grant of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned to develop markets under the command area of Tungabhadra Project, and the markets created under this scheme are Adoni, Kurnool, Yemmigant and Tadipatri. Besides, some markets have also received financial assistance for development of markets under small Farmers Development Agency in the districts of Nalgonda, Srikakulam and Cuddapah.

3.4. The funds allotted under various Project Schemes as grant-in-aid and the amounts spent are detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount Alotted.</th>
<th>Amount Spent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar</td>
<td>17,10,000</td>
<td>13,15,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pochampad</td>
<td>22,00,000</td>
<td>15,81,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tungabhadra</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>S.F.D.A.</td>
<td>6,32,000</td>
<td>3,28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,42,000</td>
<td>40,25,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the Project Schemes, 80 per cent of works have been completed and the balance works are in progress.

4.0. Grading of Agriculture Produce.

4.1. Standardisation of Agriculture produce and livestock products and promotion of grading in accordance with statutory and commercial grade standards form the essence of organised marketing. The Department of Marketing undertook grading which is either producer-oriented or consumer oriented as discussed below:—

Voting of Demands for Grants
for 1975-76,
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XXIX—Forests.
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XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

4.2. Consumer oriented State Laboratories for Grading, Ghee Oils
under Agmark.

The word Agmark is an abbreviation of 'Agricultural Marketing'
which is recognised as a National hallmark for purity and quality. The
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act was passed by the
Central Legislature during the year 1937 and the Agricultural Market­
ing Adviser to Government of India has drawn up Agmark standards
and rules for about 100 commodities like ghee, edible-oils, species,
ground spices, honey, rice, pulses, jaggery, tobacco, etc., under the
provisions of the aforesaid Act. The objectives of the Agmark are the
guarantee of standard quality to the consumer and better returns to
the producers or manufacturers of the quality goods certified under the
Agmark Act of 1937.

The Department of Marketing established 4 State Ghee and Oil
Grading Laboratories at Vijayawada, Giddalur, Muddanoor and
Samalkot in order to extend facilities of Agmark packing to small
packers who have no ways and means to set up their own laboratory and
maintained chemists. As Guntur centre handles the bulk of ghee
grading, a sub-station attached to the State Laboratory, Vijayawada has
been opened to render prompt services of grading, stationing the
chemist at Guntur. Ghee, Til Oil, Coconut Oil, Honey and ground
spices are graded at these laboratories under the supervision of trained
chemists. The turnover of grading during 1974-75 (till December) at
the various State Laboratories was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Place of Laboratory</th>
<th>Ghee Quantities graded in quintal</th>
<th>Til Oil</th>
<th>Coconut Oil</th>
<th>Honey</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (a)</td>
<td>Vijayawada including Guntur</td>
<td>5707 1038 108</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6875</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Giddalur</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Samalkot</td>
<td>405  299 12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,059 1,337 120</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11,567</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
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With the rigid enforcement of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, during the year by the Health authorities there was no increased activity in grading under Agmark and many packers are coming forward with request for the issue of certificates of authorisation to grade and mark products under Agmark standards. There are 24 packers of ghee, 7 packers of Edible oils, 5 packers of Honey, and one packer for ground spieces attached to the above State laboratories.

The total grading turnover at State Laboratories significantly increased to 11,567 quintals during the year till December, 1974 as against 8,118 quintals graded during 1973-74.

Producer-oriented.

4.3. Grading at primary markets and at Farm level has been introduced in various markets like Warangal, Suryapet, Nizamabad, Adoni, Duggirala, etc., where important commodities like Castor, Groundnut, Chillies and Turmeric are graded before auction and this scheme has helped the producers-sellers to earn premium over the produce sold ungraded.

Grading at Farmer's Level.

4.4. The scheme of Grading of Commercial Crops at Farm level envisages organising of grading units at Farm level to improve the quality of various important notified crops such as Tobacco, Cotton, Groundnuts, Chillies, Turmeric, Onions, etc. Good grading is the essence of organised marketing at the primary level of the farmer. The seasonal graders appointed by the Market Committees assist in assorting the produce into different grades before the sale of goods in open auction at the Market Yard. The scheme indicated in the minds of the farmers, grading-consciousness, convincing them of securing better prices for better quality.

4.5. Cotton Grading units at Pamarru, Bhainsa, Adoni and Adilabad continued during the year and about 58,078 quintals of cotton kapas have been graded at these centres. The cotton growers realised a premium of Rs. 10 to 15 per quintal on account of sale of graded produce.

4.6. Grading of Virginia Tobacco was taken up as a pilot scheme in Chowdaripalem area of Kavali taluk during the year 1971-72 based on the Farm graders prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India. During 1974-75 the season for F.C.V. Tobacco just commenced and seasonal skilled graders are appointed by the Market Committees, Bhadrachalam, Kavali, Gudur, Guntur, Ongole and Jaggayyapet to assist the farmers in grading of the produce at the curing pandals in villages, before sale of produce to the major tobacco buying companies.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

5.0. Market Intelligence, Statistics and Survey.

(a) Market Intelligence:

5.1. The collection, compilation and dissemination of data on market arrivals, ruling prices, sales, stocks, etc., thrown light on the efficient and organized system of marketing of produce at the primary level of the farmer. The traders who purchase the produce from the farmer, have all the resources at their command to obtain market news, but the farmer is relatively ignorant of the market trends without any facilities. The well-informed buyer is thus in a superior bargaining position over the ill-informed seller. The Department of Marketing under the integrated scheme for Market Intelligence organised a network of Market News service, disseminating to the farmer, the market prices through All-India Radio, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah every day under the rural programme. All important market centres in the State and all major commodities are covered under this scheme. Weekly and monthly bulletins are also issued and sent to various Government Departments such as Economics and Statistical Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Planning Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, etc. These statistics constitute a vital base for formulation of policies by the Government connected with production, marketing and prices fixation of agricultural produce.

(b) Research and Survey:

5.2. Survey reports and brochures touching the various aspects of production trends, arrivals, assembling marketing methods, exports and their trends, prices and their trends, etc., are prepared and published in order to project the market behaviour of various commodities for the benefit of trade and industry and Government Departments. The Department has already published reports on Rice, Wool, Potatoes, Grapes and Castor while the survey reports on Chillies, Onions, Betel leaves, Acid limes, and tobacco are sent to the Government Printing Press during the year for publication. The survey report on Marketing of Ghee was also finalised and sent to Government Survey reports on Jaggery. Jowar and Maize have also completed and the reports on turmeric and green gram are under compilation.

J. CHOKKA RAO,
Minister for Agriculture.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.


Explanatory Note on

DEMAND No. XXXIX. FORESTS—Rs. 7,91,08,000

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

The Forest Demand No. XXXIX for 1975-76—Rs. 7,91,08,000. However the provision for the Forest Department in the Budget for 1975-76 is Rs. 8,39,53,400. The break up of this Budget is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision under Plan.</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 288</td>
<td>XXXI</td>
<td>27,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 295</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 307</td>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>13,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 313</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>90,98,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Plan: 1,36,48,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision under Non-Plan.</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 295</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>18,72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 307</td>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>27,45,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 313</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>6,56,65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 713</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Non-Plan: 7,23,05,400

Total Plan and Non-Plan Provision: 8,39,53,400

2. The Plan provision for 1975-76 is as follows:

(i) State Sector Forests
Rs. 65 lakhs

(ii) State Sector—Soil Conservation
Rs. 5 lakhs

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Centrally assisted scheme
Rs. 57.830 lakhs

(iv) Special Development Funds under 6 point formula
Rs. 8.650 lakhs

3. The Revenue receipts for 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 1,026.45 lakhs. The Revenue receipts for 1975-76 are expected to be Rs. 1146.750 lakhs.
Voting of Demands for Grant for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry
XXXVII—Dairy Development

4. The Revenue and Expenditure figures for the last five years as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue realised (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>662.92</td>
<td>347.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,006.44</td>
<td>483.889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>917.11</td>
<td>534.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,168.499</td>
<td>576.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,026.45 (estimated)</td>
<td>699.146 (estimated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Forest Area.—The State Forests extend over an area of 64,798.44 Sq. Kms. (about 6.5 Million Hects.) which include 46,221.65 Sq. Kms. (about 4.6 Million Hectares) for reserved forests, 17,709.97 Sq. Kms. (about 1.8 Million Hectares) of Reserve Lands and 866.89 Sq. Kms. (866.890 Hectares) of un-notified area constituting 23.6 per cent of the land area of the State. This is below the norms laid down in the National Forest Policy as per which at least 33 1/3 per cent of land area should be under forest.

6. Loss of Forest Lands.—The economic and social benefits accruing to the community from forests and forest-based-industries have come to be better understood as also the protective role played by forests in controlling soil erosion, prevention of rapid siltation of dams and reservoirs, control of floods, maintaining perennial streams-flows, and in dry arid lands in mitigating the dessicating effects of dry and on hot winds on agricultural crops. To derive all these benefits there is imperative necessity to increase the area under tree cover not only in lands under the control of the Government, but also in private lands in the shape of shelter-belts, wind breaks, etc. But unfortunately, the trend is in the reverse. During the last 20 years, more than 1,77,000 Hectares (4,44,370 acres) of forest land have been disafforested. The demand for disafforestation still persists. There is, therefore, need to take a firm decision not to dis-reserve any more forest land for non-forestry purposes.

7. Plantations.—The following are the important plantations raised during 1974-75:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial species</th>
<th>Area raised in 1974-75 (in Hects.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>2,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sanders</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulpwood species</td>
<td>4,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e. Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Silver Oak, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Fuel:

Casuarina ... ... ... ... ... 418

Commercial Crops:

Coffee ... ... ... ... ... ... 120
Cashew ... ... ... ... ... ... 460

8.1. Coffee.—Starting from 1961, in the agency areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. Coffee Plantations have been raised over an area of 842 Hectares (2,105 acres) up to 31st March, 1974. The yield from the mature plantations during 1973-74 was 147,378 Tonnes valued at about Rs. 8.48 lakhs.

8.2. A scheme for settling repatriates from Sri Lanka which was initiated in 1972 with loan assistance from the Government of India who have sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs. 106,577 lakhs to be drawn in ten instalments from 1972-73 to 1981-82 with an interest rate of 5½ per cent for raising Coffee Plantations over an area of 810 Hectares (2,025 acres) was continued during the year 1974-75 and so far 360 Hectares (900 acres) of Coffee Plantations have been raised under this scheme and the loan availed of will be Rs. 28.10 lakhs.

8.3. A scheme for raising Coffee Plantations over an area of 800 Hectares (2,000 acres) at a cost of Rs. 244,50 lakhs has been prepared at the instance of the Planning Commission to be funded under the development of Hilly and Backward Areas Programme and submitted to the Government of India. Sanction of the Government of India is awaited.

9. Teak.—2,737 Hectares (6,842 acres) of Teak Plantations were raised during 1974-75 and it is proposed to raise another 2,856 Hectares (7,140 acres) during 1975-76.

10. Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Acacia Auriculiformis.—Plantations of Quick Growing Species namely Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Acacia auriculiformis were raised over an area of 4,415 Hectares (11,047 acres) during 1974-75. In the year 1975-76, 3,450 Hectares (8,525 acres) will be planted with these species.

11. Casuarina.—Plantations of this species on the coastal sands were raised over an area of 418 Hectares (1,045 acres) during 1974-75 and in the year 1975-76. 383 Hectares (957 acres) will be brought under this species.

12. Red Sanders.—During 1974-75, 40 Hectares (100 acres) were planted with this species in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. In 1975-76, 60 Hectares (150 acres) will be planted with this species.
13. Bursera.—Lime tree oil which is a product from Bursera Plantations is used in the soap industry and in the manufacture of perfumes. 56 Hectares (135 acres) were raised during 1974-75 and the area will be doubled in the coming year by raising 100 Hectares (250 acres).

14. Soil and Moisture Conservation Works in Sileru Basin.—To control soil erosion in the catchment of the Sileru basin, soil conservation works are being continued. The Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs during 1974-75 and a similar amount is estimated to be approved for each of the remaining four years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under forest sector, 308 Hectares (770 acres) of Podu and blank areas have been planted during 1974-75 with Silver Oak and other non-forestry species, whereas under agricultural sector, stone terracing, graded bunding, stream bank protection and vegetative protection were done over an area of 200 Hectares, 150 Hectares, 15 Kms. and 46 Kms. respectively in two selected mini catchments. In the non-priority areas in the catchment, bamboo and silver oak planting are being done, under the scheme of quick growing species plantations.

15. Rubber Plantations.—On the advise of the Rubber Board, rubber plantations have been raised over an area of 34 Hectares (85 acres) in Madumilli area of East Godavari district during the last five years as an experimental measure.

16. Cardamom.—There is good scope for raising Cardamom Plantations in the agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district. Officials from the Cardamom Board have inspected the areas during December, 1974 and further action will be taken on receipt of their technical advice.

17.1. Black Pepper Plantations.—The trials made on the introduction of Pepper in the Agency areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts since 1967 have given good results. So far about 48,000 Pepper vines have been planted by obtaining them from the Pepper Research Institute at Taliparamba, Kerala State including the famous hybrid Panniylur-I variety.

17.2. A scheme for raising nurseries of hybrid Panniylur-I as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 2.78 lakhs has been submitted to the Government of India for approval. Approval from Government of India is awaited.

18. Forest Resources Survey.—The Forest Resources Survey Division at Tirupathi has surveyed the Seshachalam Industrial Catchment to assess the raw-material potential. The party will process the data collected till now in collaboration with the Sri Venkateswara
University. Besides this, there are two more resources survey divisions surveying the Forests in Upper Godavari basin of our State.

19. **Industrial Plantation Project**—An Industrial Plantation Project has been drawn up for implementation in East Godavari and Khammam districts. It envisages growing of 6,000 hectares (15,000 acres) of Eucalyptus around Vendumili in East Godavari district and 12,000 hectares (30,000 acres) of Sal, Teak in Khammam district at a total cost of about Rs. 12 crores over a period of 16 years. The constitution of a Corporation to take up this plantation project is under the active consideration of the Government.

20. **Drought Prone Area Programme**—With a view to mitigate the scarcity conditions in the chronically drought prone areas of Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Prakasam and Nalgonda districts, the Government of India have sanctioned implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme for these districts. Works of long range benefit are being taken up in these districts under this programme. The following are the major schemes that are proposed to be implemented.

(i) Farm Forestry,
(ii) Soil and Moisture Conservation Works coupled with pasture development,
(iii) Pasture Development for sheep,
(iv) Raising of shelter-belts and fuel plantations,
(v) Afforestation, and
(vi) Water resources development.

In Anantapur district the scheme will be implemented with World Bank Assistance. For the first time, pasture development works for sheep and cattle are proposed in a big way in these districts.

21.1. **Nehru Zoological Park at Hyderabad**.—This is one of the largest Zoological Parks in the Country spread over an area of 121 hectares (302 acres). About 8 lakhs of people from all over the country and abroad visit the Zoo annually. During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 17.774 lakhs was spent and during 1974-75, Rs. 19.556 lakhs are expected to be spent. A revenue of Rs. 4.30 lakhs was realised during 1973-74 by way of gate fees, etc., and a similar amount is expected to be realised during 1974-75.

21.2. **A Lion Safari Park** was opened in March, 1974. This is the first of its kind in India and the biggest in Asia at present. This has become a star tourist attraction in the twin cities.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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22. Pre-Historic Animals Park.—The Pre-Historic Animals Park set up by the Geological Survey of India in the Nehru Zoological Park has become a great tourist attraction. For the present there are two life size models of Dinosaurs (Tyrannosaurus and Triceratops).

23. Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam.—A second Zoological Park has been initiated in 1972-73 in Visakhapatnam district in Sitakonda Reserve Forest about 5 Kms. from Visakhapatnam adjacent to Madra- Calcutta National Highway over an area of 240 Hectares (600 acres). Up to 1973-74 Rs. 5.31 lakhs have been spent on this zoo. During 1974-75 there is a provision of Rs 2.45 lakhs under plan for developing this Zoo. Recently a Zoo Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Government over the developmental aspect of this Zoological Park.

24. Kinnerasani Deer Park.—Kinnerasani is a beautiful tourist spot with great scenic beauty in Khammam district. A deer park has been opened here during the year 1974-75 which is a beginning in the development of this area in this direction.

25.1. Wild Life.—The Ban on shooting of all varieties of Wild Life was continued during 1973-74. In view of the 2500th Anniversary of Bhagavan Mahavir Nirvan the Government have decided to ban shooting of animals from 13th November, 1974 to 5th November, 1975 and the year is treated as ‘DO NOT KILL YEAR’. Andhra Pradesh is famous for its Wild Life particularly the typical Indian species such as Tiger, Panther, Bison, Sambar, Black Buck and Four-homed ante-lope. These are however, fast dwindling. A recent census has revealed the presence of only 35 tigers in our State. Among birds the Kolleru Lake is famous for its Pelicans. With a view to conserve and manage our Wild Life the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 has been extended to our State since August, 1973. The Rules under the Act, viz., the Wild Life (Protection—Andhra Pradesh) Rules, 1974 have been approved by Government and are in force.

25.2. It is proposed to develop the existing sanctuary at Pakhal in Warangal district and to create new Wild Life Sanctuaries in the Maninur Phutru in Mahabubnagar district, Nallamalais in Kurnool district, Gudem-Marrinakala area in Visakhapatnam district, etc. The Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam is proposed to be developed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. During 1975-76 it is planned to create a Wild Life Management Wing as a nucleus in the direction of Wild Life Preservation.

26.1 Co-operative Societies.—Co-operative Societies interested in taking forest contracts had the option since 1970-71, to participate in open auctions and obtain the units required at a rebate of 10 per cent.
on the lease amounts, if they became the highest bidders in open auction. This scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of two years. The Government in 1972 reviewed the policy, dispensed with the above system and introduced a new system. As per the new system, the department has to supply raw-materials like bamboos to the members of Co-operative Societies who are engaged in manufacture of marketable articles and goods by using such raw-materials. Accordingly during 1973-74, bamboo Industrial Co-operative Societies were allotted bamboo quotas at the seigniorage rate of Rs. 12.50 P. per 100 bamboos and during 1974-75, so far Co-operative Societies have been allotted bamboo quota at 600 bamboos to each member at the rate of Rs. 12.50 P. per 100 bamboos.

26.2. The procedure of allotment of Minor Forest Produce like Sctaphal, Tangedu Bark, etc., to the Co-operative Societies without public auction based on the revenue realised during the past three years is still in vogue.

27.1. Supply of Bamboos to Paper Mills. — There are two Paper Mills in the State at present.

(1) Sirpur Paper Mills at Sirpur-Kaghaznagar in Adilabad district.

(2) Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Limited, Rajahmundry in East Godavari district.

Pending renewal of the long term lease with the Sirpur Paper Mills which expired on 31st March, 1971 Government fixed the royalty for bamboos at Rs. 35 per tonne as weighed at the weigh bridges. This rate has been given effect to from 1st April, 1971. Details of terms and conditions of agreement to be executed with the Sirpur Paper Mills are under consideration of the Government.

27.2. As regards M/s. Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills which has been assured supply of 1,00,000 tonnes of bamboos annually, the rate of royalty was increased to Rs. 35 per tonne as weighed at the weigh bridge from 14th April, 1972. It is observed that with the efflux of time some of the conditions of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills agreement have to be altered so as to be in conformity with the circumstances now prevailing. Therefore, the issue of revision of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills agreement is under the consideration of the Government.

27.3. Both the Mills are utilising hardwoods in mixture with bamboos. The Sirpur Paper Mills have applied for sustained supply annually of about 30,000 tonnes of hardwoods and soft-woods from the forests of Adilabad district. A scheme for the supply of these hard-woods is under consideration of the Government.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.

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27.4. During 1973-74, the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills were supplied 3,048 tonnes of mixed hard-woods from the forests of Kakinada Division and during 1974-75 it is proposed to supply about 40,000 tonnes of hard-woods to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. The rate of royalty for the hard-woods supplied to the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills is under the consideration of the Government.

27.5. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have obtained a licence for establishing a 100 Tonnes per day Paper Mill in Kurnool district. (Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills). The foundation-stone for this Mill was laid by the Honourable Chief Minister on 30th December, 1974. The supply of bamboos and hardwoods to the Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills will be made as soon as the Mill starts functioning.

28. Plywood Industry.—At present there are two plywood factories namely the Hyderabad Plywood Factory at Hyderabad and Godavari Plywood Factory at Rampachodavaram. Necessary steps to supply the required raw-material for these two factories have been undertaken by the Department.

29. Partical Board Mill.—The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has entered into a promotional agreement with Sri G.V. Krishna Reddy of M/s. Novapan India Ltd., to set up a 20,000 M.T. per annum partical Board at Patancheru in Medak district. The foundation-stone for this factory was laid on 1st December, 1974. Raw-materials to the extent of about 40,000 tonnes per annum of hard-woods is to be supplied to this Mill.

30.1. Lease of Lands to Paper Mills.—The two existing Paper Mills have so far been depending on the Bamboos available in natural forests of the State. The Government felt that land should be leased to the industries to raise their own plantations. In pursuance of this about 300 Hectares (744 acres) were leased out to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills on a pilot basis for raising experimental plantations. The lease was given in 1970 for a period of 30 years and on a rental ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per acre per annum in different localities in East Godavari district. Similarly the Sirpur Paper Mills have also been given about 81.6 Hectares (204 acres) of land in Adilabad district at a rental of Rs. 30 per acre per annum for raising experimental pulp-wood plantations. The land rent is to be revised every five years.

30.2. The Government have now agreed in principle to lease out large areas to the Paper Mills for raising their own plantations, thereby releasing the material from natural forests for development of other industries and to meet the demands of public.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVIII—Dairy Development.

30.3. The Suppur Paper Mills have requested for 14,000 Hectares (35,000 acres) of land, the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, 2,000 Hectares (5,000 acres), and Seco Rayalaseema Paper Mills 15,000 hectares (37,500 acres) of land for this purpose. These proposals are under consideration.


All items of Minor Forest Produce in the Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts, and also Minor Forest Produce items in Chittoor East, Chittoor west and Kurnool Divisions of Guntur Circle and all the divisions of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam Circles and Nagarkurnool division of Hyderabad Circle are being leased out on negotiated rates to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Visakhapatnam. For the first time the Minor Forest Produce units of Nandyal and Atmakur Divisions of Kurnool Circle have also been leased to the same Corporation during 1974-75.

31.2. A royalty of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is proposed to be collected for the products in 1974-75. But if the same units were sold in auction, the department would have obtained revenue of about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs. This loss of revenue on this count should be considered as one of the contributions of the department to the tribal welfare. Thus the department is playing a big role in the economic uplift of the tribals.

32. Supply of Timber to other Departments. Integrated Saw Mills Unit, Rajahmundry.

With the object of popularising the utilisation of non-teak species by the public and Government and Quasi-Government Institutions after seasoning and treatment, an integrated Saw-Mill unit at Rajahmundry is established. This unit has been catering to the demands of constructional timbers and finished goods to several institutions of which the following are worth mentioning Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, Director General, Naval Project, Visakhapatnam, Hindustan Ship Yard, Visakhapatnam, Housing Boards of Hyderabad and Tamilnadu, Central and State Ware Housing Corporations, South Eastern Railways, Visakhapatnam, Police Housing Corporation, Hyderabad, Telephone Workshop, Bombay, Ordinance Factory, Katni, Hindustan Copper Mines, Agnigundala, S.H.R.A.R. Project, Sriharikota, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 11,43,900 was incurred during 1973-74 realising a revenue of Rs. 32,046 lakhs.

33. Departmental Working Scheme—Jannaram, Adilabad district.

Similarly, the Saw-Mill and Timber Depot establishment at Jannaram in Adilabad district has been supplying round and sawn teak timber 101-3-16.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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34. Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Bamboos.

At present departmental extraction schemes are under implementation in Atmakur, Nandyal, Kakinada, Nirmal and Jannaram Divisions. The schemes are working satisfactorily. To improve protection, by eliminating the contractors' agency, extension of departmental working in Nizamabad, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Kurnool and Ptaka-sam districts is under active consideration of the Government. It is also proposed to extract bamboos departmentally from Nallamalais during 1975-76.

35. Manure Leaf Permits.—Permits to the public for collection of green manure leaf are being issued by the department.

36. Concessions to Public.—The scheme for supply of fuel to local people from thinning coupes of Jannaram is being continued.

37. Free Grants.—2,772 persons were granted timber, bamboo, etc., during 1973-74 free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities such as floods, fire, etc. The forest produce distributed to these grantees is detailed below:

1. Timber—Rs. 16,460.69.
2. Bamboo—294.50 tonnes.
3. Thatch grass—927 (cart loads).
4. Other produce—19.20 tonnes.

38. Free Grazing.—Free grazing is allowed in the entire State except in plantations and prohibited areas with effect from 1st April, 1968. Goat browsing is strictly prohibited in the reserved forests except in Padra Block of Nagarkurnool Division and Nidgal Block of Nalgonda Division. As a result of free grazing the State is losing about Rs. 50.00 lakhs per annum.

39. Supply of Fodder Grass.—The supply position of fodder grass to villagers was not a problem during this year. The villagers removed their requirements from the forests free of cost.
40.1. State Trading Scheme in Beedi Leaf.

The Beedi Leaf trade was nationalised in 22 Forest Divisions in 1971-72 (1971 season) with the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade Act, 1971). The scheme has come into operation in nine districts of Telangana region and a portion of Tiruvuru taluk of Krishna district.

40.2. Prior to Nationalisation of the Beedi Leaf Trade a revenue of about Rs. 112 lakhs was being realised per annum. The results of the scheme after its introduction pertaining to the yield and revenue and expenditure are detailed in page No. 24.

40.3. It may be seen from the above that the average gross and net revenue obtained after the nationalisation of trade in Abnus Leaves from 1971 to 1973 are Rs. 340 lakhs and Rs. 208 lakhs respectively. There was a short fall during 1973 season in respect of yield as well as revenue because of the drought conditions.

40.4. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1975-76 with the target of the Beedi Leaf collection put at 2,61,000 standard bags.

40.5. The special feature of this scheme is that within a short period of fifty to sixty days about Rs. one crore is spent by the Government towards the collection and handling charges of beedi leaves. About Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be spent by the purchasers during the season towards works like drying, curing and bagging including transport. Most of the expenditure goes to the tribals and agricultural labour as they are the persons who will be engaged in these operations. The rates for collection are notified by the Government and they are higher than the rates prevailing in all neighbouring States and so there will be no scope for short payment to the labourers. Besides, the agricultural and tribal labour will get gainful employment during the slack season of the year.

IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI,
Minister for Forests.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity of leaf collected in standard bags</th>
<th>Gross revenue realised (in rupees)</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred (in rupees)</th>
<th>Net Revenue (in rupees)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,54,664</td>
<td>3,34,86,100</td>
<td>1,15,27,166</td>
<td>2,19,58,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1971 season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,35,133</td>
<td>4,26,13,969</td>
<td>1,39,26,244</td>
<td>2,86,89,725</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1972 season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1973 season)</td>
<td>1,78,745</td>
<td>2,32,40,600</td>
<td>1,14,40,600</td>
<td>1,18,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td></td>
<td>(shortage is due to drought)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2,55,619</td>
<td>3,63,29,488</td>
<td>1,58,00,000</td>
<td>2,10,39,488</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1974 season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>2,64,000</td>
<td>4,12,13,400</td>
<td>1,77,72,200</td>
<td>2,34,41,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(estimated 1975 season)</td>
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CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement, has made rapid progress in various sectors of activity, particularly in the past year. While the annual Departmental budget for Government assistance to Co-operatives is about Rs. 10 crores, the annual business turnover of all Co-operatives in the fields of credit, marketing, processing, consumers, farming, other societies for Weaker sections, etc., is of the order of Rs. 136 crores. Government have been doing their utmost in providing adequate financial assistance by way of contribution to share capital, loans and subsidies besides extending other privileges and concessions to Co-operatives of Weaker Sections. The Government are providing substantial funds for this purpose in the Budgets year after year. The Demand No. XXXIII-Co-operation for 1975-76 now before the House for consideration is of the order of Rs. 10.10 crores.

I wish to place before the House a broad picture of the notable achievements in the different sectors of the Co-operative movement in the past year. The emphasis on Co-operative development has been mainly on agricultural credit for production purposes, particularly to the small farmers, and supporting programmes of marketing, processing and Consumer Co-operatives in addition of course to providing support to Weaker Sections.

Short Term Credit:

Though the Co-operative movement has to-day spread to all sectors of economy, agricultural credit remains its most important activity as ours is a predominantly agricultural State. The short term credit structure in the State with a network of primary societies at the village level affiliated to Co-operative Central Banks which are federated in the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, is becoming more and more responsive to the agricultural production requirements of the agricultural community. The Co-operatives have recorded significant progress during the current year in providing Short Term Loans to farmers for agricultural production. Against the target of Rs. 32 crores for 1974-75, the Short Term loans disbursed during Kharif 1974 season itself has been of the order of Rs. 32.30 crores. With the release of water for raising second crop paddy in additional areas in Nagavali-sagar Project, Krishna and Godavari delta areas, the Co-operatives have undertaken a massive programme to provide short term loans to the farmers, to the tune of Rs. 4.00 crores, during the present Kharif season and for this, the Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned additional supplementary credit limits. The Co-operatives have undertaken
also expected to issue loans to the extent of Rs. 4 crores during the Rabi season.

The total short term credit to agriculturists during the entire year is expected to exceed Rs. 42 crores, which would be a record, when compared to the average annual achievement of Rs. 25 crores during the Fourth Plan period. About 40 per cent of these lendings account for lendings to small farmers.

Two conferences of Co-operative Central Banks were held in October and November 1974. Important recommendations were made by these conferences, to remove certain rigidities in the easy flow of credit, particularly to the small and medium farmers.

The target proposed for Short Term loaning for 1975-76 is Rs. 40 crores. This is actually likely to be exceeded, in view of the tempo developed during the current year in intensifying efforts for increased agricultural production on the one hand and in activising the Cooperatives on the other. The quantum of short and medium term credit to agriculturists is to be stepped up progressively during the successive years of the Fifth Plan and the target set for the last year of the Fifth Plan is of the order of Rs. 75 crores.

A disquieting feature has been the rising trend of overdues which in some institutions reach such proportions as to render them ineligible for sanction of credit limits by the Reserve Bank of India. 15 out of the 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State were identified as weak banks in 1971, mainly on account of heavy overdues. A programme for rehabilitating these banks was undertaken with adequate financial assistance provided by State Government by way of long term loans to the tune of Rs. 157 lakhs, Share capital contribution of Rs. 19.70 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 12.50 lakhs to write off bad debts, five of the banks have since been restored to normalcy. The programme is being continued in respect of the remaining ten banks. During 1974-75, State Government have released an assistance of Rs. 19.20 lakhs to the weak banks besides subsidising the cost of sale officers appointed for recovery of overdues. As a result of these measures, the overdues position in the banks has been considerably reduced and their operational efficiency improved. It is hoped that all the banks would function normally during 1975-76, enjoying normal credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India on their own.

**Farmers' Service Societies:**

The Farmers' Service Society is the latest addition to the Co-operative family. This organisation is designed essentially to give special attention to the needs of the small and marginal farmer, and to provide
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for 1975-76:


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all inputs and services at one point. The programme for the current year is to organise 5 Farmers Service Societies in the SFDA/MFAL Districts, on a pilot basis, to provide integrated services to agriculturists. They will be making available both Short Term and Long Term Credit and also provide necessary inputs for augmenting agricultural production. They will also be creating facilities for development of subsidiary occupations to augment the income of the participants and thereby improve their economic condition. These societies were originally proposed to be formed exclusively for small farmers, but on a policy decision taken by the Government of India, the pattern has been changed to cover all farmers, with provision of reservation of two-thirds seats on their Boards of Management to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The programme for 1975-76 provides for organisation of more societies in the new SFDA/MFAL districts.

A total provision of Rs. 115.70 lakhs has been made in the plan budget for 1975-76 for assisting credit co-operatives, of which a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs would be as share capital contribution with borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India. In addition, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made under Central Sector Schemes for providing grant to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank for credit to the Agricultural Stabilisation Fund which is used for converting S.T. loans into M.T. loans in periods of drought and other natural calamities.

It is the policy of the Government to take the Co-operative financing agency as near to the village as possible. The Co-operative Central Banks have been advised to open branches at Taluk and Samithi levels.

Long Term Credit:

A net-work of 188 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State, federated in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, continued to make steady progress in meeting the long term credit needs of the farmers for various land improvement schemes and purchase of oil engines, electric motors, tractors, sinking of wells and development of old wells. During the year 1973-74 the Banks issued loans to ryots to the extent of Rs 10.47 crores. It is a matter of gratification that the Land Mortgage Banks too have been giving special attention to the needs of small farmers. Out of Rs. 10.47 crores issued during 1973-74 loan disbursed to small farmers holding 2 Hectares and below amounted to Rs. 4.23 crores which worked out to 40 per cent of the total loaning.

The loaning programme for the year 1974-75 is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. It is confidently expected that the target will be reached. The programme for 1975-76 envisages a total loaning programme of
Rs. 20.00 crores (Rs 8.00 crores under normal loaning and Rs 12.00 crores under special schemes.) To fulfil this Andhra Pradesh programme, a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 for Government investment in the ordinary and special development debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

During 1974-75, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 45.60 lakhs as subsidy to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank for onward transmission to the ryots towards subsidy element in respect of taccavi loans availed during the earlier years for sinking of wells, purchase of pumps, etc. A budget provision of Rs. 38.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1975-76 to meet subsidy claims of ryots for the same purpose.

Special programmes for providing long term loans to small farmers are under implementation in the districts of Srikakulam, Guntur and Nalgonda, involving an outlay of Rs. 256.60 lakhs. Up to the end of December 1974, loans to the tune of Rs. 121.31 lakhs to 6293 small farmers were disbursed by the financing agencies.

An important development in the field of long term credit is provision of loans for diversified purposes such as Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Pisciculture, Sheep-rearing and installation of Gobar gas plants. State Government have notified the issue of loans for the above purposes as identifiable productive purposes. It is now expected that Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank would extend long term credit facilities for diversified purposes with particular emphasis on advance of loans to small farmers, marginal farmers and other vulnerable sections of the community.

Another significant feature in 1974-75 is the concrete measures taken for streamlining the working of Long Term Credit structure with emphasis on avoidance of administrative delays in processing and sanction of loans by Land Mortgage Banks. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank convened regional conferences of primary Land Mortgage Banks, where several important recommendations were made to hasten sanction of loans. These comprised:

1. authorising the Co-operative Sub-Registrars, Land Mortgage Banks, to verify and furnish formal encumbrance certificates instead of waiting for official copies from the Registration Department,

2. seeking Government exemption from conduct of public enquiry under section 98,

3. entrustment of non-statutory functions to Bank staff and departmental staff simultaneously, and
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(4) Decentralisation of loans up to Rs. 15,000 at primary level from the present level of Rs. 10,000. Government have already passed orders on these issues wherever necessary. Government have also permitted an ad-hoc increase in land valuation by 50 per cent, pending a detailed study. These measures will enable a larger volume of loaning in 1975-76. An intensive drive has been launched to bring small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and others belonging to weaker sections and depending upon Agriculture into the Co-operative fold and provide adequate credit support to them.

Marketing and processing:

Various measures have been taken to facilitate marketing and processing Co-operatives to play a significant role in the procurement of foodgrains. There are 286 primary marketing societies and 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies affiliated to the Co-operative Marketing Federation at the State level to provide marketing and processing facilities to farmers and to save them from exploitation by middlemen. Operational arrangements by way of strengthening their share capital base to enable them to raise adequate working capital have been evolved with a view to make these institutions render more effective service. During 1974-75, financial assistance has been provided to the extent of Rs. 5.85 lakhs towards share capital, Rs. 7.50 lakhs for godowns and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for processing units.

During 1974-75, Government appointed the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad as one of the agents to collect paddy under producers levy. A target of 1.35 lakhs tonnes of paddy under producers levy and 15,000 tonnes of paddy in open market, worth about Rs. 13.80 crores has been fixed. 86 Co-operative Marketing and Village Societies owning 111 rice mills, and the Modern Rice Mill at Tadepalligudem, are now involved in the procurement operations. State Government have sanctioned guarantee in favour of the State Bank of India and Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited, Hyderabad on behalf of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad for Rs. 7 crores. The State Marketing Federation is passing on the funds to the Co-operative owning rice mills for purchase and processing of paddy. The Federation and the Co-operative rice mills have commenced procurement operations under producers levy.

The programme for 1975-76 envisages the Marketing Co-operatives handling a business to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. The budget for 1975-76 includes Rs. 7.30 lakhs under State Plan Schemes and Rs. 166.98 lakhs under Central Sector Schemes for development of Co-operative Marketing and processing activities.
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Consumers Co-operatives:

Government have taken various measures for streamlining the functioning of the Consumers Co-operatives in the context of spiralling prices of food grains and other essential commodities and the need to ensure equitable distribution of consumer goods at fair prices.

There are 777 primary Consumers Stores with a membership of 2.58 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 34.46 lakhs. This number includes stores organised for Industrial Workers, Railway Employees, University students and also to the general public. The employers in the Industrial areas are called upon to give financial assistance towards share capital, working capital and Managerial subsidy, etc.

The establishment of a large scale Central Stores at Kothagudem for the benefit of 30,000 workers of Singareni Collieries, Limited needs special mention. This store, with a share capital of Rs. 7 lakhs started functioning from December, 1974 with 4 branches to start with. The Management of the Singareni Collieries has provided a loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs to serve as initial working capital and margin money. There are 31 Co-operative Central Stores in the State, of which 13 Stores are running Departments Stores at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kurnool, Adoni, Chittoor, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Warangal. During the year, a new "Lakshmi" Super Bazaar with self service counters was opened by the Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society at Hyderabad and a mini-Super Bazaar was opened at Eluru by the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Central Stores, for which the Government of India has sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

In view of the entrustment of distribution of Controlled Commodities by the Civil Supplies Department, the Super Bazaar, Hyderabad has opened 48 depots in various localities of the twin cities and it is catering to the public through the depots. The Super Bazaars and Central Stores functioning in other towns have also taken similar distribution by opening branches. Further, under the Central Sector Scheme, Vijayawada Super Bazaar has opened 2 large sized retail units.

At the State level, the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Central Co-operative Stores Limited, Hyderabad functions as an apex organisation with the main object of procurement of scarce commodities and distribution through the affiliated stores. It has taken up distribution of controlled cloth, confiscated goods and scarce commodities to the Central Stores.
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All the towns with a population of 50,000 and above in the State except Gudivada, Bhimavaram, Nandyal and Anakapalli have been covered by a net work of consumers Co-operative Central Stores. Action is being taken to organise Central Stores in the above four towns also. A scheme for organisation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores at Taluk level in towns with a population of over 25,000 and below 50,000 is proposed to be taken up during 1975-76 for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1975-76.

Assistance to Weaker Section Co-operative Societies:

In tune with the policy of the Government to help the weaker sections of the community and save them from exploitation and ameliorate the lot of weaker sections such as small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, landless poor, Scheduled Castes, Washermen, barbers, and unemployed, a programme of organising Co-operatives for such weaker sections and providing them with financial assistance, has been taken up in a big way. The broad strategy adopted for this purpose is the reorientation of policies and procedures to benefit such weaker sections. In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Weaker Section of the community, to protect them from exploitation and to enable them to have better income. Co-operatives have been organised for Taxi Drivers, Auto-Rickshaw Drivers, Lorry Drivers, Washerman, Barbers, Printers and Binders, etc. Government have been since 1973-74, giving special attention to organising new societies wherever necessary and providing liberal financial assistance to them. The total number of these societies of various types exclusively for the benefit of weaker sections has increased from 5,361 in 1973-74 to 6,508 today. While a total sum of Rs. 17.35 lakhs was provided as financial assistance to these societies during 1973-74, during the current year 1974-75, proposals have already been finalised covering Rs. 18 lakhs and an additional sum of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs may be sanctioned before the close of the year, besides a further sum of Rs. 32 lakhs, to be assisted from the special development funds under the Six Point Formula. The total financial assistance to be provided in 1974-75 would thus be of the order of Rs. 60 to 65 lakhs. The programme for 1975-76 envisages a much larger out lay Rs. 55 lakhs from the State Plan for Co-operation and about Rs. 35 lakhs from the Special development funds, i.e., to the tune of Rs. 90 lakhs in all.

The programme for 1975-76 envisages (i) provision of financial assistance to Co-operative farming societies for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks, implements, etc., (ii) Provision of assistance to members of Weaker Sections of the community particularly washermen, Barbers, Printers and binders, etc., who have not been assisted...
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during the previous years and provision of assistance to new members.

(iii) Strengthening of Labour Contract Co-operative Societies by way of providing share capital, loan and subsidy. (iv) Provision of financial assistance to Piggery Co-operative Societies, Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies organised for Weaker Sections of the community and (v) Creating self-employment potentialities to other Weaker section communities through Co-operative Societies formed exclusively for them.

The details of assistance provided so far and proposed to be provided during 1975-76 in important sectors are indicated below:

(a) Co-operative Farming.—The scheme of Co-operative farming envisages development of Co-operative farming societies on joint and collective basis with a view to ensure that the land assigned to the landless poor is effectively developed and brought under cultivation so as to boost up agricultural productions besides providing gainful employment to Harijans and Girijans and other landless agricultural labourers. So far, 934 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised in the State. The total extent of land commanded by these societies is about 81,480 acres of which about 63,685 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A total financial assistance of Rs. 80.97 lakhs has so far been given by Government under plan schemes to these societies towards Share Capital Contribution, M.T. loans for construction of godowns managerial subsidy, etc. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1975-76. Of the above provision of Rs. 15 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4.687 lakhs is proposed to be set apart for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exclusively.

(b) Taxi Drivers Co-operatives.—The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the drivers and to emancipate them from the clutches of the private Taxi owners. According to the scheme, 5 per cent cost of the vehicle has to be met by the members. 10 per cent will be provided by Government and 85 per cent has to be raised from commercial banks. Upto 1974-75, 43 Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies were assisted with a total sum of Rs. 29.37 lakhs by Government for purchase of taxi cars. The Taxi cars are allotted to the drivers on hire purchase system. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made to assist the Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies during 1975-76.

(c) Auto-Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies.—The objectives and the pattern of assistance under this scheme are similar to that of Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies. Upto 1974-75, a total sum of Rs. 20.93 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government to help 1,035
Auto-Rickshaw Drivers through 36 Co-operatives. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made to assist auto-rickshaw co-operatives during 1975-76.

(d) Lorry Transport Co-operatives.—These societies are set up with a view to enable lorry drivers to acquire vehicles on their own and thus free themselves from the hold of private lorry owners and also to improve their earnings, besides becoming self-employed. Government sanction assistance towards margin money. The amount required is met by securing loans from nationalised banks. Upto end of 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 18.60 lakhs was provided by Government towards 10 per cent cost of 181 lorries and 25 tempos.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for further assistance to these societies during 1975-76.

(e) Cycle-Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative.—Full cost of the Rickshaws is being sanctioned by Government to the Rickshaw pullers Co-operative Societies for purchase of Rickshaws. Upto 1974-75, Rs. 51.50 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government for 8,713 Rickshaws. It is proposed to provide Rs. 6 lakhs during 1975-76 to assist Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies.

(f) Washermen and Barbers Societies.—The scheme envisage provision of loan assistance to the members of these societies at Rs. 350 each for purchase of their professional equipment like Irons, Washing Soda, etc., for the Washermen and razors, etc., for the barbers. Upto the end of 1974-75, these societies were provided with a total financial assistance of Rs. 22.79 lakhs benefitting 8,096 Washermen and 3,550 barbers.

The budget for 1975-76 provides for further assistance to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Washermen societies and another Rs. 4 lakhs to barbers societies.

(g) Labour Contract Co-operatives.—The programme of Labour Co-operatives is specially designed to benefit manual labourers who constitute the bulk of the Weaker Section of the community such as Harijans, Scheduled Tribes, etc. The programme envisages replacement of the existing contract system gradually, in the execution of public works to ensure adequate wages to the labourers and to save them from exploitation by contractors.

In view of the importance given to Labour Co-operatives in the recent past, the financial assistance provided to Labour Co-operative Societies has been stepped up from year to year in order to enable them to take up more works and there by benefit more members. There are 537 Labour Contract Co-operatives in the State. Upto 1974-75, the
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Total assistance provided to these societies amounted to Rs. 29.75 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs financial assistance to the Labour Co-operatives during the year 1975-76. If possible the assistance is proposed to be stepped up.

As the monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 for entrusting works to these societies by P.W.D. on nomination basis is meagre to enable the societies to take up adequate works, it is proposed to consider if the limit may be enhanced to Rs. 25,000.

(h) Forest Co-operative Societies.—The Forest Co-operative Societies are formed for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, denotified tribes and backward classes in the State. The programme envisages providing employment to its members by the allotment of coupes to these societies by the Forest Department with a view to save them from exploitation by the forest contractors.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 to these societies during the year 1975-76.

(i) Women Welfare Co-operatives.—In order to ameliorate the socio-economic standards of destitute women, deserted wives, disabled and poor ladies by creating gainful employment like sewing, embroidery, dairying, poultry, canteens, etc., Women’s Welfare Co-operatives are formed. There are 107 such Women’s Co-operatives as on date. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided as share capital contribution during 1974-75, while an increased provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made in the budget for 1975-76.

(j) Printing and Writers Co-operatives.—To provide employment to printers, Binders, Writers and other persons who have experience in allied printing works and publication of books of writer-members, Co-operatives are formed and assisted by Government. Upto 1974-75, financial assistance of Rs. 8.02 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to printing Co-operatives for establishing Printing Presses and publication of books. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh to assist these societies during 1975-76.

(k) E.P.O.C. Societies.—Under the programme for Educated unemployed, it is proposed to organise Co-operative Dispensaries and provide assistance at Rs. 50,000 towards margin money for each dispensary. This type of Co-operative will provide employment to unemployed Doctors, Nurses, etc. These Dispensaries are so organised as to see that the places selected are densely populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections so that people belonging to these communities may avail of medical aid. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made during 1975-76 to assist these societies.
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6th March 1976

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Co-operative Training and Education:

(a) The four Co-operative Training Centres at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Anantapur continue to cater to the needs of Co-operatives in providing basic training to their untrained employees. To meet the growing need the strength in each centre has been raised from 150 to 200 during 1974-75. A provision of Rs 3 lakhs has been made towards the cost of teaching staff and the scheme will be continued in 1975-76 also. Provision is also made for payment of stipends to the trainees at Rs 40/- per month each for the period of the training.

(b) A scheme for training 700 matriculates under the Central sector scheme as part of employment programmes has been approved. The candidates after training will be absorbed in viable primary credit societies as paid Secretaries. While the expenditure on stipends to the trainees will be met by the Government of India, the expenditure on additional teaching staff will be met by the State Government. The total outlay on this scheme is of the order of Rs. 4.04 lakhs in all. The training programme is expected to start soon.

(c) The scheme for education of members and office-bearers of Co-operative Societies, which is vital to the healthy growth of co-operatives, is being continued under the supervision of a Special Action Deputy Registrar functioning as Chief Educational Officer and two 22 Educational Instructors appointed by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union. Over 15,000 persons are trained in principles and practice of Co-operation, every year. The cost of the scheme is partly from the Education fund established in the Union and partly from contributions from Co-operatives earning profit and partly by subsidy provided by Government. The scheme will be continued in 1975-76.

(d) Government have provided a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 to the State Co-operative Union towards its expenditure on publicity and propaganda, publishing of journal, etc. Similar assistance will be provided during 1975-76 also.

GENERAL

The policy of the Government will continue to give Co-operation and assistance to the Co-operative societies, for the economic and particularly the Weaker Sections.
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brought to light by judgements of High Court, elections could not be conducted in some of the institutions for the past one year. The Government are seriously concerned about this. Necessary amendments to the Co-operative Societies Act enabling early conduct of elections, and other important aspects, are being finalised and will be brought before the House.

Hon’ble Members will appreciate that with the picking up of agricultural production, and the improvements made in co-operative loaning, the State may confidently be expected to make further progress in all the aspects of agricultural production. With the involvement of the small farmers and weaker sections in the co-operative movement, there is bound to be an upward trend in the production contributed to by these sectors of the community. The Co-operation Department has already taken steps to improve the marketing and processing activities of the Co-operative movement, so that with increased production that has come about, infrastructural support to increased agricultural production would be possible.

With the sincere interest taken by co-operators in the health of the co-operative movement in general, and the active support extended by the Hon’ble Members of the Legislature in particular, the Government are confident that the Co-operative movement in the State will go from strength to strength in future years.

B. SUBBA RAO,
Minister for Co-operation.

Explanatory Note on
DEMAND No. XXXVIII—FISHERIES.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

An amount of Rs. 2,04,07,000 has been provided for expenditure on the various activities of Fisheries Department during the year 1975-76, showing Rs. 2,02,57,000 under Fisheries Demand and Rs. 1.50 lakhs under Co-operation Demand, the break up being as follows—
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312—Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>1,35,49000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 312—Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>57,38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 512—Capital Outlay on Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>8,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) 712—Loan for Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Major Head 498 Capital Outlay on Co-operation—Share capital to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Kakinada.</td>
<td>XXXIII</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>68,58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total of Non-Plan &amp; Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,04,07,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the expenditure is as stated above, the revenue receipts under Head of Account 112. Fisheries is estimated at Rs. 83,87,000.

2. Non-Plan Expenditure:

The Non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 135.49 lakhs broadly relates to the expenditure on the maintenance of the research units, the training units, Inland Fisheries, etc. It includes the expenditure of Rs. 39.87 lakhs, the share of the Government of Karnataka for the development of Fisheries at Tungabhadra Dam which is a joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The break-up of Non-Plan expenditure is furnished hereunder:

101/3—18,

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Rs.

1. Headquarters office and District offices ... ... ... ... 18,37,100
2. Research ... ... ... ... 1,75,500
3. Education and Training ... ... ... ... 3,18,500
4. Development of Inland Fisheries 45,66,200
5. Fishing Harbour and Landing facilities ... ... ... ... 71,300
6. Processing, Preservation and Marketing ... ... ... ... 5,84,700
7. Mechanisation Programme ... ... ... ... 3,70,000
8. Welfare Schemes and Tungabhadra Fisheries Project ... ... ... 56,25,700

Total Non-Plan ... 1,35,49,000

2. Plan Expenditure:

While the total outlay on the State Fifth Plan on Fisheries Development has been fixed at Rs. 395 lakhs, only an amount of Rs. 44 lakhs has been provided during 1975-76 for State Plan Schemes. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 19.58 lakhs has been provided under Special funds under Six Point Formula and a token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, viz., Landing and Berthing Facilities. Thus, the total provision under plan under various sectors would be Rs. 68,58,000. The detailed break-up of this amount is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. State Plan Schemes ... ... 44.00
2. Centrally sponsored Schemes ... 5.00
3. Special Funds under Six Point Formula:
   (a) Coastal Andhra ... ... 10.26
   (b) Telangana ... ... 5.72
   (c) Rayalaseema ... ... 3.60

Total ... 19.58
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:


Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

The details of schemes for utilisation of special funds under Six Point Formula will be worked out shortly and the details of expenditure of Rs. 44 lakhs proposed for State Plan Schemes for 1975-76 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters staff</td>
<td>0.210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Water Prawn Scheme, Kowali</td>
<td>0.610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAR Scheme 25% share on Air breathing fishes and Brakish water fish farming</td>
<td>1.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for Departmental personnel and private candidates</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running charges and staff for trawler including Bosan</td>
<td>0.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff for ICAR Project, Nagarjunasagar</td>
<td>0.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of New Fish Farms</td>
<td>4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey staff at Nizampatnam and Narsapur</td>
<td>1.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff to look after mechanised boats</td>
<td>0.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy on boats on ARC Scheme</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of mechanised boats from Fisheries Corporation</td>
<td>8.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff for preparation of proforma accounts</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of funds for Fisheries Corporation</td>
<td>0.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-op. Society Ltd.</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managerial assistance to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-op. Society Ltd.</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements to Fish Farms, Nurseries and Production of Seed</td>
<td>3.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to Fishermen fishing with non-mechanised contrivances</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Inputs</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Fisheries in Kolleru Lake</td>
<td>1.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to Fishermen Boys undergoing training</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A scheme for welfare of Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>3.410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation and formation of tanks</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Token provision for Schemes under NCDC</td>
<td>0.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-op. Society Limited, on interest</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... 44.00
4. The bulk of the outlay of annual plan expenditure for 1975-76 relates to mechanisation, development of Inland Fisheries, Welfare Schemes for Fishermen and Fishermen Co-operatives while the remaining portion covers, Research, Education, harbour facilities and administration.

5. Salient aspects of schemes during 1975-76:

(a) Research.—The research work on Fresh Water Prawn culture at cost of Rs. 0.610 lakhs will be continued. It is proposed to establish two Research units on (1) brackish water fish farming and (2) air breathing fishes with the collaboration of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. 25 per cent of the cost will be borne by the State Government.

(b) Training.—An amount of Rs. 1.32 lakhs is earmarked towards training of private candidates and departmental officers. This also includes deputation of fishermen to Central Inland Fisheries Operatives of Government of India to enable them to get qualified to work as skippers, Bosans and Engine Drivers of large fishing vessels. Also, Departmental Officers are being deputed for training in cooperation in order to enable them to work effectively and efficiently as Ex-Officio Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies. It also includes training of Fisheries Extension Officers at the Fisheries Extension Training Centre of Government of India at Hyderabad. It is also proposed to supply 5 Kgs. of nylon yarn on 50 per cent subsidy for mending the nets of the private trained candidates of the departmental training centres at Warangal and Penakacherla for fishing in deep tanks and reservoirs as soon as the training is completed.

(c) Development of Inland Fisheries.—An amount of Rs. 8.90 lakhs is provided to establish new fish farms with a view to produce stock size fish seed to facilitate stocking of reservoirs, and towards maintenance and improvements of existing fish farms and supply of materials, etc. A token provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is provided for the development of Kolleru lake area based on detailed project report prepared by the Department in co-ordination with other concerned departments. The remaining amount is meant for salaries, etc.

(d) Mechanisation Programme.—An amount of Rs. 8.5 lakhs is provided to supply mechanised boats to eligible categories. In addition to continuing the survey at Nizampatnam for establishing the profitability of operation of 9 metre boats (which is a pre-condition, prescribed by UNDF in their project report on construction of fishing harbour at Nizampatnam). It is proposed to take up similar survey in Narsapur also at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs.
6. (a) The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society will implement the last phase of the A.R.C. Scheme during 1975-76. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs towards subsidy on boats, Rs. 1.5 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 0.4 lakhs towards managerial assistance have been provided.

(b) The Inland Fishermen in the State will be supplied nylon on subsidy. An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been provided towards subsidy portion.

(c) Marine Fishermen fishing with non-mechanised contrivances will be given assistance for purchasing their implements at subsidised cost. An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been provided towards subsidy portion.

(d) It is proposed to supply nylon to the fishermen trained in Inland Fisheries Training Centres at Warangal and Mid-Pennar at subsidised cost. An amount of Rs. 60,000 has been provided.

(e) An amount of Rs. 3.41 lakhs has been proposed for drafting schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

(f) An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been proposed towards subsidy on the cost of reclamation and formation of tanks exclusively for fish culture.

7. A detailed project report for development of Fisheries in Kolleru lake area covering production and ancillary and ameliorative schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 589.56 lakhs has been prepared and it is under consideration of the Government. Under this Project it is proposed to construct (1) 168 tanks covering an area of 4,200 acres which are expected to yield an additional production of 2,520 tonnes of fish, (2) one fish farm with a production capacity of 10 lakhs of fish seed, (3) two Ice Plants of 5 tonnes each, (4) 862 houses for fishermen in 19 fishing villages, (5) two cold storages of 10 tonnes each and (6) one transit shed for fish. It is also proposed to provide one mobile medical unit and run two quick transport facilities vehicles for transport of fish from this area. A token provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been provided against this scheme.

8. Under the special assistance for accelerated development of backward areas in the State an amount of Rs. 19.58 lakhs has been proposed for Fisheries Sector.

9. (a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—This relates to provision of landing and berthing facilities and proposals for implementing this scheme at Kakinada covering an expenditure of Rs. 45.15 lakhs have been sent to the Government of India and pending their approval,
314 6th March, 1975,  Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Token provision of Rs. 5-00 lakhs has been made in the budget provision for 1975-76.

(b) Central Schemes.—I am glad to state that the question of constructing a separate fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam was taken up with the Central Government and they have since conveyed the technical and administrative approval at an estimated cost of Rs. 324 lakhs. The scheme will be in the Central sector, and will be executed by Vizag Port Trust.

10. Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., was established by Government in 1974. The authorised capital for the Corporation is Rs. 3.00 crores. Initially the State Government purchased 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each; thus subscribing Rs. 1.00 lakh partly to the share capital. Subsequently, the Government sanctioned an additional share capital of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Corporation to be used as margin money to raise loans from Commercial Banks for purchase of two imported trawlers and getting two indigenous trawlers. The Government of India allotted two 23 metre trawlers to be imported from Poland.

The Corporation is going to utilise three 16 metre trawlers built in the boat yard and seven other mechanised boats for its own fishing operations.

The Corporation is running the Ice Plants transferred to it by the Fisheries Department. It has got a programme to establish some more new Ice and Cold Storage Plants. It is likely to go into the production of frozen prawns in 1975-76. The Corporation has entered the wholesale market of fresh fish sale in the twin cities and will extend this operation to other parts of the State also. The Corporation has started a fishing gear unit at Kakinada to meet the requirements of the Fishermen. The Corporation will also take over the whole-sale agency for the sale of nylon yarn and nets produced by the net making plant at Tungabhadra Dam, which is running under the Joint Venture of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

D. MUNUSWAMY,
Minister for Fisheries

POLICY NOTE ON THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1975-76.

I rise to move a demand of Rs. 7,10,34,000 for the year 1975-76 under XXXVI Animal Husbandry.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Andhra Pradesh is not only the first State in India alphabetically, but also the foremost in implementing multifaceted Livestock and Poultry Development activities during the first four plan periods. This was made possible only through the co-operation and enlightenment of the Farmers in the State. The potentialities for cattle and poultry development are great in the State as evidenced from the facts that the State stands second in Sheep population and first in Poultry population. Consequently the Livestock and Poultry are playing a major role in stabilising States' rural economy and contributing towards the expansion of dairy industry. Many people irrespective of their social status have taken to dairy farming and poultry keeping both as main and subsidiary occupations. Though the Fourth Plan has passed off with allocations of relatively limited financial resources for this vital sector, it has helped to consolidate the gains that accrued in the earlier plan periods and laid the foundation for a big leap forward in the Fifth Plan. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to note that the Fifth Plan allocation is Rs. 662.00 lakhs which is equivalent to the allocations made during the preceding Four Plan periods. Besides under command area development programme (ayacut) a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is allocated under Animal Husbandry sector during the Fifth Plan. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 53.669 lakhs is sanctioned during 1974-75 for the implementation of programmes under Six Point Formula with a definite promise for similar allocations during the rest of the 4 years.

Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76 provide for an amount of Rs. 7,10,34,000 comprising of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>5,65,02,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Plan</td>
<td>65,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>5,90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,10,34,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Development Funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>13,51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>23,78,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>16,37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td>20,75,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,10,34,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formulation of the Animal Husbandry Programmes during 5th Plan has a speciality in that the district plans were drawn up keeping in view the economic benefit to be rendered to the weaker sections of

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
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the society as per our accepted policy. In this connection the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture were kept in view in formulating the programmes. The Hon'ble Members are aware of the growing unemployment problem among the Veterinary Graduates in the State. The schemes are also drawn up with a view to provide employment to a good percentage of the graduates in one way or other.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT.

In addition to the existing three Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Warangal; three more Intensive Cattle Development Projects (i.e.) one in K.C. Canal area, second in Khammam district and the third in Srikakulam-Vizag districts are established during 1974-75. The Intensive Cattle Development Project at Khammam is of medium type having 63 sub-units. The Intensive Cattle Development Projects for Srikakulam-Vizag districts was established by merging the existing Key Village Centres in Vizag and Srikakulam districts and merging 57 voluntary veterinary service units created under 'half-a-million jobs' scheme during 1973-74. The project will ultimately go under Indo-Swiss Project when established. These projects have the usual target of achieving 30 per cent increase in milk production over a 5 year period. The scheme provides essential technical inputs with particular emphasis on fodder production and Dairy extension activities. The technique of A.I. has attained popularity with the Farmers. Conducting of sterility camps in intensive Cattle Development Project has greatly helped in identifying sterile and infertile animals and enabled the field staff to advise the farmers on the steps to be taken to get their animals conceived. The Intensive Cattle Development Project, Hyderabad has taken a step forward in bringing about a re-orientation in this Cattle Development Programme by identifying and registering the animals initially whose sexual health status is sound enough to permit systematic breeding programme to be undertaken. This has helped the farmers to take interest in the proper follow-up in the breeding efficiency of their animals periodically. Deworming of calves, sale of balanced feed and fodder extension activities have produced desired impacts in all the projects. Special Fodder Development programme was taken up introducing new varieties like N.B. 21, Napier, Cowpea, 4,216 Imphi Jowar along with leguminous crops like lucern, berseem and sirsa 9. This was encouraged by supply of seed on full subsidy.

In the Vijayawada project the Exotic breed of Holstein Friesian is slowly gaining favour in view of its high ability to increase milk production. In Hyderabad and Warangal projects, Jersey is the breed chosen to undertake cross breeding activities. The rearing of cross breeds...
for increased milk production is rapidly becoming popular. In all these projects 50-60 per cent of the beneficiaries are small and marginal farmers and about 20 per cent are landless labourers. Artificial rearing of calves is being popularised by making the farmers to adopt to feeding calf starter so that the farmers may be fully benefited through milk sales. It is under contemplation to revive the payment of calf subsidy to deserving farmers rearing cross bred female calves so as to encourage them to retain them in the villages and to prevent farmers going outside the State to purchase cross bred cows. In fact Rs. one crore are provided during the Fifth Plan for giving calf subsidy and loans to Small and Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers producing cross bred and rear them upto maturity.

STATE LIVESTOCK FARMS.

The State Livestock Farms which are 10 in number are functioning under the department control for the production of pedigree stock of breeding bulls of different breeds which is the main object of establishing these farms. The supply of milk is the secondary object and as such these farms may not be treated as commercial concerns. The Government Livestock farm at Chintapally in Vizag district is established not only with the object of breeding, rearing, and supplying improved bulls to the Tribals, but also to demonstrate scientific methods of dairying, growing exotic grasses, fodder crops and silage to the tribals, thus paving the way for the economic uplift of the tribal population. In the current year a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the improvement of the Farm by the Tribal Welfare Department. Government Livestock Farm, Nakrekallu in Guntur district is being handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation for the location of their bull mother farm under action programme 8 under operation flood.

Statement showing the achievements of all the Farms till December, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Achievements for 1974-75 (Upto December, 1974)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of breeding bulls distributed</td>
<td>... 0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Quantity of milk produced (Kgs.)</td>
<td>... 6,41,815.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Quantity of milk sold (Kgs.)</td>
<td>... 5,18,994.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fodder Production (Mts.)</td>
<td>... 10,529.254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The progeny testing centre for Murrah breed is located at Banavasi farm as a centrally sponsored scheme and the technical programme is 101/3—19.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
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XXXVII— Dairy Development.

being implemented. The benefit from the farm are extended to the farmers in the adjacent areas through the activities of Key Village Centre, Yemmiganur. It is reported that the impact of the farm activities is being observed in the villages all-round. About 200 acres of land at Banavasi is being acquired for fodder production for the establishment of an exotic cattle farm (Jersey-Holstein Friesian breeds) with Danish assistance during the Fifth Plan. 13 Jersey bulls and 14 Heifers (excluding 2 deaths, i.e., 1 bull and 1 heifer) which were imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation continue to be stationed at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam for usage under operation fodder and the maintenance charges of these animals are being borne by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

In the current year steps have been taken for land development and improvement of water management in all the State Livestock Farms and to reorganise them to suit to the present necessities of the State, viz., production of progeny tested bulls of different breeds and cross bred heifers for distribution to weaker sections of the society. It is also contemplated to set apart 3 farms in the three regions for locating young bull rearing programme which is of ut-most importance if the semen Banks in the State were to function efficiently. The development of Ongole and Deoni breeds will be given special consideration. The Government of India is organising Central herd book registration scheme for the development of Ongole breed of Cattle.

CENTRALISED SEMEN COLLECTION CENTRES.

With the upgrading of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovur (Nellore district) to the level of fully fledged Semen Collection Centre during the current year (1974-75) 14 Centralised Semen Collection Centres, are functioning in the State Catering to the needs of 1,536 filed Artificial Insemination Centres of different categories.

The establishment of Frozen semen banks contemplated under different agreement for foreign collaborations has not yet materialised.

Replacement of Bulls.—If our Semen Banks were to function efficiently and to the satisfaction of our farmers replacement of bulls of different breeds must be done regularly. 18 Murrah bulls were purchased from Rohatak (Punjab) at a cost of Rs. 37,000 from plan provision during 1974-75 and were distributed among the centralised semen collection centres in the State. Out of 10 Jersey bulls purchased under Colombo Plan during the previous year 9 were distributed to different centralised semen collection centres in the State (one bull died).
Voting of Demands for Grants

6th March, 1975

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME.

The Key Village Centres with their technical activities and limited inputs are serving as forerunners for the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the State. At present there are 30 Key Village Centres in the State as 11 Key Village Centres are merged during 1974-75 with the Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Visakhapatnam/Srikakulam districts and K.C. Canal (Nandyal) as detailed below:

Name of I.C.D.P. Key Villages merged.


Operation Flood.—This project will be implemented by Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

It should be brought to the notice of Hon'ble members that the Institutions functioning in the milk shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada Milk Plants (I.C.D. Projects, Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Key Village Centres, etc.) were transferred to the control of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation on 2—4—1974 and retransferred to the control of the Animal Husbandry Department on 31—8—1974.

FEED MIXING PLANTS.

The three feed Mixing Plants at Budhavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir are transferred to the control of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation on 2—4—1974 and they continue to be under their control.

The Karimnagar Feed Mixing Plant is yet to be commissioned and the same will soon be handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Deve-
320 6th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
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Development Corporation. One more Feed Mixing Plant erected partly with funds of Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam will soon be commissioned at Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam district.

FODDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

Improvement in green fodder production is a major aspect of Dairy Husbandry. Extension work for fastening fodder development continuous to be undertaken vigorously in all the Intensive Cattle Development Projects, the Key Village Centres, and through the regular departmental staff. Farmers too are realising the crucial importance of green fodder in raising the milk yields of animals and are even taking to raising of a short-term fodder crop in place of commercial crops.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT.

During Fifth Plan sheep development is given special attention for increased mutton and wool production with a view to ameliorating the lot of weaker sections of the society. Rayalaseema and Telangana areas are well suited for sheep development programmes in view of their agro-climatic conditions and predominance of course wooly type of sheep. In coastal areas mutton type of sheep are predominant but the population is sparse. The Department is running two exclusive sheep farms at Penukonda (Anantapur district) and Mahabubnagar besides other sheep units attached to State Livestock Farms at Chintapalli, Mahanandi, Banavasi and Mumnoor. In addition the large scale sheep breeding Farm, Mamidipally (Hyderabad district) is being continued as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In addition to the above there are 27 sheep and wool extension centres, 8 sheep demonstration units, and 4 sheep supervisory units attending to the extension activities in the sheep breeding tracts. They are educating the sheep breeders on scientific management of their flocks, deworming and protecting them from various contagious diseases.

INTENSIVE SHEEP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

During the current Five-Year Plan it is proposed to take up sheep development in a co-ordinated manner in selected compact blocks by organising intensive sheep development projects, each covering about 1 lakh breedable ewes. The project area may be divided into 4 blocks, each covering 25,000 ewes, each block may be sub-divided into 8-10 extension centres, each covering about 3,000 ewes thus there would be about 30-40 Extension Centres. The necessary inputs have to be provided by way of (1) Superior Rams, (2) Improving the quality of existing
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

6th March 1975.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

grazing area, (3) Health coverage of local flock. (4) Marketing of wool and livestock.

40 such projects were envisaged during the Fifth Plan. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 600 lakhs and Rs. 800 lakhs towards recurring expenditure have been earmarked for this programme.

The State sheep farms will be strengthened to produce good Rams to meet the demands of the projects. With the introduction of exotic blood in the field flocks it is hoped that they will be able to afford quality grazing for the cross breed Rams, while they are maintained at a high plane of nutrition.

Under Drought Prone Areas Programme sponsored by the Government of India, sheep development is proposed in Rayalacheru Area, Mahabubnagar and in Giddalur, Mathanur and Kunigiri taluks of Prakasam district. The scheme in Anantapur is approved and being financed by the World Bank.

LARGE SCALE SHEEP BREEDING FARM MAMIDIPALLY.

This large scale farm will continue as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Fifth Plan also. The object of the large scale sheep breeding farm is to raise 3,000 sheep producing about 1,000 pedigreed cross-bred Rams (corriedale based) per year for implementing a programme designed to increase wool and mutton production. The progeny having 50 per cent and 75 per cent of corriedale inheritance is to be distributed to sheep farms and extension centres in the State and also to flock owners for upgrading the local sheep in Andhra Pradesh and also in Southern States. 355 cross bred Rams are distributed in the district of Mahabubnagar, Anantapur and Kurnool for the purpose of upgrading the local sheep. It is proposed to distribute 400 cross-bred Rams during 1975-76 for upgrading the local sheep in the State. & Corriedale Rams were obtained from central sheep breeding farm Hisar during the current year for cross breeding purposes. 945 ewes were mated and 612 lambs were obtained by 31-12-1974. Out of these 250 cross-bred Rams will be distributed before 31-3-1975. The distribution of cross-bred Rams will also continue during 1975-76.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

Poultry Development in the State has made rapid strides during the year 1974-75. This industry is being taken up by all classes of society irrespective of economic status. The Fifth Plan Scheme have been drawn to increase per capita consumption of eggs per year from 11.5 eggs to 20 eggs. Andhra Pradesh with a poultry population of 18.6 millions (1972 census) leads all other States in India. There are 7 Intensive Poultry Development Block-cum-Poultry Marketing sub-centres, 6 Regional Poultry Demonstration-cum-Research Farms, 8
District Poultry Farms, and one Duck Extension centre to cater to the needs of the Poultry and Duck breeders. During this year one Poultry Marketing Centre is sanctioned for Nalgonda. It is the accepted principle of the department to create a network of poultry marketing centres throughout the State to benefit weaker sections in particular. The Regional Poultry Demonstration-cum-Research Farms and the District Poultry Farms are supplying birds of superior strain to the private poultry breeders, Panchayat Samithis, Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Agencies. The Poultry Marketing centres and sub-centres are playing a vital role by supplying quality chicks, balanced poultry feed at competitive rates and rendering technical assistance to the farmers regarding maintenance, feeding and management health coverage and providing organised marketing facilities. In 1973-74 the departmental cross birds attained 5th rank among 32 entries in a competition conducted on country-wide basis.

A proposal to establish State Egg Marketing Federation as suggested by the Government of India to provide constant and reliable market for eggs and birds throughout the State, is under examination. Another alternative that is being considered in this connection is that of setting up a Poultry Development Corporation. It is also proposed to initiate a co-ordinated poultry breeding project covering all the Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farms in the State to further improve the performance of the birds produced at these farms.

Due to steep rise in poultry feeding stuffs the margin of profit left for the producer is dwindling gradually. Hence it is proposed to encourage the rearing of birds on range system in rural areas so that the birds can forage themselves on the abundantly available materials such as whiteants, greens, dung and humids. This cuts down the feeding costs, avoids drainage of cereal grains which have priority for human consumption. This will be achieved by upgrading Desi fowls by large scale exchange of exotic cockrels and supply of cross bred pullets in rural areas. Without any additional expenditure to the farmers the production of eggs and chicken meat can be easily doubled by these methods.

POULTRY HEALTH MEASURE.

The mortality in Poultry has considerably reduced with the measures taken by the department such as preventive vaccinations against Ranikhet and Fowlpox at the departmental institutions and by the field staff.


1. Number of eggs produced ... 6,40,835.00
Voting of Demand for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture
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XXXVIII—Fisheries
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry
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2. Number of eggs incubated ... 2,70,486.00
3. Number of chicks ptt. hatched ... 1,44,208.00
4. Number of birds sold for table ... 33,161.00
5. Number of birds sold for seed use ... 1,05,741.00
6. Number of eggs sold for hatching ... 62,341.00
7. Number of eggs sold for table ... 3,01,692.00
8. Average number of birds maintained ... ... ... 36,766.00
9. Total Receipts (in Rupees) ... 6,67,573.03
10. Total Expenditure (in Rupees) ... 7,85,275.94

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PROJECT 353.

Work turned out by the 3 Intensive Poultry Development Projects since inception.

1. Total amount of grains received—1,887,398 Mts.
2. Total amount of counter-part funds generated—Rs. 11,26,707.05.
3. 65% C.P. funds for utilisation—Rs. 7,32,359.60.
4. Amount spent so far by the Department—Rs. 4,62,765.99.
5. Balance left over—Rs. 2,56,317.16.

The counter-part funds are utilised for the construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles, repairs to vehicles, advertisement material, egg, meat processing material, construction of feed mixing godowns and their equipment and medicines for eradication of Poultry diseases.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.

Andhra Pradesh has 6 lakhs of pigs including the exotic and graded pigs which form roughly 1/6 of the total pig population in the country. The Farmers in the State especially in coastal Andhra area are not averse to swine husbandry and usage of pork and pork products.

There are 4 pig breeding stations in the State located at Gannavaram, Muktyala, Pedavelli and Gopannapalem, the unit at Gannavaram being the largest and the one at Gopannapalem being the latest. The Unit at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam is being strengthened with additional breeding Stock. All this is being done to feed the Bacon Factory at Gannavaram which has a slaughter capacity of 20,000 pigs per year. There is a great demand for the supply of pigs both from inside and outside the State.
6th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
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The weaners produced at these pig breeding stations will be distributed to weaker sections of the community to feed till they attain 80 kgs. live weight when they are ready for slaughter. This will enable the Factory to have sufficient raw materials for 1975-76.

A new activity for the manufacture of pre-mixed pig feed required for meeting the increased needs of various pig breeding stations consequent on their strengthening by raising sow herd has been taken from 1—4—1974 in the campus of Bacon Factory, Gannavaram. Pre-mixed feed is also made available to bona fide pig breeders for feeding the weaners of 2 months old up to an age of 8 months with a weight gain of 60 kgs. and supplying them to the Bacon Factory.

The model piggery at Gannavaram and the Bacon Factory are taken advantage of for imparting training in swine husbandry and pork technology to pig breeders, departmental personnel both from inside and outside the State. During December, 1974 the Central Government conducted a 10 day course on Modern pork production for top executives connected with meat industry in the country.

To keep the Bacon Factory fully utilised and economise overhead charges it is also slaughtering sheep and dressing chicken to supply mutton and chicken in addition to pork and pork products.

ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES.

The Animal Health activities are broadly categorised into two viz. (1) Treatment of ailing animals and (2) control of contagious and infectious diseases of Livestock and Poultry. The ailing animals are treated at various veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. There are 1,302 Veterinary Institutions in the State excluding the units under Antiliver Fluke Scheme and special schemes like Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Centre. Out of 1,302 institutions 165 are major hospitals, 7 of which are manned by Gazetted Superintendents.

With the yardstick of covering 15,000 bovines by a graduate Veterinary Institution 265 more institutions are to be established in the State. This was implemented in a way by upgrading Rural Veterinary dispensaries to the level of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries with funds both from Plan and Six Point Formula.

FASCIOLIASIS SCHEME.

The disease is peculiar to water logged areas, i.e., in command areas under irrigation projects. The scheme is functioning in 645
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
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villages under Nizamsagar, Musi, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects. There is great and immediate necessity to extend aid to the farmers in other irrigation project areas in the State particularly in Coastal Andhra. The staff under this scheme attend to mass medication of susceptible animals in the area, treat ailing animals and attend to control measures.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rinderpest.—The deadly disease of Rinderpest is checked from entering into our State through border areas by having strict and constant vigil at checkposts and protecting animals all along the State borders to a depth of 16 kms. by the staff of vigilance unit and of the immune belt.

There are 20 checkposts, 21 Immune Belts and 4 vigilance units in the State. During 1973-74 a total of 31.31 lakhs of animals were protected. During 1975-76 three more vigilance units are proposed to be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme.

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad is responsible for the disease control activities of livestock and poultry in Andhra Pradesh by the manufacture of potent vaccines in adequate quantities. This Institute helps the departmental staff in diagnosing various diseases of livestock and Poultry and supplied life-saving vaccines for controlling the contagious diseases.

The following is the position of vaccines produced in Veterinary Biological Research Institute:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of vaccine produced in VBRI</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Net profit to Government if these vaccines are purchased from elsewhere in the Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>37.37 Lakhs</td>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>24.15 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>31.38</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>22.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>68.24</td>
<td>12.72</td>
<td>55.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(December, 1974)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above supply within the State, vaccines costing lakhs were supplied to other States as detailed below.

101-3-20
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
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XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of vaccine supplied (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>... ... ... 3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>... ... ... 2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>... ... ... 1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the current year, i.e., 1974-75 the disease Investigation and production wings of this institute are strengthened with adequate superior staff and materials at a cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs to improve efficiency and to render better service to Livestock. The All-India coordinated project for Epidemiological studies on Foot and Mouth disease located in the campus of V.B.R.I. is taping the virus from Foot and Mouth outbreaks in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection for the supply of wholesome meat to the public is an important and urgent problem. Only qualified veterinarians are competent to conduct the meat inspection. Except Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Kakinada, Vijayawada and Guntur Municipalities no other local body is having a qualified veterinarian for the purpose, i.e., in other Municipalities and in a certain percentage of Panchayats it is a part time job to the local Veterinarian or the work is entrusted to Sanitary Inspectors or Medical Officers. There are about 312 recognised slaughter houses of different categories in the State.

MARKETING AND PUBLICITY.

Both the wings are brought under one agency and it is a State level organisation with headquarters at Gannavaram (Krishna district) and the Assistants located at Vizag, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Hyderabad for conducting the work at Regional level. With the meagre staff the wing is trying its best to bring out the image of the department and bring marketing of livestock and livestock products under organised sector. The wing is keeping a close liaison with A.I.R. and television wings to educate the Farmers on Animal Husbandry matters.

HALF A MILLION JOB PROGRAMME.

(1) Voluntary Veterinary Service.—The 57 units established (32 in Vizag district and 25 in Srikakulam district) during 1973-74 have been merged with I.C.D.P. Vizag, Srikakulam.
(2) *Veterinary Compounders Training*.—Under this 238 Compounders were trained during 1973-74 and already 132 candidates have been absorbed in the dairy industry and there will be provided with jobs.

(3) *Establishment of Private Dairy Farm through assistance to unemployed graduates*. This programme has unfortunately failed as institutional finance was not forthcoming as originally contemplated. Out of the 10 graduates trained only 2 graduates are provided with an institutional loan by Nationalised Banks.

(4) *Establishment of Poultry Farms*.—The same difficulty as in the case of Dairy scheme has come in the way of establishment of poultry farms by unemployed graduates. Out of 66 graduates trained only 4 candidates were given loans by the Nationalised Banks.

Unless the banks come forward in a big way these schemes may not take shape as contemplated.

**ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS PLANT—KESSRAPALLI**

This plant is really a boon to convert waste (dead Animals) into wealth (Animal by-products). The plant processes the carcasses into sterilised meat-cum-Bone Meal which is a valuable protein feed supplement for Poultry and Piggery, apart from other animal by-products such as cured hides, tallow, etc. The tallow that is extracted from the carcasses after being refined is being sold for soap making and as a feed ingredient to boiler feeds. As there is acute scarcity of mineral mixture in the market a great demand is created for sterilised bone and meat meal. Consequently this plant is being utilised for the manufacture of sterilised bone and meat meal as a mineral supplement to feed Government Livestock and Poultry Farms. A portion of the Public demand is also met with. Protein-rich Dog Biscuits are also being manufactured with sterilised meat meal, livermeal and bone meal.

There is a great demand from Public for the establishment of Animal Bye-products plants in several districts for the utilisation of fallow carcasses to gainfully employ weaker sections and give a boost to leather industry. The Industries Department in collaboration with Leather Development Corporation and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is establishing these plants utilizing the Point Formula Funds.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
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XXXIX—Forests.
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XXXVII—Dairy Development.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 7,976</td>
<td>Rs. 8,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1,78,227</td>
<td>Rs. 1,57,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sterilised Meatmeal</td>
<td>28370 &quot;</td>
<td>29,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 23,716</td>
<td>Rs. 42,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sterilised Fishmeal</td>
<td>60256 &quot;</td>
<td>61,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50,415</td>
<td>Rs. 83,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Refined tallow</td>
<td>4676 &quot;</td>
<td>17,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 4,342</td>
<td>Rs. 22,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dog Biscuits</td>
<td>788 &quot;</td>
<td>3,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 0.506</td>
<td>Rs. 2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mineral Mixture</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>112,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rs. 1,99,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAINING PROGRAMMES.

The school of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta is conducting 3 months certificate course in Animal Gynecology, Obstetrics to senior officers. Training in Artificial Insemination for a period of six weeks to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons is also being imparted at this school. Refresher course to departmental officers is also being conducted at the School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.

Training in Artificial Insemination is being also imparted for a period of one month to Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Livestock Assistants and Veterinary Compounders at the Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres at Kankipadu, Nandyal and Hyderabad.

At the Stockmen Training Centre, Hyderabad 60 Veterinary Compounders in each batch can undergo training of stockmen course. One batch has finished the course and the second batch is on Sessions now. Further Veterinary Compounders course is imparted at Veterinary Hospitals, Satharampet, Sangareddy, Karimnagar and Warangal at the rate of 40 candidates at each centre.

Training in Swine Husbandry is being imparted at Bacon Factory, Gaddavaram, for a period of one month to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Compounders.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
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SPECIAL TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

An amount of Rs. 1.145 lakhs has been allocated under Special Telangana Development during 1974-75 for strengthening the Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar with buildings and machinery. This plant will soon be commissioned.

SPECIAL RAYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Under spill over schemes a sum of Rs. 6.22 lakhs were sanctioned during 1974-75 for cattle, sheep and poultry development schemes. The funds will also be utilised for strengthening Animal Health cover. A list of schemes taken up is given at Annexure 5.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES 1974-75.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is allotted to Animal Husbandry Department under command area development for the year 1974-75. The schemes proposed are given at Annexure V.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1974-75.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is sanctioned by the Tribal Welfare Department towards the implementation of the following schemes.

(1) Establishment of 10 Natural Breeding Centres in Tribal areas.—A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent at the rate of Rs. 0.10 lakhs for each natural breeding centres in the districts as detailed below:

1. Khammam District  ...  ...  ...  4
2. Adilabad District  ...  ...  ...  4
3. Warangal District  ...  ...  ...  1
4. Mahabubnagar District  ...  ...  1

Total  ...  10

Strengthening of Government Livestock Farm, Chintapallli.—A sum of Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned for Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli for land development and pasture development and to provide tick proof sheds.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme was taken up for implementation during the 4th Plan period in the five districts of Andhra.
Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar and in Deverakonda taluk of Nalgonda district and Markapur, Giddalur and Kalligiri taluks of Prakasam district and it will be continued during the Vth Plan. Master Plans were prepared by the Animal Husbandry Department for Cattle, Sheep and Poultry development and they are sent to District Development Authorities for acceptance. There is World Banks aid for the programmes to be implemented in Anantapur district. A sum of Rs. 730.51 lakhs are tentatively earmarked during the Fifth Plan period and out of which Rs. 28.75 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1974-75.

SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

The districts of Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam either wholly or partly are involved under the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Programmes. Animal Husbandry programmes in these agencies include dairying, sheep and poultry farming to improve the economic conditions of identified farmers. Necessary financial assistance by way of subsidy as well as loans from Nationalised Banks is being provided to the identified farmers to take up these subsidiary occupations.

Animal Husbandry Department is made responsible to provide effective health cover for milch animals, exotic birds and sheep and also organise marketing facilities for eggs and meat and the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation is collecting the milk produced in the areas where milch animals are distributed. Sheep and Poultry development programmes are in progress in all the districts.

SIX POINT FORMULA FUNDS.

Hon’ble Members are aware that Government of India have allotted 90 crores over a period of 5 years for the accelerated development of backward areas in the State irrespective of regional considerations. Out of Rs. 1,800 lakhs sanctioned during 1974-75, the Animal Husbandry Sector got a share of Rs. 53.67 lakhs as detailed.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Coastal Andhra ... ... ... 13.51
2. Telangana ... ... ... 16.37
3. Rayalaseema ... ... ... 23.789

Total ... 53.669
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture
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XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
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Out of the total allotment of Rs 53.667 lakhs schemes worth Rs. 4.97 lakhs have been deleted by Government of India. A list of schemes actually sanctioned is furnished at Annexure 3.

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME 1974-75 MODEL SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY FARMS BY UNEMPLOYED VETERINARY AND OTHER GRADUATES ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS.

The Planning Commission has given clearance for implementation of this scheme during this current financial year 1974-75. Accordingly the State Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 33, Forests and Rural Development (AH-II) Department, dated 20th January 1975 have accorded sanction for implementation of the scheme during 1974-75 with a total outlay of Rs. 4.45 lakhs as detailed below to start ten (10) units involving 50,000 birds to be trained on the lines of Co-operative Society (under each unit 5 Veterinary and 5 other graduates will be trained).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanctioned outlay</th>
<th>Rupees in lakhs.</th>
<th>Details of unit</th>
<th>Layer strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft Loan</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1. Vizag</td>
<td>5 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipend to the candidates</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2. Hyderabad</td>
<td>2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental and organisational charges including the pay and allowances of the staff sanctioned.</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>3. Vijayawada</td>
<td>2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nellore</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1 unit</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>10 units</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scheme in question has been taken up for implementation during 1974-75.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1975-76.

An amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been allotted for the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Annual Plan for 1975-76. The following is the abstract of the allocation of funds.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Cattle Development ... 29.63
2. Poultry Development ... 1.86
3. Sheep Development ... 2.56
4. Piggery Development ... 2.30
5. Fodder and Feed Development ... 0.68
6. Other programmes ... 3.00
7. Veterinary Services and Animal Health 13.15
8. Veterinary Research ... 5.00
9. Veterinary Education ... 1.13
10. Administration ... 5.69

Total ... 65.00

The programme-wise details are discussed hereunder.

Cattle Development.—In order to enhance milk production to the level of meeting the installed capacities of the milk chilling plants, the following Cattle Development Schemes are implemented during 1974-75.

1. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.
2. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Nandyal.
4. Strengthening Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovur (Nellore district).
5. Key Village Block, Yemmiganur.

All the above schemes will be continued during 1975-76 and an amount of Rs. 20.63 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during 1975-76.

In addition to these schemes the following new schemes are proposed during 1975-76.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen Bank under DANIDA assistance ... 3.00
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXI—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

2. Indo-Swiss Project ... ... ... 3.00
3. Strengthening of Government Livestock Farms ... ... ... 1.50
4. Young Bull Training Programme ... 1.00
5. Replacement of bulls at Centralised Semen Collection Centres ... ... 0.50

Total ... 9.00

**Poultry Development.**—The importance of Poultry and eggs as supplementary nutritive food need no emphasis During the year 1974-75 the following schemes are taken up and their continuance during 1975-76 comes to Rs. 0.86 lakhs.

1. Poultry Marketing Centre, Nalgonda.
2. Poultry Marketing Sub-Centre, Gudlavalleru

During 1975-76 one Intensive Poultry Development Block will be established at Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh to cater to the needs of Poultry breeders of Cuddapah district.

**Sheep Development.**—The need for the Development of sheep and wool production cannot be over-emphasised as they will improve the living conditions of weaker sections of the society. During 1974-75 the scheme for extension of sheep farms at Mahaboobnagar and Siddirampuram is taken up. They will be continued during 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 1.56 lakhs. During 1975-76 sheep and wool extension will be implemented in Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

**Piggery Development.**—Piggery Development programme is growing in importance and during 1974-75 the scheme for expansion of Pig Breeding Station, Gopanmapalem is implemented. Its continuance will cost of Rs. 0.30 lakhs in 1975-76. In addition the rig breeding station will further be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1975-76 so as to ensure the availability of raw material for the Bacon Factory, Gannavaram.

**Fodder and Feed Development.**—During 1974-75 One Feed Mixing Plant has been started at Amadalavalasa It will be continued during 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 0.68 lakhs.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Cattle Development ... ... 29.63
2. Poultry Development ... ... 1.86
3. Sheep Development ... ... 2.56
4. Piggery Development ... ... 2.30
5. Fodder and Feed Development ... 0.68
6. Other programmes ... ... 3.00
7. Veterinary Services and Animal Health 13.15
8. Veterinary Research ... ... 5.00
9. Veterinary Education ... ... 1.13
10. Administration ... ... 5.69

Total ... 65.00

The programme-wise details are discussed hereunder.

**Cattle Development.**—In order to enhance milk production to the level of meeting the installed capacities of the milk chilling plants, the following Cattle Development Schemes are implemented during 1974-75.

1. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Srikakulam and Viskhapatnam.
2. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Nandyal.
4. Strengthening Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovin (Nellore district).
5. Key Village Block, Yemmiganur.

All the above schemes will be continued during 1975-76 and an amount of Rs. 20.63 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during 1975-76.

In addition to these schemes the following new schemes are proposed during 1975-76.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen Bank under DANIDA assistance ... ... ... 3.00
**Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:**

**Demand No.**
- XXXIV—Agriculture.
- XXXIX—Forests.
- XXXIII—Co-operation.
- XXXVIII—Fisheries.
- XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
- XXXVII—Dairy Development.

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
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<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>Indo-Swiss Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>Strengthening of Government Livestock Farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXIII</td>
<td>Young Bull Training Programme</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>Replacement of bulls at Centralised Semen Collection Centres</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.00</td>
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</table>

**Poultry Development.**—The importance of Poultry and eggs as supplementary nutritive food need no emphasis. During the year 1974-75 the following schemes are taken up and their continuance during 1975-76 comes to Rs. 0.86 lakhs.

1. Poultry Marketing Centre, Nalgonda.
2. Poultry Marketing Sub-Centre, Gudlavalleru.

During 1975-76 one Intensive Poultry Development Block will be established at Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh to cater to the needs of Poultry breeders of Cuddapah district.

**Sheep Development.**—The need for the Development of sheep and wool production cannot be over-emphasised as they will improve the living conditions of weaker sections of the society. During 1974-75 the scheme for extension of sheep farms at Mahaboobnagar and Siddirampuram is taken up. They will be continued during 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 1.56 lakhs. During 1975-76 sheep and wool extension will be implemented in Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

**Piggery Development.**—Piggery Development programme is growing in importance and during 1974-75 the scheme for expansion of Pig Breeding Station, Gopanapalem is implemented. Its continuance will cost of Rs. 0.30 lakhs in 1975-76. In addition the pig breeding station will further be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1975-76 so as to ensure the availability of raw material for the Bacon Factory, Gannavaram.

**Fodder and Feed Development.**—During 1974-75 One Feed Mixing Plant has been started at Amadalavalasa. It will be continued during 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 0.68 lakhs.
Other Development Schemes.—A modern slaughter House will be started at Hyderabad with State Government's share capital. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for this project for the year 1975-76.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health.—It is necessary to provide adequate Animal Health cover in the State by starting new Veterinary dispensaries whenever they are required.

During 1974-75 the following schemes are started—

1. Minor Veterinary Dispensary, Bayyanagudem (Khammam district)
2. Veterinary Dispensary Sathupalli, Khammam district.
3. Upgrading of 50 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.
4. Conversion of 53 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries in Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.
5. Establishment of 25 Veterinary First aid Centres in Tribal Areas.

During 1975-76 the following new schemes will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs—

1. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Scheme.
2. Establishment of 15 new Veterinary Institutions.
3. Upgrading of 50 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.
4. Strengthening of the Veterinary Institutions by upgrading the Veterinary Hospitals.

Veterinary Research.—The Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad is strengthened at a cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs during 1974-75 and the same will be continued during 1975-76.

Veterinary Education.—In order to meet the requirement of the Department for trained personnel for active implementation of Animal Husbandry Programmes it is necessary to train sufficient number of persons. A sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs is therefore, earmarked to train veterinary compounders, stockmen, and also to depute officers, to undergo advanced training abroad.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE I.

SCHEMES UNDER ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75.
(As proposed by Director of Animal Husbandry.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam</td>
<td>6.050</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project, K.C. Canal Area, Nandyal</td>
<td>5.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Medium Sized Intensive Cattle Development Project, Khammam</td>
<td>4.670</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Establishment of Veterinary Dispensary, Bayyannagudem</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Establishment of Veterinary Dispensary, Sathupalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Purchase of Exotic Cattle</td>
<td>0.406</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Replacement of bulls at Centralised Semen Collection Centres</td>
<td>0.370</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Continuance of Key Village Centre, Yemmiganur, Kurnool district</td>
<td>0.680</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Shifting of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Vijayapuri North to Nalgonda</td>
<td>0.750</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovur</td>
<td>0.490</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Continuance of Employment Cell</td>
<td>0.030</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Feed Mixing Plant, Amadalavalasa</td>
<td>1.720</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Indo Danish Project</td>
<td>2.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Establishment of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Wyra in Khammam district</td>
<td>0.900</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>25.089</strong></td>
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</table>

Cattle Development.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE I—Contd.

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<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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</table>

**Poultry Development.**

1. Establishment of Poultry Marketing Centre, Nalgonda ... ... ... ... ... 1.000
2. Strengthening of State Poultry Farms ... ... 2.450
3. Upgrading the post of Superintendent, Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farm, Saroornagar ... ... ... ... ... 0.050
4. Poultry Marketing Sub-centre at Gudlavalleru, Krishna district ... ... ... ... ... 0.020
   Total ... 3.520

**Sheep Development.**

1. Strengthening of Sheep Farms ... ... 1.500
   Total ... 1.500

**Piggery Development.**

1. Piggery Development ... ... ... ... 0.420
2. Upgrading the post of General Manager, Bacon Factory, Gannavaram ... ... ... 0.080
   Total ... 0.500

**Animal Health.**

1. Supply of medicines to Veterinary Institutions 2.000
2. Establishment of Clinical Laboratory at Adilabad and Khammam ... ... ... ... 1.000
3. Establishment of 25 Veterinary First Aid Centres in Tribal Areas ... ... ... ... ... 1.375
4. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad ... ... ... 1.900
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE I—Contd.

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<th>(1)</th>
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<th>(3) (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
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Animal Health—Contd.

5. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Scheme ... 0.300
6. Conversion of Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries as Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 0.300
7. Upgrading of 50 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries ... 0.640
8. Modern Slaughter House at Hyderabad ... 5.000

Total ... 12.515

Administration and Training.

1. Strengthening of Stockmen Training Course ... 0.110
2. Starting of Veterinary Compounders Training Course ... ... ... ... ... 0.080
3. Creation of post of Regional Assistant Director, Guntur ... ... ... ... ... 
4. Strengthening of Directorate by providing (1) Section and (1) Officer of Class IV Category to deal with Drought Prone Areas Programme Schemes ... ... ... ... ...
5. Strengthening of Directorate with P.A.-II and one section ... ... ... ... ... 
6. Strengthening of Directorate by providing (1) exclusive section for implementation of Plan Schemes ... ... ... ... ... 
7. Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in Directorate and Regional levels ... ...
8. Bifurcation of Four Districts ... ... ... 
9. Training of Officers abroad ... ... ...
10. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Department ... ... ... ... ... 1.738

Total ... 1.886

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Abstract of Allotment.

1. Cattle Development ... ... ... 25.039
2. Poultry Development ... ... 3.520
3. Sheep Development ... ... 1.500
4. Piggery Development ... ... 0.500
5. Animal Health ... ... 12.515
6. Administration and Training ... 1.926

Grand Total ... 45.000

ANNEXURE II
FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.
Annual Plan Schemes for 1975-76.

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<th>Amount (Rs in lakhs.)</th>
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B. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(a) Continuance of Intensive Cattle Development Project in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts ... ... 7.50
(b) Continuance of Intensive Cattle Development Project in K.C. Canal area at Nandyal ... 5.50
(c) Continuance of Intensive Cattle Development Project in Khammam ... ... 5.93
(d) Continuance of Centralised Semen Collection Centre in Kovur in Nellore district ... 0.50
(e) Strengthening of Centralised Collection Centre at Nalgonda ... ... 0.50
(f) Continuance of Key Village Block, Yemmiganur 0.70

(ii) New Schemes:

(7) Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen Bank under DANIDA assistance ... ... 3.00

(3) Indi-Swiss Project ... ... 3.00
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

**Demand No.**
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

**ANNEXURE II Contd.**

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(Rs. in lakhs.)

(9) Strengthening of Government Livestock Farms 1.50
(10) Young Bull Training Programme ... ... 1.00
(11) Replacement of bull in Centralised Semen Collection Centres ... ... 0.50

(A) Total ... 29.63

B. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT—

(i) Continuing Schemes:
(12) Continuance of Poultry Marketing Centre at Nalgonda ... ... ... ... 0.72
(13) Continuance of Poultry Marketing Sub-Centre, Gudlavalkuru ... ... ... ... 0.14

(ii) New Schemes:
(14) Establishment of Intensive Poultry Development Project in Cuddapah ... ... ... ... 1.00

(B) Total ... 1.86

C. SHEEP DEVELOPMENT—

(i) Continuing Schemes:
(15) Continuance of Sheep Farm, Siddirampuram and continuance of additional expenditure at Sheep Farm, Mahabubnagar ... ... ... ... 1.56

(ii) New Schemes:
(16) Sheep and Wool Extension Scheme in Warangal and Mahabubnagar districts (Warangal: 0.94 and Mahabubnagar: 0.06) ... ... ... ... 1.00

(C) Total ... 2.56
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
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XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
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ANNEXURE II—Contd.

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D. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(17) Continuance of Pig Breeding Station at Gopanapalem and continuance of additional expenditure under Piggery Scheme

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(ii) New Schemes:

(18) Strengthening of Pig Breeding Station at Gopannapalem

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E. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(19) Continuance of Feed Mixing Plant at Amadala-valasa

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F. OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(20) Modern Slaughter House at Hyderabad (Share Capital)

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G. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(21) Continuance of Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Bayyannagudem

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Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

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XXXVIII—Fisheries.
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XXXVII—Dairy Development.


ANNEXURE II—Contd.

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<td>Continuance of Veterinary Dispensary at Sathupalli</td>
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<td>Continuance of 25 Veterinary First Aid Centres in Tribal Areas</td>
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<td>Continuance of Clinical Laboratory at Khammam and Adilabad</td>
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<td>(ii) New Schemes:</td>
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<td>Foot and Mouth Disease Control</td>
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<td>Upgrading of 50 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
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<td>Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions by upgrading the District Headquarters Hospitals</td>
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<td>(G) Total</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>13.15</td>
</tr>
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</table>

H. VETERINARY RESEARCH—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(31) Continuance and strengthening of Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad 5.00

(H) Total ... 5.00

101/3-22

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

Demand No
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests
XXXIII—Co-operation
XXXVIII—Fisheries
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE II—Contd

<table>
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<th>S. No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. VETERINARY EDUCATION—

(i) Continuing Schemes:

(32) Training of Stockmen (Livestock Assistants) ... 0.76
(33) Training of Veterinary Compounders ... 0.32
(34) Training of Personnel in and outside India ... 0.05

(i) Total ... 1.13

J. ADMINISTRATION—

(35) Administrative set up of the Animal Husbandry Department. Bifurcation of Districts/Creation of some more Regional Assistant Directors/ Strengthening of Directorate and Sub-Offices/ Upgrading of the posts/Strengthening of Statistical/Publicity and Marketing Organisations 4.69

(36) Bifurcation of Districts ... ... ... 1.00

(J) Total ... 5.69

ABSTRACT OF ALLOCATION

A. Cattle Development ... ... ... ... 29.63
B. Poultry Development ... ... ... ... 1.86
C. Sheep Development ... ... ... ... 2.56
D. Piggery Development ... ... ... ... 2.30
E. Feed and Fodder Development ... ... ... ... 0.68
F. Other Development Programmes ... ... ... ... 3.00
G. Veterinary Services and Animal Health ... ... ... ... 13.15
H. Veterinary Research ... ... ... ... 5.00
I. Veterinary Education ... ... ... ... 1.13
J. Administration ... ... ... ... 5.69

Grand Total ... 65.00
**ANNEXURE III.**

**LIST OF SCHEMES SANCTIONED UNDER SIX POINT FORMULA.**

**REGION-WISE 1974-75.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount provided (Rs. in lakha)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Strengthening of Intensive Cattle Development Project</td>
<td>0.50*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Establishment of Key Village Blocks</td>
<td>2.60*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Unit</td>
<td>2.15*</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Supply of grass-slips</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Backyard Poultry</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Improvement to Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Improvement to Centralised Semen Collection Centre</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Sheep and Goat rearing</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Krishna:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Strengthening of Pig Breeding Station, Muktyala</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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</table>

*Kept in abeyance
344


Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV - Agriculture.
XXXIX - Forests.
XXXIII - Co-operation.
XXXVIII - Fisheries
XXXVI - Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII - Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guntur:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Establishment and upgrading of Key Village Blocks</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Upgrading of Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Vinukonda</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Starting of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Establishment of Sheep Extension Centres, Vinukonda</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Prakasam:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Mobile inputs Projects</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nellore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Establishment of Key Village Blocks</td>
<td>... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract:

1. Srikakulam District ... ... ... ... ... ... 5.25
2. Visakhapatnam District ... ... ... ... ... ... 2.25
3. East Godavari District ... ... ... ... ... ... 1.00
4. Krishna District ... ... ... ... ... ... 0.65
5. Guntur District ... ... ... ... ... ... 1.44
6. Prakasam District ... ... ... ... ... ... 1.15
7. Nellore District ... ... ... ... ... ... 0.62

Grand Total ... 12.36
### ANNEXURE III—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(1) (2) (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Distribution of Ram. uost 25 including transport</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Strengthening of Sheep Farm, Penukonda</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Fodder Development at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Reddipalli</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Establishment of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Mobile inputs projects</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Supply of Anti Liver Fluke Drugs</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Providing inpatient sheds to Veterinary Hospitals (Urvakonda and Tadpatri)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Conversion of Bull sheds at Veterinary Hospital, Anantapur into store room for Clinical Laboratory, Anantapur</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Purchase of equipment to Clinical Laboratory, Anantapur</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital, Hindupur</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)</td>
<td>Construction of Veterinary Hospital building at Kalyandurg</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>(l)</td>
<td>Construction of two cattle sheds at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Reddipalli</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>(m)</td>
<td>Strengthening of Key Village Block, Hindupur</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>(n)</td>
<td>(a) Supply of Medicines to all Veterinary Hospitals, (b) Deworming and Diëcking agents</td>
<td>0.87+0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>(o)</td>
<td>Supply of essential equipment to all Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.  
XXXIV—Agriculture.  
XXXIX—Forests.  
XXXIII—Co-operation.  
XXXVIII—Fisheries.  
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.  
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount provided</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply of Mineral Mixture on 25% subsidy</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of room for power chaff cutter and grinder for the farm at Reddipalli</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. Chittoor:  

(a) Establishment of Key Village Block, Palamaner, Chittoor District ... ... ... 1.50
(b) Supply of milch animals on Small Farmers Development Agency pattern (25%) subsidy ... 0.60
(c) Subsidy for graded calves ... ... ... 0.50
(d) Opening of Sheep Farm for rearing at Gopalakrishnapuram, Karkambadi and Kambakam 0.72
(e) Strengthening of Poultry Farm, Chittoor ... 0.25
(f) Fodder Development ... ... ... 0.30
(g) Livestock Market ... ... ... 0.20
(h) Training of Farmers ... ... ... 0.20
(i) Pasture Development ... ... ... 0.20
(j) Establishment of new Veterinary Institutions (Puttur and Pitchatur) ... ... 0.50
(k) Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions De-worming and Artificial Insemination Centres 1.00
(l) Animal Health Centres ... ... ... 0.50
(m) Animal By-Product Centre ... ... ... 0.10
(n) Modernisation of slaughter House, Chittoor ... 0.20
(o) Operation sheds at Veterinary Hospital, Chittoor and purchase 3 gypsy type tents for P.P. Checkposts ... ... ... 0.30
Voting of Demands for Grants 
for 1973–74:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

<table>
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<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(p) Mobile inputs project (Van provided by Collector) 0.55
(q) Strengthening of Poultry Marketing Sub-Centre building at Madanapalli 0.02

Total 7.64

3. Cuddapah:

(a) Fodder Hybrid Napier Grass multiplication at Mydukur 0.35
(b) Drinking water facilities at Nallathammapalli for cattle and sheep 1.10
(c) Sheep breeders colonisation, Kothagragandla 1.00
(d) Supply of medicines and equipments to Veterinary Institutions 0.35
(e) Mobile inputs project for increase in milk production 0.28
(f) Distribution of Poultry units to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on subsidy basis 0.78

Total 2.78

4. Kurnool:

(a) Sheep subsidy on supply of sheep units 1.36
(b) Strengthening of Livestock Farms, Mahanandhi and Banwasi—
   (a) Improvement to the Tank at Government Livestock Farm, Banwasi 0.28
   (b) Fodder Development at Government Livestock Farm, Banwasi 0.53
   (c) Repairs to Irrigation canals at Government Livestock Farm, Banwasi 0.09

6th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Fisheries.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Sheep shed at Government Livestock Farm, Mahanandi</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Fodder Development at Government Livestock Farm, Mahanandi</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Poultry and Duck Development programme</td>
<td>0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Mobile inputs project in milk project</td>
<td>1.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.24</td>
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</table>

Abstract.

1. Anantapur District ... ... ... 7.90
2. Chittoor District ... ... ... 7.64
3. Cuddapah District ... ... ... 2.78
4. Kurnool District ... ... ... 3.24

Grand Total ... 21.56

Telangana Region.

1. Khammam:
   (a) Establishment of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Wyra ... ... ... 0.50
   (b) Mobile input Project ... ... ... 1.00
   (c) Purchase of drugs to Veterinary Institutions ... 0.10
   Total ... 1.60

2. Karimnagar:
   (a) Intensive Sheep Development Project ... 1.00
   (b) Intensive Poultry Development Project ... 0.60
   Total ... 1.60
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3. Adilabad:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Key Village Block, Laxtrimpet</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1.38</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. Mahabubnagar:
   (a) Strengthening of Clinical Laboratory, Mahabubnagar | ... | 0.20 |
   (b) Upgrading local poultry by exchange basis | ... | 0.10 |
   (c) Opening of Artificial Insemination Centre | ... | 0.12 |
   (d) Distribution of Sheep | ... | 0.20 |
   (e) Ambulatory Clinic, Mahabubnagar | ... | 1.00 |
   (f) Establishment of Veterinary Institutions | ... | 0.50 |
   (g) Calf subsidy | ... | 0.10 |
   Total | ... | 2.22 |

5. Medak:
   (a) Establishment of Key Village Blocks | ... | 1.25 |
   (b) Semen Bank | ... | 1.60 |
   (c) Upgrading of 10 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries | ... | 0.25 |
   (d) Regional Poultry Farm, Patancheru | ... | 0.50 |
   Total | ... | 3.60 |

6. Hyderabad:
   (a) Establishment of Key Village Blocks | ... | 1.00 |
   (b) Establishment of Ambulatory Clinic | ... | 0.75 |
   Total | ... | 1.75 |

101/3—23
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE III—Contd.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Nalgonda:

(a) Upgrading of local Poultry ... ... ... 0.10
(b) Calf subsidy ... ... ... ... 0.10
Total ... 0.20

8. Nizamabad:

(a) Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre ... ... ... ... 0.25
(b) Supply of Artificial Insemination Kits to Veterinary Institutions ... ... ... ... 0.18
Total ... 0.43

9. Warangal:

(a) Sheep Breeding Co-operative Society (40% of the share capital of Rs. 200 to each member to 1,000 members) ... ... ... 2.00
Total ... 2.00

Abstract.

1. Khammam District ... ... ... ... 1.60
2. Karimnagar District ... ... ... ... 1.60
3. Adilabad District ... ... ... ... 1.38
4. Mahabubnagar District ... ... ... ... 2.22
5. Medak District ... ... ... ... 3.60
6. Hyderabad District ... ... ... ... 1.75
7. Nalgonda District ... ... ... ... 0.20
8. Nizamabad District ... ... ... ... 0.43
9. Warangal District ... ... ... ... 2.00

Grand Total ... 14.78
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV.

SIX POINTS FORMULA ANNUAL SCHEMES 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Districts.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Continuation of Key Village Blocks (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Continuation of Regional Cattle Development Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Supply of Grass-slips (Purchase of equipment and Machinery)</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Purchase of Local milch animal to Tribal areas</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Backward Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Improvement to Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Visakhapatnam (Material and supplies)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari:</td>
<td>(a) Sheep and Goat rearing</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Krishna:</td>
<td>(a) Strengthening of Pig Breeding Stations (for Minor works)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVIII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd

SIX POINTS FORMULA ANNUAL SCHEMES 1975-76—Contd.

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Guntur:
   (a) Continuation of Key Village Blocks ... ... 0.88
   (b) Continuation of upgraded Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Vinukonda ... ... 0.03
   (c) Continuation of 3 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 0.43
   (d) Continuation of Sheep Extension Centre, Vinukonda ... ... ... 0.73
   Total ... 2.07

5. Ongole:
   (a) Continuation of Key Village Block, Kota ... 0.64
   Total ... 0.64

7. Nellore:
   (a) Continuation of Key Village Block, Kota ... 0.88
   (b) Strengthening of Poultry Marketing Centre, Nellore (Purchase of Machinery and Equipment) 0.50
   Total ... 1.38

Abstract.

1. Srikakulam District ... ... ... ... 6.42
2. Visakhapatnam District ... ... ... ... 1.00
3. East Godavari District ... ... ... ... 1.00
4. Krishna District ... ... ... ... 1.00
5. Guntur District ... ... ... ... 2.07
6. Ongole District ... ... ... ... 0.64
7. Nellore District ... ... ... ... 1.38

Grand Total ... 13.51
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.
LIST OF SCHEMES UNDER SIX POINT FORMULA 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Anantapur:
(a) Distribution of Rams at 25% cost including transport
   ... ... ... ... 1.00
(b) Distribution of Poultry
   ... ... ... ... 0.20
(c) Sheep Farm, Penukonda
   ... ... ... ... 0.30
(d) Fodder Development at Centralised semen Collection Centre, Reddipalli
   ... ... ... ... 0.20
(e) Continuation of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries
   ... ... ... ... 0.711
(f) Continuation of Mobile Input Project
   ... ... ... ... 0.64
(g) Supply of Antiliver Fluke Drugs
   ... ... ... ... 0.20
(h) Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions by providing equipments and machinery
   ... ... ... ... 1.00
(i) Strengthening of Key Village Block, Hindupur (equipment and machinery)
   ... ... ... ... 0.50
(j) Supply of essential equipments to all Veterinary Hospitals
   ... ... ... ... 1.00
(k) Supply of Mineral Mixture on 25% subsidy
    ... ... ... ... 0.20
   Total ... ... ... ... 5.951

2. Chittoor:
(a) Continuation of Key Village Block, Kalahasti ... 0.88
(b) Supply of Milch animals on Small Farmers Development Agency Pattern
    ... ... ... ... 0.50
(c) Subsidy for graded calves
    ... ... ... ... 0.30
Voting of Demands for Grants, for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Strengthening of Sheep Farm for rearing at Gopalakrishnapuram, Karakambadi and Kambakam (for machinery and equipment)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Strengthening of Poultry Farm, Chittoor (for purchase of machinery and equipment)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Fodder Development</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Livestock Market</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Chittoor:

<p>| (h) Training of farmers | ... | 0.20 |
| (i) Distribution of stud Rams | ... | 0.50 |
| (j) Pasture development | ... | 0.50 |
| (k) Distribution of Poultry units | ... | 0.50 |
| (l) Distribution of Piggery Units | ... | 0.20 |
| (m) Continuation of Veterinary Institutions, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries (2) Puttur and Pitchatur | ... | 0.301 |
| (n) Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions, Deworming and Artificial Insemination Centres (for Medicines, Machinery and Equipment) | 1.00 |
| (o) Strengthening of Animal Health Centre (for Machinery and equipment) | ... | 0.50 |
| (p) Strengthening of By-product Centre (for Machinery and equipment) | ... | 1.00 |
| (q) Modernisation of District Slaughter House, Chittoor for Machinery and equipment | ... | 1.00 |
| (r) Continuation of Administration staff at Directorate and District Level | ... | 0.45 |
| (s) Duck rearing scheme in Nagulapuram | ... | 0.40 |
| (t) Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital, Chittoor (Medicines) | ... | 0.075 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>A, r, c. r.</td>
<td>Demand of Demand for Co-operation</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXV</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXIX—Forests.</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXIII—Co-operation</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVII</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXVIII—Fisheries.</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXVII—Dairy Development.</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(u) Continuation of Mobile input Project</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Strengthening of Poultry Marketing Centre Sub-Centre Building at Madanapalli</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10.798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Kurnool:

| (a) | Sheep subsidy on supply of Sheep units (100) | 1.00 |
| (b) | Strengthening of Livestock Farm at Banavasi and Mahanandi (feed medicines and Livestock) | 1.00 |
| (c) | Poultry and Duck rearing programme | ... | 0.20 |
| (d) | Deworming and Deticking operations | ... | 0.50 |
| (e) | Continuation of Mobile input project | ... | 0.64 |
| Total | ... | 3.34 |

#### 4. Cuddapah:

| (a) | Fodder Hybrid Napier Grass Multiplication of Mydukur | ... | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| (b) | Drinking water facilities at Nalla Thimmapalli for cattle and sheep | ... | ... | ... | 0.20 |
| (c) | Continuation scheme for Sheep Breeding Colonisation, Kotharagandla | ... | ... | ... | 0.20 |
| (d) | Supply of Medicines and Equipment to all Veterinary Institutions (Medicines and equipment) | ... | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| (e) | Supply of stud Rams | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| (f) | Continuation of Mobile input project | ... | ... | 0.30 |
| (g) | Distribution of Poultry units to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 |
| (h) | Sheep farming in suitable tribal area | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| Total | ... | ... | 3.70 |
356 6th March, 1975

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.  
XXXIX—Forests.  
XXXIII—Co-operation.  
XXXVIII—Fisheries.  
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.  
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme.</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abstract.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anantapur District ... ... ... ... 5.951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chittoor District ... ... ... ... 10.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kurnool District ... ... ... ... 3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cuddapah District ... ... ... ... 3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total ... 23.789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UP DURING 1975-76 UNDER SIX POINT FORMULA PROGRAMME.

Telangana Region.

1. Hyderabad:
   (a) Continuation of Key Village Block ... ... 0.88
   (b) Continuation of Ambulatory Clinic ... ... 0.21

   Total ... 1.09

2. Medak:
   (a) Continuation of Key Village Bank ... ... 0.88
   (b) Continuation of Semen Bank ... ... 0.827
   (c) Continuation of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries 0.81
   (d) Regional Poultry Farm, Patancheru strengthening by providing Medicines to Livestock and Feed 0.50

   Total ... 3.017

3. Mahabubnagar:
   (a) Strengthening of Clinical Laboratory, Mahabubnagar (Medicines, equipment and machinery) 1.47
   (b) Upgrading of Local poultry by exchange basis 0.50
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>(Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) (2) (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Strengthening of Artificial Insemination Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Distribution of Sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Continuation of Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Continuation of Ambulatory Clinic, Mahabubnagar</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Calf subsidy (Intensive Cattle Development Project area)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Nalgonda:
   (a) Supply of Rams |   | 0.20 |
   (b) Upgrading of Local Poultry |   | 0.20 |
   (c) Gobar Gas Plant |   | 0.25 |
   (d) Calf subsidy |   | 0.10 |
   Total |   | 0.75 |

5. Adilabad:
   (a) Strengthening of Veterinary Institutions' (Machinery and Equipment) |   | 0.60 |
   (b) Continuation of Key Village Block |   | 0.88 |
   (c) Continuation of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries |   | 0.848 |
   Total |   | 2.328 |

6. Nizamabad:
   (a) Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Nizamabad (Medicines and Feed and Livestock) |   | 0.30 |
   (b) Supply of Artificial Insemination Kits to Veterinary Institutions |   | 0.20 |
   Total |   | 0.50 |

101/3—24
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXAVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. Karimnagar:
   (a) Gobar Gas Plant ... ... ... ... 0.40
   (b) Continuation of Intensive Cattle Development Project ... ... ... ... 0.288
   (c) Intensive Poultry Development Project (6) ... 0.50
   Total ... 1.188

8. Khammam:
   (a) Continuation of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Wyra ... ... ... ... 1.50
   (b) Distribution of Rams in Tribal area ... ... 0.20
   (c) Continuation of Mobile input project ... ... 0.40
   (d) Supply of Drugs to Veterinary Institutions ... ... 0.50
   Total ... 2.60

9. Warangal:
   (a) Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies (40% of Share Capital) ... ... ... ... 1.00
   Total ... 1.00

Abstract.

1. Hyderabad District ... ... ... ... 1.09
2. Medak District ... ... ... ... 3.017
3. Mahabubnagar District ... ... ... ... 3.897
4. Nalgonda District ... ... ... ... 0.75
5. Adilabad District ... ... ... ... 2.328
6. Nizamabad District ... ... ... ... 0.50
Voting of Demands for Grant for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karimnagar District</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Khammam District</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Warangal District</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXURE V.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1974-75.

The Director of Tribal Welfare Department, Hyderabad communicated sanction to the implementation of the following schemes during the year 1974-75 under Tribal Development Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Establishment of (10) Natural Breeding Centres in Tribal areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Government Livestock Farm, Chintapally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL RAJYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1974-75.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Key Village Block, Yemmiganur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Establishment of Livestock Market in Kurnool District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Scheme for supply of Deworming and Deticking drugs to Veterinary Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Scheme for strengthening of Sheep Farm, Penukonda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voting of Demands for **Grama**
for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

### ANNEXURE V—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Scheme for distribution of Cockrels and Poultry units</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Scheme for construction and renovation of Veterinary Hospital, Allagadda, Kurnool District</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Strengthening of Sheep Farm, Penukonda and Government Livestock Farm, Banavasi</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Supply of Medicines to Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td>0.399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Construction of additional room for Clinical Laboratory at Chittoor</td>
<td>0.535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Completion of spill-over works during 1974-75</td>
<td>0.855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Supply of Mineral Mixture at 25% cost, purchase of Publicity Material and Training of Farmers</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Construction of Livestock Market at Cumbum, Prakasam District</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Supply of equipment, etc., to Veterinary Institutions</td>
<td>0.598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Milch cattle Development in Cuddapah District</td>
<td>0.354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Sheep Development Unit in Chittoor District</td>
<td>0.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sheep Co-operative Scheme in Cuddapah District</td>
<td>1.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6.220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ayacut Development Schemes 1974-75.

1. Strengthening of Livestock Farms, Karimnagar and Kampasagar | 1.00 |
2. Establishment of Sheep unit attached to Cattle Breeding Farm, Karimnagar | 0.20 |
3. Distribution of Cockrels and Drankes | 0.50 |
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE V—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Clinical Laboratory at Karimnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Strengthening of District Poultry Farms, Karimnagar and Vijayapuram North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Establishment of Liver Fluke Control Scheme in Tungabhadra Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Anti-liver Fluke Scheme, Jagtial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Telangana Development Programmes during 1974-75.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar—buildings and Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE ON BUDGET DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1975-76 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—DEMAND No. XXXVII.

I rise to move the demand for Rs. 1,42,71,000 in respect of schemes under Dairy Development for 1975-76.

Honourable Members are aware of the importance attached by the Government to the successful pursuit of activities such as dairy farming, poultry farming, etc., as means of subsidiary occupations to the farmers. While the vast majority of farmers have to continue to rely on their land as their principal means of livelihood it is important that they (particularly the small and marginal farmers) are enabled to substantially step up their income through an ancillary activity such as dairy farming. It is in recognition of the paramount importance of dairying in alleviating the lot of the farmer that the Government had over the years, brought into being a net work of Dairies, Chilling
3 2 6th March, 1975,

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XXXIV—Agriculture.

XXXIX—Forests.

XXXIII—Co-operation.

XXXVIII—Fisheries.

XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.

XXXVI—Dairy Development.

Centres, and Cooling Centres for buying processing and selling liquid milk. In order to ensure that these activities are conducted on a commercially sound basis, providing on the one hand a remunerative price to the producer and a reasonable price to the consumer and with a view to tapping institutional finance to the maximum possible extent, the Government had, as the members know, set-up the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation and transferred all the existing plants under the control of the former Dairy Development Department to the Corporation, besides providing a share capital contribution of Rs. 5 crores. I am glad to report that the Corporation which had come into being on 7—2—1974 has overcome all its teething troubles and is poised for a rapid expansion of its Dairies, Cooling and Chilling Centres and commissioning its milk powder plants. Apart from the funds provided under the Plan, the Six Point Formula, and the Operation Flood Scheme, the Corporation has also begun to tap institutional finance, by successfully negotiating a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs with the Canara Bank, for which the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also agreed to stand guarantee. Thanks to an imaginative price fixation policy the Corporation has touched an all time high of 3,04,304 litres in procurement.

The main objective of this Corporation is (1) to produce or cause to be produced Cows' or Buffaloes Milk, (2) to buy and sell milk after processing in the various Dairy Plants owned by the Government and taken over by the Corporation, (3) to manufacture milk products like milk powder, butter, ghee, etc., (4) to promote the Dairy Industry and its allied components.

The Central Dairy, Hyderabad, the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada and all the Rural Dairies, Milk Chilling and Cooling Centres in the State and the Feed Mixing Plants at Bhongir, Budhavaram, and Gudlavalleru have been transferred to the control of the Corporation.

Milk Procurement and Dairy Operations:

The Corporation is at present procuring milk through a net work of 1,740 Collection Centres in Telangana Region and 1,444 Centres in Andhra Region.

The price paid to the producers at present as per the two-axis pricing of milk is shown in the Annexure III.

Bottled milk from these dairies is transported to the various milk booths in the cities and towns for sale to the public. The towns where liquid milk is sold along with quantity sold during 1974-75 is shown in Annexure IV and also the towns where liquid milk is proposed to be sold during 1975-76 is shown in Annexure V.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

6th March, 1975. 363

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—I orests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

The list of Dairies, Chilling Centres, Cooling Centres with their handling capacity, procurement and sales of milk during 1974-75 the dairy works under execution are given in the Annexures I and II.

It was originally estimated that during the year 1974-75, the Corporation will be able to procure about 673 lakhs litres of milk. But due to an extremely favourable seasonal conditions, this Corporation has already produced 548 lakhs litres of milk up to 31—1—1975 and expects to procure a total quantity of 696 lakhs litres of milk by 31st March, 1975.

The liquid milk sales upto 31—1—1975 are 496 lakhs litres and it is anticipated that there will be a total sale of 603 lakhs litres of liquid milk during the current year 1974-75. It is expected that 1,918 metric tons of ghee and 1,035 metric tons of skimmed milk powder will be manufactured during the current year 1974-75.

Future Programmes:

The Fifth Five-Year Plan under Dairy Development has an allocation of Rs. 800 lakhs. During the year 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 85 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government. Out of the amount of Rs. 85 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 67.75 lakhs is earmarked for the spill over schemes of the previous year and only an amount of Rs. 17.25 lakhs is available for new schemes.

There are 29 spill over works in progress, most of which pertain to completion of the building programme for the Dairies, Chilling and Cooling Centres. An amount of Rs. 27 lakhs is allotted for the Central Dairy, Hyderabad where a milk powder factory under construction, is almost nearing completion and will be commissioned shortly. This plant has a capacity to handle 5,000 litres of milk per hour and manufacture 5 tons of milk powder per shift of 8 hours.

The following are the new schemes sanctioned for 1974-75 under formal plan:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Establishment of one Cooling Centre and one Chilling Centre in Kurnool District ... ... 4.00
2. Khammam Dairy ... ... ... 7.00
3. Establishment of a Cooling Centre in area 6.13

It is proposed to establish a Mini Chilling Centre at Nandyal and Milk Cooler at Banavasi near Adoni.

Regarding the establishment of Mini Chilling Centre in tribal area, the selection of site is under consideration and it will be decided very
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

shortly. After the site is selected, action will be taken to execute the works, etc.

Foundation stone was laid recently by the Chief Minister, for Khammam Dairy and the Civil Works have been started and will be completed within 18 months from now.

The Plant outlay for 1975-76 is of the order of Rs 85 lakhs, out of this a sum of Rs 55 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the spill over schemes while an amount of Rs 30 lakhs is earmarked for expenditure on the new schemes sanctioned during 1974-75, i.e., Establishment of Khammam Dairy, One Chilling Centre at Nandyal, One Cooling Centre at Banavasi in Kurnool district and one Cooling Centre in tribal area of the State. In addition it is also proposed to upgrade the Chilling Centre in Ongole into a full fledged dairy in the year 1975-76.

Six Point Formula:

Government have been pleased to allot the following funds for Special Assistance to Backward areas under Six Point Formula for development of Dairy potential in the Districts and Feed Mixing Plains as a technical input programme for supply of balanced pre-mixed feed to the cattle.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

| 1. Mini Chilling Centre, Tandur, Hyderabad district | 4.00 |
| 2. Mini Chilling Centre, Narayankhed, Medak, district | 6.00 |
| 3. Feed Mixing Plant in Mahaboobnagar district | 16.83 |
| 4. Expansion of Mahaboobnagar Cooling Centre | 2.00 |
| 5. Expansion of Alair Cooling Centre in Nalgonda district | 2.00 |
| 6. Mini Chilling Centre, Luxettipet, Adilabad district | 3.00 |
| 7. Chilling Centre, Jagtial, Karimnagar district | 6.00 |
| 8. Khammam Dairy, Khammam district | 6.00 |
| 9. Supply of equipment of Mydukur Dairy, Cuddapah district | 0.30 |
| 10. Supply of equipment to Vizag Dairy | 0.60 |
| 11. Expansion of Kurnool Dairy | 1.96 |
| 12. Feed Mixing Plant at Vizakhapatnam | 1.00 |
| 13. Mini Chilling Centre, Kavali, Nellore district | 3.63 |
| 14. Mini Chilling Centre, Kalahasti, Chittoor | 1.20 |

The funds under active consideration.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

For establishment of each Mini Chilling Centre an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is required and for a Chilling Centre Rs. 22 lakhs are required. The amount of Rs. 6 lakhs sanctioned for each Mini Chilling Centre and Rs. 18 lakhs for Chilling Centre are not sufficient, for implementing the sanctioned schemes. Further each Centre requires equipment like Cans, Crates, etc., and transport vehicles, which have not been provided. This works out to approximately to about 50% of the cost of the estimate for each centre. These amounts have to be provided to these new Centres in the years to come.

Location of these new Centres, was done by the respective Regional Development Boards in consultation with the District Collectors.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Dairies in the State expending the handling capacity so that more milk may be procured and supply of standardised milk is taken up in all the important towns in the State and to feed the Milk Powder Factory, Hyderabad and the Feeder Balancing Dairy, Sangamjagarlamudi.

During 1975-76, this Corporation has a programme to procure about 829 lakhs litres of milk and to sell 770 lakhs litres of liquid milk.

FEED MIXING PLANTS.

Three Feed Mixing Plants established by the Animal Husbandry Department have been transferred to the control of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 2-4-1974. These plants are situated (1) at Budhavaram, (2) Gudlavalleru in Krishna district and (3) Bhongir in Nalgonda district. The plants at Budhavaram and Bhongir have an installed capacity of 20 M.Ts. per 8 hours shift, while the Plant at Gudlavalleru is having an installed capacity of 10 M.Ts. per 8 hours shift. On an average 800 M.Ts. of pre-mixed feed per month is being produced at each of the Plants at Budhavaram and Bhongir and 500 tons per month at Gudlavalleru Plant.

The cattle feed produced at these plants is being sold to the cattle breeders in the intensive Cattle Development Block areas and Milk-shed areas and area of Operation has also been extended to the milk producers covering the areas of Dairy/Milk Chilling and Cooling Centres in the entire State at the following rates:

101/3—25
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76.

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Feed Mixing Plant</th>
<th>To those who supply milk to the D.D.C.</th>
<th>To those who do not supply milk to the D.D.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F.M.P. Bhongir</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.M.P. Bhudhavaram</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.M.P. Gudlavalleru</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the details of production and disposal of pre-mixed cattle feed at these plants from 1-4-1974 to 31-12-1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the feed mixing plant</th>
<th>Feed produced</th>
<th>Feed distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

We expect that during the current year there will be production of 15,930 metric tons of pre-mixed feed and a sale of 16,136 metric tons.

We may also mention here that there is a proposal to transfer the Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar now under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation is under examination. The production capacity of this plant is 10 M.Ts. for 8 working hours a day.

During the year 1975-76 it is programmed 25,000 tons of pre-mixed feed to be sold to the farmers in the milk-shed areas of the State.

OPERATION FLOOD PROGRAMME.

Schen 3 being implemented and to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh State.

The Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda which operates the Operation Flood Programme in the country as earmarked an assistance of Rs. 246 lakhs to this State on the basis of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant for taking up the following schemes covering the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur:
Voting of Demand, for Grants for 1975-76.  

Demand No.  
XXXIV—Agriculture.  
XXXIX—Forests.  
XXXIII—Co-operation  
XXXVIII—Fisheries.  
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.  
XXXVII—Dairy Development.  

A. Dairy Projects:

1. Establishment of Feeder Balancing Dairy (Action Item No. 5) ... ... ... ... 100.00

2. Establishment of Milk Collection and Cooling Sections (Action Item No. 4) ... ... ... ...  

B. Production Projects:

Technical Inputs (Cattle Development for increased milk production) (Action Item No. 7) ... 146.00  

Total ... 246.00

Besides this, the Indian Dairy Corporation has offered the following 100% grants:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Development of improved milch Animals (Action Item No. 8) ... ... ... ... 40.00

2. Organisation of Rural Milk Procurement (Action Item No. 9) ... ... ... ... 18.00

A. Dairy Projects:

Orders have been issued by us agreeing in principle to establish a Feeder Balancing Dairy at Sangamjagarlamudi, Gudur district. The estimates to the extent of Rs. 168 lakhs as proposed by the National Dairy Development Board were also approved in G.O. Ms. No. 166, Food and Agriculture (Dairy) Department, dated 12-2-1974. Government have entrusted these works to the National Dairy Development Board, Anand for construction on turn key basis.

An extent of 34.46 acres of land was donated by the Milk Producers of Guntur for the Feeder Balancing Dairy at Sangamjagarlamudi and this land has been handed over to the Site Engineer of the National Dairy Development Board on 20-8-1974 and the National Dairy Development Board has also started the works.

The aim of establishment of Feeder Balancing Dairy at Sangamjagarlamudi is to handle 1,50,000 litres of milk as an installed capacity per day. It is estimated that milk procurement during lean and flush season will be 60,000 litres and 1,50,000 litres per day respectively.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

making up an average annual through-put of 70%, i.e., 1,05,000 litres per day. Operation of this Plant is based on a steady year round supply of about 20,000 litres of 5% fat bottled/loose milk in Tenali and standardised milk and liquid milk supply of about 80,000 litres to Madras (even supply to Calcutta is also contemplated) during the flush season. Supply to Madras will be around 80,000 litres and 37,000 litres per day during the transitional and lean seasons respectively. All surplus milk will be converted into skim milk powder and white butter, for supply to our own dairies and if there is still surplus, to cater to Calcutta/Madras Dairies.

The Plant is expected to break even at an average daily throughput of 1,05,000 litres by the third year of its operation. This plant is expected to be commissioned by the year 1976.

B. Production Projects:

The Programme under Action Item 7, i.e., Technical Input Programme is to be implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation on Anand or Amul Pattern. This pattern envisages the formation of Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies at the village level and milk collection will be done by the Societies and sent to the Dairy. After the Co-operatives are formed in the District these will form into a Union at the District level and the Dairy will be handed over with its Assets and Liabilities to the District Union for Management. This means to say that the entire organisation for procurement of milk, processing and distribution in the district will be on the Co-operative lines. The Technical Input Programme of providing Artificial Insemination and Veterinary Services, supply of pre-mixed feed, Fodder Development Activities, etc., will be looked after by the District Union.

This pattern has been followed in Khaira and other Districts of Gujarat State with great success and the Indian Dairy Corporation are very particular that this Anand pattern should be followed in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

According to this Programme 500 Artificial Insemination Centres and 500 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies will be established in Guntur District besides the establishment of a Feed Mixing Plant of 100 Ton a day capacity near Guntur and Semen Bank at Lam, Guntur. The existing 11 Bulls supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation during March 1973 and temporarily housed at the Semen Bank, Visakhapatnam will be shifted to this Semen Bank when it is established.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

The above programme also includes the organisation of Rural Milk Procurement (Action Item No. 9) with the assistance of the Spear-head Team.

The entire Technical Input Programme will be manned by Manager (Animal Husbandry) assisted by Livestock Officer, Semen Bank, Veterinary Officer, Feed and Fodder Development Officer and their subordinate staff.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED MILK ANIMALS.

Action Item No. 8.

Under this programme, the Indian Dairy Corporation has earmarked an assistance of Rs. 40 lakhs (100% grant) for the establishment of a Bull Mother Farm.

State Government have issued orders transferring the Government Cattle Breeding Farm, Nakrekallu in Guntur District with its Assets and Liabilities and staff vide G.O. Ms. No. 720, Forests and Rural Development (Corporation) Department, dated 28—12—1974, where the Bull Mother Farm will be established.

A draft scheme was already sent to the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda for their concurrence and release of funds and their orders are awaited. The existing Livestock, i.e., 13 Heifers 2 Bulls supplied during March 1973 by the Indian Dairy Corporation and housed temporarily at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam will be shifted to this farm after the scheme is sanctioned.

ANNEXURE I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Installed capacity in litres</th>
<th>Peak handling 1974-75 in litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Dairy, Hyderabad</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Warangal Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Karimnagar Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nizamabad Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Visakhapatnam Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rajahmundry Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.

XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE I—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. N. Pore Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chittoor Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kurnool Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Mydukur Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Anantapur Dairy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chilling Centres:**

| 13. Bhongir  | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 14. Shadnagar | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 | 18,000 |
| 15. Zaheerabad | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 | 8,500  |
| 16. Kadthal   | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 | 7,500  |
| 17. Gajwel    | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 | 8,500  |
| 18. Suryapet  | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 | 5,000  |
| 19. Chityal   | ... | ... | ... | 8,000  | 5,000  |
| 20. Pamarru   | ... | ... | ... | 18,000 | 25,000 |
| 21. Hanuman junction | ... | ... | ... | 18,000 | 22,000 |
| 22. Veerankilock | ... | ... | ... | 18,000 | 20,000 |
| 23. Gudlavalleru | ... | ... | ... | 18,000 | 21,000 |
| 24. Angalakuduru | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 14,000 |
| 25. Kolluru   | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 11,000 |
| 26. Returu    | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 1,400  |
| 27. Chillakkallu | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 6,100  |
| 28. Tiruvur   | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 6,000  |
| 29. Bhimavaram | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 8,000  |
| 30. Narasaraopet | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 6,000  |

**Cooling Centres:**

| 31. Bhimadole | ... | ... | ... | 4,000  | 2,000  |
| 32. Medak     | ... | ... | ... | 4,000  | 6,000  |
| 33. Mahaboobnagar | ... | ... | ... | 4,000  | 2,500  |
| 34. Alair     | ... | ... | ... | 6,000  | 10,000 |
| 35. Kalluvkurthy | ... | ... | ... | 4,000  | 4,000  |
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXX VIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXX VII—Dairy Development.

ANNEXURE I—Contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Pargi</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Mulugu</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Gadwal</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Kothagudem</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>5,44,549.5</td>
<td>21,46,523.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>26,23,636.5</td>
<td>15,40,031.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>25,996.0</td>
<td>33,318.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,14,810.0</td>
<td>1,40,428.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>17,680.0</td>
<td>17,236.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>24,866.0</td>
<td>48,575.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>70,987.0</td>
<td>68,833.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,81,437.5</td>
<td>1,15,540.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,20,153.0</td>
<td>54,050.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>4,32,658.5</td>
<td>3,00,388.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>31,540.0</td>
<td>31,377.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>30,821.0</td>
<td>28,996.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,30,440.5</td>
<td>2,76,722.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>99,065.5</td>
<td>1,07,311.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>7,993.0</td>
<td>7,839.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... 44,56,634.0 49,17,171.4
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>May, 1974</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>4,81,736.0</td>
<td>21,35,721.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>21,01,326.5</td>
<td>13,65,417.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>20,078.0</td>
<td>33,038.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,08,739.0</td>
<td>1,05,090.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>13,975.7</td>
<td>12,131.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>26,706.0</td>
<td>49,026.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>65,734.0</td>
<td>65,872.0</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,48,334.5</td>
<td>1,18,530.5</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,08,284.5</td>
<td>56,843.0</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>3,74,507.5</td>
<td>3,18,682.0</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>26,472.0</td>
<td>30,586.0</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>27,129.0</td>
<td>32,558.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,12,109.0</td>
<td>2,76,675.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>76,685.0</td>
<td>1,05,771.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>7,214.0</td>
<td>7,943.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>36,99,130.7</td>
<td>47,13,886.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June, 1974.

S. No. | Name of the Centre          | June, 1974 |         |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
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<td>20,11,774.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>16,44,799.5</td>
<td>13,10,672.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>22,402.0</td>
<td>27,011.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,01,058.5</td>
<td>1,00,703.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>11,324.0</td>
<td>10,680.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>27,167.5</td>
<td>56,384.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>62,534.0</td>
<td>67,238.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,12,124.5</td>
<td>1,25,486.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,02,328.0</td>
<td>52,621.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>3,15,873.5</td>
<td>2,76,330.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

**Demand No.**
- XXXIV—Agriculture.
- XXXIX—Forests.
- XXXIII—Co-operation.
- XXXVIII—Fisheries.
- XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
- XXXVII—Dairy Development.

### June, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>22,384.0</td>
<td>23,887.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>23,281.0</td>
<td>27,210.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>85,700.0</td>
<td>2,30,432.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>58,029.5</td>
<td>83,492.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>7,563.5</td>
<td>7,337.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total ...** 31,18,191.0 44,11,260.8

### July, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>6,49,546.5</td>
<td>22,00,521.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>14,87,771.0</td>
<td>13,75,927.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>24,849.0</td>
<td>31,770.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,17,481.0</td>
<td>1,07,004.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>14,128.5</td>
<td>12,359.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>29,439.5</td>
<td>74,010.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>58,114.5</td>
<td>62,932.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,10,411.5</td>
<td>1,28,026.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,09,017.0</td>
<td>57,290.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2,82,229.0</td>
<td>2,64,435.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>26,751.0</td>
<td>23,351.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>24,738.0</td>
<td>25,388.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,03,690.0</td>
<td>2,36,927.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>84,750.0</td>
<td>92,074.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>11,092.5</td>
<td>11,017.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total ...** 31,34,009.0 47,03,033.2
**Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:**

**Demand No.**
- XXXIV—Agriculture.
- XXXIX—Forests.
- XXXIII—Co-operation.
- XXXVIII—Fisheries.
- XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
- XXXVII—Dairy Development.

### August, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>8,37,416.0</td>
<td>22,42,820.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>13,40,483.5</td>
<td>13,80,795.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>20,504.0</td>
<td>36,425.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,27,572.5</td>
<td>1,28,052.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>18,213.0</td>
<td>15,350.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>31,515.5</td>
<td>83,293.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>59,551.0</td>
<td>86,282.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>91,748.5</td>
<td>1,34,788.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>93,788.5</td>
<td>69,353.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2,88,518.0</td>
<td>2,78,988.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>31,917.0</td>
<td>24,775.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>26,778.0</td>
<td>30,557.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,18,977.5</td>
<td>2,50,627.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>99,293.0</td>
<td>96,779.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>11,777.0</td>
<td>11,834.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 31,98,053.0 | 48,70,720.8 |

### September, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Procurement</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>15,14,908.0</td>
<td>21,30,608.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>18,10,263.0</td>
<td>14,12,424.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>19,153.0</td>
<td>31,304.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,24,501.5</td>
<td>1,48,547.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>36,072.0</td>
<td>10,094.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>48,344.5</td>
<td>1,05,285.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>53,821.0</td>
<td>82,506.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>80,418.0</td>
<td>1,40,239.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,23,738.5</td>
<td>65,145.0</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>3,62,507.0</td>
<td>2,93,454.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Voting of demands for grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>September 1974</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Procurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
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<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>28,072.0</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,46,392.5</td>
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<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1,33,640.0</td>
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<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>15,278.0</td>
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<td>45,41,670.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>S. No.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Procurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>25,86,289.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>30,45,115.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>31,345.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,47,319.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>65,396.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>91,698.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>80,754.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1,20,287.5</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2,16,839.0</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>5,31,729.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>56,484.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>30,726.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1,92,851.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>2,26,206.5</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>34,476.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74,57,517.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>November, 1974</th>
<th>December, 1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,75,790.5</td>
<td>22,28,990.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy (Complex)</td>
<td>34,66,345.5</td>
<td>16,54,710.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>35,239.5</td>
<td>32,930.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1,70,869.5</td>
<td>1,14,318.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>76,206.5</td>
<td>12,028.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>1,15,416.5</td>
<td>1,08,966.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>98,123.0</td>
<td>93,710.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>1,68,812.0</td>
<td>1,47,617.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2,44,748.5</td>
<td>45,084.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>5,43,800.5</td>
<td>2,69,149.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>49,536.0</td>
<td>10,058.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>39,314.0</td>
<td>22,792.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>2,20,934.5</td>
<td>3,74,807.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2,67,720.0</td>
<td>1,11,964.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>56,302.8</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>52,27,209.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 82,29,258.7 | 52,27,209.6 |
**Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:**

**Demand No.**
- XXXIV—Agriculture.
- XXXIX—Forests.
- XXXIII—Co-operation.
- XXXVIII—Fisheries.
- XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
- XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>December, 1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROCUREMENT AND SALES FOR JANUARY, 1975.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>January, 1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Dairy, Hyderabad (Complex)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada (Complex)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mydukur</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nirmal</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101/3 | 27

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76;
Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

List of works under execution.

1. Milk Powder Factory, Boiler room.
   Hyderabad

2. Nizamabad Dairy ... Garbage Building

3. Karimnagar Dairy ... Internal roads.

4. Nirmal Cooling Centre ... Barbed wire fencing and generator shed.

5. Warneral Dairy ... Approach Road and Construction of Compound wall.

6 Zaheerabad Cooling Centre External Electrification Works.

7. Medak Cooling Centre ... Barbed wire fencing and external electrification.

8. Kothagudem ... Barbed wire fencing and construction of over-head tank.


10. Nalgonda Chilling Centre ... Civil Works.

11 Milk Powder Factory. Construction of security wall to
   Vijayawada ... the quarters and R.C.C. overhead tank.

12. Milk Chilling Centre, Narsapur ... Construction of staff quarters.

All the above works will be completed by the end of March 1975.
ANNEXURE III.

Statement showing the purchase price of Milk at Vijayawada Complex, Rajahmundry, Warangal, Mulugu, Suryapet, Nizamabad and Karimnagar areas with effect from 5—6—1974 till to date.

(Rate per litre.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fat percentage</th>
<th>Rate Rs. P.</th>
<th>Fat percentage</th>
<th>Rate Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.18</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.44</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.34</td>
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<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.38</td>
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<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.56</td>
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<td>1.46</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.48</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

8.0 and above one paisa increase for every 0.1% fat.

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry
XXXVII—Daily Development.

30  6th March, 1975  Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Statement showing purchase price of Buffaloe Milk in the Milk Shed area of Central Dairy, Hyderabad with effect from 5-6-1974 till to date.

(Rate per litre.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fat percentage</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Fat percentage</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>1.82</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.0 and above one paise increase for every 0.1% increase fat.
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

6th March.

Prevailing Rates of Ghee.

Rs.

Lose ... 18.00 per K.G.
Lose ... 9.10 per ½ K.G.
Lose ... 4.70 per ¼ K.G.
1 K.G. sealed tin ... 21.00 per tin
17 K.G. tin ... 316.00 including cost of tin (cost of tin Rs. 10).

Bulk Consumers above 250 K.Gs. Rs. 20.00 per K.G.

Processing cost of milk under various heads for the year 1974-75 will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establishment including labour</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Electricity, water, chemicals, petrol, etc.</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Private Transport</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Depreciation</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Cow Milk:

(a) S.N.F. of Cow Milk should be minimum of 8.5%.

(b) Reduction in payment for lower S.N.F. for Cow Milk as given below:
Voting of Demands for Grants for 1975-76:

Demand No.
XXXIV—Agriculture.
XXXIX—Forests.
XXXIII—Co-operation.
XXXVIII—Fisheries.
XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.
XXXVII—Dairy Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.F. percentage</th>
<th>Reduction for lower S.N.F. from purchase price of milk reduction per litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>13 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>16 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>19 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>22 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>25 paise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below 7.5% S.N.F. a flat rate of 45 paise per litre will be paid.

Buffaloe Milk:

(a) The S.N.F. of Buffaloe milk should be minimum of 9%.

(b) Reduction in payment for lower S.N.F. for buffaloe milk as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.F. percentage</th>
<th>Reduction for lower S.N.F. from purchase price of milk reduction per litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>4 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>13 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>16 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>19 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>22 paise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>25 paise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below 8.0% S.N.F. a flat rate of 60 paise per litre will be paid.
Condition for low fat for Buffalo Milk:

If the Buffalo Milk supplied by any producer is below the minimum acceptance standard of 5.5% fat, a penal rate of Re. 0.60 paise per litre shall be paid if the same is between 5.0 to 5.4% fat.

Other Conditions:

1. Composite sampling wherever departmental men are employed should be insisted.

2. In the case of Co-operative Societies having their own staff and equipment approved by the Department, 4 paise per litre shall be paid to the Societies subject to the conditions that the Societies shall arrange collection, initial transport of milk to the collection centre, testing, etc., and tender milk in bulk.

3. If the Societies are unable to run themselves without any monetary assistance, the societies will be managed by the departmental staff, and one paise per litre for purchase of glassware, etc., will be paid.

ANNEXURE IV.

Statement showing the daily liquid milk sales at different towns during 1974-75.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Daily sales in litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Dairy, Hyderabad</td>
<td>75,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada (Complex)</td>
<td>58,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>15,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rajahmundry</td>
<td>9,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nellore</td>
<td>5,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kurnool</td>
<td>4,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chittoor</td>
<td>3,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bhimavaram</td>
<td>3,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Anantapur</td>
<td>1,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Karimnagar</td>
<td>1,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Srikakulam</td>
<td>1,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Warangal</td>
<td>4,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mydukur</td>
<td>1,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Narasaraopet</td>
<td>1,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Bapatla</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Chirala</td>
<td>1,406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEXURE V.

**Statement showing the proposed daily liquid milk sales during 1975-76.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Daily sales in litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Vijayawada (Complex)</td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Central Dairy, Hyderabad</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chirala</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bapatla</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bheemavaram</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Narasaraopet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chilakaluripet</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nandigama</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Madira</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Rajahmundry</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kakinada</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Srikakulam</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Vizianagaram</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Nellore</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Guduru</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sullurpet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Kavalig</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Chittoor</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Tirupati</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mydukur and Cuddapah</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Proddatur</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Kurnool</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Nandyal</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Anantapur</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Warangal</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Nizamabad</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Karimnagar</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Medak, etc.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Nalgonda</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Suryapet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Kothagudem</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Bellampalli</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramagundam</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kagaznagar</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siripur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pedcheria</td>
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