## THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates

### OFFICIAL REPORT

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*PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH. AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, HYDERABAD.*
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. M. Narayan Reddy
3. Smt. T.E.S. Anandada Bai
4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
5. Smt. N. Vijaya Laxmi
6. Sri Appanna Dora

Secretary: Sri K. Sreerama Chari

Deputy Secretaries:
1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
2. Sri D. L. Narasimham

Assistant Secretaries:
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri R. N. Sarma
4. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
5. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
6. Sri T. L. Balaram
7. Sri M. Viswanatham
8. Sri J. V. Ramana Murthy

Chief Reporter: Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
: ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:

Anomalies In Revised Pay Scales

96—

*9178 Q— Sri Nissankararao Venkata Ratnam :— Will the
Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anomalies are pointed out in pay Revision
Commission by some service groups;

(b) whether there are any Categories who were not considered
by the Pay Revision Commission;

(c) the steps taken to redress their grievances; and

(d) if so, what are the anomalies and categories?

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy): — (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In cases which were not brought to the notice of Pay
Revision Commissioner, the Departments have been requested to
come up with suitable proposals (vide para 4 of G.O.Ms.No. 180,
Finance Plg. dated 15-7-1975). The proposals received from the
departments for left over categories have also been examined and
necessary orders issued in many cases. In the few remaining cases
also orders will be issued very soon.

(d) The main categories in respect of which representations were
received were Civil Assistant Surgeons, Junior Engineers and Teachers.

* An asterisk before the name indicates Confirmation by the Member.
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru)!—The Minister has referred to the Civil Assistant Surgeons; they were in the old pay scale of Rs. 400-800 and the scale covers nearly 35 categories of various departments; that was revised as Rs. 600-1200. But in respect of Civil Assistant Surgeons the scale was made as Rs. 600-1100/-. This is a clear anomaly because there was equation; 35 categories were equated depending on the responsibilities and duties, etc. On this category, viz., Civil Assistant Surgeons is singled out. What action will the Government take in respect of rectification of this anomaly. Since this is a complex problem it cannot be dealt with in isolation because the entire framework of the pay scales will have to be kept in mind while revising a particular pay scale. Otherwise it will lead to more anomalies. While solving one problem, we will create another problem. Is the Government prepared to authorise the
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1977. 457

Finance Secretary to consider the representations from Service Associations and also the proposals of various Heads of Departments and stipulate some time—one month’s time—in which this can be finally settled.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—First I will deal with the question of Civil Assistant Surgeons. The comparison was between Civil Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Engineers. Civil Assistant Surgeons were in the scale of Rs. 325-700 and Assistant Engineers Rs. 350-750. In 1969 it was brought to Rs. 400-800 for both the categories. The Pay Revision Commissioner went into the matter and recommended to Civil Assistant Surgeons Rs. 603-1100/- and Assistant Engineers Rs. 700-1200/-. This recommendation the Government accepted and the later representation was also examined by the Government and it felt that there is no need to reopen the question at this stage. In regard to the other suggestion made by the hon. Member that the matter may be left to the Finance Secretary, Sir, as is well known to the Member, everything ultimately falls to the Finance Secretary. Perhaps this suggestion is made to expedite matters and avoid delay. I am prepared to accept it. But all the same a time scheduled also was fixed earlier that before September, 1976 the respective Heads of Departments should point out anomalies and come with their proposals. All those proposals have been examined and a decision has been taken. Still I shall look into the matter according to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Photographists, computer operators, non-medical assistants, pharmacists, family planning welfare workers, statistical assistants—

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—I will examine it.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—Sir, in regard to Civil Assistant Surgeons has the Government taken into account the period of training, the nature of duties and responsibilities as between Assistant Engineers and Civil Assistant Surgeons. I feel the Assistant Surgeons have not received a fair deal; their training is 5 years and the nature of duties is also arduous and monotonous. Will the Government at least reconsider the question. As suggested earlier, does the Finance Secretary take up a review of all these proposals and complete the work in a month’s time.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:—All these points went before the Pay Revision Commissioner; he went in depth and examine the entire matter and made recommendations which the Government have accepted.

Special Pay To Field Assistants
And Sub-Assistants Of Agriculture Department

197—

*9605 Q.—Sri Nissankararaao Venkata Ratnam:—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Revision Commission recommended Special Pay to Field Assistants and Sub-Assistants of Agriculture Department;

(b) whether the Government implemented the recommendation;

and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?
Sri P. Ranga Reddy: — (a) Yes Sir. In respect of Field Assistants and Sub-Assistants of Agriculture Department working in Extension Wing.

(b) This part of the recommendation of the Pay Revision Commission was not agreed to by Government.

(c) The recommendation involved sanction of special pay to an entire category of Government servants, thus amounting to a further pay revision after the general revision of pay scales. Due to this, Government did not agree to this special pay.

Sri P. Ranga Reddy: — The point is whether there is any risk to the Extension Wing and Field Assistants and Sub-Assistants. There is a comparison involved with other categories. I shall ask the Finance Secretary to have a second look at it.
Revision Of Pay Scales Of Health Visitors and Health Assistants

198—

*9562 Q.—Sri C. V. K. Rao (Kakinada) :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government revised the pay scales of Health visitors and Health Assistants ; and

(b) if so, on what basis and when will they be implemented ?

The Minister for Health (Sri K. Rajamallu) :—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) On the recommendations of the Pay Revision Commission appointed by the Government, the Revised pay scales have been implemented with effect from 1-1-1974.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There are certain anomalies in that thing and the Association of these employees have made some representation to the Government and did the Minister look into that thing?

Sri K. Rajamallu :—I have no knowledge about the anomalies and nobody has brought to my notice any complaint against the pay scales.

Superseding Of Andhra Ayurveda Board

199—

*9648 Q.—Sri D. Rama Rao (Vijayawada East) :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) when Andhra Ayurveda Board was superseded and Special Officer was appointed;

(b) the period for which the present Special Officer was appointed.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
7th July, 1977.  461

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint a nominated body to the Ayurvedic Board; and

(d) if so, when?

Sri K. Rajamallu :

(a) The Andhra Ayurveda Board was not superseded and no official Officer was appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—Sir, the main function of this Ayurveda Board is to register candidates and renew the registration certificates. The Board is defunct but there is a Registrar appointed to this Board. That Registrar is accused of collecting not less than Rs. 100/- on every application for renewal and he has been continuing; several allegations are there against him and the allegations were proved. What happened to the allegations against this Registrar. Where did he start his career and is he still continuing in the Ayurveda Board?

Sri K. Rajamallu :—He is not continuing. Last time I gave information to the House; he is no more there; there is no question now of issuing certificates. In order to reorganise the whole Department, this Bill was brought forward.

Sri A. Sriramulu :—The Minister is misleading the House; He (the Registrar) is very much there; he was there; he is there to-day and he is bound to be there tomorrow. The Board has only Rs. 30,000/- and it has come to the end of its resources, and it will
not be able to pay salaries. This Registrar is an employee of the Indian Medicine Department. His services have been lent to the Ayurveda Board and after allegations were proved he was asked to be repatriated back to the Indian Medicine Department. He did not go; he is continuing. The Minister will kindly check up.

Sri K. Rajamallu: —He was not allowed to function as the Registrar; he is not functioning at all;

Sri A. Sriramulu: —This is again another misleading information. He (Registrar) functioning; he is renewing registration certificates.

Sri K. Rajamallu: —If there is any such thing I will give information once again.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —This is a careless reply on the part of the Minister. How did he come to the conclusion that he (the Registrar) is not working there.

Mr. Speaker: —He sticks to his statement; he would call for the files and look into the matter.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —Will he answer the question tomorrow?

Sri K. Rajamallu: —After half-an-hour I will give information.

8-50 a.m.

Sri K. Rajamallu: —I do not want to say anything on that.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —I will be the Registrar, and Secretary, and M.I.D. anywhere.

Sri K. Rajamallu: —This is a poor reply on the part of the Minister. How did he come to the conclusion that he (the Registrar) is not working there.
Oral Answers to Questions.

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Sri K. Rajamallu—I will give information. I will tell you after half-an-hour. I will give all details.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Boat Manufacturing Industry at Kakinada

200—

8893 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Fisheries Corporation is not implementing the Minimum Wages Act to the Employees in their Boat Manufacturing Industry at Kakinada;
(b) if so, the steps taken for implementation of the said Act;
(c) whether it is also fact that the services of most of the Employees are not yet regularised even after 5 to 10 years; and
(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for regularising the series?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah) :—

(a) The Minimum Wages Act is being implemented in respect of the Workers engaged in Boat Building Yard by the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Limited.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) The Services of Workers who have put in a minimum of 5 years service in the skilled category are being regularised as per the Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 502, Food & Agriculture (Fish) I.e. Department Dt. 30-3-70.

(d) Does not arise.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Recently, a G. O. has been issued on 29-5-76 regarding minimum wages. Carpenter, highly skilled Rs. 15. Zone-II Rs. 12-55 p. per day: Skilled, Grade-I.. Rs. 11-70 Zone-II Rs. 10.

(c) The Services of Workers who have put in a minimum of 5 years service in the skilled category are being regularised as per the Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 502, Food & Agriculture (Fish) I.e. Department Dt. 30-3-70.

(d) Does not arise.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Recently, a G. O. has been issued on 29-5-76 regarding minimum wages. Carpenter, highly skilled Rs. 15. Zone-II Rs. 12-55 p. per day: Skilled, Grade-I.. Rs. 11-70 Zone-II Rs. 10.

1. Q. (a) :—How many electors-cum-office bearers have been selected of the names given by the respective associations for the annual elections?

2. Q. (b) :—What is the status of the electors-cum-office bearers selected in the previous election?

3. Q. (c) :—What is the procedure for selecting the electors-cum-office bearers for the annual elections?

4. Q. (d) :—When are the annual elections to be held?

5. Q. (e) :—What is the age limit for selection as electors-cum-office bearers for the annual elections?

6. Q. (f) :—What is the procedure for the selection of electors-cum-office bearers for the annual elections?

7. Q. (g) :—What is the status of the electors-cum-office bearers selected in the previous election?

8. Q. (h) :—What is the procedure for selecting the electors-cum-office bearers for the annual elections?

9. Q. (i) :—When are the annual elections to be held?

10. Q. (j) :—What is the age limit for selection as electors-cum-office bearers for the annual elections?
Govt. Directions for the Factories to constitute shop-floor Level Committees

201—

949 Q.—Sarvasri D. Sankaraiah (Kondapi) and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the factories employing more than hundred persons and commercial establishment employing more than 25 persons to constitute shop-floor level committees;

(b) if so, whether this direction has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—Already we have taken more than 200 industries they have constituted shop-floor level committees. Some of the industries have been closed and some of the industries are not functioning. There we have to take action. 

What are the steps taken by Government to set up these committees in all the industries.

Under the Act we are persuading the management and the workers union.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1977. 467

Sri Y. Venkatrao:—O. O. is causing much anxiety and worry also.

Sri T. Anjaiah:—(a) & (b): Government have constituted an Advisory Committee under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to advise them with regard to the extent to which women may be employed in employments in medical and nursing fields, educational training and research institutions and in plantations, among others.

Equal pay to Women Working in certain fields

*8787 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy: —Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute High level Committee for the implementation of equal pay to the Women working in Medical and Nursing Fields’ Education, Technical Training, Research Institutions and in Plantations; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—(a) & (b): Government have constituted an Advisory Committee under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to advise them with regard to the extent to which women may be employed in employments in medical and nursing fields, educational training and research institutions and plantations, among others.

Sri V. Venkatrao:—O. O. is causing much anxiety and worry also.
Promotion of Village Development Officers As Executive Officers

203—

*9626 Q.— Sri S. Lokanadham Naidu (Teekkali) :—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for promotion of Village Development Officers as Executive Officers to work in Gram Panchayats in the state; and

(b) if so, whether they can be promoted direct to the post of first Grade Executive Officer ?

Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri L Laxmanadass):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Village Development Officers, who have completed a minimum service of eight years as Village Development Officer, of which 2 years as Village Development Officer Grade I, can be appointed to the post of Executive Officer Gram Panchyat Grade I.
Oral Answers to Questions. 4th July, 1977. 469

(1) ప్రశ్నాంశం: — జ్యోతిమేంధ్రం పాయా రోజుదిన 46 వ విశ్వసానం జరిగింది. విశ్వసానం ఉపాధ్యాయం అయి, నియమాలు, ఉపాధ్యాయం కంటే అతిపెద్ద.

470  4th July, 1977

Oral Answers to Questions

పి. చెప్పండి: ఎన్ని వేడు లేవు 40 వరకు విదేశాలు, 60 వరకు ఆధునిక విదేశాలు. కీర్తించండి.

పత. అన్ని వేడు లేదు (మతస్థా): అంటే శాసన విభేదాల కోసం విదేశాలు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఎవరించినందు. అందుకే వేసిన విధానం కాను ఒకటి విదేశాల, ప్రతి రాష్ట్రంలో లేదా సంస్థలు లేదా ఆలయాలు బయటలు సాధించింది. అందులు నిర్ధారణలు అందుచేస్తుంటాం. విదేశాలు వారి సాంస్కృతిక వ్యవస్థలు ఆలయాలు తయారు చేస్తాం. అన్ని వేడు లేదు చిత్రాలు లేదా విదేశాన్ని ఇంటించాలి?

పత. అంటేదండి: అంటేదండి, శాసన విభేదాల కోసం విదేశాలు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఎవరించినందు. అందుకే వేసిన విధానం కాను ఒకటి విదేశాల, ప్రతి రాష్ట్రంలో లేదా సంస్థలు లేదా ఆలయాలు బయటలు సాధించింది. అందులు నిర్ధారణలు అందుచేస్తుంటాం. విదేశాలు వారి సాంస్కృతిక వ్యవస్థలు ఆలయాలు తయారు చేస్తాం. అన్ని వేడు లేదు చిత్రాలు లేదా విదేశాన్ని ఇంటించాలి?

పత. అంటేదండి: అంటేదండి, శాసన విభేదాల కోసం విదేశాలు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఎవరించినందు. అందుకే వేసిన విధానం కాను ఒకటి విదేశాల, ప్రతి రాష్ట్రంలో లేదా సంస్థలు లేదా ఆలయాలు బయటలు సాధించింది. అందులు నిర్ధారణలు అందుచేస్తుంటాం. విదేశాలు వారి సాంస్కృతిక వ్యవస్థలు ఆలయాలు తయారు చేస్తాం. అన్ని వేడు లేదు చిత్రాలు లేదా విదేశాన్ని ఇంటించాలి?

పత. ఎండ్యూలువు: వేసిన విధానం కాను ఒకటి విదేశాల, ప్రతి రాష్ట్రంలో లేదా సంస్థలు లేదా ఆలయాలు బయటలు సాధించింది. అందులు నిర్ధారణలు అందుచేస్తుంటాం. విదేశాలు వారి సాంస్కృతిక వ్యవస్థలు ఆలయాలు తయారు చేస్తాం. అన్ని వేడు లేదు చిత్రాలు లేదా విదేశాన్ని ఇంటించాలి?
No. of Posts Vacant in Govt. And Aided Educational Institutions

204—

*7730- (H) Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur):— Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts (both teaching and non-teaching) are vacant in different types of Government and Aided Educational Institutions in the State;

(b) if so, when will the post be filled up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government have not sanctioned posts as per the staffing pattern in all types of educational institutions in the State; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when will be Government sanction the posts as per the staffing pattern?

The Minister for Education (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao):— (a) Yes sir.

(b) The District Educational Officers reported that the vacant posts would be filled during the beginning of the academic year 1976-77.

(c) Yes, sir. For Andhra area, the posts were sanctioned as per approved staffing pattern. Since in Talangana area the staffing pattern has been different, a study of anomalies in the staffing pattern was taken up and posts could not be sanctioned.
(d) As soon as proposals based on staffing pattern from the Director of school Education are received, action will be taken for according Government sanction.
Oral Answers to Questions. 7th July, 1977. 473

Mr. Speaker:—He does not have separate information for the areas.

Mr. Speaker:—He does not have separate information for the areas.
Starting An Industrial Cell In
Chemical Engineering Department
In The Andhra University

205—

*8793 Q.— Sri M. Nagi Reddy : — Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra University propose to start one Industrial Cell in Chemical Engineering, Department in Collaboration with the Port-Trust and others to guide the Engineering Graduates on self-employment schemes; and

(b) if so, when?
Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—
(a) Yes Sir.
(b) The proposals are under consideration.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF STATE N.C.C. IN REPUBLIC DAY COMPETITIONS AT DELHI

206—

*7922 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on N.C.C. for the last three years;

(b) the achievements of the State N.C.C. in Republic Day competitions at Delhi in 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976; and

(c) the reasons for our poor performance?

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

(a) 1973-74 — Rs. 67,16,499/—
1974-75 — Rs. 71,94,444/—
1975-76 — Rs. 97,18,533/—

(b) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The performance is not poor. It is satisfactory.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF STATE NCC IN REPUBLIC DAY COMPETITIONS AT DELHI

1973 Andhra Pradesh NCC Directorate attained 9th position in the over-all competitions counting towards the award of Championship Banner in Republic Day Camp, 1973.

2. Attained 4th position in the following Competitions:

(a) Inter-Directorate Drill, Smartness and Turn-out Competitions.

(b) All India Girls Junior Wing Shooting Competition.
Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) Inter-Directorate Boat Pulling Regatta Competition.

3. Attained 5th position in the All India Junior Division Boys Shooting Competition.

4. Attained 7th position in the All India Senior Wing Girls Shooting Competition.

5. Attained 8th position in Earl Roberts Shooting Competition.

1974
(a) Won individual Best Rider Award.
(b) Declared Best Directorate in Riding.
(c) First Prize in Tent Pegging Competition.
(d) Won three prizes in Riding Competitions.
(e) Placed 12th position at All India level.

1975
(a) Stood first in Air Rifle Shooting Competition for Boys.
(b) Best Rider Individual Award.
(c) Declared Best Directorate in Riding.

1976
(a) Inter-Directorate Shooting Competition Senior Division Boys Rifle 303—Individual Championship (2nd position).
(b) Junior Division Firing Competition (boys)
   Inter-Directorate Team Championship (2nd position).
(c) Gliding Inter-Directorate Competition (3rd position).
(d) Individual Best Rider—(1st position).
(e) Best Rider Trophy—(1st position).
(f) Senior Division Boy Cadet—(6th position).
(g) Senior Division Girl Cadet (6th position).
Oral Answers to Questions.  
7th July, 1977.  

Mr. Speaker:—We cannot take absolute control.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Some States have already done it. We can do it.

Mr. Speaker:—We cannot take absolute control.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Some States have already done it. We can do it.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as a preliminary to the introduction of complete Nationalisation of Bus routes in Srikakulam District;

(b) whether the Government are aware that almost all Taluk Centres

**NATIONALISATION OF BUS ROUTES IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**

207—

*9566 Q.—Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:—Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as a preliminary to the introduction of complete Nationalisation of Bus routes in Srikakulam District;

(b) whether the Government are aware that almost all Taluk Centres
of Srikakulam District are without Rail connection to Srikakulam and they urgently need R.T.C. Bus facility; and

(c) the reasons for not taking action to extend nationalisation to Srikakulam District;

The Minister for Transport (Sri Ch. Hanumaiah):—

(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has already taken over 12 inter-district routes in Srikakulam District. The Corporation is also taking advance action as preliminary to take over the routes in Srikakulam district in providing infrastructural facilities. Viz. construction proposes to stations and way-side shelters. The Corporation proposes to take over the passenger transport in Srikakulam District by the end of Vth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.
Mr. Speaker:—Answers to L. A. Qs. Nos. 208, 209, 210, 112 and 113 will be placed on the Table.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BEQUEATHING PROPERTIES BY LATE EX-M. P. SRI BAQUAR ALI MIRZA, TO GANDHI HOSPITAL.

210—A

S.N.Q.No. 10097-U : Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) Whether late Mr. Baquar Ali Mirza, Ex-M. P. had bequeathed his property to be utilized for the purpose of financial assistance to the Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad; and

(b) if so what are the details and the amount being paid to the said Hospital from the funds thus derived.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) No Sir. Sri G. S. Melkote, M. P. Chairman Board of Trustees Baquar Ali Mirza. Cancer and other Allied Research Institutes had written to the hon. Chief Minister intimating the desire of the Board of Trustees to donate land measuring 3.5 acres located in Banjara Hills to the Gandhi Hospital Secunderabad for carrying out Research work in cancer with the stipulation that the names of Sri Baquar Ali Mirza and the Late Smt. Prabhavathi Baquar Ali Mirza should find a place in the Buildgs as donors.

(b) The Baquar Ali Mirza Trust has offered donation of the land only for establishing Cancer Research Institute at Gandhi Hospital Secunderabad; Government have informed the Trust that the utilisation of land proposed to be donated by the Trust for only Cancer Research Institute at Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad cannot be taken up as there is already a specialist Institute catering to the needs of Cancer patients in the Andhra Pradesh State situated in Hyderabad.
7th July, 1977.

Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Q. No.—10094-V; Sri A. Sriramulu:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Collector, West Godavari ordered the removal of the Sarpanch of Komadavole Gram Panchayat (Eluru taluk),

(b) if so, the ground on which the order was passed; and

(c) whether the Sarpanch has preferred an appeal and if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

Sri L. Iaxman Das:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On charges of irregular collection of moneys under Licence feel failure to produce records before the Inspecting Officers, irregular expenditure incurred towards execution of works and purchase of stationery etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. After examination of the matter, the Government have allowed the appeal in G. O. Ms. No. 474, Panchayathi Raj, dated 28-5-1977.
Notice Questions and Answers.
7th July, 1977.

This is a typical case where the Government indiscriminately allowed an appeal. Out of the 20 charges framed against this Surpanch, the Collector proved all the charges. 4th Charge is about mis-appropriation of Rs. 560. Other charges are there proved for swindling of the amounts. How the Government felt that he is not guilty?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—It is a clear case of mis-appropriation because he has collected money and not credited in the Bank or Treasury. When there are such serious allegations, how could the Government come to the conclusion that there was nothing wrong on the part of the Surpanch? At least, whether the Panchayat Raj Minister assure that in future such things would be resisted?

Charge 10 is that he has not executed some work and drew Rs. 1,050. He admitted the fact in his statement given before the Divisional Panchayat Officer, that he did not execute the earth work. But before the Collector, he gave another statement. It is an after thought.
Transfers in Veligandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam Dist.

120. C—

S.N.Q. No. 10095—L. Sarvasri S. Papi Reddy (Kanigiri), N. Venkatratnam A. Sreeramulu and M. Omkar:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Special Officer, Veligandla Panchayat Samithi, Prakasam District made 50 transfers in the Samithi on the last days of his transfer from that place;

(b) Whether the transfers are made without the knowledge of the block Development Officer concerned and without the approval of the District Educational Officer;

(c) Whether the Block Development Officer, complained to the Secretary, Zilla Parishad about the transfer; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the Officer concerned who violated the rules in this regard?

Sri L. Laxman Das:—(a) Yes Sir. The number of transfers of teachers effected by the Special Officer was 44 and not 50.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.
(d) The Collector and Special Officer Zilla Parishad Prakasam has already called for the explanation of the then Special Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Veligandla (Sri A. Brahmanandam, the then Divisional Co-Operative Officer, Kandukur) in his letter No. 3028/77-D3 dated 19-6-77 for having effected the irregular transfers of 44 teachers and will be taking further necessary action. As the Extension Officer (Edn). Panchayat Samithi, Veligandla was also found responsible in the matter, the Collector has issued instructions to frame charges against the Extension Officer (Edn) and to shift him from Veligandla pending disciplinary action against him.

Why the Government did not issue a direction to the Panchayat Samithi to cancel this irregular Transfer and restore status quo?

Hence, the answer is that the Government did not issue a direction to the Panchayat Samithi to cancel this irregular Transfer and restore status quo.
Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:—I will prove it. Let him take this challenge.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us hear him.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:—Letters are issued. Collector is his agent. I will get those letters. What action you are proposing to take?
GRANTS TO CHILDRENS ORPHANAGES
IN VAKADU, NELLORE DIST

208—

*7544 Q.—Sri Nallapureddi Sreenivasul Reddi:— Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have sanctioned a grant of more than eight lakhs of rupees at different times for the Children's Orphanages in Vakadu of Nellore District during the year 1975-76;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are the Orphanages in Vakadu;

(c) whether the State Government propose to take over the management of these Vakadu Orphanages;

(d) whether the Government is giving permission to locate more than one Orphanage at the same place; and

(e) the reasons for releasing funds to the Orphanages in Vakadu without taking any decision on the report of Sri K. R. Venugopal, the then Director of social Welfare Department and on the result of the special audit of the accounts of the Vakadu institutions by Accountant General?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, there is one Orphanage in Vakadu.
(c) No, Sir.
(d) No, Sir,
(e) Hardship to hooarders,

TRANSFER OF FUNDS EAR - MARKED FOR SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

209—

*7668 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the fund\textsuperscript{8} earmarked for Social Welfare programmes and also the unspent amount remained with the Zilla Parishads to Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—

(a) Yes Sir, to the extent of 1/3rd of 15\% earmarked funds and 20\% of the unspent balances.

(b) In 1976.

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE TO ACQUIRE LAND FOR HOUSE SITES TO S. Cs & STs

210—

*7538 Q. Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulreddi:—Will the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) what is simplified procedure that is now being adopted to acquire lands for the provision of house-sites to the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the same procedure will be adopted to provide house-sites to the Backward Communities also; and

(c) whether the state Government have taken a decision to provide house sites to the poor people irrespective of caste?

A.—

The answer is placed on the table of the House.

(a) (i) To facilitate quick disposal of Land Acquisition cases Government have amended the Land Acquisition Act delegating powers for approval of the publication of notifications under Land Acquisition Act to the Distrist Collectors by ordinance No. 12 of 1975.

(ii) Orders were also issued permitting the District Collectors
to invoke urgency clause and issue both the 4 (i) & 6 notifications simultaneously in the District Gazette.

(iii) To avoid delay of the publication of notification the Collectors were empowered to publish the Land Acquisition notifications in the District Gazettes printed in local private presses.

(iv) The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Revenue Block Development Officers are also authorised to perform the functions of the Collector in their jurisdiction in acquiring lands for house sites.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

Assault on the B.D.O. Ranasthalam.

112—

*L. A. Q.*—*8323 Sri M. Nagi Reddy:*—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Block Development Officer Mrs. Shakuntalarai of Ranasthalam, Srikakulam District was assaulted by some people in the months of April, 1976:

(b) whether the servant-maid and night watcher were prevented from attending duties that night; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the culprits?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Servant-maid and Sevak were absent on the night of 23—4—1976.

(c) The Block Development Officer lodged a Police complaint against the suspected culprits. The Police investigated the case and filed a Criminal Case against the accused. The accused were acquainted by the Additional Assistant Sessions Judge on 27—12—1976. The Government have permitted the Public Prosecutor to prefer an appeal in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and it has been filed on 25—8—1977. It has not yet come up for admission.

Issue of a cheque to a fictitious Contractor of Piduguralla,

113—

L. A. Q. No. *8641 Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:*—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to State:

(a) whether a cheque for Rs. 27,120 was issued by the Executive Engineer, Panchayati Raj, Guntur, Sri Subbarao, in the name
of Sri K. Narahari, a fictitious contractor of Piduguralia, Guntur district and the cheque was cashed in April, 1976; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

A.—

(a) It is reported that a cheque for Rs. 27,120 with forged signature of the Executive Engineer (Panchayat Raj) Guntur in favour of a fictitious contractor by name Sri K. Narahari was encashed on 23-4-1976.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the Police. The explanation of the concerned Executive Engineer, has been called for by the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) and the same is awaited. The concerned L.D.C., in whose custody the cheque book was kept has been placed under suspension.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (UNSTARRED)

Cases Referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

76—

2554 Q.—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the T.D.P. by the Government in 1971 and 1972 for enquiry and report;

(b) the number of cases in which enquiry was completed and reports were sent to the Government for necessary further action; and

(c) the number of cases in which the disciplinary action is taken by the Government?

A.—

(a) 91 cases in 1971 and 44 cases in 1972 were referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

(b) In all these cases reports have been sent to Government by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings; and

(c) Punishments were inflicted in 60 cases, and accused officers were exonerated in 72 cases and only 3 cases are pending at final stages.

Cracks to the Buildings of Primary Health Centres in Kota Panchayat Samithi.

77—

8309 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;
(a) whether it is a fact that the buildings of the Primary Health Centres at Balireddipalem, and Chintavaram of Kota Panchayat Samithi in Nellore district have developed cracks and are leaking for want of proper repairs;

(b) if so, when will they be repaired;

(c) when the staff quarters will be constructed in the said two places;

(d) when the construction of Family Planning Sub-Center at Chittedu, which was affiliated to the said Primary Health Centre will be completed;

(e) the aid that has been received from foreign countries for Vidyanagar Hospital in Kotha Samithi together with the kind of help that was received since 1st January, 1965;

(f) the names of Banks in which the Cheques that were given by foreigners have been cashed, the bank in which they have account; and

(g) whether Anti-Corruption Bureau enquiry has been ordered to go into the allegations regarding misappropriation of these funds.

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Medical and Health Officer, Nellore has contacted the block Development Officer, Kota Panchayat Samithi for getting the cracks to the buildings repaired.

(c) This will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

(d) The construction of subcentre building at Chittedu has been completed up to roof level.

(e) The Vidya Nagar Hospital is a private institution. Sri N. Balakrishna Reddy, President, Harijana Vidyarthi Uddaraka Sangam, Vakadu has stated that he received the foreign aid to the extent of Rs. 2,53,290-01.

(f) 1. National Gridlais Bank, Madras.
2. State Bank of India, Nellore.

(g) No, Sir.
Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred) 7th July, 1977. 491

Allegations against Dr. S. Rajeswari, Government Hospital Tenali.

78—

9686 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a petition dated 19th October, 1976 from Sri Edara Sambasiva Rao, levelling corruption etc., allegations against Smt. Dr. S. Rajeswari, Woman Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Tenali, Guntur District;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) whether any action has been taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Medical and Health Officer, Guntur has been instructed to conduct an enquiry and submit his report. The Enquiry Report is awaited.

(c) Suitable action against Medical Officer will be taken on receipt of the report from the District Medical and Health Officer, Guntur.

(d) Does not arise.

Assignment of House Sites to Harijans at Gandhigram in Visakhapatnam.

79—

9655 Q.—Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans and other poor people who had constructed houses in the "Aragadi" of Kakarlova hill which is by the side of Gandhigram in Visakhapatnam Municipality;

(b) whether the Government have agreed to issue pattas to the said families;

(c) the reasons for not issuing pattas even after preparing the pattas; and

(d) whether the Government will take steps to issue pattas immediately?

A.—

(a) 783 families have occupied an area of about Ac. 21.27 in S. No. 14 of Malkapuram village of Visakhapatnam Taluk.
(b) The Collector has tentatively decided to assign house sites to the residents in S. No. 14 of Malkapuram.

(c) and (d) The Town Planning Trust is not in favour of assignment of this land, as it may be a security risk to the developed colonies of the Hindustan Ship Yard. The Collector, however, does not see reason to refuse grant of house-sites. He is, therefore, taking action to assign the land and pursue further necessary action after obtaining permission from the Government.

PETITION REGARDING GRANT OF KABELAS IN IRIKUPALLI VILLAGE OF PALNAD TALUK

80—
9870 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy;—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a letter No. 420/76 dated 7th November, 1976 of Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M.L.A., along with the petition of Sri Bhavanam Nagi Reddy and 92 others of Irikupalli village hamlet of Nadikudi, Palnad Taluk, Guntur district for grant of Kabelas to their houses constructed in Government banjar lands; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Collector Guntur for necessary action, as per rules and the Hon'ble Member has also been informed in Government letter No. 5711/Q2/76-2, Revenue, dated 25th November, 1976.

Grant Of House Sites To Sri Pallapu Rama Doss And Others In Nadikudi Village, Palnad Taluk.

81—
9875 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy;—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a letter No. 445/76 dated 13th November, 1976 of Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M.L.A., along with the petition of Sri Pallapu Rama Doss and 61 others of Nadikudi village, Palnad taluk, Guntur district for grant of ‘Kabelas’ to their houses constructed in Government Banjar lands; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the matter has been referred to the Collector, Guntur for
necessary action as per rules. The Hon’ble Member was also informed of this fact in Government letter No. 5708/ Q2/76-2, Revenue, dated 25th November, 1976.

Setting Up Of Pedigree Livestock Farm In Achampet Taluk.

82—

9651 Q.—Sri N.V. Jagannatham (Shadnagar):—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government has issued instructions recently to include 1000 acres of land from Ramagiri Forests Block near Kondanagula village of Achampet Taluk in Mahaboobnagar district, and hand it over to the Director of Animal Husbandry for setting up of pedigree livestock farm for developing pedigree livestock and to provide livelihood to local Harijans and Giri-jans thereby;

(b) if so, the reasons why the said Government instructions have been neglected for the last six months; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Forest Department Officials intentionally tried to impede the said programme?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to establish a composite livestock farm in Kondanagula, Mahaboobnagar district, the Animal Husbandry Department acquired the Forest land to the extent of 1000 acres from Ramagiri Forest Block near Kondanagula, Mahaboobnagar district. However, as no final decision has been taken up by Government on the establishment of a composite livestock farm; the Government ordered that the Director of Animal Husbandry should return back the land to Forest Department for its maintenance.

(c) Does not arise.

Stagnation Of Water Of Koneru Of Ramachandrapura Agraharam.

83—

9322 Q.—Sri Nissankarao Venkataratnam —Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether water of Koneru of Ramachandrapura Agraharam, Guntur is not being used and has become a nuisance due to stagnation; and

(b) the step taken by the Municipality to remove the nuisance and protect public health?
A.—

(a) and (b) About 20 years back, the water from Koneru was being used for supply to the Guntur Town. After the protected water supply scheme from Sangamjaagarlamudi has been commissioned the supplying of water from Koneru has been discontinued. As there is no outlet to dispose of the stagnant water at present efforts have been made to bale out the water but the entire water could not be baled out. Malaria Oil is also being mixed with the stagnant water to avoid mosquito breeding and temporary steps have been taken to keep the premises clean and tidy.

However, the closure of the Koneru by filling up with earth will be taken up in due course.

Appointment Of Candidates With Bhushan Qualification As Hindi Pandits.

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhushan Examination conducted by Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad is equivalent to Intermediate.

(c) Yes, Sir. The pay of all the Hindi Pandits, Grade II working in Kota Panchayat Samithi has been fixed in terms of G.O. Ms. No. 910, Education, dated 27th April, 1970.

Construction Of Road From Narsampet To Mallampally.

A.—

9616 Q.—Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) When were the works of the construction of roads from Narsampet.
Written Answers to Questions
(Unstarred)

7th July, 1977

...to Mallampally, Narsampet to Ellandu and Narsampet to Mahaboobabad Via Gudur in Warangal District given to the Contractors;

(b) the names of the contractors and the amount estimated for the construction;

(c) the number of contractors changed since then on the said works and the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount increased in the revised estimates of the said works, road-wise; and

(e) when the said works will be completed?

A.—

(a) The works referred to were let out to the Contractors during the year indicated against each:

Narsampet to Mallampally  Formation work was entrusted to Contractors during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Cross Drainage works were entrusted during 1971-72.

Narsampet to Mahaboobabad Gap portion of the road from KM 14/0 to 30/0 was entrusted to the Contractors during 1970-71. The work was stopped during 1971-72 due to paucity of funds and was again entrusted in 1975-76 to a different agency.

Narsampet to Yellandu  Work was let out during 1970-71 and was stopped due to paucity of funds.

(b) The names of Contractors and the Contract amounts of the road works are as detailed below:

139—6
### (i) Formation work of Road.

**Narsampet to Mallampalli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Chainage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sri Ismail</td>
<td>M.0/0 to 1/0</td>
<td>22,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri B.S.S.R. Koteswara Rao</td>
<td>M.1/0 to 2/0</td>
<td>18,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri K. Rajalingam</td>
<td>M.2/0 to 3/0</td>
<td>16,857</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri K. Rajalingam</td>
<td>M.3/0 to 4/0</td>
<td>17,843</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Sri K. Rajalingam</td>
<td>M.4/0 to 5/0</td>
<td>14,229</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Sri B.S.S.R. Koteswara Rao</td>
<td>M.5/0 to 6/0</td>
<td>17,143</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sri N. Satyanarayana Reddy</td>
<td>M.6/0 to 7/0</td>
<td>17,954</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Sri N. Satyanarayana Reddy</td>
<td>M.7/0 to 8/0</td>
<td>18,074</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Sri N. Satyanarayana Reddy</td>
<td>M.8/0 to 9/0</td>
<td>17,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sri Ismail</td>
<td>M.9/0 to 10/0</td>
<td>17,995</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sri K. Rajalingam</td>
<td>M.10/0 to 11/0</td>
<td>16,936</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sri M. Venkataiah</td>
<td>M.11/0 to 12/0</td>
<td>21,000</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Sri M. Venkatriah</td>
<td>M.12/0 to 13/0</td>
<td>21,000</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Sri M. Venkataiah</td>
<td>M.13/0 to 24/0</td>
<td>26,560</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Sri Yella Reddy</td>
<td>M.14/6 to 14/6</td>
<td>16,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (ii) The Work of Upgrading and Metalling the Road.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Chainage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sri R. Venkata Reddy</td>
<td>K.M.0/0 to 2/0</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri Chinna Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>K.M.2/0 to 4/0</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri Seetaram Reddy</td>
<td>K.M.4/0 to 6/0</td>
<td>74,272</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Abdul Kasim</td>
<td>K.M.6/0 to 8/0</td>
<td>78,388</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Sri R. Venkata Reddy</td>
<td>K.M.8/0 to 10/3</td>
<td>76,704</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sri B. Veeranna</td>
<td>K.M.10/0 to 11/2</td>
<td>50,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sri U. Siuarama Raju</td>
<td>K.M.11/2 to 23/73</td>
<td>5,94,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work is in progress.

**Total** | 10,34,674

### (iii)(a) Cross Drainage Work in KM 0/0 to 21/2 was entrusted to Sri Ismail, Contractor at value of Rs. 4,31,701. Since he failed to complete the works, the works are let out to the following Contractors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Chainage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sri Balarama Rao</td>
<td>@Chainage</td>
<td>296.00 1,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri Balarama Rao</td>
<td>@Chainage</td>
<td>487.60 34,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri Soma Raju</td>
<td>@Chainage</td>
<td>589.39 20,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri Soma Raju</td>
<td>@Chainage</td>
<td>687.50 1,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cross Drainage Works from K.M. 21/2 to 723/05

Cross Drainage Works from K.M. 21/2 to 723/05 were let out to the following Contractors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Work Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri U. Sivarama Raju</td>
<td>K.M. 21/2 to 723/05</td>
<td>4,29,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Veeranna</td>
<td></td>
<td>91,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narsampet to Mahboobabad. Formation work was let out to the following Contractors at the value indicated against each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Work Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri V. Srinivasa Rao</td>
<td>K.M. 14/0 to 22/0</td>
<td>3,71,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri V. Srinivasa Rao</td>
<td>K.M. 22/0 to 30/0</td>
<td>3,47,931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to paucity of funds, the works were stopped.

The balance works entrusted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Work Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Imam Ali</td>
<td>K.M. 14/0 to 22/0</td>
<td>1,15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Imam Ali</td>
<td>K.M. 22/0 to 30/0</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.D. Work is let out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Work Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri R. Rami Reddy</td>
<td>@K.M. 27/5</td>
<td>3,86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri E. Jagannadha Rao</td>
<td>@K.M. 24/5</td>
<td>1,81,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Imam Ali</td>
<td>@K.M. 24/8 &amp; 27/1</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Imam Ali</td>
<td>@K.M. 27/7 &amp; 27/9</td>
<td>1,15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Imam Ali</td>
<td>21/6 &amp; 22/9</td>
<td>1,09,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri E. Jagannadha Rao</td>
<td>@K.M. 28/0, 19/6</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; 20/6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formation work was let out to the following contractors at the values indicated against each:

### Formation Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Work Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri P. Venkatappa Rao</td>
<td>K.M. 35/40 to 43.50</td>
<td>5,35,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri P. Venkatappa Rao</td>
<td>K.M. 35/40 to 51.50</td>
<td>5,70,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri K. Bhasker Rao</td>
<td>K.M. 51.50 to 59.53</td>
<td>3,55,521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Number of Contractors changed and reasons :

(1) Narasampet to Mallampalli  
Only the contract of Sri Ismail was terminated as he failed to complete the C.D. works from K.m. 0/0 to 21/2 at the contractor's risk and cost under clause 61 of P. S. to M.D.S.S.

(2) Narsampet to Mahaboobabad.  
Only one contract of Sri V.Srinivasa Rao was closed due to paucity of funds under Tribal Welfare Schemes and the whole scheme was abandoned in 10/71. The balance work was again taken up and entrusted to another contractor.

(3) Narasampet to Yellandu.  
Due to paucity of funds under Tribal Development, all the agencies were closed. Balance works have yet to be taken up.

(d) :

(1) Narasampet to Mallampally  
The estimate is revised to Rs. 27,67,000 as against the technically sanctioned work of Rs. 25,305 lakhs.

(2) Narsampet to Mahaboobabad  
The estimate is revised to Rs. 19.80 lakhs against the original sanction and technically sanctioned work of Rs. 18.10 lakhs.

(3) Narasampet to Yellandu  
The work was technically sanctioned for Rs. 22.00 lakhs and expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,43,717 was incurred. Estimate for the balance work is yet to be finalised.

(e) :

(1) Narasampet to Mallampally  
The road work is completed in all respects from K.M 0/0 to 11/0. The balance portion from K.M. 11/0 to 24/2 will be metalled and the road is scheduled to be completed in all respects by end of March. 1978.

(2) Narsampet to Mahaboobabad  
The work is planned for completion by the end of August, 1977.

(3) Narasampet to Yellandu  
Estimate for Blance work is yet to be finalised and financially sanctioned.
Written Answers to Questions (Unstarred)

BLACK TOPPING OF HIGHWAY ROAD FROM KURICHEDU TO BODANAMPADU IN DARSI TALUK.

86—

9621 Q.—Sri D. Raja Gopal Reddy (Dars*) : Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that black topping has not been done to the Highway road from Curichedu to Bodanampadu in Darshi taluk of Prakasam district;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that traffic is heavy on the said road in view of the fact private buses and Road Transport Corporation buses are plying on that road;

(d) when will be the black topping done; and

(e) the length of the Road in Kilometers that still requires black topping in Prakasam district?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road under reference is from KM 32.09 to 40.52 of Podili-Vinukonda road. An estimate for Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) for the purpose and work entrusted to contractor. As the contractor did not turn up to commence the work, his contract was determined by the Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Ongole.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The estimate will be recast and put to tenders again for taking up the work.

(e) The length of this road yet to be black-topped in Prakasam district, is 7.80 Kms.

TAKING OVER OF THE ROAD FROM KARAMPUDE TO DACHEPALLI.

87—

9728 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy : Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of a petition from Sri L. Laxminarayana, Retired Tahsildar of Gowavari village, Pailnad taluk, Guntur district alone with the covering letter No. 70/76, dated 9th April, 1975 of Sri M. Nagi Reddy, M.L.A. for taking over the road from Karampudi to Dachepalli by the Roads and Buildings Department; and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for taking over the Zilla Parishad road from Karempudi to Dachepalli in Guntur district by the (Roads and Buildings) Department is under consideration of the Government.

FULLY EQUIPPED INSPECTION BUNGALOW IN SATHUPALLI TALUK.

9818 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fully equipped Inspection Bungalow has been recently constructed in Sathupalli taluk of Khammam district;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on this buildings;

(c) the details of occupancy during February and March, 1977 and the total money realised therefrom; and

(d) the monthly recurring expenditure on staff, Electricity, and other charges?

A.—

(a) The construction of a two suited Inspection Bungalow at Sathupalli in Khammam district has been sanctioned by the Government and the construction work is in progress.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 54,965 has been incurred on the building to the end of April, 1977.

(c) and (d):—Does not arise, since the construction work on the Inspection Bungalow is in progress.

Diversion of Pandipamulavagu into Pakhal lake

9619 Q.—Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Works Department (Irrigation) authorities have conducted a survey in respect of diverting Pandipamula vagu or Rotimadugu vagu into Pakhal lake in Warangal district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said scheme has been sanctioned; and

(c) when will it be implemented?
Matter under Rule 329:

re: Hunger strike by the workers of Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works.

A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) This scheme has been dropped, as it has been found to be uneconomical.

Irregularities by the Arrack Contractors of Thorrur, Mahabubabad Taluk.

9486 Q.—Sri N. Yethiraja Rao (Chennur) :—Will the Minister for Excise be pleased to state:
(a) whether the representation dated 18th December, 1976 regarding certain irregularities being committed by Arrack Contractors of Thorrur, Mahabubabad taluk, Warangal district was received by the Department from Sri N. Yethiraja Rao, M.L.A; and
(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Enforcement) enquired into the allegations made in the representations. He made surprise checks of the shops and cases have been booked wherever necessary. Necessary further action is being taken in the matter.

Matters Under Rule 329:

re: (1) Hunger strike by the workers of Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works.

(Sri T. Anjiah) :— Sir the Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Worker's Union put forth a set of 16 demands for consideration of the Management. After mutual discussions, the Management conceded certain minor demands like confirmation of leading hands and promotion to Supervisors giving appropriate grades, conversion of quality control inspectors into regular staff, payment of enhanced exgratia to the T.B., Cancer and other patients etc. But the Union is very particular that the demands for house rent allowance conveyance allowance and city compensatory allowance should be conceded by the Management without any further delay. The Management pleaded their inability to concede the demand on the grounds that they had incurred heavy loss during the previous years. A Joint Meeting was held before me with the Management and the Union representatives, when the Commissioner of Labour and Secre-

Mat tes under Rule 329;

re: Incentives to finders of gold coins at Nizamabad.

tary, Labour were also present on 5-7-1977. The problem of Allwyn Metal Works and their Ur

Sub Committee Meeting this evening.

Sir, I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Technical Education about the discovery of 52 Gold Coins in Bodhan recently belonging to the period of Vijayanagara empire. Some of these Coins have inscriptions as well as images of either side and they belong to the period of Haribara Rayalu the founder of Vijayanagar empire to the well-known Srikrishna Dvaraya period. Some of these coins are stated to be valued at Rs. 10 lakhs each from the Archaeological point of view. A large number of them were found in one place in private land under a tank few days ago by labourers who were excavating an irrigation channel. Later on persuasion they have surrendered. During the excavation, in addition to these coins and the container having these coins, some walls and old structures also come to surface to some extent. They have to be fully excavated. Two things arise out of this. Many more things are seem to be embedded and they are private lands. Some more coins are stated to be with some other persons, but after a report appeared in newspaper that each of them valued at Rs. 10 lakhs, people are not coming forward to give. Moreover, those who have surrendered have not received any reward or anything. In view of these two things, I would like to know whether any reward has been given to these people who have already surrendered and those who have not surrendered any incentives are being offered so that they may be collected. The entire piece of land has to be taken over by Archaeological Department to secure it for further excavation to see what kind of ruins are there from the archological point of view.
Matters under rule 329:
re: Incentives to finders of gold coins at Nizamabad.

7th July, 1977.

139—7
Matters under Rule 329

re: Incentives to finders of gold coins at Nizamabad.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy: — Under Treasure Trove Act when normally a treasure is found some portion of the value is given to the finders of it. This being of some archaeological value and that too invaluable things were found the Government may go out of the way to give some incentive to these persons so that we may also get those coins which are not yet surrendered. An exhibition of these coins may also be arranged here for us to see and others in the city. When it was arranged in Nizamabad thousands of people thronged to see for two days. It was such a surprise and we never saw such an enthusiasm among the common people. I request the Hon. Minister to arrange an exhibition during the session and make an arrangement for their preservation in our museums on a permanent basis.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: (I) Lay off by the Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited, Moulali, Secunderabad.

Sri. T Anjaiah—The Management of M/s Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited, laid off 171 workers and 21 staff members with effect from 15th December, 1975 on the ground of accumulation of stocks and also financial stringency. As the lay-off continued even after March, 1976, as the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1976 come into force with effect from 5th March, 1977, the Management applied for permission to continue the lay-off up-to December, 1976 to Commissioner of Labour as required under section 25 (M) of the said Act. The Commissioner of Labour has given his decision permitting the lay-off upto 9.5.1976 only Management thereupon filed a Writ Petition in the High Court challenging the order of the Commissioner of Labour. The High Court granted an interim stay operation of the order of the Authority. The miscellaneous applications grant of stay came for hearing on 3-11-1976. The Court observed that the Management might apply to the authority and High Court vacated the stay without disposing off the original Writ Petition. Subsequently the Management filed an application before the Commissioner of Labour-who is the authority under the Act. The Commissioner of Labour passed orders considering that there was no reason to grant permission beyond 9-5-1976 for lay-off. The High Court ultimately disposed off the Writ Petition on 21st January, 1977. Observing that it is open to the Management if prosecution were to be launched against them, to take up defence with regard to complement of workers and 10-00 a.m. also that it would be open to the workers to apply to the Public Works Authority if they have any right for wages during the period of lay off, subsequent to 9-5-1976. The Management have issued a notice to 132 workmen that they would be retrenched from 11-5-1977. The Management also have offered retrenchment compensation and notice pay as per section 25 (F) of the Industrial Disputes Act.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Lay off by the Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Ltd., Moulali Secunderabad.

Government have sanctioned prosecution of the Management for contravention of Sec. 25 M. as well as Sec. 25 N. and a complaint was filed on 17-5-1977 in the Court of District Munisiff and Judicial First Class Magistrate, Hyderabad. The matter is subjudice. Meanwhile the union also submitted a charter of demands including the retrenchment of 132 workers. Of the 132 workers retrenched by the Management 12 workers were taken back into service. 117 workers have received retrenchment compensation and other terminate benefits and only 3 workers have not received the amounts.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

re: Non-payment of salaries to the teachers of Srirama Upper Primary School, Ponnur, Guntur District.

(2) Non-Payment of Salaries to the Teachers of Srirama U.P. School, Ponnur

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalwakurty):—Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Education regarding the non-payment of salaries for the last eight months to the teachers of Sri Rama Upper Primary School (Aided), Ponnur, Guntur district.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—Sri Rama Aided Upper Primary School was taken over by Government and handed over to the Ponnur Municipality during the year 1960. Subsequently the Correspondent Sri K. L. Kanta Rao filed a suit in the Court and in view of the judgement the school was restored to the old management with the staff during 1971. The school consists of 15 teachers.

The teachers have given notice on 20-6-77 that they will resort to hunger strike if their grievances are not redressed before 15-7-77. The following are the main complaints of the teachers against the Correspondent:

(a) that they were under paid

(b) that the Correspondent tampered the Service Registers.

(c) that the Correspondent tried to burn the school in order to destroy the school records etc.

The Deputy Educational Officer, Guntur conducted preliminary enquiries on 8-12-76, 4-1-77 and also 6-2-77 into the affairs of the school. On the basis of the findings of those enquiries the District Educational Officer, Guntur while giving his report, has stated that the allegations made by the teachers against the Correspondent, Sri K. L. Kanta Rao are correct to some extent. The District Educational Officer, also felt it necessary to have a detailed further enquiry before taking action against the Correspondent. Representations have also been received from the teachers of the school that they were not paid salaries for the last 8 months. Keeping in view the grave situation the District Educational Officer was asked to conduct enquiry into the allegation of non-payment of salary and to arrange for the direct payment of salary to the teachers. It is reported that all the teachers have been paid salaries up to June, 1976. However out of the 15 teachers some teachers could not be paid salary during the months indicated below for want of teacher quotient:
7th July, 1977.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:

rc: Non-payment of salaries to the teachers of Srirama Upper Primary School Ponur, Guntur District.

Months during which the teachers were not paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>No. of teachers not paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 76 to October 76</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November '76 and December '76</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January '76 to March '77</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April '77 to May '77</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The District Educational Officer has reported that the final enquiry will be conducted soon and necessary action taken.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy :— Sir, the paradoxical position is while the Management is regularly receiving managerial grant, the teachers have not been paid salaries as has been admitted by the Minister himself. The allegations against the Management include tampering of Service Registers. I have got photo-stat copies of tampering of Service Registers. Secondly, the Management was also accused of having issued bogus Transfer Certificate. I have got photo-stat copies. Thirdly, the Management was also charged with having collected bribes from teachers for appointments and I have also got photo-stat copies of the receipts passed by the management in respect of this. When such serious allegations are pending against the Management, the Management was favoured with managerial grant and the teachers were not paid their salaries. So why the Education Department refused to take action for so many months? Would the Minister prepared to hand-over the school to Municipality once again, keeping the charges in view?
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance: 

re: Need for posting a doctor in Battili village, Kottur, Srikakulam District.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— On the basis of fresh allegations which have been admitted by the D. E. O. as ‘true’ to some extent, the Government can take a decision entrusting the school to Municipality or leave it to the teachers for management.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, the D. E. O. has admitted that some of the allegations have proved to some extent.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— The Minister should give a commitment.

(3) The immediate need for posting a doctor in Battili village.

Sri V. Narasimha Rao (Kothur):— Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Panchayati Raj regarding the immediate need for posting a doctor in Battili village, Kottur Samithi area of Srikakulam district.

Sri L. Lakshman Das:— The R.M.P. ‘B’ Class has been there in Battili Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary all along and the Block Development Officer Kotturu has been sanctioning budget provision for every year to the tune of Rs. 2,000/- for purchase and supply of medicines. There has been no report from the Block Development Officer stating any difficulty in respect of either. The Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been releasing subsidy to the R.M.P., Bathili.

Medicines were supplied by the Block Development Officer to Bathili Rural Dispensary for the last 3 years to the extent of Rs. 2,000/- per annum. During July and August, 1976 Medicines worth Rs. 1,700/- and in March, 1977 Medicines worth Rs. 1,500/- were supplied to the dispensary. The daily average registry of Patients is 15. Since June, 1975, medicines worth Rs. 5,200/- were utilised. Sri L. Varada Raju, R.M.P. has been working in Bathili Rural Dispensary from 1967.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE,

**


Sri T. Anjaiah:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued with G, O. Ms. no. 534, Labour, Employment and Technical Education (Lab.V) Department dated 26th May 1977 amending item 6 (a) of form ‘K’ under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Rules, 1968 as required under sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid.

G. O. Ms. No. 507, Panchayati Raj (Sam-I) Dept.

Sri L. Lakshmnadas:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 507, Panchayati Raj (Sam-I) Department, dated 7th June, 1977 with which certain rules or amendment to rules have been made and published at pages 1-2 of rules supplement to Part-VII of Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 23rd June, 1977 as required under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

Mr Speaker:—Papers laid.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78
Voting of Demands for Grants


The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao):—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,22,95,000 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. 11,84,03,000 under Demand No. XXXIX—Forests.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Cooperation Sri B. Subba Rao:—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,30,67,800 under Demand No. XXXIII—Cooperation.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for power Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development (Sri G. Rajaram):—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,70,86,000 under Demand No. XXXVI—Animal Husbandry.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,66,000 under Demand No. XXXVII—Dairy Development.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri D. Munuswamy):—Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,86,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Fisheries.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. Now the members may move their Cut motions.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,30,67,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,30,67,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,30,67,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to fix remunerative prices to the agricultural produce and enter the market to keep up the price at the price so fixed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-
Sri B. Rama Sarma:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,22,95,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,70,86,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,66,000 for Dairy Development by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,42,06,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

For not getting the lands unfit for forest growth getting examined by joint inspection of the revenue and forest authorities and converting them to assign to the landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests by Rs. 200/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests by Rs. 200/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests
by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests
by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests
by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,84,03,000 for Forests
by Rs. 1/-
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.


10:40 a.m.


[Text not visible due to image quality]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.

for 1977-78 Voting of Demand for Grants.

[Text content translated to English]

[Text content translated to English]

10:50 a.m.

Mr. B. R. (Member): Yeddy accept the honourable member applications. I was in the house at 10:50. I have been present in the house since 10 a.m. We have not completed the discussion. I have been speaking for 10 minutes. It is 11 a.m. I have some applications to accept. I will resign to my membership of the House.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

7th July, 1977.  


...

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.

Shri Saldan Salam, Slum Welfare, has submitted the attached financial statement for the year 1977-78. The statement contains all the necessary details regarding the financial transactions and the budget for the year.

In the statement, the following points were highlighted:

1. The overall financial position of the organization has shown a significant improvement.
2. The income has increased due to the implementation of new projects.
3. The expenditure has been managed efficiently, ensuring that the funds are used for the intended purposes.
4. The organization has made efforts to reduce costs and increase revenue.
5. The statement includes projections for the upcoming year, indicating a positive outlook.

Overall, the financial statement reflects a strong and sustainable performance, which is commendable.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
7th July, 1977

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants.

Malazin ko yehi kisi ek sardar jin ko bina yeh acha kara aur kisi bhi

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Annual Financial Statement-Budget)
7th July, 1977.


Alok Nidheer: Krem Ghani Haidar Ali was elected as the Chairman. After breaking the record, the list of demands for throwing into the budget was read out by the Chairman with some modifications. The list included items for improvements in various departments. The list was then discussed by the members present. The meeting was adjourned at 10 a.m.

M. V. K. P. 11-10 a.m.
7th July, 1977.

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సీమారులో ఆణామ. మునిసిపల్ కటాస్యారు లను కటాన దృశ్యాల కటాస్యారు కటాసా ప్రతి విధానాన్ని చేస్తుంది. తరువాత మన ప్రభుత్వం చాలా కంప్రొస్ఫిలింగ్ చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రకారం మన ప్రభుత్వం కటాయా చేస్తుంది. మనం ప్రతి కటాస్యారు కటాన విధానాన్ని వ్యవహరిస్తున్నాం.

ఆ ప్రదేశాలు ఆ ప్రదేశాలు కటాస్యారు కటాన దృశ్యాల కటాస్యారు కటాసా ప్రతి విధానాన్ని చేస్తుంది. తరువాత మన ప్రభుత్వం చాలా కంప్రొస్ఫిలింగ్ చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రకారం మన ప్రభుత్వం కటాయా చేస్తుంది. మనం ప్రతి కటాస్యారు కటాన విధానాన్ని వ్యవహరిస్తున్నాం.

7th July, 1977

[Text content not legible due to blurriness]
11-30 A.M.

The Speaker:—Sir, I have to now put the order of the day to the House. The proposal for the Appropriation Bill and the Appropriation (Supplementary) Bill, the Finance Bill, and the Budget Speech by the Finance Member are now before the House. As a result of the discussions which have taken place in the last few days, the Government have decided to increase the budgetary estimates in certain respects. The increase has been by 34 per cent, and it amounts to Rs. 695 crores. The increase in the budget estimates has been made necessary by the continuous rise in the prices of goods and services. The increased expenditure will have to be met by increased taxation. The Finance Minister will now present the Budget Speech.

M. V. Reddy:—Sir, I have to now present the Budget Speech. The Budget estimates of the Government for the year 1977-78 have been prepared on the assumption that the prices of goods and services will remain stable. However, since the Budget was presented, the prices of goods and services have risen considerably. In order to meet this situation, the Government have decided to increase the budgetary estimates by 34 per cent. The increased expenditure will have to be met by increased taxation. The Finance Minister will now present the Budget Speech.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.
7th July, 1977

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78, Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following presentation is made for the consideration of the House:

[Text content in Telugu script, which is not transcribed.]

Sri N. Anantha Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam):—Sir, Supporting the
demands of all the departments, I would like to mention few points,
Sir.

The agricultural lands in our State, all over the districts are
not similar. They are different in climatic conditions, irrigation
facilities, availability of ground water, etc. All these parts cannot be
treated on par. They cannot also give the similar results in
cultivation. Suppose if there is an well irrigated area, then, we can
take up the programmes of paddy cultivation and cotton cultivation.
In Hyderabad district, Medak district and Nalgonda district, we
cannot take up the paddy programme. There, we have to plan for
different programmes, which will not only improve the economic
conditions of the farmers but also the economic conditions of the
State. I suggest in such areas, where there are drought conditions,
different programmes such as horticulture, sericulture, poultry, etc.,
should be taken up on an intensive manner. Each area should be
given special treatment and where there is scarcity of underground
water, we should concentrate on soil conservation. There is no law
in our State where these soil conservations measures could be taken
up without the consent of the farmer. In Maharashtra there is such
a programme. Here, the farmers of highest slopes should agree to
that. This lacuna should removed. As far as Hyderabad district is
concerned, as it is, there is no scope for good-irrigation sources and
there is also no scope for new sources in future, because of
Osmanisagar and Himayat sagar reservoirs. Their underground
water is only the main source for the farmers. So, underground
water survey should be taken up on an intensive scale. Where there
is ground water, let us develop those areas. We should come up with
definite schemes. Government should provide some incentives to cultivators
by providing loan facilities, subsidy to small farmers with holdings of
5 to 10 acres of land, etc.
As far as the Forest Department is concerned, there is ruthless felling of trees. There are vigilant bodies, flying squads working in the State. But they are not doing enough work. If there is any honest officer, he is being harrased. I can give some examples. Before planting of new trees, this illicit felling of trees in the forest areas should be dealt with ruthlessly. While planting new trees, one thing should be kept in mind. Teak forest would be useful for our kitchen consumption. Plants such as Sapota, Jamun, Regi, etc. should be planted, so that we can get economic returns too. Let the private forests also be encouraged if any private farmers wanted to improve, let there be incentives given. We should also provide technical knowledge to the farmers and even other incentives such as some titles which are given in Agriculture like Krishi Pandit and Udyan Pandit, should be given to these farmers.

Regarding Animal husbandry, I would remind that late Mr. Venkatrama Reddy has done so much good work and systematised the entire department. According to the reorganised scheme, while one doctor is available for 10,000 human beings in our State; one doctor is available 5,000 animals in our State. This the good work that our late Minister has done. But this is not enough. In regard to medicines that are supplied to Veterinary dispensaries, we have to increase the budgetary provision. The prices have shot up in regard to medicines. We should have a very good factory in private sector on the lines of IDPL.

Regarding slaughter houses, there are lot of mal-practices going on. We should have a vigilant body which should go round to check up these things and rectify the defects.

In regard to Co-operation, Sir. There is one good institution in Hyderabad by name “HACCA”. It was doing wonderful work. But some weaknesses have crept in. After some time, it is under liquidation now. A Liquidator has been appointed now. Liquidation is not the proper remedy for a good institution. It should be revived. Agricultural commodities, agricultural implements were supplied to the farmers at reasonable rates through HACCA. So, the revival of HACCA is quite essential.

With these few words, I conclude, Sir.

11-50 a.m.

I agree with Mr. A. Sriramulu for the statement which he had made. It was correct and regarding the other things, I am going to rectify and I am going to collect the information.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Let him explain if he agrees.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This relates to one gentleman who is working as Registrar, Ayurveda Board. The Minister in his reply said that gentleman is not working there. I took an affirmative stand and I am happy that the Minister has confirmed that he is still there.

Chairman:—I am not permitting for any discussion on this. Let us not encroach upon the time of this Demand.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This was an answer to my question and the Hon. Minister undertook to check up the information and provided the information. You should permit me to put a supplementary.

Chairman:—It is neither question hour nor any such thing. If you don’t agree with the information, you have many other steps to have the matter again rectified and corrected. I am not permitted.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—You are curtailing my freedom to put another question. I am glad that the Minister has checked up and he has given a correct information. When he has given correct information, automatically a supplementary would be there by me. You are curtailing my freedom to put a supplementary.

Chairman:—You can discuss with the Minister. Since he wanted to give the information in his own, I have permitted him but not for asking questions. You can discuss the matter with him.
7th July, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

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Annual Financial Statement [Budget]
for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants

12-10 p.m.


After 5 years, the Secretary was kind enough to send the proposal to the General Administration Department.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.


(Translation from Telugu)

(Translation continues...)

(Translation concludes...
7th July, 1977.


The Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has recommended the demands for grants for the following schemes:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Housing

The demands for these schemes have been considered and passed by the Assembly. The Finance Minister has also presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1977-78. The budget for 1977-78 has been presented to the House for consideration.

The demands for grants have been considered and passed by the Assembly.

The Finance Minister has also presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1977-78. The budget for 1977-78 has been presented to the House for consideration.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.


12-30 p.m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.


12-30 p.m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)


12-40 p.m.

(తిరుగు పరిపాలన)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Firstly, the demand for grants for the year 1977-78 has been discussed. The budget for the year has been presented. The members have expressed their views on the budget. After the discussion, the vote was taken and the demands for grants were approved.

Secondly, the demand for grants for the year 1978-79 has been discussed. The budget for the year has been presented. The members have expressed their views on the budget. After the discussion, the vote was taken and the demands for grants were approved.

Thirdly, the demand for grants for the year 1979-80 has been discussed. The budget for the year has been presented. The members have expressed their views on the budget. After the discussion, the vote was taken and the demands for grants were approved.

Fourthly, the demand for grants for the year 1980-81 has been discussed. The budget for the year has been presented. The members have expressed their views on the budget. After the discussion, the vote was taken and the demands for grants were approved.

Fifthly, the demand for grants for the year 1981-82 has been discussed. The budget for the year has been presented. The members have expressed their views on the budget. After the discussion, the vote was taken and the demands for grants were approved.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

They are self employed. They are the proud citizens of this country employing themselves.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—Sir while supporting the Demand, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the change in policy of the Central Government with regard to more emphasis on agriculture and allied services and the rural Development. It is not very much reflected in our budget for the simple reason that
the budget was presented on the same day when the Central Budget was presented there. Therefore, there is need to avail several assisted programmes in our State. There is need for recasting it and for re-allocation.

Under Revenue Expenditure, out of Rs. 25.37 crores Rs. 22.67 are on establishment. There is hardly a sum of Rs. 2 crores and odd left for other activities and services. There is no variation from year to year. What was last year, the same proportion of increase in maintained. Similarly in the plan allocation from Rs 580 lakhs last year, we have gone to Rs. 680 lakhs because there are a number of central projects. The Central Government wants extension services to be strengthened for which they are giving 75% subsidy. We would not be able to avail these things unless we allocate more amount. For soil survey schemes, central assistance is available but not very much is spent. Similarly, phosphatic and potash fertilizers are subsidised for small and marginal farmers. Then for sugar cane development also. We are going to have six new sugar factories in addition to the 21 present. There is not much of sugar cane development on scientific basis. The Central assistance is available for the central of Red Rot on sugar cane. Similarly there is scale infection on sugar cane. These schemes are to be taken up which are necessary for the development of sugar cane. While putting up sugar factories, we are not giving much attention for sugar cane development. That is why many of our factories are sustaining losses. There is not enough cane for the factories. So also is the case with Tobacco extension service. In Telangana region not much attention is given. For that also central assistance is available, in Pochampad area where sugar factories are coming up, sugar cane development is necessary but no particular scheme has been shown.

With these few remarks I want to suggest that there is a need for redefining the role of Agriculture Department concept. What is the redefinition about the role of the Agriculture Department? We must discuss the development of agriculture in our State against the background of two or three important points. Our State is the most agricultural in the country. That is admitted. There is no dispute. More than 95 lakh tonnes of food grains were planned last year for production. The short-fall was 19 lakhs; whereas the industrial output or production was more than the targets. Here is sector which achieved far less last year. In order to make up that lee-way of 19 lakhs we have to achieve several more lakhs. What is the effort? At the higher level very nice plans are formulated for kharif and rabi. I have had the privilege of participating in some of the meetings. I congratulate the higher officers and the Minister for the formulation of plans. But what about their execution? The head is all right; but the tail is to be twisted, Sir, in the field. Let the Minister or Secretary make surprise visits to a small village in Hyderabad. They will find that whatever they are planning at the top is not properly implemented at the lower level.

You may kindly see that the index of whole-sale agricultural commodity prices is a very important aspect. Normally this is overlooked by many. I am taking 1970 as the base year and the prices that were ruling in 1975. If you see the prices of the agricultural
commodities, particularly the cereals, you will find they are far less. So, there is no price, practically for the agricultural commodity when compared to two years back. There is not much of production. In such an atmosphere, that is that is the incentive? How do we boost the small farmers produce more in different sectors? That is the role that has to be played and therefore, we want the department to redefine the role. What is that role? I would suggest it myself.

We have been following the policy of fixing of procurement price by the Government. It is the farmer alone who does not fix the price of his own production while all other producers fix their price. Here, the concept of procurement price must change and give place to a remunerative price. In regard to procurement price, Andhra Pradesh, being a very much surplus State in rice, must ask for more than Rs. 100 per quintal of paddy. We must agitate for it with the Centre. We must fight with the Centre to have more than Rs. 100—not less than Rs. 100—per quintal of paddy procurement price.

While that being so, Mr. Speaker, in what manner can the Agriculture Department contribute towards the remunerative price? I suppose there are no statistics even today on the regionwise cost of production of various products whether it is paddy, sugar cane or other commercial crops. What is the cost of production in Rayalaseema per acre on an average? So also the cost in Telangana and in Circar districts. Nobody has applied his mind to this aspect, not even the Agricultural University. They are now collecting data with regard to sugar cane cultivation. Why I am saying, Mr. Speaker, you will kindly appreciate. Today the concept of social justice is dominating all our policies. We have allocated more funds for harijans girijan and others; so also for backward areas under the six point plan. But are we doing anything to those backward areas, on the same principle, where the production is less per capita, inspite of the best efforts of the farmer. We are not doing anything. What are we doing? We have selected for intensive development of agriculture, a district like West Godavari from 1960 onwards under the the Ford Foundation. That was over in 1969, But we are continuing with our own funds. I have not seen for the last 16 or 17 years, what is the achievement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, 100 cost is ours. Very Goods. But there is no white paper, a report on it. A district has been selected for intensive development of agriculture for the last 17 years. What is the achievement. The Department has done a good work all right. They must also show to the people what is the given work, that is the difference in yield what is the reduction in cost of production and what is the income for the farmer. We are concentrating on production because we want more food and in order to bring down the prices on the supplies to the consumer. But the emphasis was not there on how much the man who is producing is getting. Our obsession with more production has completely alienated the farmer from the calculation of our policy.

Under the intensive area development programme, they have selected 12 districts. It is a good programme. Again, there was some thing wrong in the policy. What is the criterion. Is it the favourable conditions for more production? If you select an area where there are already favourable conditions existing, what is your contribution?There would
voting of demands for grants.

very little. You must select such areas where the production is less and contribute in that area for larger production. We are not selecting on that basis because our concentration is more on production and not on more production for those farmers who have been having less production. There the social justice concept requires that the department must concentrate more on such areas. Regarding remunerative price, the Department cannot give remunerative price. It can do two things. With reference to cost of cultivation, it can advise the Government to levy less revenue in such areas, where the per acre yield is less. If we give this relief to the unfortunate farmer, we would have given him, in real terms, a remunerative price. So also in such areas where the produce is less per acre, we have to reduce the land revenue, we have to reduce the commercial tax. We have to supply certain things and subsidise fertilizers, pesticides, etc., as is done in Punjab. We have not taken advantage of the cores of rupees premium received by the Civil Supplies Department on pool supplies of rice. There are about 32 to 36 seed multiplication farms of the department. They have been sustaining losses. Rs. 38 lakhs is the investment. I personally know two farms are situated in my own district. I do not want to go into the reasons for losses because they are very many. It is not for the Department; they cannot manage them. There is the new Seed Corporation; the State Seed Corporation. All the seed farms may be handed over to the Corporation. With the collaboration and assistance of the Agricultural University and the Irrigation Development Corporation, they will do it. The Department should not have any management problem; either management of seeds or fertilizers or trading in fertilizers. They have lost crores of rupees in trading of fertilizers and they have learnt good lessons in a very hard way and they are not doing much this year, if you see the allocation. But they should discontinue trading in fertilizer but themselves having learnt very good experience in fertilizers and pesticide trading. They should not procure pesticide on their own; so also the seed. The Department should cease to have any trading activity because it would not be able to concentrate on extension services. Let there be a special organisation or a special wing for this at the field level, offices are behaving at the field level, the moment trading is given, we are seeing. The Minister, Mr. Chokka Rao has done a lot of work last year in the expansion of the department, the division of the department according to the number of its activities and extension inputs. He has given very good staff and assigned roles; but those roles have to be played now. They have to be discharged. Therefore, for an effective discharge, we must do away with the trading activity.

Mr. Speaker Sir, you will appreciate that I have checked up the staff position right from the Director or Additional Director level downward. We have 9 joint director, senior, junior and all that
There has been a tremendous expansion of the department during the last two years. I want the hon. Minister to concentrate on one thing. It is the ratio. As against 443 officers, Mr. Speaker, we have field staff of 578 persons. This is highly disproportionate. We want more field officials than other officers. I do not want that they should be decreased but the Agricultural Department should not function like a revenue department because that is the mentality of the officers. I have seen in Ludhiana Agricultural University in Punjab. There, not only the officers, even the professors, readers, scholars including the Vice Chancellor go into the fields and most of their time they present there only. That is the attitude we should adopt. Beside on Revenue Divisional Officers, they have appointed Assistant Directors for each division. That is very good in order to provide service of expert people. But again they have adopted the revenue system. Here, the officers must go to the field and not dispose of the files in the offices. The difference between a revenue department and a technical department is that the technical man is available to the beneficiaries on their fields, on their steps and not the man the field goes to him, like in the revenue department. This distinction has to be brought by the agriculture department if they want to do really any service.

There is another point. In the Agriculture Department there is no production plan for villages. Our hon. Minister has been insisting on that. Here and there on a pilot project basis those are being made but not fully followed up. We have to see what is the real plan and what is the short fall. If there is a short-fall we have never been able to identify the reason for short-fall in a particular district, whether it is due to the failure of the official machinery due to the failure of the farmer or due to non-supply of inputs. We are going from kharif to rabi and from rabi to kharif without looking into depth. There has been no indepth study. We are formulating plans with regard to achievement. We have not been able to implement them so very seriously though the plans are made very good. Let the field officers like the V. D. Os. or Agricultural Extension Officers who have to really work, do their work. There is no proper check on them. You must prescribe a diary for them. Somebody must review what type of work they are doing. I may mention here that you should not take out farmers for granted. Our farmers have more experience in many place than these many officers who have been recently appointed. Let us not take the farmers for granted, in respect of formulating plans without seeing to their proper achievement. The farmers may be educated in the use of inputs, in the use of pesticides and in the use of proper seeds.

There is a risk fund for seed. I am sorry to say that for the last 3 years, this risk fund at the rate of Rs. 25,000 p. a has not been spent. The reason given in the performance budget is that there was no occasion for it. Hundreds of farmers particularly in Nizamab-
bad and Karimnagar districts raised the seed, got it approved and
certified by the department but they could not sell.
Lakhs of rupees worth of seed of bajra and others is lying undisposed.
It has been brought to the notice of the Minister also. The depart­
ment has followed a different policy, where the reputed farmer’s
seed without approval or certificate and without supply from the
original source, is being accepted. In spite of the Minister’s sympathy
and the Secretary’s sympathy for this farmer, the man on the spot i.e.
the extension officer and other similar officers at the lower level, are
purchasing the seed from the reputed farmers for the obvious reason
of supplying to other farmers because they have to take some loan
under I. M. S. Scheme. What is happening later, whether they are
sprouting, or whether they are getting an yield at all, no body is
bothered. Lakhs of rupees worth seed is lying idle. The depart­
ment has given to the farmers only to see that it is not taken when
it is needed in Srikakulam or Vizag. Once the farmer gets demora­
lised, it would take years again to persuade him to come up to a
particular level. Unlike the urban people who are intelligent, econ­
omic minded, once the farmer is disappointed and that too, if he
feels he is cheated by the department which is supposed to protect
his interest, it would be very difficult. This is a matter which should
be thoroughly gone into by the department and this reputed farmers
seed procurement should be ended.

The department has a very fine staff: but the departmental
functioning without the appointment of a Commissioner is not good.
There is a lot of confusion in the department. Either you have a fully
qualified technical person as Director, or, if you want to have a cadre
post for the agriculture department, you have him only for adminis­
tration. But that is not enough. We have fixed all the responsibility
on the Collector, and the Director is more or less equal to the
Collector. Like in some other States, you have a Commissioner for
Agriculture of the rank of a very senior secretary, second or third
only to the Chief Secretary so that he would organise all this.
Otherwise, production won’t be achieved. It is impossible. Whatever
plans are made, it can never be achieved. I want that there should
be a Commissioner for Agriculture, under whom let there be a Direc­
tor, 9 Joint Directors and so on, since the department has been
bifurcated, since it has been expanded and reorganised. What it
needs is a Commissioner who can get things done not only from his
own departmental field staff but also from the Collector and also
from other departments like Cooperation, Irrigation etc., whose
cooperation is necessary for the development of agriculture.

Lastly, Sir about the C. A. D. because no body has touched
it. Whatever we have planned 37000 hectares (nearly 90,000 acres)
under four or five projects, what is the achievement? There is not
much achievement than last year. This year, 60,000 hectares. Again
there is going to a shortfall. Mr. Speaker, Sir, unless there is legal
objection, it cannot be achieved. Here, there is one very anomolous
and peculiar thing, which you may kindly notice. We
have imposing land development in a particular manner
under World Bank assistance under various projects.
But we are not following it up with an enactment or any
law to force the peasants to do the development. Without any law it
cannot be done. Either we have to dispense with the particular type of development desired by the department or bring a law, enact a statute and see that the particular development is brought. Otherwise, there is so much short of all. We are spending so much. Without follow up action on land development, it would not be possible. Further, the cost of per acre development under these projects is rather more. Therefore, there is need for subsidising the operations. Either you adjust it towards betterment charges or you collect the betterment charges elsewhere. I do not mind. But the cost is very much. We are enforcing it for larger production. The small farmer and others cannot afford it. There is a for subsidising the operation atleast to the extent of 50%.

Let the Department while doing their normal work, see in what manner they can re-define their objective and role in the context of higher agriculture production with larger areas coming under agriculture, so that our farmers can go ahead with a lot of enthusiasm and inspiration to produce more. If they are not getting the price, no body would produce. They would switch over to other crops. Some time in the olden days they have simply relinquished. It is here the department has to contribute. For this purpose, mechanisation of operation is very much necessary. But we have not reduced the taxes. I only want that the sales-tax on tractors, pump sets and other implements must be reduced to one per cent as was done in Himachal Pradesh, in Punjab, in Kashmir and other States and that was the major contributing factor for their agricultural growth of production.

With these words, I again appeal to the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to these things so that we may have larger production this year.

1-20 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 7th July, 1977.
for 1977-78. Voting of Demands for Grants
Mr. Speaker:—Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 8.30 A.M. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet at 8.30 A.M. on 8th July, 1977)
APPENDICS

STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE DEMAND

The Budget Estimates for the year 1977-78 provides for a gross demand of Rs. 6522.95 lakhs out of which Rs. 4290.26 lakhs are under Non-Plan and Rs. 2232.69 lakhs under Plan including Centrally Sponsored and Six Point Formula Schemes.

The provision for Agriculture Plan Schemes against the gross demand indicated above is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Crop Husbandary.</td>
<td>116.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Soil Conservation.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Command Area Development.</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 1977-78 Central assistance to an extent of Rs. 20.30 lakhs is provided for accelerated development of backward areas in the State under the Six Point Formula.

Honourable Members are aware that we are now entering the Fourth year of the Fifth Five Year Plan which is a crucial year from the production point of view especially in the present context of reaching the various set targets under the Plan. In Andhra Pradesh about 70% of the people are dependent on Agriculture and this percentage will continue to be high in spite of industrialisation in the immediate future. Agriculture continues to be mainstay of the economy of the State and more than 50% of the State's income is contributed by agriculture and allied sectors. Therefore, if the standard of living of a vast majority of our people is to be raised and if the pace of industrial progress is also to be sustained, the basic priority in our developmental plans will still have to be accorded to various programmes aiming at increased agricultural production and better productivity.

With this object in view, emphasis was laid more on production oriented schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The main approach of the Department during the year 1977-78 is towards intensive, and concentrated efforts in all potential and responsive areas for raising the productivity in respect of both food and non-food crops. It is also the objective of the Department to bridge the gap between the potential and the present performance. With these ends in view, suitable strategies have been worked out for implementation of various programmes.
Honourable Members are no doubt aware that the state made an unprecedented break through in Agricultural Production in 1975-76 and registered a production of 94.32 lakh tonnes of food grains. This is an all time high in the history of the State. Thus the year 1975-76 can be reckoned as a landmark in the history of food grains production in general and Rice Production in particular in Andhra Pradesh. The State was poised for an equally impressive achievement in 1976-77 and with this end in view necessary Kharif and Rabi strategies were also evolved. The Kharif strategy was finalised at the conference held in May, 1976 and presided over by Sri B. Siva Raman, Member Planning Commission and the Rabi strategy at a conference held in September, 1976 and presided over by our Chief Minister and inaugurated by Sri A.P. Sinde Former Union Minister of State for Agriculture. The strategies were worked out and action plans prepared or all districts indentifying the different tracts and situations which had higher productivity potential. Contingency plans were also drawn up to meet any unforeseen and adverse situations and necessary inputs were kept in reserve. The programmes formulated had a selective approach for achieving the desired results. The main emphasis was on paddy and Jowar which are the two major crops of the State and which contribute mostly to Agricultural Production. Another important step taken was the devetailing of Agricultural Programmes and Small Farms Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programmes, Integrated Tribal Dev. Agency and Command Area Development and the pooling of all available, resources under various sectors in these special schemes, keeping in view the totality of Agricultural schemes for the entire State.

Despite all these efforts and the organisational strategy, the year 1976-77 ended in a disaster to the State with the breach to the Godavari Anicut in July, 1976 excluding the entire eastern delta from paddy cultivation and three successive Cyclones hitting the Coastal Districts during October-November, 1976. This caused a serious set back to all standing and freshly harvested crops and led to a substantial fall in Agricultural Production. In Rabi 1976 there was an unprecedented reduction in the second crop area particularly under Godavari with the result that the total food grains production for the year 1976-77 has been estimated at 75 million tonnes as compared to a little over 94 million tonnes than previous year.

The various Agricultural Programmes that were taken up during the year 1976-77 under review and the strategy proposed for 1977-78 are mentioned here under in detail.
Appendix. 7th July, 1977. 557

HIGH YIELDING VARIETY PROGRAMME:

One of the main planks of the strategy decided by the Conference of experts is larger coverage of area with High Yielding varieties particularly in Kharif 1977.

The targets proposed for the year 1977-78 are as follows:

*(In lakhs Hectares)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following quantities of seeds have been distributed during the year 1976-77. The quantities proposed to be distributed during 1977-78 Kharif are also indicated.

*(In M. Tonnes)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantities distributed. (1976-77)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Proposed to be distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>Kharif, 1977-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>1.976</td>
<td>7,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td>170.5</td>
<td>170.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Department has arranged supply of seed from Departmental Farms and by procurement from farmers and seed producing agencies to the extent indicated above.
(1) DEMONSTRATIONS:

The demonstrations and trials are taken up on an area approach basis which are problem oriented. The farmers are also taken to Research stations and to the fields of selected progressive farmers to show them the benefits of modern agricultural technology and the package of practices adopted. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided during 1976-77. There is a similar provision for 1977-78. 3,586 minikits as well as demonstrations were laid out during 1976-77. During 1977-78, it is programmed to undertake 2,145 Paddy Minikits and 4,500 demonstrations. The demonstrations consist of multiple cropping, inter-cropping, varietal and cultural trials. Under the minikits, small quantities of varieties of seeds at pre-release stage are supplied to farmers in large numbers for trials in their fields. This programme fulfills broad coverage, facilitates seed multiplication and varietal suitability to extension workers apart from infusing confidence in the Cultivator.

(2) COMMUNITY NURSERIES:

Timely transplantation plays an important role in increasing the productivity of paddy crop. Nurseries raised after receipt of the water in the tanks result invariably in delay in planting. Similarly, under canals, nurseries are raised after the water is let out into canals. Community nurseries are raised under supplemental sources like wells and tanks in order to supply of seedlings to the farmers well in advance of release of water into the main canals. During the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided for raising community nurseries on risk cover basis in the Coastal Districts and Nalgonda. The seedlings are sold to farmers on no profit and no loss basis. 4,653 acres of nurseries in Kharif and 170 acres in Rabi were raised and the seedlings distributed to the cultivators during 1976-77. During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided to raise Community Nurseries by providing a subsidy of Rs. 400/- per acre for inputs on the same lines as approved in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(3) COMMUNITY NURSERY: *(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)*

Government of India sanctioned Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1976-77 towards raising of community nurseries in 1,000 acres which was achieved. In this scheme, an amount of Rs. 400/- per acre is provided as an incentive towards subsidy for seeds and other inputs to the farmer in whose field the nursery is raised. One acre of nursery is sufficient to help transplant 10-15 acres of the main field. It is programmed during 1977-78 to raise community nurseries in an area of 2,500 acres, for which the Government of India have given clearance for a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
(4) **SEED EXCHANGE PROGRAMME:**

This scheme not only increases area under High Yielding Varieties but also helps the economically backward, small and marginal farmers to derive the benefits by growing High Yielding Varieties. During 1976-77 about 127 M. Tonnes of High Yielding Variety Seeds were exchanged covering an area of 11,800 Hectares. During 1977-78, it is programmed to exchange 250 M. Tonnes of High Yielding Variety seed with the local seed.

(5) **WATER REGULATION & DEMONSTRATIONS:**

Water, which is a scarce input, is generally wasted and often excessively, for want of knowledge of proper water use management practices. Farmers on the judicious use of water right from the stage of nursery upto harvest. During the year under review 228 water regulation demonstrations were laid and an amount of Rs. 4.20 lakhs was sanctioned out of which Rs 3.95 lakh was spent. During the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed Exchange Programme</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Regulation Demonstrations</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) **MAGHI OWAR PROGRAMME IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT.**

The object of the scheme is to introduce new varieties of jowar in heavy soils, light soils, under rainfed tanks, under major irrigation sources as a second crop to take up the ratoon wherever water is not sufficient for another regular crop, ultimate aim being the achievement of increased jowar production in the district for which it has great potential. It is proposed to cover 80,000 hectares in this district during Maghi season of 1977-78, the provision being Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

(7) **STATE SEED CELL:**

A seed Cell sanctioned during 1975-76 is being continued. The object of the scheme is to assess the requirements of breeder, foundation and certified seeds and also to determine spread under each crop season-wise and variety-wise. This is a staff scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for 1977-78.

(8) **BUILDING UP OF RESERVE STOCKS**—(*Risk Fund*).

The object of the scheme is to give subsidy to minimise the risk of loss which the producer of certified seed faces due to large carryover.
stocks and also to write-off non-vailable or damaged seed by providing interest, storage charged etc., No losses were reported during 76-77. However an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided for the purpose, during 1977-78.

(9) **Seed Certification Agency**

An independent Seed Certification Agency has been set up by registering it under Registration of Societies Act during 1976-77. This agency will take over the functions of seed certification independently. An amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs provided as central assistance has also been received. The object in forming the Andhra Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency is to see that farmers of the State adopt all scientific methods for the production of quality seed in accordance with the Seeds Act 1966 (a central enactment) and grant certificates in respect of varieties notified by Government of India as per the specifications provided by the Central Seed Certification Board. It also ensures that the seeds certified in the State conform to the standards laid down by the Central Seed Certification Board. The agency also carries out an educational programme designed to promote the use of certified seed. With the approval of Government the Agency has started functioning from June.

**Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation was incorporated in March, 1976 as a Private Limited Company. Later it was converted into a Public Limited Company in July, 1976 (as per the model circulated by Government of India) with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores. Apart from State Government with 35% shares and NSC 30%, there is a provision to offer 35% of the shares to the Seed Growers. This is a new concept in the undertaking unlike the NSC which was a 100% Government Company. The State Government contributed share capital of Rs. 27.427 lakhs till the end of 1976-77 and provided a sum of Rs. 6.5 lakh in the budget for 1977-78. National Seeds Corporation has contributed Rs. 5.00 lakhs in cash and intend to give shares to the value of fixed assets transferred by National Seed Corporation to Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation which is tentatively valued at Rs. 25 lakhs— The cultivators have contributed about Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Corporation enrolled 2145 seed growers and started production programme with Hybrid Cereals and paddy from Rabi 1976-77. The Corporation procured 18,000 quintals of Hybrid Jowar, 6,780 quintals of Hybrid Bajra, 2,200 quintals of Hybrid Maize and 620 quintals of paddy, total value of which is about Rs. 200.00 lakhs. By and large the requirements of paddy seed is met by the Department of Agriculture.
Appendix. 7th July, 1977.

The Corporation has envisaged production programme not only to meet the requirements of the State as estimated by the Department of Agriculture but also to meet the demands outside the State in accordance with the plans given by the National Seeds Corporation.

The Corporation has taken over the processing plans of National Seeds Corporation located at Tanuku, Vijayawada and Nizamabad. A new processing centre has been started with the equipment taken from National Seeds Corporation at Srikalahasti where there has been a sizeable programme for Hybrid Jowar.

During Kharif 1977-78 the Corporation planned a larger programme to procure 18,300 quintals of paddy mostly to meet the requirement of the State, apart from 4,175 quintals of Hybrid Maize and 200 quintals of Castor. Besides, enlarging seed production activity during 1977-78 the Corporation intends to build up its own marketing wing, so that the Seed could be made available at various sale points through a network of dealers and its own distribution centres.

(11) SEED FARMS : STRENGTHENING OF :

There are 36 State Seed Farms in the State with a total cultivable area of 4395.73 acres. Apart from this, there are 7 Project Development and Demonstration Farms. These seed farms are established for multiplication of improved seeds and also to serve as Demonstration Centres in the districts where they are located. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided during 1976-77 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1977-78 for developmental works like reclamation of land, providing irrigation channels, R.C.C. Pipe lines, sinking of bore wells and open wells. Improvements wherever necessary are being taken up in a phased manner. The quantity of seed likely to be produced during 1976-77 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(In M. Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plusues</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(12) MULTIPLE CROPPING :

This programme covers the districts of West Godavari, Kurnool and Karimnagar. This scheme aims at encouraging cultivation of maximum number of crops for Unit area per year, utilising the land and water resources available without disturbing the natural soil status to achieve maximum production. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been

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earmarked for the scheme out of which 0.78 lakhs is allotted as subside to the farmers for layout of extension demonstrations and water use management demonstrations.

(13) PULSES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : (Centrally sponsored scheme)

From 1972-1973 this scheme is in operation in the entire State with special Staff in the intensive pulses growing districts of Krishna, Guntur, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar. It includes multiplication and supply of short duration varieties of pulses; Plant Protection Chemicals and equipment, adoption of package approach and also bringing in additional area under Pulses. An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is provided for the 1977-1978, out of which Rs. 7.46 lakhs will go towards payment of subsidies on improved seed, demonstrations and other inputs.

(14) Scheme for Operational Research of Project of rice at Nalgonda sponsored by Indian council of Agri. Research New Delhi.

The object of the scheme is to undertake Research on Rice cultivation and to lay varietal trials and study the performance of the new varieties. An amount of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1976-77. The provision for 1977-1978 is Rs. 1.556 lakhs.

II. FERTILISERS:

Fertilisers constitute quite an important input for crop production. The Andhra Pradesh Fertilisers (Distribution and Sale by Dealers) Order 1974, has been enforced to secure equitable distribution of Chemical Fertilisers. The supply and availability of Fertilisers during the current year has been satisfactory. The figures of distribution of fertilisers during 1975-76 and 1976-77 and of the Target for 1977-1978 are given hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Fertiliser Distribution</th>
<th>1975-76 Achievement</th>
<th>1976-77 Target</th>
<th>1977-78 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nitrogenous Fertilisers (in terms of N)</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Phosphatic Fertiliser (in terms of P)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Potassic Fertiliser (in terms of ‘K’)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in lakh tonnes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) SCHEME FOR DIAGNOSIS OF FIELD PROBLEMS OF EFFICIENT AND BANANACEOUS OF FERTILISERS IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Two diagnostic teams comprising officers of Agriculture Department and experts of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.43 lakhs, one stationed at Machilipatnam and the other at Guntur to deal with field problems relating to soil, plant nutrient deficiencies and water management, pests and diseases, demonstrations for correcting effects in management, nutrient applications on the standing crop in Krishna Delta and Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area. An amount of Rs. 3.80 lakhs has been provided for the year 1977-78.

(2) SCHEME FOR DIAGNOSIC SURVEY TEAM FOR EAST GODAVARI AND KHAMMAM

During the year 1976-77 a new scheme has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.73 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to identify the various deficiencies on the field and to rectify them by suitable corrective recommendations to best production. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1977-1978 for the scheme.

(3) FERTILISER CONTROL ORDER LABORATORIES AND SURPRISE SQUADS FOR STRENGTHENING THE EXISTING FERTILISER CONTROL ORDER LABORATORIES

With a view to taking up the working of Fertiliser Control Order, Laboratories at Bapatla and Rajendrangar have been sanctioned. Similarly the Fertiliser Control Order Squads have been provided with a Jeep and Driver for quick mobility for timely and surprise checks of sales of adulterated and spurious chemicals by private traders. An amount of Rs. 79,000/- was provided during 1976-77. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 60,000/-

(4) SCHEME FOR INSTALLATION OF GOBAR GAS PLANTS IN THE DEPARTMENTAL FARMS

This is a new scheme sanctioned during 1976-77 with a provision of Rs. 0.28 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to set up Demonstration Units to be effective in the rural areas. The scheme aims at meeting the requirement of fuel and enriching also manure in the process saving thereby costly chemical fertiliser. The gas produced will be utilised for lighting the surrounding areas of cattle sheds and storage godowns and setting up light traps for insects. The provision for 1977-78 is the same as last year.
(5) **RURAL COMPOST:**

The Department is rendering technical assistance in the preparation of rural compost. The scheme is to promote utilisation of locally available wastes such as cattle dung, Farm Waste etc., for the preparation of compost.

(6) **URBAN COMPOST:**

The preparation of urban compost is taken up in 83 Municipalities and 729 notified Panchayats. The object of the scheme is to prepare maximum quantity of urban compost on scientific lines by utilising the urban wastes.

(7) **GREEN MANURING:**

The programme includes popularising the green manure crops and green leaf manuring for incorporation to the field wherever exist. Emphasis is also being laid on fertilising the soil with Phosphatic fertilisers for the healthy growth of green manuring crop.

III. **PLANT PROTECTION:**

Plant Protection plays an important role in stabilising and boosting agriculture production. Pest Surveillance and timely identification (Diagnosis) of pest /disease and supply of pesticides, equipment and initiation of control measures are quite essential for successful pest control. Plant Protection measures include both prophylactic and remedial measures. The area proposed to be covered under Plant Protection during the year 1977—78 is 116 lakh hectares on single treatment basis. For covering this targeted area about 13,940 tonnes chemical (insecticides) (terms of technical grade) are required. The Departmental supplies would be limited to the extent of the availability of Budget provision and incidence of pests diseases.

In the State there are at present 80 manufacturing formulators with 4741 retail dealers marketing pesticides to the ryots. Besides there are Departmental Depots and Panchayat Samithis seed stores numbering about 800 serving that purpose in the State.

To regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and issue of quality insecticides with a view to preventing risk to human beings and animals etc., the Insecticide Act 1968 has been enforced in the State from 1-1-1973. To implement the Act successfully the Department has appointed one Deputy Director of Agriculture (C.I.) at the State level, 25 Insecticide Inspectors at the District Level and Six Analytic Assistants. Under the Act, the Department has established.
two pesticides Testing Laboratories one at Rajendranagar and another at Guntur. Two more Regional Laboratories to be set up at Anathapur and at Warangal have been sanctioned recently. Besides regulating manufacturing import of Insecticides through registration and issue of licences this Act contemplates enforcement of quality standards by prosecuting and punishing the erring manufacturer/dealers indulging in malpractices like sale of misbranded product.

During the year 1976-77 a total of 1866 samples were analysed, and 172 prosecutions cases launched out of which 58 were acquitted and 39 convicted with fine. 75 cases are pending.

The State Government has established one State Institute of Plant Protection and Pest Surveillance at Hyderabad where Officers belonging to Agriculture Panchayat Raj and farmers are trained in the identification and control of pests/diseases and safe handling of pesticides and equipment.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

(1) Plant Protection for Eradication of Pests and Diseases on crops in Endemic areas by ground and aerial Spraying.

The object of the scheme is to control pests and diseases in endemic areas by aerial and ground spraying. The amount earmarked is Rs. 2.830 lakhs.

(2) Integrated Pest Control Schemes on rice at Bapatla and Warangal Operational Research Project.

The object of the scheme is to evaluate the judicious combination of chemicals, biological and other methods of insect control in integrated pest control programme with the collaboration of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and AICRIP. The amount earmarked for the scheme is Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

(3) Scheme for Control of Brown Plant Hopper in the State.

The Government of India will provide assistance to the tune of 33% towards the cost of chemicals and Rs. 7.50 per hectare per operational charges. The area is limited to 2,000 hectares, confining to East Godavari and West Godavari Districts. The amount earmarked is Rs. 0.75 lakhs.
(4) **Scheme for Storage of Food grains reduction of Losses to Foodgrains Storage-Popularisation of techniques of Storage of Foodgrains at Farmer's Level.**

This is a new scheme sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for popularisation of scientific techniques in storage of foodgrains at farmers level. The components of the scheme include fumigation of foodgrains, rat burrows, poison baiting, prophylactic treatment. The share of the State Government is 25%. The scheme is continued during 1977-78 at an estimate cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs with 25% of the total provision as State Government share.

(5) **Scheme for Development of Quality Control of Agricultural Inputs.**

This is a new scheme sanctioned through G.O. Ms. No. 1032, Food and Agriculture (F. P. II) Department dated 20-12-1976. Due to increased consumption of Fertiliser, Pesticides and Seeds, it has become quite essential to improve the existing arrangements for effective implementation of Fertiliser Control Order, Seeds Act and Insecticides Act. The Government of India have sponsored the composite scheme to create laboratory facilities and appoint joint cadre of input Inspectors. The scheme is sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs which includes Staff and establishment of Laboratories at Warangal and Anantapur. The scheme is continued during 1977-78.

The availability and supply of technical grade pesticides and ready to use pesticidal formulations is satisfactory. The price of important chemical like BHC, 10% Endrin 20% has come down. The Department has stocks of 3,100 M. Tonnes of Dusts and 1.72 lakh litres of liquids. These will meet requirement of Kharif 1977. This is besides the stocks with the larger number of private dealers who exceed 4,000. Whenever there is an outbreak of pests or disease, the Deputy Directors of Agriculture are empowered to purchase locally insecticides and pesticides upto Rs. 25,000 taking the orders of Collector. This is to meet any unforeseen contingency.

**IV. COMMERCIAL CROPS :**

Andhra Pradesh grows many important Commercial Crops like Cotton, Mesta, Tobacco, Oilseeds and Sugarcane.

**Cotton :**

During the year 1976-77 the following four Centrally Sponsored Schemes are under implementation with the provisions against each scheme.
Appendix. 7th July. 1977. 567

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Intensive Cotton Development Programme in Kurnool District... . . . . . . 18.90
(2) I. C. D. P. in Project areas . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 26.75
(3) I. C. D. P. in Rice fallows . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.20
(4) Hybrid Cotton Seed Production . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.49

The above four schemes are in operation besides one Non-Plan scheme.

During 1977-78 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme it has been programmed to cover 1.50 lakh hectares under irrigated cotton in Nagarjunasagar Project area, 80,000 hectares under rainfed Cotton in Kurnool District and 10,000 hectares in Krishna District under Rice fallows to achieve an additional production of 20,000 bales. An amount of Rs. 45.19 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1977-78 under the ICDP Schemes indicated above.

The growing of Hybrid varieties of Cotton like H-4 and Varalakshmi has become very popular. To make the seeds easily available to cotton growers, the Department is encouraging the progressive cultivators to take up seed production of hybrid varieties by making available Parent Seed material. During 1976-77 an area of 40 acres of H-4 and 180 acres of Varalakshmi were raised for seed production. During 1977-78, Seed material of the two hybrids to cover 630 acres will be made available for which an amount of Rs. 1.71 lakhs is proposed.

2. Tobacco:

Tobacco extension schemes are implemented to increase the production of Tobacco in traditional areas by adopting improved agronomical practices. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing production of F.C.V. in light red soils and also to extending to the new light soils is continued. During 1977-78, it is programmed to cover an Additional area of 8,500 Hectares by subsidies and loans towards cost of seed, construction of barns etc. for bringing tobacco to new areas. An amount of Rs. 55.58 lakhs is proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Tobacco during 1977-78. The following are the targets and achievements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target in Hectares</th>
<th>Achievement in Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1976-1977</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mesta:

Mesta is an important commercial crop confined to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts. These two districts constitute more than 90% of the cultivated area under mesta in the State. The targets and achievements in respect of additional production are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1976-1977</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An amount of Rs. 19.83 lakhs is proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Mesta Development in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts.

3. Sugarcane:

The following are the schemes under the State Plan.

(1) Employment of Development Staff in Factory Zones.

(2) Scheme for control of pests and diseases on Sugarcane.

The above schemes are intended for increasing the production of cane during the Fifth Five Year Plan period by 6.00 lakh tonnes for each year. For the year 1977-78, a target of 133.00 lakh tonnes of cane has been fixed. The amount earmarked for the scheme is Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Besides the above, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for undertaking intensive Sugarcane Development Programme in Factory areas by laying demonstrations in growers' fields. The scheme is confined to Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor and Nizamabad. The amount earmarked was Rs. 8.116 lakhs for the year 1976-1977.

Red-rot disease has seriously affected Sugarcane crop in Visakhapatnam District. Steps are being taken for eradicating the disease by growing the crop with healthy seed material. The incidence of scale insect on Sugarcane in East Godavari and west Godavari Districts is being effectively controlled both by chemical and biological methods.
Andhra Pradesh grows a rich variety of fruits with large output whose value runs to about Rs. 130 crores annually. The State has a rich potential for further expansion in view of its good climate and variety of soils which are immensely suitable for fruit crops: Mango, Citrus, Banana, Grape and Cashew are some of the important varieties grown in the State. This besides variety of indigenous and exotic vegetables that find a place in the State. Several schemes for Development of Horticulture are implemented in the State. The salient features of these schemes are given here.

(1) **Intensive Cultivation of Vegetables in Urban Areas**

The Scheme is confined to selected urban areas like twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Tirupathi, Warangal, Vijayawada, Improved vegetable seeds and fruit plants, fertilisers and pesticides are supplied in the form of a minikit with a subsidy of 50%. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was earmarked during 1976-77 and also for the year 1977-78. 3,300 minikits were distributed during 1976-1977. The programme is being continued in 1977-1978.

(2) **Scheme for Large Scale Vegetable Minikits Distribution with Improved Varieties of Vegetables.**

This is also a non-Staff scheme operated in 28 towns in the State. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs was earmarked during 1976-77 and also an equal amount for the year 1977-78. 4,000 minikits were distributed during the year 1976-77.

(3) **Development of Fruits in Agency Areas including Mandarin Oranges**

The scheme is under continuation from 1974-75. The object of the scheme is to develop the fruit wealth in agency areas where tribals predominate with a view to improve their economic status. The scheme contemplates distribution of fruit plants on full subsidy to tribal cultivators and also to replace the local Kamala by Nagapur Kamala. Mandarin Orange locally known as Kamala is grown in agency areas. The seedling plantations are proposed to be replaced by budded plants with disease resistant root stocks an amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was earmarked during 1976-1977 as well as in 1977-1978 for the scheme.

(4) **Cocoa Development at Rampachodavaram.**

The schemes is intended towards the development of existing Cocoa development Farm at Maredumilli which is in the agency area by improv-
ing the existing facilities like irrigation, fencing, construction of sheds, raising of hedge plants, supply of cocoa plants etc. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been provided towards this purpose.

(5) **Establishment of Progeny Orchards at Garladinne Tangadancha and Malthumeda.**

The object of the scheme is to establish progeny orchards and fruit plants to enable the cultivators to get good seed material. The scheme is under implementation on the State Seed Farms at Malthumeda, Garladinne and Tangadancha. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided during 1977-78 towards this scheme. This is a continuing scheme.

(6) **Scheme for Establishment of Nurseries and Service Centres under Horticultural Development.**

This is a new scheme sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to raise vegetable nurseries in 20 Centres for distribution of Kitchen Gardens on no loss and no profit basis. The scheme is being continued during 1977-78. Besides the above, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are under operation.

(7) **Production and Distribution of Txd Hybrid Coconut Seedlings.**

The object of the scheme is to produce and distribute Tall and Dwarf hybrid coconut seedlings which are high yielders than the local tall varieties which also come to bearing early. There is a good demand for these seedlings but the limiting factor in aiming at a larger production is the labour involved in cross pollination and emasculation which is a highly skilled job. An amount of Rs. 1.32 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of India. This is a continuing scheme.

(8) **Development of Fruit Production for Export of Banana.**

The object of the scheme is to increase production of quality Bananas for export purpose. This is an export orient-d scheme in operation in Cuddapah District. The scheme consists of organising demonstrations and advise to the cultivators on plant protection measures, fertilisation, supply of disease free suckers. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was sanctioned for the scheme. This is a continuing scheme for which Rs. 1.36 lakhs is proposed during 1977-78.

(9) **Scheme for laying out Demonstration Plots for Improved Practices in Cashew.**

Cashew is an important crop in Andhra Pradesh with export potential. The scheme is to demonstrate the improved cultural, manural and plant
protection practices for increased production in an unit area. The scheme is confined at Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam and Khammam Districts. An amount of Rs. 3.518 lakhs was allotted for the scheme in 1976-77 while Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed for 1977-78.

(10) **Package Programme on Mango**:

This is a new scheme with the object of developing exportable varieties of Mangos like Benishan and Bangalore through area demonstrations in the existing orchards. The scheme is confined to Krishna, West Godavari and Chittoor Districts. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was provided during 1976-77 while Rs. 1.70 lakhs is proposed for 1977-78.

(11) **Package programme on citrus**:

This is a new scheme implemented during 1976-1977. The object of the scheme is to popularise package of practices for Citrus cultivation and also to promote high density planting of citrus through demonstrations and build up new area. The scheme is confined to Cuddapah District. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was provided for the scheme in 1976-1977. During 1977-1978, Rs. 1.45 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

(12) **Establishment of progeny orchards on cashew**:

This is a new scheme sanctioned during October, 1976. The object of the scheme is to develop cashew progeny orchards at Chinnapavani and Vennelvalasa in Prakasam and Srikakulam Districts respectively. It is proposed to establish the progeny orchards in 15 acres in each to the above farms and preliminary work is in progress. An amount of Rs. 24,800 was sanctioned for this purpose in 1976-1977. This is a Non-Staff Scheme. For the year 1977-1978, Rs. 0.82 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

In addition to the above, there are few more schemes under Non-Plan for Development of Fruits, vegetables, kitchen gardens, coconut which are mostly staff schemes and advisory in nature.

VI. **Credit**:

Credit Forms one of the important inputs. The Department is assisting the farmers in a substantial way by providing Short Term credit facilities. Though the major part of the production credit to the farmers comes from the institutional agencies in the Co-operative Sectors, the Departmental Short Term Credit assistance has come to the rescue
of the farmers who have not been covered by the Co-operative credit. The size of the Departmental lending has been on the increase. During 1976-1977, the following amounts have been disbursed as Short Term credit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 687.00 lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. 358.47 lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. 1,045.47 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is proposed to advance Short Term Credit to an extent of Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs in 1977-1978.

The lending of the Co-operative Credit for Agricultural Production has shown an increasing trend during the past few years.

(Rs. in Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>50.60</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>64.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1977</td>
<td>72.53</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>88.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>120.00 (proposed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Co-operative lending has been very impressive and the target fixed for the final year of the Fifth Five Year Plan was achieved by third year itself. However efforts are being made to keep the tempo of progress already made.

VII. Farmers Training Centres:

Farmers Training and Education:

The programme of Farmers Training Centres covers the entire sector of Agriculture Development in respect of food crops, commercial crops, soil conservation, water and land use, implements and machinery. For the purpose of this scheme, the term farmer includes the entire family i.e., farmer, farm women and farm youth. Agricultural technology is fast changing and it is essential that farmers are provided with technical-knowledge relating to seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, water use management to enable them to keep pace with the changing technology. This is a continuous process and to fulfill this object, Farmers Training Centres are established.
State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

State Plan:

Under Plan there are two Farmers Training Centres one at Anantapur and second at Wanaparthy in Mahabubnagar District which has been established in the year 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was earmarked for these two Farmers Training Centres during the year 1976-1977 and Rs. 5.40 lakhs for the year 1977-1978. One more Farmers Training Centre is proposed to be opened under State Plan during 1977-1978.

Strengthening of Farmers Training Centres including equipment and Repairs to Building Etc:

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in 1976-1977 and an equal amount for the year 1977-1978 to develop the facilities at the Farmers Training Centres.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(1) Farmers Training and Education: Programme in high yielding varieties districts:

There are 7 Farmers Training Centres in Gopannapalem (West Godavari) Nandyal (Kurnool) Kalahasti (Chittoor) Bapatla (Guntur) Suryapet (Nalgonda) Karimnagar and Rajendranagar (Hyderabad). The amount earmarked was Rs. 8.960 lakhs during 1976-1977.

(2) Farmers Training and Education— arangal and Anakapalli:

Two new Farmers Training Centres have been opened at Warangal and Anakapally during the year 1976-1977. The amount earmarked was Rs. 4.30 lakhs. One more Farmers Training Centre is proposed to be opened during 1977-1978 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The concurrence of Government of India is awaited.

The above Farmers Training Centres impart two types of training, i.e., Institutional Training and Peripatetic Training.

Institutional Training:

This training is conducted for Convenors, Farmers, Farm Youth (Kishoranaadis) covering a duration of 3 to 5 days. 25 Institutional courses are targeted for each centre in a year.

Peripatetic Training:

Under this training one day training-cum-demonstration camps are organised on farmers holdings. A target of 100 such camps are fixed for each Farmers Training Centre and each camp consists of 25 farmers.

Scheme for promotion of scientific storage of foodgrains at domestic leave through 4 Farmers Training Centres:

The object of the scheme is to make rural women aware for qualitative losses and also the economic and social implications. The scheme also covers popularising the methods of storage of foodgrains. 4 Lady Demonstrators were sanctioned for Farmers Training Centres at Gopannapalem, Nandyal, Suryapet and Karimnagar. The amount sanctioned is Rs. 7,100 towards their salaries. The scheme is continued in 1977-1978.

Organisation of Charchamandals:

Each Farmers Training Centre organises 300 discussion groups each discussion group consists of 20-25 Farmers or Farm Women. There will be a Convenor for each discussion group who will be the leader and who will be supplied with transistorised Radio receiver-se. on 50% subsidy for listening to the Agricultural Programmes for the benefit of Charchamandals. The best discussion group will be awarded prizes in kind.

VIII. Publicity:

Agricultural Programmes require sustained and adequate publicity support for their successful implementation. Keeping this object in view, the Department is undertaking publicity activities through different media like production and distribution of extension literature, Journals, Publications, organising exhibitions, film shows, production of posters, stickers, educating the farmers on scientific farm management through Radio, Press releases etc.

To improve the publication of farm literature, 6 Farmers Training Centres are equipped last year with printing units. One more Farmers Training Centre is being equipped with Printing Unit bringing the total presses supplied to Farmers Training Centres to seven. This arrangement is expected to meet the growing needs for farm literature.

Radio is the cheapest medium of communication which achieves a very large coverage. Farm Radio programmes are broadcast which
are of topical interest. For the benefit of farmers', School on Air, Quiz, Newsreel, Radio talks, questions and answers, Polam Kaburlu, Yuva-karshakula Anubhavalu etc., are broadcast.

The latest communication medium (SITE)—Satellite Institutional Television Experiment Programme has been utilised for Telecasting Agricultural Programmes for the benefit of rural audience in 4 districts of Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Hyderabad and Medak covering 400 villages from 1-8-1975 to 31-7-1976.

A programme of great significance is a 3 Weeks Training Programme conducted through Television in May and June, 1976, for extension Officials and progressive farmers. It had a significant impact on the listeners. One more important aspect is ground transmission service of Television Programme which is likely to be commenced during 1977 with an approximate coverage of 80 Kilometer radius from Hyderabad. This medium will also be utilised for communicating the latest technical and scientific information.

IX. *Soil Conservation*:

In Andhra Pradesh about 75% of the cultivated land extending over 84.00 lakh hectares depends entirely on rainfall for crop production. Most of these dry lands are of uneven terrain subject to various degrees of soil erosion. Out of this total dry land about 40.00 lakhs hectares are in identified drought prone areas where crop failures are frequent. For the year 1976-1977, the provision for Soil Conservation was Rs. 35.00 lakhs while for 1977-1978 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was earmarked.

*Soil Conservation Training*:

There are two Soil Conservation Training Centres one at Hyderabad and another at Anantapur. Training is imparted to Assistant Agricultural Officers, Sub-Assistants, on Soil Conservation to meet the needs of various Sub-Divisions. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was earmarked for Soil Conservation Training Centres, Anantapur (Plan) and Rs. 2.24 lakhs for Hyderabad (Non-Plan) during 1976-1977. For the year 1977-1978 an amount of Rs. 4.786 is provided for those two training Centres.

*Soil Testing Laboratories*:

There are 21 Soil Testing Laboratories functioning in the State for analysis of Soil sample, water samples and for making necessary recommendations for fertilizers and suitability of water for irrigation.
During the year under review about 1.35 lakhs of soil samples, 3,500 water samples, 3,400 fertiliser samples have been analysed.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories:

There are two Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories one at Bapatla and another at Hyderabad which go round the blocks and conduct soil tests and furnish their fertiliser recommendations to the farmers.

Drought prone area programme:

The drought prone area programme is under implementation in 7 districts viz., Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Prakasam. The programme in Anantapur district is under implementation, with the assistance of World Bank. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Soil Conservation and Rs. 80.46 lakhs for dry land and irrigated Agricultural programmes during the year 1976-1977. For the year 1977-1978 programmes to the extent of Rs. 126.25 lakhs are approved under Soil Conservation and 91.81 lakhs under agricultural Sector.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

River Valley Project Scheme:

Government of India have sanctioned the implementation of Soil Conservation programme in the catchment areas of Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad with an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs during the year 1976-1977. For the year 1977-1978 an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the same purpose.

Dry Farming Programme:

Government of India have sanctioned two Pilot Projects one at Hayatnagar in Hyderabad District and another at Anantapur at a cost of Rs. 7.08 lakhs each to demonstrate techniques of dry land cultivation in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, and the I.C.A.R. (Indian Council on Agriculture Research) and the same is being continued during 1977-1978 also with the same provision.

X. General:

I am happy to inform the Honourable Members that a major change has been brought about in the Department by bringing functional separation into input and extension wings. This change was implemented from 1-6-1976 and Government have ordered the restructuring of the
Department with one Asst. Director of Agriculture exclusively for extension for each Revenue Division and three extension Officers of Agriculture for extension work for each block in the intensive districts and two extension Officers of Agriculture for each block in the non-intensive districts. Besides the above staff, one Asst. Agricultural Officer was exclusively given for each regular agricultural depot for input work. Thus the Asst. Agricultural Officers assigned for the blocks were completely excluded from the purview of extraneous items of work and made responsible for extension work alone. The jurisdiction of the divisional Asst. Directors of Agriculture is made co-terminus with the Revenue Division. The Dy. Director of Agriculture in each District has been given assistance of one more Asst. Director of Agriculture to assist him in administrative and technical work. The Divisional Asst. Directors of Agriculture are made exclusively responsible for extension work transferring all the residuary items of work to the Dy. Directors of Agriculture.

As already discussed in the preliminary part of my speech, the State recorded a significant break-through in agricultural production in 1975-76 reaching an all-time high and was poised to reach 10 million tonnes of food production in 1976-77 for which the plans have been finalised and strategies worked out to the last detail. However nature was very unkind and the State received a severe set back with four successive Cyclones hitting the Coastal Districts not to speak of the dry spell in several parts of the State in September resulting in deficit rainfall in most of the districts. The breaches to Godavari anicut at Dhowaleswaram and Narsapur gave a severe jolt to the States agricultural programmes. With the virtual breakdown of the monsoon, even the minor irrigation sources were left dry and the water table in the wells has gone down further. The reservoirs of major irrigation projects suffered from inadequate storage and all these had the cumulative effect on the Rabi season. Consequently the Rabi paddy area registered substantial reduction despite all the Governmental efforts to bring more area under paddy in Godavari and Krishna Deltas. Various concessions and relaxations were offered to the farmers in this direction but much headway could not be made due to several reasons. On account of floods, large areas could not be sown as lands were either sand-cast or flooded with water. Similarly Rabi Jowar sowings could not be done elsewhere due to failure of monsoon resulting in sharp decline in area. All the other dry crops shared the same fate for the above reasons, consequently during the year 1976-77, the food production in general and rice production in particular have come down substantially compared to the year 1975-76. The production of rice is estimated at 50.30 lakh tonnes and that of foodgrains at 75.77 lakh tonnes as against 64.51 and 94.32 lakh tonnes respectively for the corresponding period of the previous year. But for the natural calamities, the State would have made greater achieve-
For the year 1977-78, the Planning Commission has fixed a target of 92.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. However a target of 100 lakh tonnes has been set and plans drawn up accordingly. In pursuance of the fulfilment of various plan targets under agricultural production, all preliminaries have been worked out at the recent Kharif Conference held on 30-4-1977 and 1-5-1977 which was presided by the Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan. The Strategy for maximising production for each district and the plans thereon are prepared for implementing on field level. Similar strategy will be worked out for rabi during October 1977, for maximising rabi production. I am sure with nature favouring us and with extra efforts, the State will better the performance of 1975-76 and keep up its reputation as one of the premier States in India for its agriculture.

J. CHOKKA RAO,
Minister for Agriculture.

NOTE ON DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1977-78.

DEMAND NO XXXIX. FORESTS Rs. 11-74-87,100.

Mr. Speaker,

1. The Forest Demand No. XXXIX for 1977-78 is Rs. 10,01,34,000. However the provision for the Forest Department in the Budget for 1977-78 is Rs. 11,74,87,100, which covers soil conservation schemes which are shown in the Agriculture demand. 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, 295</td>
<td>.. XXXIX</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head, 30</td>
<td>.. XXXIV</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head, 313</td>
<td>.. XXXIX</td>
<td>1,29,86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head, 513</td>
<td>.. XXXIX</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Plan</td>
<td>1,53,86,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The Plan provision for 1977-78 is as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

(i) State Sector Forests 105.00
(ii) State Sector soil Conservation 12.00
(iii) Centrally sponsored schemes 16.41
(iv) Special development funds under six point formula 7.13

3. The Revenue receipts for 1977-78 are expected to be about Rs. 1782.00 lakhs as against the 1976-77 receipts of Rs. 1931.490 lakhs.

4. Forests.—The total area under Forests in Andhra Pradesh is 64,420.61Kms, the break-up of the area under different categories is as follows:

Sq. Kms.

(1) Reserved Forests 47,753.05
(2) Protected forests and proposed reserved forests 15,043.83
(3) Unnotified forests 1,623.73

As per the National Forest Policy, we should aim at maintaining 1/3rd of the total land area under Forests. Forest preventing soil erosion and ensuring against denudation a much larger percentage of the land, about 60% should be kept under forests in mountainous
tracts. In our State the Forests constitute only 23.47 percent of land area and yet we continue to lose forest areas year after year. During the last 21 years, 1,925.51 Sq. Kms. of forest lands have been dis-afforested in the State. The demand for dis-afforestation continues unabated. The need for keeping a minimum area under forests for purposes of ecological balance and environmental hygiene needs no emphasis. To maintain an overall average, it is necessary that lands suited for the growth of trees should be used to make good the deficiency in the Districts where climatic and edaphic factors are not favourable to tree growth. With the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India “Forests” and “Protection of Wild animals and birds” are included in the concurrent list in the seventh schedule to Constitution. The Government of India have expressed grave concern over conversion of valuable forest areas for agricultural and commercial purposes and opined that such ill-considered removal of forest cover is resulting in soil erosion, floods and famine. In view of the amendment to the constitution and the instructions of the Government of India, it would not now be possible for the State Government to set apart any forest land, for other purposes unless prior concurrence of the Government of India is obtained. It is heartening to note that by the recent amendment to the Constitution of India, “to protect and improve natural environment including forests and wild life” has become one of the fundamental duties of every citizen of India. The amendment also includes “Protection and Improvement of environment and safe-guarding of forests and wild life” as one of the directive principles of State Policy.

5. Review of work done during 1976-77: The Major accent continued to be raising of plantations of valuable timber and industrial species. The following areas are put under plantations:

1. Teak .... 3009 hec.
2. Bamboo .... 2876
3. Eucalyptus .... 400 3276 Hec.
4. Silver Oak .... 640 hec.
5. Minor Forest Produce .... 680 hec.
6. Casuarina .... 560 hec.
7. Coffee .... 50 acres.
8. Tropical Pines .... 40 hec.
9. Cashew .... 12 hec. (Brazilian Cashew).

5.1. Social Forestry: Under the programme of Social Forestry and as per recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture two forest extension divisions were formed in the district of Hyderabad and West Godavari. These divisions are formed with the specifi
objective of growing mixed plantations on village waste lands under the control of Panchayats in these two districts.

Government of India has launched two Centrally sponsored schemes under social forestry programme. These are (1) Reforestation of degraded forests, (2) Mixed plantations in village waste lands. Government of India has provided for a subsidy of Rs. 500 per hec. for the first scheme mentioned above and Rs. 750 per hect. for the second scheme.

Under the first scheme the State Government has raised 800 hectares Casuarina Plantations in Srikakulam district and 75 hectares of Eucalyptus plantations in Hyderabad district. Besides this advance work of selection of areas and raising of nurseries for planting 480 hec. under the mixed plantation scheme has bee done during the year 1976-77.

5.2. Make India Green Programme: Under this programme, 20 lakhs seedlings have been distributed to various Government Institutions and Public bodies in the rainy season of 1976. As per Government of India instructions, a much larger programme is proposed for 1977-78 and nurseries of 100 lakhs seedlings have been raised in all the districts of the State for 1977- planting season.

5.3. Seed Collection Organisation. During the year 1976-77, a small beginning has been made for collection of improved quality of forest seeds for various plantation programmes by formation of a separate seed collection organisation in the State.

5.4. Bifurcation of Hyderabad Circle: Due to increase in the tempo of activity under the departmental extraction scheme and Drought Prone Areas Programme, it was felt necessary to bifurcate the Hyderabad Circle extending over two revenue districts. Accordingly, a new Circle with headquarters at Nizamabad and jurisdiction over Nizamabad and Medak districts has been formed. These are the high-lights of the departmental activities during 1976-77 under plan schemes.

6. Development programme under the annual plan 1977-78:

Major activity continues to be raising of plantations, the following are the targets proposed for the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>4027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Besides these plantation programmes, it is proposed to form a publicity wing under the department and strengthening of wildlife wing.

6.1 Social Forestry Programmes: The Government of India has indicated a Massive subsidy for social forestry programmes for this year and these are discussed below:

6.2 Centrally sponsored scheme of reforestation of degraded forests: Against an allotment of Rs. 5.39 lakhs during the year 1976-77, Government of India has indicated an allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards 50% Centrally subsidy for this scheme during the year 1977-78. Under this programme, it is proposed to raise 1300 hec. of plantations of casuarina, Eucalyptus, Acacia Auriculiformis in the districts of Srikakulam, Hyderabad and Nalgonda. Besides this, it is proposed to improve the existing degraded forests in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts over an area of 6,000 hec. by effective protection, fencing, soil conservation measures and planting in under-stocked patches. This programme will go a long way in improving the natural forest areas in these districts.

6.3 Centrally sponsored scheme of mixed plantations in village waste lands;

Under this programme against an allotment of Rs. 1.80 lakhs during 1976-77, Government of India has indicated an allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1977-78. This scheme provides for a subsidy of Rs. 750 per hecetare by Government of India. The scheme envisages planting of fruit, fuel, and fodder trees on lands belonging to village panchayats. The scheme was started in the year 1976-77 and 480 hec. are proposed for planting during 1977 season. With the additional allotment indicated by Government of India, it is proposed to take up advance work over 5,000 hec. in the districts of Hyderabad and West Godavari during this year. The Government of India allotment has been communicated recently and matching contribution by the State Government for both the above schemes will be found from the existing allotment to forest department under plan or additional allocation will be made for which we will approach the State Legislature for supplementary grants at the appropriate time.
These schemes are meant to meet the Rural needs for fire-wood and fodder and I urge all the Legislators to give all co-operation to make available all village lands under the control of the Panchayats to the forest department for taking up the scheme. Although for the present these schemes are confined to the districts of Hyderabad and West Godavari, depending on public participation. These schemes will be extended to all the districts in the State in a phased manner and will go a long way to improve the output in the State.

6.4. *Make India Green Campaign.* As mentioned in the review of programme for 1976-77, the department has raised 100 lakhs seedlings of fruit, fuel and fodder trees in all the districts of the State for supply to village Panchayats, Government Institutions, Schools, Factories, Hospitals etc. This is essentially a peoples programme Vanamahotsava for the last 20 years has not succeeded not because the concept is bad, but because of lack of after-care and maintenance of seedlings after planting. This year, to ensure better maintenance of the plants planted under this programme, a State level committee with the Chief Minister as Chairman and District Level Committees with the District Collectors as Chairmen have been formed and each district will be having a rolling shield to be awarded to the institution that shows a maximum survival of plants. I earnestly urge all the Legislators to give their active co-operation and participate in this programme and ensure that the seedlings planted are looked after well.

6.5. *Soil Conservation in Machkund Basin:* Under this Centrally sponsored scheme during 1976-77, Government of India has released an additional allotment of Rs. 1.00 lakh to take up soil conservation measure in one more watershed namely Devarapalli. During 1977-78, Government of India has allotted Rs. 12.00 lakhs for work in 4 Watersheds; under this scheme plantations of Eucalyptus and Pines are proposed under the Forest Sector and Stone bunding and tracing in the Agriculture fields.

6.6. *Centrally sponsored scheme on Cashew Development:* Two schemes under Cashew namely maintenance of Cashew plantations raised under area extension programme in Fourth Plan and improvement of Cashew by Vegetative propagation are being implemented since the beginning of Fifth Plan. These are proposed to be continued for the year 1977-78. Besides this, a new scheme of collection of Pedigree Cashew seed at a cost of Rs. 81,900/ is proposed to be implemented during this year. Under the scheme approximately 12,000 Kgs. of Pedigree Cashew seed will be collected from mother trees of known origin. These are to be supplied to other States in the country. This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme has been specially sanctioned only to Andhra Pradesh because this is the only State
having plantations raised systematically from seeds released by the Cashew Research Station, Bapatla.

7.0. Wildlife Conservation in the State:—The ban on shooting of Wild Life imposed since 1973-74 is being continued as this had a salutary effect on the Wild Life Preservation.

In this connection, it may be noted that the tiger population of this State which was reduced to mere 35 numbers in 1972 has more than doubled to 91 during 1976 as per February/March, 76 census. In order to discourage villagers inside and around Forests killing the wild animals especially the Tigers which may cause the death of some domestic cattle occasionally, compensation for such cattle killed by the Tigers is being paid as per the recommendations of the Government of India and the Wild Life Advisory Boards of the Centre and State. Rewards are also being given to informants on the poaching of wild animals. The Act is enforced strictly by inflicting severe punishments on the offenders.

During the year 1976-77, two Birds Sanctuaries, one at Pulicat and another at Neelaputtu in Nellore District, have been formed. Proposals for sanctuaries at Kinnerasani and Kondapalli are under consideration.

A Centrally sponsored Crocodile Breeding Scheme was sanctioned during 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs of which the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.50 lakhs will be borne by the Central Government while the State has to bear the expenditure of recurring items like establishment and maintenance charges etc., which come to Rs. 3.12 lakhs during the three years 1976-77 to 1978-79. Proposals are also received for the declaration of Crocodile sanctuaries at Mancherial, Ethipothala, Nagarjunasagar Complex and near Srisailam.

An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is being allotted towards wild Life Conservation in the Annual Plan for 1977-78 as against Rs. 5 lakhs allotted last year. The additional expenditure is towards the formation of one more Wildlife Division with Headquarters at Vijayawada and towards additional expenditure for the development of sanctuaries at Tadwai, Kinnerasani, and Kondapalli.

8.0. Forest Based Industries:—Forest based industries have made great strides in the recent past. The investment on major forest based industries is about Rs. 122 crores. We are embarking on new industries every year. The Forest Department has assured supply of raw material to the following major industries,
Appendix:

**Plywood Industry:** There are two plywood industries Viz. M/s. Plywoods Limited, Hyderabad and (2) Godavari Plywoods Limited, Hyderabad. The latter is located at Rampachodavaram in East Godavari District. The annual requirements if wood of M/s. Hyderabad Plywood Industries Limited are 800 cums. of teak wood and 18,00 cums. of softwood which is to be supplied from the forests of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam Districts. M/s Godavari Plywood Limited require 10,000 cums. of softwood per annum from East Godavari District.

A Particle Board Mill Novopan India Limited is being set up at Patancheru in Medak District. The Government have agreed in Principle, to supply about 27,000 tonnes of mixed hardwood species per Annum. The terms of supply are being finalised.

**Rayon Grade Pulp Mill:** The Rayon Grade Pulp Mill, A.P. Rayon Limited is proposed to be established at Bettannagaram in Warangal District as a subsidiary of the A.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad. The Mill requires about 85,000 m.t. of mixed hardwoods per annum. The terms and conditions for supply of wood, are under consideration.

9.0. **Supply of Raw Materials to Cooperative Societies:** The Government’s policy to give the right to collect Minor Forest Produce to small Cooperative Societies continues. The ‘Buroods’ and the ‘Yerukulas’ are being provided bamboos required by them for manufacturing marketable products like bamboo baskets, etc. at concessional rates. They have the option to take part in sales and get 10% reduction in the lease amount or obtain their requirements at reasonable rates from the agency working the areas.

During 1976, Government took a decision to supply bamboos to the members of the members of Burood Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Societies of weaker sections, at 600 bamboos per annum per member, at a concessional rate of Rs. 18.75 per 100 bamboos excluding extraction charges, from the Paper Mill areas and the areas worked departmentally, for a period of five years from 1-10-1975. The royalty rate is fixed very low compared to market rate which is about Rs. 200 per 100 bamboos. The Conservators of Forests and Divisional Forest Officers are competent to supply bamboo to the benificial members of the said Societies on the recommendations of Industries Department.
Appendix: 7th July, 1977

Paper Industries: The State has two Paper Mills one at Kagaznagar and the other at Rajahmundry. Their production capacities have also increased. We are supplying them bamboos and mixed woods of the following order:

Sirpur paper Mills (Adilabad District): 70,000 tonnes of bamboos and 27,000 tonnes of mixed wood.

Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills (East Godavari District): 7,00,000 tonnes of bamboo and 80,000 tonnes of mixed woods.

The royalty rate for bamboo has been fixed at Rs. 60 per tonne from 1-10-1975 and under the new agreement, the royalty rate can be revised at intervals of 5 years. The agreement is for a period of 20 years from 1-10-1975.

The following rates of royalty for supply of hard wood has been fixed with effect from 1-10-1975 and this royalty rate can be revised at intervals of 5 years.

(i) Rs. 30/ per tonne of barked hardwood.
(ii) Rs. 60/ per tonne of barked softwood.
(iii) For mixed areas of hard and soft wood the rate shall be in proportion to the hard and softwoods so mixed.

We propose to supply raw material to the following new industries:

Sri Rayalseema Paper Mills (Kurnool District): 45,000 tonnes of Bamboos and 45,000 tonnes of mixed wood.

The Mills are aiming for commercial production from October, 1978 and have requested for the supply of bamboo from 1-10-1977 and hard woods from 1-4-1978.

Bhadrachalam Paperboards Limited (Khammam District): 60,000 tonnes of bamboo and 75,000 tonnes of mixed wood. The mills have requested supply of 45,000 tonnes of bamboo from 1-10-1978.

The above two new Mills have been extended concession in the rate of royalty of bamboo and hard wood by 50% for a period of 5 years from the date of their going into production.

10.0 Minor Forest Produce items leased out to Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited:

The Department is leasing out Minor Forest Produce Units in Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Guntur, Warangal, Adilabad and Hyderabad Circles to Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited in Visakhapatnam on monopaly basis for a period of (5) years from 1-7-72 subject to fixation of rentals every year by Government. The rentals are fixed at low level than what the Department would have got by sale. This is done deliberately so that the tribals who are the main
collectors of the produce can be paid a high price. This is one of the ways in which the Department is contributing for the upliftment of the tribals.

All the Gum Units in Adilabad Circle from 1973-74 to 1976-77 were also leased out to Girijan Co-operative Corporation on a rental of Rs. 11,61,100.

11.0. Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Bamboo:

11.1. Departmental Extraction Schemes were started primarily to feed the Government Saw Mills at Jannaram in Adilabad District and Rajahmundry in East Godavari District in 1956 and 1963 respectively.

11.2. With a view to eliminate the contractor's agency and thereby improve protection and regulate the working of the Forest on scientific lines, Departmental Extraction of Timber and Fuelwood was taken up in Atmakur Division during 1970-71 and Nandyal Division during 1974-75 in Kurnool District.

11.3. It was felt desirable to extend departmental extraction of timber and fuelwood to other Districts in a phased manner. Hence, it was introduced in the entire Districts of East Godavari, Khammam Kurnool and part of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Srikakulam, and Visakhapatnam Districts during 1975-76. During 1976-77 the scheme is continued in all these District except in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts, where it is discontinued as it was restricted to Sal in Srikakulam and plantation teak in Visakhapatnam in 1975-76. Sal extraction in the remote agency area in isolated patches was found not economical and the plantation teak was fully extracted in 1975-76 itself.

11.4. Departmental Extraction of Bamboo was introduced on a small scale during 1975-76 in Kurnool, Prakasam, Khammam and Mahabubnagar District. It is extended to entire Giddalur Division in Prakasam District, Nagarkurnool Division in Mahaboobnagar District and parts of Khammam and East and West Godavari District during 1976-77. While green bamboo is sold in public auction the dry bamboo is supplied to the Andhra Pradesh and Sirpur Paper Mills departmentally.

With the introduction of Departmental Extraction schemes, the following benefits are expected to accrue to the State:

1. Improvement in protection of forests due to elimination of Contractor's agency.

2. Scientific working of the forests by putting to use modern logging tools and thereby minimising wastage in cutting by axe.

3. Fair and prompt payment of wages to labour, particularly the tribals living in the forests.
4. Creation of employment potentialities to the labour preferably tribals, in and around the villages in the vicinity of forests.

5. Assured supply of raw material to the wood based industries like Paper Mills, Ferro Alloys, Match Industry etc., which is important in the context of rapid industrialisation of the State.

6. Distribution of fuel-wood to the industries and public through Co-operative, Societies, Super Bazaars and other organised institutions.

11.3. The total investment in the Departmental Extraction schemes during 1976-77 is of the order of about 289 lakhs including cost of establishment and the anticipated revenue is about Rs. 680.609 lakhs, out of which Rs. 570.09 lakhs were expected to be realised by the end of 31-3-1977.

11.6. The Total production is expected to be about 1.50 lakh cum. of timber, 4.28 lakhs cum. of fuelwood, 20,000 tonnes (62.1 lakhs Nos.) of green commercial bamboo, and 9.000 tonnes of dry industrial bamboo. Out of this supplies are being made to the various industries as detailed below:

1. 30,200 cum. (stack) fuelwood tobacco barns in Khammam District.

2. 60,000 cum. (stack) fuelwood to M/S Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys, Paloncha, Khammam District.

3. 4373 tonnes (17.500 cum. stacks) fuelwood to M/S Nizam Sugar Factory, Shakkarnagar, Bodhan in Nizamabad District.

4. 15,000 cum. (solid) "miscellaneous non-teak Timber to Singaren Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem in Khammam District.

5. 60,000 cum. (stack) mixed hardwood to M/S Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills in Bast Godavari District.

6. 9,000 tonnes industrial Bamboo to the Paper Mills in the State.

11.7. The balance timber is being sold in public auction in Government Depots and the balance fuelwood is sold in auction at coupe site or in the Government depots according to convenience. Both timber and fuelwood are being supplied to the public through Co-operative Societies and other organised institutions at rates fixed by the Conservators of Forests under powers vested to them.

11.8. Apart from the above, the Forest Department has undertaken supply of fuelwood to the public through Retail Sale Depot established in the following important towns:
Appendix:

**Existing:**

1. Giddalur. **Prakasam District.**
2. Kurnool. **Kurnool District.**
4. Atmakur.
5. Khammam Town (3 Depots).
7. Paloncha. **Khammam District.**
8. Burgampahad.
10. Mothugudem.
11. Mahabubnagar. **Mahabubnagar District.**
15. Nizarkurnool.
16. Nizamabad. **Nizamabad District.**

**Proposed:**

1. Tandur. **Hyderabad District.**
2. Miryalaguda.
4. Bhongir.
5. Deverkonda. **Nalgonda District.**
7. Shadnagar.
8. Narayanpet. **Mahabubnagar District.**

The Department also undertakes supply of timber and bamboo to needy ryots for their bonafide domestic consumption at reasonable rates fixed by the Conservator of Forests.

The Government Integrated Saw Mill at Rajahmundry is supplying sawn and treated non-teak timber worth Rs. 36.00 lakhs during 1976-77 to various Government Quasi-Government Institutions both in the State of Andhra Pradesh and other States. Bulk supplies are being made to.

2. Madras Housing Board, Madras.
3. Madras Port -Trust, Madras.
4. Singareni Coalfields, Kothagudem.
5. Railway Sleepers to South Central Railway.
Appendix. 7th July, 1977.

7. A. P. State Construction Corporation.
8. Bharath Heavy Electricals.
9. P. T. Poles to Posts & Telegraph Department.
10. Vijayawada Thermal Scheme.
11. Port Department Kakinada.
13. Shar Project, Madras.

During 1975-76 supplies to the tune of Rs. 7,848 lakhs were made to the major organisations as detailed blow:

2. Principal, Agricultural College, Bapatla.
3. Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Harijan, Housing Corporation Madras.
5. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Engineer and Superintendent, Kakinada.
6. Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (R & B) Special Division, Bhadrachalam.
7. Executive Engineer, G. B. Mechanical Division, Dowleshwaram.
9. Executive Engineer, C & R Division, Kothagudem.

Similarly the Government Saw Mill and Timber Depot at Jannaram in Adilabad District has supplied 1069.466 cum. of round timber to the following Government and Quasi-Government institutions during 1975-76.

5. General Superintendent, P. W. D. Department, Hyderabad.
6. Block Development Officer, Medchal.
7. Block Development Officer, Wankidi.
8. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Jagtial.
9. Administration Officer, Hyderabad.
10. Central University, Hyderabad.
11. Singareni Collieries, Mandamarri Division.

During 1976-77 also it has supplied round and sawn timber to the following Government and Quasi-Government Institutions.

1. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem and Bellampalli.
2. Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys, Hyderabad.
3. A.P. Housing Board, Hyderabad.
5. South Central Railway.
6. Hyderabad Plywood Industries.

11.9. During 1977-78, in addition to continuing all departmental extraction schemes taken up during 1976-77, it is proposed to extend Departmental Extraction of timber and Fuelwood in Bellampally, Division and Mancherial Division of Adilabad District and Nellore Division of Nellore District.

12. State Trading Scheme in Beedi Leaf:

12.1. The scheme for Regulation of Trade in Beedi Leaf was introduced in (22) Forest Divisions in the State during the year 1971-72 (1971 season) with the enactment of A. P. Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1971. This scheme is in operation in (1) Khammam (2) Warangal, (3) Karimnagar, (4) Adilabad (5) Nizamabad, (6) Hyderabad, (7) Mahabubnagar, (8) Medak and (9) Nalgonda Districts of this State.

12.2. The average revenue obtained prior to nationalisation of the trade in Beedi Leaf was about Rs. 112.00 lakhs per annum.

12.3. The details of quantity of leaf collected together with gross and net revenue realised after nationalisation of the scheme are given hereunder:
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,54,664</td>
<td>3,34,86,100</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,19,58,934</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
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<td>2,35,133</td>
<td>4,26,13,959</td>
<td>1,39,24,244</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,86,89,725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,78,690</td>
<td>2,35,79,976</td>
<td>1,14,88,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,20,91,460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,55,159</td>
<td>3,72,17,723</td>
<td>1,54,79,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,17,78,681</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,02,725</td>
<td>2,90,02,083</td>
<td>1,29,87,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,60,14,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,60,330</td>
<td>3,99,29,659</td>
<td>1,98,67,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,00,62,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The figures of overall expenditure and the net revenue for 1976-77 are only approximate (as the figures are not yet finalised).
12.4. During 1976 Season, 12,791 Standard bags of Bedei Leaf was collected departmentally in 13 unsold units in Khammam and Hyderabad Circles as per the scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 486. Forests and Rural Development (Form III) Department, dated 5-5-1976, spending about 18.08 lakhs on pruning, cost of collection expecting a gross revenue of about 26.90 lakhs.

12.5. Thus it may be seen that the average gross and net revenue obtained after the nationalisation of Trade in Abnus Leaves (From 1971 to 1976), works out to Rs. 343.05 lakhs and 200.99 lakhs respectively.

12.6. The Scheme is proposed to be continued for the year 1977-78 and the target for collection is fixed at 2,60,780 standard bags. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1977-78 are as follows:

<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 realised (In Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>2,60,780</td>
<td>4,08,54,000</td>
<td>2,08,28,000</td>
<td>2,00,26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1977 Season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.7. The Scheme is an unique one, successfully implemented since 1971, which offers great employment potential to the rural folk and tribals, especially during the slack agricultural season, when most of them have no other alternate means of livelihood. It may be noted that an amount of about Rs. 170 lakhs is spent by the Government towards labour wages for collection, purchase and handling Abnus leaf in the State, and in addition an amount of about Rs. 75 lakhs is normally spent by the purchasers on labour for curing, bagging and transport to Godowns. Thus totally about Rs. 245 lakhs are spent on labour during the beedi leaf season of 45 to 60 days, the rates to be paid to labour for collection of Beedi Leaf from Government lands are fixed by the Government after considering the recommendations of the Advisory Committee constituted for the purpose, and published in the Gazette as well as in local News Papers well in advance. In addition, the rates for collection and purchase of Abnus Leaf at the Khallas are also exhibited prominently at Khalla sites, so that the labour get their correct wages, for collection of Abnus leaves at the rate fixed by the Government, which is comparatively higher than that prevailing in all the neighbouring States.
13.0. **Free Grants:** — During the year 1975-76 free timber worth Rs. 9,540 was supplied to victims of fire, floods and other natural calamities. Because of the free grant given by the Forest Department 996 persons were benefited. The free grant includes timber, fuel and bamboo.

14.0. **Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation:**

The Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation (P) Limited was registered in June, 1975 primarily to undertake large scale industrial plantation programmes for supply of wood to various wood based industries already set up and that are being set up in different parts of the State. To begin with, the Corporation has taken up implementation of the Industrial Plantation Project in Khammam and East Godavari Districts with annual planting programme of 1800 hectares with Bamboo and 600 hectares with Mysore Hybrid Eucalyptus in Khammam District and 1,100 hectares with Eucalyptus in East Godavari District. During 1976, the first year of planting, due to various reasons, the Corporation could plant only about 50% of the targets envisaged. The total expenditure incurred during the financial year 1975-76 was Rs. 10.96 lakhs. During 1976-77, the Corporation has increased its activities considerably and raised nurseries of Bamboo and Eucalyptus sufficient to plant the targetted areas in both the Districts during 1977. During 1977, it is proposed to plant 900 hectares with Bamboo and 600 hectares with Eucalyptus in Khammam Project-Division and 1,100 hectares with Eucalyptus in East and West Godavari Districts. The Corporation has also taken up developing infrastructure facilities like construction of buildings in the interior forest areas housing the executive staff close to the plantations and nursery sites. The Corporation has spent Rs. 4.85 lakhs on construction of buildings in interior forest areas and the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation during 1976-77 is Rs. 29 lakhs. The budgetted expenditure for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 52 lakhs.

Since the activities of the Corporation are monthly confined to interior forest areas it is able to generate very considerable employment potential for the tribals and other weaker sections of the population living in and around these forest areas, as labour employed on daily wages for carrying out various works connected with raising nurseries and plantations of Bamboo and Eucalyptus. We expect that on an average the project under implementation can provide employment to about 3,000 unskilled workers as labourers every year. In addition, we provide employment for a fairly large number of semi-literate, local young men as maistrees in the nurseries and plantations.
The State Government have recently approved the implementation of Cashew Plantation Project in the coastal districts of Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore and Chittoor over a four year period at a total cost of about Rs. 5 crores covering 7,600 hectares of new plantations and intensive maintenance of 2,400 hectares of already raised plantations. This scheme is expected to be implemented from the financial year 1977-78 itself.

The Corporation has also proposed a Eucalyptus Plantation Project in Warangal-Karimnagar districts to raise 12,000 hectares of plantations over a 7 year period at an estimated cost of over Rs. 3 crores mainly for supply of the Eucalyptus wood to the Rayan Grade Pulp Factory being set up near Etturnagaram. The Corporation has also plans to start a Bamboo and Eucalyptus Plantation Project in Kurnool-Mahaboobnagar and Prakasam District for raising 18,000 hectares of plantations at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4 crores mainly for supply of Bamboo and Eucalyptus wood to Messis Shree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Limited being set up near Kurnool. Both these projects are expected to be implemented before the end of financial year 1977-78 itself. The Corporation has also several other projects to cover-Adilabad District, Visakhapatnam District etc. for raising industrial plantations in the years to come.

14.1. Drought Prone Areas Programme works in the State:—

The Forest Department is participating in the implementation of the Drought Prone Area Programme in the drought stiicken areas of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Prakasam, Nalgonda, and Mahbubnagar Districts. During 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 76.20 lakhs was spent by the Forest Department towards Drought Prone Area Programme works like Farm Forestry, Afforestation Avenue Planting, Teak foreshore plantations, River Bank Plantations Canal Bank Plantations, Pastures, improvement of water sources. During 1977-78 it is proposed to implement Drought Prone Area Programme works to the tune of Rs. 112.55 lakhs.

IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI,
Minister for Forests.

NOTE ON COOPERATION DEMAND

INTRODUCTION:

The Co-operative movement which was started three quarters of a century ago on a limited scale and with rather limited objectives has registered commendable progress entering into diverse fields of activities like credit, marketing, processing, transport, distribution of con-
sumer goods, manufacture of Sugar and fertilisers etc. There has been considerable expansion of Co-operative Credit, both short-term and long-term. The movement has been playing predominant role in achieving increased agricultural production in the country in general and particularly in Andhra Pradesh. Even in the fields of marketing, processing and distribution of necessaries of life, the progress achieved by the co-operatives is commendable. The Cooperative movement in the State has been assisting economically weaker sections and unemployed with better and assured employment opportunities providing adequate financial and technical assistance through co-operatives and providing opportunities for adequate representation to weaker sections on the managements of co-operative institutions.

Short term Co-operative Credit Structure in Andhra Pradesh:

The short-term co-operative credit structure is a three-tier pyramidal structure with 15,090 primary agricultural co-operative credit societies at village level, 26 co-operative central banks at district or divisional level and the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank at State level. These institutions are catering to the various credit needs of rural sector, particularly for agricultural and other allied activities. There has been phenomenal improvement in content and volume of credit provided to Rural Public, specially to small farmers and weaker sections.

Short-term Credit (S.A.O. Loans):

In view of the need to provide greater assistance for agricultural production in the wake of Debt Relief Measures, a target of Rs. 76.00 crores was set for Kharif 1976 against which loans to the extent of Rs. 71.65 crores have been issued achieving nearly 95% of the target. The target originally programmed at Rs. 14.00 crores for Rabi was increased to Rs. 30.00 crores to meet the full range of credit facilities needed to compensate the loss sustained during Kharif due to unprecedented cyclone which hit Coastal Andhra and the long dry spell and drought conditions which prevailed in other areas. But due to inadequate water resources, the Rabi acreage recorded sharp fall and only Rs. 12.87 crores of loaning could be covered during the season.

In all, though the Co-operatives programmed to reach the highest level of Rs. 100.00 crores loaning by March, 1977 only Rs. 84.52 crores could be issued. The programme for 1977-78 has been fixed at Rs. 120.00 crores (Rupees 100.00 crores for Khariff and Rs. 20.00 crores for Rabi).
Loans to weaker sections:

Co-operatives have streamlined their policies and procedures to pioneer the cause of serving the small farmers and other weaker sections in a big way. Seventy five percent of the loans were earmarked to small farmers. The loans issued to small farmers recorded a significant level of Rs. 40.06 crores during Khariff 1976 out of total disbursement of Rs. 71.65 crores constituting 56 percent of the total lendings.

Medium term credit:

The Co-operatives have diversified their lendings to meet the demands of weaker sections for undertaking various production oriented schemes such as rairying, poultry, sheep daring, pis diculture etc. The demand for medium term credit has also increased due to implementation of Small Farmers Development Agency Schemes /Drought, Prone Area Programmes with special emphasis on socioeconomic uplift of Weaker Sections. The medium term loaning policies have also been liberalised enabling provision of loans to agricultural labourers and other weaker sections who do not own lands, on the security of one surety upto a certain limit and on group guarantee basis upto Rs. 4,000.

Consequently, the off-take of medium-term credit increased to Rs. 4.09 crores during the calendar year 1976 as against Rs. 17.3 crores, during 1975. The sanction of credit limits by Reserve Bank of India has also increased from Rs. 0.85 crore during 1975 to Rs. 2.68 crores during 1976. Credit limit applications covering Rs. 9.10 crores have been recommended to Reserve Bank of India for the year 1977.

Consumption Credit:

The Co-operatives in Andhra Pradesh have also formulated a scheme for provision of consumption credit to weaker sections, to bridge the credit gap, consequent on drying up of private sources of credit in the wake of Debt Relief Measures taken up by the State Government. The scheme was drawn up keeping in view, the recommendations of Sivaraman Committee and the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India.

The consumption credit requirements of Andhra Pradesh are assessed at Rs. 18.00 crores, of which Rs. 9.00 crores are proposed to be met by co-operatives. Government have also proposed to provide assistance for making available consumption credit in 'Grey Areas' where the co-operatives have not been re-organised on the criteria of viability and do not have paid secretaries.
The Co-operative central banks were provided an initial credit limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh each by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank for this purpose and to see refinance upto 5% of the loans, issued by them from Apex Co-operative Bank.

Relief arrangements through Co-operatives to meet Calamities of Cyclone/ Floods and Drought:

In view of the colossal damage caused to khariff crops by three successive cyclones which hit the Coastal districts in November, 1976 and the long dry spell and drought conditions which prevailed in other areas of the state, Co-operatives have initiated immediate measures of relief to farmers. They have taken steps to convert the short-term loans for Khariff, whose prospects of recovery had become remote, into medium-term loans to enable the farmers to continue to avail of the credit facilities for farming operations during Rabi 1976-77. Medium term (conversion) credit applications for Rs. 32.36 crores in respect of 24 co-operative central banks were sanctioned by Reserve Bank of India.

In addition the following relaxations given to provide relief to farmers to utilise larger credit for Rabi production compensate the loss sustained during Khariff:

(i) The individual Maximum Borrowing Power and the Maximum Borrowing Power of the members and the societies respectively have been enhanced go the extent of loans covered by conversion.

(ii) The members raising Rabi crops are being issued both cash and kind components simultaneously though the repayments of Khariff loans have not been made.

Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:

Under the Central Sector Plan Schemes, assistance is being provided every year to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund at State Level for making stabilisation arrangements during adverse seasonal conditions. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1975-76. In pursuance of the recommendations of All India Study Team on ove dues, the Government of India have liberalised the rate of contribution to Andhra Pradesh from 7 1/2% to 10 1/2%. Assistance of Rs. 6.00 crores was sought from the Government of India, but the Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs only for the year 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1977-78.

Resources Mobilisation Programme:

I. Share Capital:—Consequent on the abnormal increase in the demand for co-operative credit for the diversified needs of the rural
Sector, particularly in the wake of Debt Relief Measures undertaken by Government, the Co-operatives have extended their loaning policies and any further increase is possible only in proportion to their own resources, i.e., share capital deposits etc. The Reserve Bank of India have recently communicated the revised criteria for sanction of credit limits in multiples of the owned funds of the central bank. The limits, have been raised to 6,4 and 3 times without Government Guarantee in respect of A, B, and C class banks as against 4,3 and 2 times that exists. Similarly with Government guarantee the limit has been raised to 5 times in respect of B and C banks as against 4 times non-plevilling. In addition to the measures taken by Co-operative to build up share capital from members, Government have also programmed to invest substantial amounts by way of share capital in credit co-operatives by obtaining loans from National Agricultural (Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India. The total amount invested in the share capital of credit institutions during 1976-77 was Rs. 228.99 lakhs. For the current year (1977-78) there is a budget provision of Rs. 150 lakhs.

II. Deposits :—The Co-operatives have stepped up their efforts to mobilise larger volume of deposits to meet the increase demand of Rural Sector. Government have also given stimulus to the efforts of the co-operative banks by enabling the public Sector undertakings, Corporations, Quasi-Government Bodies etc., to invest a portion of their funds in Co-operatives. The Branch Expansion Programme of co-operative central banks has also been activated with the incentives, of Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank in the shape of subsidy or opening new branches. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 72,000 by way of grant during 1976-77 to supplement the resources of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank. Consequently, the total number of branches increased to 232 by 31-3-1977 covering all the taluk head-quarters barring 7 taluks which were also being covered. It is proposed to cover all headquarters of Panchayat Samithis also within a period of 2 years.

As a result of all the above efforts, the deposits of the co-operative central banks have increased from Rs. 34.00 crores at the end of Jun, 1975 to Rs. 43.78 crores by June, 1976 and those of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank from Rs. 27.46 Crores to Rs. 43.80 Crores.

Rehabilitation of weak Co-operative Central Banks:

The Reserve Bank of India classified 12 co-operative central banks as WEAK with reference to their bad and doubtful debts, overdues and accumulated losses. Rehabilitation programmes have been drawn
up for these banks with financial support from Government by way of long term loan assistance, share capital contribution and grants to write off bad debts. During the year 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned under plan provision to the co-operative central bank at Anantapur and Kakinada under long term loan asistance. A sum of Rs. 4.80 lakhs is also sought for assistance under Central Sector Plan Schemes by way of grant to 2 Co-operative Central Banks (Medak and Mahaboobnagar) for writing off bad debts. Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.40 lakhs as grant to Mahaboobnagar Co-operative Central Bank under Central Sector Scheme.

Recovery Performance:

Co-operatives have been successful in improving their recovery performance during 1975-76 which is very vital for the continuous credit flow. On account of ligourous efforts of the Departmental and the Bank staff and the active association of the Collectors through the Monthly Review Committee Meetings the position of overdues has been reduced from 27% as on 30-6-1975 to 25% by 30-6-1976.

Viability Programme:

In order to make the Primary level C-operatives function as effective outlets of credit, they are being reorganised on the criteria of viability. To expedite the process of amalgamation and liquidation of the nonviable societies, the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act has been amended keeping in view the model Legislation suggested by the Reserve Bank of India. Guidelines have been issued to the Collectors for identifying the societies as viable/potentially viable and non-viable either for amalgamation or liquidation. The preliminary notification of identification of societies has been made in the District Gazettes and the final orders are expected to be issued shortly.

Appointment of paid secretaries:

The reorganisation of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies envisages appointment of a full time Paid Secretary by each of the liable Societies. 1673 trained personnel were already appointed as Paid Secretaries under Half-a Million Job Programme during 1973-74 and they are being continued. 622 Matriculates were also given training under Employment Promotion Programme during 1975-76 for absorption as Paid Secretaries in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

During 1976-77 a budget provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made to meet the cost of temporarily for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was utilised and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1977-78.
The entire scheme of appointment of Paid Secretaries is proposed to be made permanent by creation of a Cadre Fund with contributions from Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Co-operative Central Banks, Apex Bank and Government. The scheme is under consideration.

**Universal and Automatic Memberships:**

In order to ensure that all the small and weaker sections derive the benefits through Co-operatives, the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act has been amended providing for universal and automatic membership in Co-operative Societies. A vigorous drive was launched during July, 1976 for doubling the membership. Powers were delegated to the Extension Officers (Co-operation) in Panchayat Samithis to collect applications from weaker sections and ensure their admission in the Cooperative Credit Societies. As a result of the special drive 1.34 lakh members were admitted during July, 1976 and this campaign is being carried on to enroll all the small farmers and other weaker sections of the agricultural community in the Co-operative fold.

**Outright Grants to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks Towards Risk Fund.**

In order to induce the primary agricultural credit societies and co-operative central banks to issue larger volume of credit to weaker sections by providing grants to cover risk in the event of losses, a scheme for sanctioning outright grants to primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks at 4% and 2% respectively of the additional loans provided to weaker sections has been under implementation. A sum of Rs. 2.92 lakhs to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Rs. 5.30 lakhs to Co-operative Central Banks were sanctioned and disbursed during 1976-77.

**Farmers Service Societies:**

Consequent on the recommendations of the Natural Commission on Agriculture and with a view to provide integrated credit at a single contact point particularly to small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, the Farmers’ Service Societies are being organised in Co-operative Sector. The Societies aim at providing short term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit besides making available marketing and other services to members. The societies are also provided with the services of Technical Staff consisting for one Assistant Agricultural Officer and Two Agricultural Sub-Assistants to give guidance to farmers in adoption of modern to techniques of agriculture.

So far 31 Farmers Service Societies have been registered in the State covering 18 districts and steps are being taken to form the societies.
in the remaining areas also where necessary surveys are being conducted by Commercial Banks and the Department, to identify credit gaps.

It is also proposed to subsidise the cost of technical staff appointed by these societies to the extent of Rs 4.00 lakhs during 1977-78.

_Ceding of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to Commercial Banks:_

The Study Team on Overdues constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh assessed the credit required for agricultural operations at Rs. 820.00 crores, of which 40% amounting to Rs. 328.00 crores is expected to be met by Institutional Agencies. They have suggested that co-operative may provide Rs. 125.00 crores by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan while the Commercial Banks will meet Rs. 120.00 crores and the balance of Rs. 83.00 crores is expected to be covered in the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

In order to enable the Commercial Banks to supplement the credit in Rural Sector, besides their direct financing, 659 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies have been ceded to 12 Commercial Bank covering 108 branchas in 16 districts. During Khariff 1976, 210 societies were financed to the extent of Rs. 344.47 lakhs. These Banks are advised to step up their lendings to bridge the credit gap in Rural sector.

_**Long Term Credit.**_

The long-term credit structure in Andhra Pradesh is federal in nature with primary agricultural development banks at taluk level federated into Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Limited, Hyderabad at State level.

There are 205 primary agricultural Development banks in the State for 195 taluks including 14 primary agricultural development banks, newly organised exclusively for the development of tribal areas.

_Achievements for the year 1976-77 :_

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank envisaged a for the year year 1976-77. But subsequently total loaning under special schemes) it revised the loaning programme to Rs. 33.00 crores (Rs. 10.00 crores under normal and Rs. 23.00 crores under special schemes).

Due to revision of loaning programme under Special Development schemes from Rs. 16.00 crores to Rs. 23.00 crores, budget provision
has to be increased. In addition to Rs. 180.00 lakhs provision made during the year 1976-77, an additional provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs was made. Thus a total budget provision of Rs. 265.00 lakhs (Rs. 20.00 lakhs under ordinary debentures and Rs. 245.00 lakhs under special development debentures) was utilised during the year 1976-77. Of the additional provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs sanctioned, Government of India have released their share of contribution of Rs. 49.02 lakhs towards purchase of special development debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank during the year 1976-77.

During the year 1976-77, the Primary agricultural development banks in the State have disbursed loans to the ryots to the tune of Rs. 33 crores (Rs. 12.87 crores under normal and Rs. 20.43 crores under special scheme).

**Loaning programme for the year 1977-78.**

A loaning programme under long-term credit to the tune of Rs. 45.00 Crores (Rs. 10.00 crores under normal loaning and Rs. 35.00 crores under special development schemes is proposed to be implemented. Government have provided total budget provision of Rs. 246.00 lakhs (Rs. 20.00 lakhs under normal and Rs. 226.00 lakhs under special schemes) for the year 1977-78 towards State Government’s contribution in the debentures to be floated by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank.

**Subsidy on Long-term Taccavi Loans:**

During the year 1975-76, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38.50 lakhs towards subsidy to the ryots, payable to them in respect of taccavi loans issued during the year 1965-66 to 1968-69 under Long Taccavi Scheme for sinking of wells, purchase of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets. During the year 1976-77 Government have sanctioned Rs. 28.00 lakhs for the same purpose and this amount has been drawn by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank for onward transmission to the ryots.

A budget provision of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is made during the year 1977-78 to meet the balance of subsidy claims of the ryots under the same subject.

**Diversification of loaning under Long-Term Credit:**

Important development in the field of long-term credit is the provision of loans for diversified purposes such as dairy, poultry, sheep rearing, pisciculture, and horticulture etc.
The apex bank is implementing credit schemes in 14 districts covered by Small Farmers Development Agencies and 4 districts covered by Drought Prone Area Programmes. Credit schemes for 4 districts are under formulation. The bank is providing loans for development of Minor Irrigation under the schemes.

The total financial outlay of the schemes formulated under Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency is Rs. 10.45 crores and under Drought Prone Area Programme schemes it is Rs. 1.35 crores. Since the inception of the schemes upto 31-3-1977, an amount of Rs. 5.49 crores under Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency and Rs. 0.23 crore under Drought Prone Area Programme schemes respectively were disbursed.

**Ground water Exploitation and Diversification of Loaning**

Bringing more land under irrigation through ground water exploitation is one of the plan priorities, loans for minor irrigation works constitute the bulk of the total lending of Agricultural Development Banks and the central agricultural development Banks have drawn up ambitious long term programmes to provide loans to farmers to the tune of Rs. Rs. 60.00 crores over the Fifth Plan period, towards sinking of about 75,000 wells and installation of about 19,000 pumpsets, benefitting approximately 1.68 lakhs hectares.

In the context of the fact that a bulk of the clientele of the Agricultural Development Banks belongs to the class of small and marginal farmers, there is an urgent need to diversify the long-term lending programme to cover subsidiary occupations such as dairy sheep breeding, pisciculture, poultry and piggery. While on one hand, this diversification will give a boost to the economy of the small farmers on the other hand it will meet the growing demand for nutritious items of food to the society at large. It is against this background that the apex bank has taken up implementation of 13 schemes with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores for dairy and twelve schemes with an outlay of Rs. 1.43 crores for sheep rearing, one scheme for poultry development at an outlay of Rs. 0.20 crore and sent to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for sanction. Most of the schemes have already been grounded.

**Scheme for financing Fisharies Development in Kolleru lake:**

A scheme for advancing long term loans to develop pisciculture in Kolleru lake area in Krishna and West Godavari districts at a total
financial outlay of Rs. 2.06 crores is being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

The scheme envisages construction of 70 tanks with water spread area of about 40 acres and development of fishery under controlled conditions. It is expected to benefit 7,000 fishermen families in Kolleru who are living in absolute poverty. As on 31-3-1977, an amount of Rs. 35.35 lakhs has been disbursed and the scheme is expected to be completed by 1977-78. The Bank has formulated a scheme for development of fisheries in Pulicat Lake area at an outlay of Rs. 34.48 lakhs and the scheme is awaiting the approval of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

MARKETING SOCIETIES.

Marketing Structure.—There is three tier structure in marketing in this State i.e., the Market at the State level, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies at district level and the Primaries at Taluk/Block/Mandi levels. In actual operation, there is over-lapping of functions between the District Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Primaries in as much as the District Co-operative Marketing Societies are working as Federations in the strict sense. There are 21 district co-operative marketing societies and 316 primary marketing societies besides the apex marketing federation. The reorganisation of Marketing structure is engaging the attention of the Department.

Steps for Revitalisation of Co-operative Marketing Societies:

The State Government have taken certain measures during 1976-77 to revivitise the Cooperative marketing Societies. Accordingly during the year 1976-77, a Committee for Revitalisation of Co-operative Marketing Societies have been constituted by the Government to go into workiny of the co-operative marketing societies and to suggest measures for developing the societies, which have been dormant without being able to take up actual marketing operations. The Committee has conducted the study by holding meetings in different parts of the State. The report of the committee is expected shortly.

On the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, the Government have constituted a Standing Committee to review the financial
performance of the co-operative marketing societies including the Federation with particular reference to the returns earned by these societies to Government on their share capital investments in them. The Committee is expected to hold at least one meeting in six months.

Thus the State Government is taking all steps necessary to activate the Societies that are ill-equipped to take up marketing business as also discipline the financial performance of these societies and ensure proper return on the investment made by the Government.

Processing Units:

Though a number of processing units have been established in Andhra Pradesh, there is still scope for installation of a large number of processing units and agro-based industries. Considering the resources and the potential available, so far 52 processing units with financial assistance of Rs. 176.77 lakhs from the National Cooperative Development Corporation and Government have been established. An Oil-cum-Solvent extraction plant has been established at Karimnagar at a cost of Rs. 52.5 lakhs to process 75 tonnes of groundnut (in shell) per day yielding 50 tonnes of groundnut cake and 25 Metric Tonnes of oil per day. According to the letter of intent received from Government of India the mill has to process 22,500 Metric tonnes of groundnut per year. The mill has been commissioned on 2-5-1976.

In addition to this, National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned a Groundnut Oil Refining Unit at Karimnagar at a cost of Rs. 42.71 lakhs with a capacity of 25 tonnes of Oil per day. This unit is under construction and it is programmed to be commissioned shortly.

Besides the above units, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned a scheme at a cost of Rs. 78.00 lakhs for the establishment of a Groundnut Oil Complex at Anantapur with 25 tonnes of groundnut oil capacity. The MARKFED, which is establishing the unit, has acquired site and is going ahead with the establishment of the Unit.

In addition to the above, a scheme for the establishment of Groundnut Oil Complex of 25 tonnes of groundnut oil capacity at Piler in Chittoor District with a block cost of Rs. 79.00 lakhs has been recommended to National Cooperative Development Corporation by the State Government and the sanction of the corporation is awaited.
Cattle Feed Unit at Nandyal:

The MARKFED has been sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17.97 lakhs for the establishment of Cattle-cum-Poultry Feed Mixing Unit of 25 Metric tonnes capacity per day at Nandyal. A sum of Rs. 14.43 lakhs has been disbursed. The project is expected to be completed soon.

Cotton Ginning and Processing unit at Adilabad.

The MARKFED has completed erection of the unit with a capacity of 23.8 Metric tonnes of raw-cotton per day, at a block cost of Rs. 12.20 lakhs. The unit has been commissioned on 17-12-1976 by the Chief Minister.

Coconut Complex at Amalapuram.

This unit with a capacity of 10,000 Coconuts per day at a block cost of Rs. 17.90 lakhs has been taken up by the MARKFED. A sum of Rs. 5.83 lakhs has been disbursed under the scheme. Arrangements are under way for early completion of the unit.

During the year 1977-78, a provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is made in the Budget for the establishment of Processing Units and modernisation of conventional rice mills.

Co-operative Storage:

Financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 323.23 lakhs was sanctioned to Co-operative Societies for providing storage accommodation in the State up to 31-3-1976. Out of 1412 godowns taken up for construction, 1065 godowns have been completed, 113 godowns were subsequently dropped and the construction of 234 godowns is in progress. Vigorous action is being pursued to get the remaining godowns completed soon. A storage capacity of 2.66 lakhs Metric tonnes has been created in the States under Co-operative sector.

During 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 32.42 lakhs has been provided as loan and subsidy for construction of godowns by Co-operatives. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 6.25 lakhs as loan and Rs. 3.13 lakhs as subsidy has been provided by National Co-operative Development Corporation, for construction of 50 Daily Requirements Depots and 9 godowns by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Visakhapatnam for the benefit of Girijans.
A sum of Rs. 26.28 lakhs by way of loan (outside the State Plan) and Rs. 1 lakh as subsidy had been provided in the State budget for 1976-77 for construction of godowns. The provision was made mostly for the works sanctioned during 1975-76 (i.e. 40 godowns were taken up by Markfed). During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs under subsidy and Rs. 9.50 lakhs under loan has been provided under State Plan Schemes and Rs. 21.15 lakhs under outside the State Plan Schemes, for construction of godowns.

So far proposals for construction of 38 new godowns by Co-operatives with a total financial outlay of Rs. 29.78 lakhs have been sent to Government of which 22 godowns with a financial outlay of Rs. 21.15 lakhs have been recommended by Government to National Co-operative Development Corporation. In view of the need for providing additional storage capacity, many fresh proposals are coming up.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1977-78 towards share capital contribution to Marketing Societies to enable them to develop their business.

*Distribution of Fertilisers by Cooperatives:*

The policy of Government is to encourage Co-operatives to handle increasing quantities of fertilisers every year. In pursuance of this policy, Government have been providing financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad towards margin money requirements of its fertiliser trade and also standing guarantee for the credit accommodation provided by its financing agencies. Upto 1976-77, a total amount of Rs. 175 lakhs was provided by Government towards margin money without charging any interest. The Government also stood guarantee upto a maximum credit limit of Rs. 500 lakhs during 1976-77. A proposal for sanctioning a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs towards margin money and guarantee for a maximum of Rs. 725 lakhs during this year is under consideration.

The Marketing Federation with the help of Government has been striving to increase its fertiliser trade year after year.

**CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES.**

The Co-operatives have been playing an effective and significant role in the distribution of essential commodities. They have a vital role in the measures for price stabilisation, distribution of controlled cloth, supply of consumer articles etc.
In our State all the towns with a population of 50,000 and above were already covered by Co-operative Central Stores. As on 30-6-1975 there were 31 Co-operative Central stores of which 14 are running Department Stores (Super Bazars). Subsequently 34 Co-operative Central Stores were established in 34 taluk head-quarters and towns a population of 25,000 and above.

Government have also taken a decision to establish Super Bazars in all the remaining 136 taluks and sub-taluks. Of these Super Bazars have been established so far in 115 taluks/sub-taluks. The remaining taluks are expected to be covered during the current financial year, either by new Super Bazars or branches of the adjacent Super Bazars or Co-operative marketing societies dealing in consumer articles. So far 13 branches have been organised at taluk and sub-taluk headquarters.

During the International Women's Year i.e., 1975, a novel scheme was envisaged in order to involve women in consumers co-operative sector more purposefully and effectively in the public distribution system. During 1975-76, 11 Mahila Super Bazars exclusively managed and run by Women were established and Government provided financial assistance of Rs. 33,700 i.e., share capital contribution of Rs. 25,000 and subsidy of Rs. 8,700 towards rent and staff salaries for 6 months to these Super Bazars. In addition to this, the Mahila Super Bazars are given free services of some Senior Inspector each to work as Business Manager for one year.

During 1976-77 Government permitted organisation of 10 Mahila Super Bazars in the State and they have been organised at the following places:

1. Gowliguda, Hyderabad.
2. Malakondapally, Khammam District.
3. Madhira, Khammam District.
4. Chirala, Prakasam District.
5. Ongole, Prakasam District.
6. Cuddapah, Cuddapah District.
7. Nellore, Nellore District.

There are 3 consumers co-operative Stores organised for the benefit of students and staff of the three Universities namely Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara. Essential consumer articles are supplied to the students hostels through the consumers co-operative stores.
Government of India have also provided Rs. 33.30 lakhs to the Co-operatives for distribution of controlled cloth and essential consumer articles.

**Plan for 1977-78.**

The following is the provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1977-78.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managerial Staff for consumer Co-ops</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital contribution</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>14.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Sectors :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Store</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital contribution</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>11.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme, Government of India have provided financial assistance to the following central stores for setting Department Stores during 1976-77.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Store</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Co-operative Central Stores, Karimnaagar</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Central Stores, Cuddapah</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Central Stores, Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahila Super Bazar, Vijayawada</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Central Stores, Srikakulam</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahila Super Bazar, Guntur</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahila Super Bazar, Warangal</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Consumers Federation :**

The Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores Limited, Hyderabad, an apex organisation at State Headquarters has been co-ordinating the activities of all the consumers cooperative stores. It has been distributing controlled cloth (Standard cloth) through the various co-operatives in the State to the Weaker Sections of the community and also confiscated goods and other scarce...
commodities. It has been running a Dhall Mill, spices Grinding unit and Polythene Bag Manufacturing unit. The projects of the Federation for setting up Tooth Paste and Detergent Units under the Consumers Industries schemes in Co-operative sector have been recommended to Government of India.

The consumer Federation is running a Branch and Super Bazar at Eluru, West Godavari District. The Eluru Super Bazar has opened 3 branches for distribution of consumer articles in different localities of the own.

Scheme of Agreed / Pooled Purchases:

In order to establish a strong link between the State Consumers Federation and Co-operative retail societies including the super bazars and to ensure adequate, timely and smooth supplies to all the co-operative retail outlets and to gain economic advantages by making use of purchasing powers of several cooperatives in one or several commodities, a schemes of Pooled purchases has been finalised in consultation with the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation, New Delhi. The scheme is being tried on experimental basis in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam districts in the first instance. The Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Cooperative Central Stores Limited, Hyderabad is the executing agency for implementing the scheme.

Other Primary Stores :

There are 850 primary consumers co-operative stores in the State with a membership of 2.78 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 43.35 lakhs and a turnover of Rs. 12.15 crores. Of the above 850 primary stores, 94 have been established in Industrial Establishments, 32 for Railway Employees and 19 for Police personnel and the remaining relate to general public. It is proposed to establish consumers co-operative stores in all the remaining industrial undertakings. The employers are required to give financial assistance in the shape of share capital contribution, working capital and managerial subsidy to these stores besides providing accommodation free or at a nominal rent, electricity, water facilities etc, according to the decision of Labour conference.

Distribution of Consumers articles in Rules Areas :

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance to the cooperative marketing societies and co-operative central stores which make up the distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through a net work of
20 to 25 village level cooperative societies. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37.73 lakhs towards margin money purchase of mobile cans and furniture and fixtures in respect of 32 cooperative societies in the State. 22 projects are still pending clearance with the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Managerial subsidy for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through co-operatives.

The scheme of distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through co-operative marketing and village societies is being implemented in the State since 1963-64.

According to the scheme primary cooperative marketing societies or village societies which have employed additional staff for implementing the scheme are eligible for subsidy of Rs. 5,000 on a sliding basis for a period of three years as indicated below.

1st. year full cost of staff not exceeding. 2,400
IIInd. year 2/3 cost of staff not exceeding 1,600
IIIrd. year 1/3 cost of staff not exceeding 1,000

During 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 21,000 has been sanctioned and it was distributed among 8 primary Co-operative marketing societies.

Assistance to Weaker Sections Co-operative Societies:

In tune with the Economic Programme and the policy of the Government to help the Weaker sections of the community in a big way to save them exploitation by the affluent and to ameliorate the lot of weaker sections such as Washermen, Barbers, Cycle Rickshaw pullers, Taxi Auto Rickshaw Lorry and other transport vehicle drivers, Women belonging to poorer sections including destitute and deserted women etc., schemes for providing financial assistance under the cooperative sector have been taken up. The broad norms adopted for this purpose is to organise cooperative societies for the above categories of persons. Special attention is being taken for organising such societies wherever necessary and providing liberal financial assistance to them.

The programme for 1977-78 envisages provision of financial assistance to members of weaker sections particularly Washermen, Barbers, Cycle rickshaw pullers, Bullock cart drivers, Pig breeders, persons engaged in publishing and printing works etc. This is to create self-employment potential to weaker sections through cooperative formed exclusively for them.

The broad details of the schemes are indicated below;
The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic conditions of the cycle rickshaw pullers and to emancipate them from the clutches of private rickshaw owners. There are 345 rickshaw pullers cooperatives in the state so far registered and financed and more such societies will be organised wherever necessary and feasible. According to the scheme, full cost of rickshaw is being sanctioned by Government. So far Rs. 76.25 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government for 10,607 rickshaws. It is proposed to provide Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1977-78 to assist cycle rickshaw pullers Co-operative societies since there is ever growing demand from the weakest section of the community belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other economically backward people. The Government assistance is being given in the shape of share capital contribution without interest to the societies repayable in 24 monthly instalments (Rs. 1.20 per day per vehicle.)

Washermen and Barbers Co-operative Societies:

The Scheme envisages to provide financial assistance to individual members for purchase of their professional implements and other requirements. Upto 1976-77 total financial assistance of Rs. 29.55 lakhs to Washermen Cooperatives and Rs. 17.33 lakhs to Barbers Societies was sanctioned benefiting 17,775 Washermen and 5389 Barbers through 667 Washermen co-operative societies and 384 Barbers co-operative societies.

It is proposed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Washermen Co-operative societies and other Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Barbers Co-operative societies during 1977-78 as there is growing demand from people engaged in these professions particularly in rural areas. The assistance is provided in the shape of share capital contribution to the societies.

Women Welfare Co-operatives:

In order to ameliorate the socioeconomic condition of destitute women, deserted wives rescued professionals etc., by providing gainful-employment to them like preparation of dietary articles, papads, masala powder etc. Women Welfare Co-operatives have been formed. The scheme which is hitherto confined to these specific categories of categories of women is enlarged to cover all women belonging to poorer sections. There are 296 women welfare cooperative societies. An amount of Rs. 21.77 lakhs was provided upto 1976-77 to these societies.
Appendix. 7th July, 1977 615.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4.20 lakhs during 1977-78 to assist women welfare cooperative societies. Assistance is given in the shape of share capital contribution to the societies retireable in 36 monthly instalments.

**Piggery Cooperative Societies**:

Financial assistance is provided by Government to the members of piggery Cooperative societies for purchase of pigs with a view to emancipate them from the clutches of private money lenders to carry out their profession. During the years from 1974-75 to 1976-77, a total sum of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to 28 Piggary Cooperative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided during 1977-78 to assist Piggery Cooperative societies as there is growing demand to help most backward communities like yerukalas, scheduled castes etc. Assistance is being given in the shape of share capital contribution to the societies.

**Bullock Cart Cooperative Societies**:

Financial assistance is provided by Government to professional members who eke livelihood by plying Bullock carts. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1975-76 to 1976-77 was given to assist 31 Bullock cart societies. A provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is made during 1977-78 to assist Bullock cart Cooperative societies which are being organised for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Assistance is being given in the shape of share capital contribution to the societies.

**Printing and Publishing and Writers Cooperatives**:

To provide employment to printers, binders, writers and other persons in their jobs, printing and publishing Cooperatives are formed. Upto 1976-77 financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 12.52 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to the these societies.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during 1977-78 to assist printing and publishing and writers cooperative societies in the shape of share capital contribution.

**E. P. O. C. Societies**:

Under this programme for educated unemployed total sum of Rs. 16.66 lakhs has been sanctioned so far. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has
been provided during 1977-78 to assist the EPOC societies in the shape of share capital contribution.

*Lorry Transport Cooperatives:*

These societies are organised with a view to enabling lorry drivers to acquire vehicles of their own and thus free themselves from the clutches of private owners and also to improve their earnings. Government assistance at the rate of 70% of the cost of lorries is given as margin money to these societies. 5% of the cost is contributed by the allottee members and the remaining 85% is secured from commercial banks. Upto the end of 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 32.94 lakhs had been provided by Government to lorries, tempos etc.

*Auto rickshaw drivers Cooperatives:*

The objective and the pattern of financial assistance under this scheme are similar to that of lorry transport cooperative societies. Upto 1976-77 a total sum of Rs. 20.93 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government to help 1425 Auto rickshaw drivers through 40 Societies.

A sum of Rs. 48,000/ has been provided during 1977-78 to assist Auto rickshaw drivers societies.

*Taxi Drivers Cooperative Societies:*

The objective of the scheme and pattern of financial assistance under this scheme are similar to that of lorry transport and auto rickshaw drivers cooperative societies. Upto 1976-77 43 Taxi drivers cooperative societies have been provided with a total sum of Rs. 30.07 lakhs by Government. The Taxi cars are allotted to members on hire purchases basis.

A sum of Rs. 24,000/- has been provided in the annual budget 1977-78 to meet managerial subsidy for weaker section cooperatives.

For the first time, Government have decided to extend financial assistance to the Tribal sub-plan areas through a separate budget head of account and accordingly a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is provided for Piggery, Bullock Carts, rickshaw pullers and women welfare cooperative societies situated in these areas, during the year 1977-78 solely for the benefit of tribal population.

*Labour Contract and Forest Coupe Cooperative Societies:*

The programme of Labour Cooperative and Forest Groupe Cooperative Societies is specially designed for the benefit of manual labourers.
who constitute the bulk of the weaker section of the community such as Harijans, scheduled tribes, backward classes 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 the contractors.

In view of the importance given to labour cooperatives in the recent past, the financial assistance provided to these societies has been stepped up from year to year, in order to enable them to take up more works and thereby benefit more number of Members. There are 611 societies in the state. A total financial assistance of Rs. 39.73 lakhs has so far been provided by the Government up to the year 1975-76 under plan schemes to these societies towards share capital contributions, working capital loan and subsidy. Besides, a sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to these societies during the year 1976-77, by way of share capital contribution, working capital loan and subsidy.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 70 lakhs towards share capital contribution, working capital loan and subsidy to these societies during the year 1977-78.

The Labour Contract Cooperative at present are allowed entrustment of works on nomination basis up to Rs. 25,000/-. Besides, the societies are allowed to pay a deposit of 1% only towards earnest money deposit.

Co-operative Farming:

The scheme of Cooperative Farming envisages development of Cooperative Farming societies of Joint and collective types with a view to ensure availability of land to the landless poor and to boost up food production besides providing gainful employment to landless agricultural labourers and marginal and submarginal cultivators. So far, 1201 cooperative Farming Societies have been organised in the state with a membership of 67,432 and paid up share capital of Rs. 16.37 lakhs. The total extent of land held by these societies is 1.48 lakhs acres of which about 1.25 lakhs acres of land has been brought under Cultivation. A total financial assistance of Rs. 102.88 lakhs has so far been given by Government under plan schemes to these societies towards share capital contribution, medium term loans for construction of godowns-cum-cattle sheds and managerial subsidy.
During the last financial year i.e., 1976-77 financial assistance was provided to cooperative Farming societies to an extent of Rs. - 17.44 lakhs under state plan besides Rs. 2.65 lakhs under six point formula schemes. Further, an amount of Rs. 80,000/- was sanctioned to field Labour cooperatives as share capital contribution during 1976-77.

It is proposed to give Rs. 15.85 lakhs during 1977-78 to cooperative farming societies and Rs. 2.00 lakhs to field Labour cooperative societies and Tenants Cooperative Societies in the State Under 6 Point formula schemes it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.75 lakhs during 1977-78.

Cooperative Training and Education:

During the year 1976-77 all the five cooperative training centres at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Anantapur have imparted short term basic training to 1250 candidates in the principles and practice of cooperation for appointment as paid Secretaries in the viable or potentially viable primary agricultural cooperative credit societies. From January, 1977 the services of all the Deputy Registrar/Principals and cooperative sub Registrar Lecturers working in all the five cooperative training centres have been transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union Limited Hyderabad under F. S. terms for effective implementation of the scheme. 3 non-official Lecturers in each of the cooperative training centres, Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Anantapur and 7 non-official Lecturers at the Cooperative training centre, Warangal are being continued. The cost of all the Lecturers, i.e., officials and non-officials and Deputy Registrar-Principals is being borne by Government.

It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1977-78 also. Proposals to open one more new cooperative training centre is under consideration. An amount of Rs 6 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1978-78.

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union Limited, Hyderabad is implementing the Member Education scheme through which the Managers, paid secretaries, office bearers, Members and potential members of cooperative societies are being imparted training for 3 to 5 days in the principles and procedure of maintenance of accounts in the cooperative institutions. During the year 1976-77, 21549 persons were trained under the scheme. One Special cadre Deputy Registrar/Chief Education officers is supervising the implementation of the scheme. At present 43 Educational Instructors and 3 Education Officers are working under the scheme.
The scheme will be continued during 1977-78 also. Proposals are under consideration to sanction 21 additional Educational Instructors and 3 Education Officers for intensive implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 4.56 lakhs has been provided, for 1977-78 in this regard.

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union is in charge of propagation of cooperative principles in the state through publication of literature, conduct of seminar etc. During 1976-77 a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was given to the union in this regard and it is proposed to extend the same assistance during 1977-78 also.

An amount of Rs. 50,000 has also been provided to meet the expenditure on account of in-service training of Departmental personnel during 1977-78.

Departmental staff for Zonal set up:

Proposals are under finalisation for re-organising the administrative set up of the Cooperative Department on Zonal basis (with joint Registrars in charge of Zonal) in order to gear up the administration to suit the demands of the Cooperation movement which is progressing rapidly.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

The number of Co-operative Sugar Factories under production increased from 9 (during 1975-76) to 11 during 1978-77 with the commissioning of the Sugar Factories at Bhimasinghi, Visakhapatnam District, in January, 1977, and at Cuddapah during February, 1977. Sri Venkateswara Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Renigunta, Chittoor District which placed orders for machinery during 1975-76, is expected to be commissioned during 1977-78. The Toandava Co-operative Sugars Ltd., which placed orders during 1975-76 for setting up of a new unit of 1250TCD in place of the existing old and uneconomic unit of 350 TCD is also expected to go into production during the ensuing season.

The Cooperative Sugar Factory at Palakol enhanced its crushing capacity from 1000 TCD to 1600 TCD during 1976-77.

The crushing capacity of Cooperative Sugar Factories increased from 9200 TCD (during 1975-76) to 12,300 TCD (during 1976-77) to produce 1.80 lakh M.Ts. of Sugar per year, which is about 36% of total production of 5.00 lakh M.Ts. of Sugar in the State.

During the year 1976-77, steps have been taken to establish substantial additional capacities in the Cooperative Sector. 6 Cooperative Sugar Factories placed orders for setting up of new Sugar Factories.
1250 TCD capacity each, so as to go into production during or before the 1979-80 season at the latest. During the 1976-77 season, the Cooperative Sugar Factories crushed 10.92 lakh M.Ts. of Sugar cane and produced 0.95 lakhs M.Ts. of Sugar, inspite of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

The Government invested a sum of Rs. 772.25 lakhs in 16 Cooperative Sugar Factories towards Government’s share capital contribution including a sum of Rs. 217.00 lakhs, from the Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs under S. P. F. released in 1976-77. For the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 331.00 lakhs is proposed to be released from the Plan Budget towards share capital contribution to the Cooperative Sugar Factories. Government have also stood guarantee for block capital requirements of Cooperative Sugar Factories, to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India etc., to the tune of Rs. 814.60 lakhs.

Another significant development during 1976-77 is that Government designated the Director of Sugar as Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner to attend to all the matters relating to cane regulation, including Khandasari licensing, Jaggery licensing and delimitation of Sugar Factory Zones.

_Nizam Sugar Factory Limited:_

This State undertaking which is dependent on availability of good quality cane suffered a set back during the last crushing season 1976-77. Essentially this was due to the failure of monsoon in the catchment areas of Nizamasagar leading to abnormally low reservoir level. As against the programmed crush of about 5,35,000 tonnes in the two units at Shakkarnagar, only about 4,25,000 tonnes could be crushed, the factory having to close down earlier than the normal closure of the Sugar Season. The Sugar recovery for the crushing season 1976-77 was also lower than normal. This was attributed to the vagaries of nature especially the late starting of the winter. The crushing in the third unit at Madhunagar (Zahirabad) was of the order of about 1,20,000 tonnes of cane. In view of the Water scarcity in the Nizamasagar Reservoir, a great portion of the Sugar cane crop for 1977-78 is likely to be affected or damaged and in all probability the factory is likely to under crush during the next season at Shakkarnagar. The fourth Unit of Nizam Sugar Factory at Mityalaguda, has been commissioned when it went into trial production in March, 1977. The total cost of the project is around Rs. 485.00 lakhs, out of which, the State Government have so far released Rs. 164.24 lakhs towards share capital contribution. The remainder of the amount has been severed from the Central Financing conditions as term loans. The Nizam Sugar Factory have at the in-
instance of the Government, taken on hand the construction of their fifth unit at Hindupur in Anantapur District. Government will be financially assisting Nizam Sugar Factory in their endeavour. The site for the factory has been selected. Orders for the supply of plant and machinery have been placed.

The Sugar Factory division of M/s Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., set up at Nagarjunasagar Dam site, made considerable head way. It secured 4 orders for supplying Boiling House Equipment to the Cooperative Sugar Factories in the State. It has also supplied a substantial quantity of equipment to Sri Venkateswara Cooperative Sugar Factory at Renigunta.

Co-operative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh State:

There are five Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh State situated at Rajahmundry, Chirala, Nellore, Guntakal and Karimnagar (Anthergaon) and they are running on loss. In order to streamline their working, centralization of cotton purchases and sale of yarn has been taken up through the Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. Modernisation programme of the Chirala and Andhra Cooperative Spinning Mills with an estimated outlay of Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed. These institutions have already approached the Industrial Development Bank of India for the sanction of Block Capital. The State Government is considering to provide necessary assistance to these units in order to enable them to obtain capital from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The Rajahmundry Cooperative Spinning Mills has taken up expansion programme and has increased the spindleage from 12,000 to 22,000 and also shortly adding another 3,000 spindles. The expansion programme of the Nellore and Chirala Cooperative Spinning Mills is under contemplation.

The Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills proposed to be established at Adilabad has collected Rs. 104.53 lakhs as share capital including Government Contribution and finalised the items of machinery to be purchased. This mill is expected to go into production by the end of 1978 or early 1979.
Conclusion:

The Cooperative movement is by and large a peoples movement.

The success of the programmes undertaken by the Government in the Cooperative sector depends to a large extent on the non-official support and cooperation to such programmes particularly from the Legislators. It is gratifying that the Government have been receiving such support and cooperation to very great extent. It is hoped that with continued and effective participation by the people in these programmes, it will be possible to achieve a greater measure of progress in the cooperative movement and make the movement an effective instrument for Social and Economic Justice.

B. SUBBA RAO,

Minister for Cooperation.