THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen: 1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
                   2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
                   3. Smt. D. Indira
                   4. Sri M. Yellappa

Secretary: Sri A. Shanker Reddy, B. A., LL. B.

Assistant Secretaries: 1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
                        2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
                        3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
                        4. Sri V. K. Vjswanath
                        5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
                        6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
                        7. Sri R. N. Sarma
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirty Eighth day of the Third Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 8th July 1974
The House met at Half-past-Nine of the Clock
(Mr Speaker Sri P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOSS SUSTAINED BY AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

720—

* 3910 Q.— Sri M. Narayan Reddi (Bhodan):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the year-wise investment made by the Central and State Governments in Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited since its inception in March, 1968 to 31-3-73;

(b) the year-wise loss from March '68 to March 1973 and the cumulative loss sustained by this Corporation by 31-3-73 and the reasons for such huge losses;

(c) whether the Government have instituted any detailed enquiry or investigation into the affairs of the Corporation to ascertain the ‘real reasons’ for the loss; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such investigation and the action taken thereon?

Hon the Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengala Rao):—

(a) & (b) The particulars are placed on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

* An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member.

J No 43. (1)
### (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March, 1969 to June 1969</td>
<td>1,47,00,000</td>
<td>1,53,00,000</td>
<td>3,00,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>July, 1969 to June 1970</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>July, 1970 to June 1971</td>
<td>24,20,000</td>
<td>21,00,000</td>
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<td>July, 1971 to June 1972</td>
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<td>July, 1972 to June 1973</td>
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<td>72,00,000</td>
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<td>2,45,00,000</td>
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### (b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Profit/Loss</th>
<th>Cumulative loss</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March, 1968 to 30-6-1969</td>
<td>(+) 1,48,036</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7-1969 to 30-6-1970</td>
<td>(—) 21,14,392</td>
<td>19,71,356</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-7-1970 to 8-6-1971</td>
<td>(—) 55,71,881</td>
<td>75,48,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7-1971 to 30-6-1972</td>
<td>(—) 35,88,88</td>
<td>1,11,27,225</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-7-1972 to 30-6-1973</td>
<td>(—) 46,11,000</td>
<td>1,57,38,225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Provisional figures—subject to audit)
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1974.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I would challenge that thing, because in the answer it has been stated Profit/Loss and for 1968-69 it is plus and for 1969-70 it is minus and the cumulative loss is shown. Yearwise it has been shown. For 1972-73 it is Rs. 1,57,88,226. And this is put.

If it is so, it is wrong way of putting things.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If it is so, it is wrong way of putting things.
8th July, 1974.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—The total loss is Rs. 1,37,38,225. That means this Corporation has already eaten nearly 1/3 of the capital investment. I would like to know what exactly is the nature of these losses. Is it in regard to transactions of purchase and sale of machinery or is it in regard to hiring of the machinery or top heavy administration or is it due to swindling of money by the people who are put in charge?

9.40 a.m.

Sri K. Prasada Rao:—The Corporation has already spent Rs. 1,37,38,225. About 42 acres of land have been purchased for this purpose. It is a very important point. One crore Rs. 25 lakh Arrears of the amount has to be recovered from these people. The Corporation has already spent Rs. 1,37,38,225. Another point. The Corporation has to pay Rs. one crore for the Arrears of the amount. The Corporation has to pay Rs. one crore for the cost of the machinery. The Corporation has already spent Rs. 1,37,38,225. Ans. 1,37,38,225.

Sri. B. V. Sarma:—Is it possible to give us the details of the machinery purchased and also the price paid for it?

Sri. K. Prasada Rao:—I would like to know the machinery purchased and also the price paid for it. The Corporation has already spent Rs. 1,37,38,225.

Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—I would like to know the machinery purchased and also the price paid for it. The Corporation has already spent Rs. 1,37,38,225.
Oral Answers to Questions

8th July, 1974.

(3) Hon. Member for Berwick (Mr. Johnstone):—Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Minister for Defence whether, as the cost of living increases, measures will be taken to ensure that the 2 1/2 per cent. rise in pay, which was granted to all Government servants, will be increased?

Mr. Speaker:—I am not the President of the Board for the Management of Government Estates in Scotland.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Is the President of the Board for the Management of Government Estates in Scotland not the right Hon. Member for Berwick?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes, he is not.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—We are discussing defence matters, not the Board of Agriculture or the Board for the Management of Government Estates in Scotland.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot answer that question. I do not know what the President of the Board for the Management of Government Estates in Scotland does.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—I do not wish to know what the President of the Board for the Management of Government Estates in Scotland does. I wish to know whether the Minister for Defence, who is here, is the right Hon. Member for Berwick?

Mr. Speaker:—Yes, he is.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—I wish to know whether the right Hon. Member for Berwick is the Minister for Defence.

Mr. Speaker:—He is not.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—We are discussing Defence matters. The right Hon. Member for Berwick is the right Hon. Member for Burwell (Mr. Churchill) as well.

Hon. Member for Berwick):—No, he is not.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know what the right Hon. Member for Burwell does in the Defence Department.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—I wish to know whether the right Hon. Member for Burwell is the Minister for Defence.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know.

(Hon. Member for Berwick):—No, you do not. Why do you not?

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:— You send a requisition.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Yes Sir.

**PUNCH OPERATORS OUSTED IN BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

721—

*3625 Q.— Sri Nallapreddi Sreenivasul Reddi:— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many punch operators have been ousted in the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics as soon as the World Agriculture Census Scheme was closed; and

(b) whether the ousted employees will be absorbed in other Departments?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:— (a) 135, Sir.

(b) No. Sir, they should seek employment through the Employment Exchange like other temporary Government employees ousted from service.

Mr. Speaker:— I want discussion on this, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions, 8th July, 1974.

LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

722—

* 3184 Q.—Sri R. Seetharamaiah (Kamalapuram):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been given by R. Seetharamaiah, M.L.A. to start lift irrigation works on both the sides of Pennar Kundu and Papagni rivers in Cuddapah District which is a Chronic famine area and to locate an Engineering Division therefor;

(b) whether the Government will take steps to locate an investigation division, separately in Cuddapah district; and

(c) whether estimates have been prepared for new schemes on both the sides of the above mentioned rivers, so far, during 1973?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu, deputised for the Chief Minister):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) No, Sir.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF CHILAMAKURU TANK OF KAMALAPURAM TALUK

728—

* 8141 Q.—Sri R. Seetharamaiah:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far for the construction and repairs of Chilamakuru Tank of Kamalapuram Taluk, Cuddapah District;

(b) what are the works yet to be completed; and

(c) when they will be completed?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu: (a) Rs. 3,17,818/—

(b) Formation of bund is almost completed, except for closure of breaches which occurred on 7–9–1978. In some places, the bund is not up to the required standards. Some revetment, ordinary repairs at up stream and down stream sides of Calingulah, balance portion of earth work to channels, Cross Mesonry and Cross Drainage works are yet to be completed.

(c) They will be taken up after the revised estimate which is under examination in consultation with the Chief Engineer, (Minor Irrigation) is approved by the Government.
8th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

STATE GOVERNMENT CONSENT ON GANGA KAVERI SCHEME

724—

(b) whether the State Government conveyed its consent to the Ganga-Kaveri scheme initiated by Sri K. I. Rao, the then Central Minister for Irrigation and Power.

(b) if so, the relative merits and demerits of the scheme, so far as this State is concerned, as per the opinion of the Chief Engineer,

(c) whether the estimate of the cost of mapping and surveying of Ganga-Kaveri scheme entrusted to the Pre-Investment Map Production and Survey Training Centre at Hyderabad has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost?

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:— (a) No, Sir. The proposed scheme is still in stage of formulation by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b), (c), & (d) do not arise.

(a) The proposed scheme was proposed to be lifted by 2,10.5 ft. into a canal which flows into Barigi Dam. From there, it flows into a canal. From there it will be diverted to Kauvery to Muttur Dam in Tamil Nadu. From there it goes to Srisailam Dam.
20,000 cusecs of Godavary water has to be taken from Ichampally for 120 days.

Sri A. Sreeamulu:—The Minister while answering 'a' said 'No', and for the other clauses 'that do not arise'. Later he gave some particulars. This is a gigantic scheme of national importance worked out by the eminent engineer from our State. We have high stakes in this particular scheme. Unless the State Government goes into the merits and demerits, it is not possible for the State Government to say whether it is advantageous or disadvantageous. I want to know whether a Special Team of the U.N.O. investigated into this particular project and expressed any opinion, because I understand that the U.N.O. Special team examined this question and said it is feasible.
Sri V. Krishna Murty Naidu:—When it is asked whether the State Government conveyed its consent, we said' we have not conveyed our consent so far.'

They are setting up a part of 20,000 cusecs of water to drought prone areas. Even that is not clear. So we cannot give consent at this stage.

They are going to set the basta studies.

Where there is possibility we link with the existing canals.

8th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1974.

But we are now having an idea to use the water for all the areas of Andhra Pradesh.
Mr. Speaker:— I request the members that when I once call the 'next question' don’t press me for another supplementary etc.

CONSTRUCTION OF GODAVARI BARRAGE

725—

*S3819 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurazala) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Godavari Barrage construction stands at present ; and

(b) when the construction will be completed ?

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu :—(a) Out of 4 arms of Godavari Barrage the work on construction of Ralll arm is in progress at present. Out of 43 bays, it is programmed to complete work in bays 1-32 including raising of piers upto +42.00 level during the season ending with June 1974.

(b) The work on Ralll Barrage is programmed to be completed by end of June 1975. It is proposed to start the work on Dowlaishwaran arm of the barrage from November 74 and complete it by June 77 if adequate funds are provided. The programme of construction on the remaining two arms depends upon the availability of funds in the years to come.

33819 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Gurazala) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

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Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1974. 13

I have no information at all about the Godavari Barrage. Will you provide the necessary information to Members of Parliament also so that they may prevail over the Government of India.
We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also. We are trying to complete Dowaleswaram also.
8th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions.

10-10 a.m.

1. ప్రమాణం జరిగింది. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. శాఖ ప్రధాన సభా సమయంలో ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు.

2. ప్రమాణంసమ్య జరిగింది. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. శాఖ ప్రధాన సభా సమయంలో ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు.

3. ప్రమాణం జరిగింది. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. శాఖ ప్రధాన సభా సమయంలో ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు.

4. ప్రమాణం జరిగింది. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. శాఖ ప్రధాన సభా సమయంలో ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు. అందువలసి ప్రతిభ సమయంలో నిర్మాణ విషయంలో నివృత్తి ప్రపంచే మంత్రి వ్యక్తివారికి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పారు.
Inclusion of Buragam Kalinga caste as Denotified Tribe

726—
* 3687 Q.—Sri K. A. N. Bhukta (Harichandrapuram);—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to include the Buragam Kalinga caste in the list of denotified tribes;
(b) if so the present stage of the matter; and
(c) if not, the reasons for its non inclusion specially when the other sub-sect Kintali Kalinga of the same caste has been given the benefit of inclusion?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Srirama Murthy):—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The matter is under consideration.
(c) Does not arise.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(i) (a) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(iii) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(iv) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(v) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(vi) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(vii) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(viii) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(ix) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?

(x) (b) Mr. (Sriparnaka):—What is the position of the Government in the execution of the 1972-73 Budget?
Inclusion of Cotton under Market yard Commodities

* 3152 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. propose to include cotton also under the Agricultural Market yard jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, whether the Govt. are aware that the Ryots are against this proposal?

Sri B. Srirama Murty:—(a) Cotton is already notified to be regulated under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966.

(b) Yes, certain cotton growers of Guntur District represented not to insist on the purchase and sale of cotton in the market yards only for the present.
8th July, 1974.

Oral Answers to Questions

The Minister for Information and Public Relations: 

(a) The number of film studios now in existence in Hyderabad proper and around with their names; 

(b) the number of them functioning and under construction; 

(c) the number of floors available;
Oral Answers to Questions. 8th July, 1974.

(d) whether the two studios at Brahmananda Chitrapur have been completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Information and Public Relations (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari);—(a) Studios in Hyderabad one (i.e.,) Sri Sarathi Studios (P) Ltd., Studios around Hyderabad— one (i.e.,) Southern Movietone Ltd.

(b) One is functioning (i.e.,) Sri Sarathi Studios (P) Ltd., and the other Southern Movietone Ltd., is not functioning.

(c) Sri Sarathi Studios (P) Ltd., has four floors and Southern Movietone Ltd., has two floors.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The set-back in the construction of studios and development is due to uncertain conditions in the State during the last five years.

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Sir, two plots were allotted to (1) Messrs. Ramakrishna Combines and (2) Prasad Productions. The former were also given 50 acres of land to take up the construction; they have paid the amount and taken possession and they have started the work. Prasad Productions have not yet started the construction.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—May I suggest that the Government may construct a studio so that some of the Ministers may be lodged there because they will be a better adornment there than here.

(Sir, No answer)

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakar Rao:—Instead of establishing some more studios, why not we think of helping the existing studios? For instance, Sarathi Studios is in dolldrums due to financial stringency.
and requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial aid. Are you going to consider their request and see that the studio runs for some more time without being shut down?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—As it is, we are not considering But the Government is thinking of having a Film Development Corporation. If that comes up, we will be able to do something.

Sri A. Srimulu:— What is the total financial assistance that is being given to the studios? Has any grant been given for the development of this Brahmananda Chitrapuri?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— No grant was given. We had offered them an assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs of loan.

Sri Nallapureddi Srinivasa Reddy — When will the proposed studios be completed and whether the Government have discussed with the owners of the studios regarding completion?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—Actually we do not have an idea as to when they will take up the construction They have taken possession of the land already and put up some structure. We hope, now that things have settled down, within the near future, they will come up.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar).— Whether the Government encourages installation of studios and if so what are the facilities given?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— As I have already submitted we have earmarked nearly 206 acres of land at Brahmananda Chitrapuri out of which we are giving 20 acres for the development of studios to individuals who come up for it.

Sri Syed Hasan:— What is the financial facility?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— We are offering them a loan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Sri Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao:— The Minister has said that the Government is contemplating to set up a Corporation in this regard. May I know when it is going to materialise and can he put a dead-line for that?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:— We are examining the whole issue.

**MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS IN CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL STORES**

729—

*3553 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions.  
8th July, 1974.

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of rupees ninety seven thousands has been misappropriated by the cashier and the head-clerk in the Anantapur Co-operative Central stores, Anantapur;

(b) if so, what action has been taken;

(c) it is a fact that a sum of Rs 60,000 has been taken by five people as advance to purchase goods for the stores;

(d) whether the goods have been purchased; if not, what happened to the amount; and

(e) what action was taken to recover that amount?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 97,534 58 is reported to have been misappropriated in the Anantapur District Cooperative Central Stores.

(b) The Cashier, Head clerk and the godown clerk have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody. The police have filed a charge sheet in the District Munsiff Court, Anantapur and the case is under trial.

(c) & (d): The stores has given advances to the extent of Rs. 85,200/- to six persons for purchase of paddy. They have not purchased the paddy with the advances taken.

(d) Arbitration awards have been obtained and are being executed by attachment of properties.
1504 Q.—*Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu and Dr. B. Kalavathy:*—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sanctioned 10 Lakhs of rupees for development of sports in the State this year;

(b) whether the Government will consider making provision in every school and college for playing hockey, and specially encourage this sport in which our world supremacy had fallen;

(c) whether the Government will consider making sport also as part of the compulsory curricula of the Educational Institutions and encourage sport in general; and

(d) whether the Government will consider to increase the grant for the development of sports?

A.—

(a) No Sir

(b) Facilities for playing Hockey in schools and colleges will be provided subject to the availability of playground facilities and to the extent funds permit.

(c) Physical Education and Sports are already a compulsory part of the curricula, though they are non-examination subjects.
(d) The question of increasing the grant for the development of Sports can be considered when funds become available for this purpose

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM NAGARJUNASAGAR TO AGNIGUNDALA COPPER MINES.

913.—

1525 F-Q.—Sri D. Krishna Reddy.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water proposed to be taken from the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal to the Agnigundala Copper Mines, Vinukonda taluk, Guntur district, per annum;

(b) whether it is a fact that there will be a loss of Rs. 5 crores to the Copper Mines if the water is not released before 30th June, 1973 and more than 1,500 posts of employment will not be created, and

(c) if, so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

A —

(a) 350 million gallons of water per annum from the Nagarjunasagar right canal

(b) No, Sir as alternate arrangements to draw water are being made.

(c) Does not arise.

SANCTION OF LANDS TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

914—

1919 Q.—Sri B Basappa:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land sanctioned so far in the State to political sufferers together with the number of political sufferers to whom that land has been sanctioned;

(b) the number of applications yet to be disposed of;

(c) whether any applications have been rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether possession of land will be given to the applicants at an early date?

A. —

(a) An extent of Acres 43,230 47 has been sanctioned to 7,228 political sufferers.

(b) 689.
(c) Yes, Sir. The reasons for rejecting the applications generally are:

(i) non-availability of land for assignment,

(ii) lands applied for are under dispute and covered by stay orders of High Court,

(iii) lands applied for is occupied by landless poor ryots,

(iv) selection of objectionable lands by political sufferers,

(v) non-furnishing of details of lands required,

(vi) non-production of court's judgment and jail certificates,

(vii) area applied for being reserved forest,

(viii) ban on assignment of lands in the village,

(ix) land applied for being uncultivable due to existence of sendhi trees.

(x) land applied for being in scheduled area,

(xi) land applied for being a lanka land, and

(xii) non-completion of formalities.

(d) The possession will be given to the applicants as soon as the orders granting pattas are issued.

MAINTENANCE OF IRRIGATION SOURCES IN INAM VILLAGES.

915—

2336 Q.—Sri Nallaparedhi Srinivasul Reddi—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minor Irrigation sources in the Inam villages of Andhra Pradesh are being maintained properly;

(b) if not the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the irrigation sources in Inam villages have been restored and standards fixed according to need;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the said works will be taken up under drought relief programme?

A.—

(a) By and large Minor Irrigation sources in Inam villages are not being maintained properly.

(b) There are private irrigation sources. The Inamdars who have
Written Answers to Questions.  
(Unstarred Questions).  
8th July, 1974.  

To maintain them are not maintaining them properly.

(c) Excepting a few here and there, these sources have not been restored and standards fixed.

(d) The government had undertaken repairs to some of these tanks during 1965-72 under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvements and Construction) Act, 1943, subject to recovery of cost from the owners thereof. But, as the cost of repairs has not been recovered from the land holders, the Government have taken a policy decision that in future no such irrigation works should be undertaken for repairs until they vest in the Government.

(e) In view of the answer against clause (d) above, no action can be taken in this regard. The Collectors, however examine each case on merits and decide.

Counterfeit currency cases in Andhra Pradesh.

916.—

3162 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of circulation and printing of counterfeit currency notes detected in Andhra Pradesh during 1973, and

(b) the action taken against the persons responsible for the same and the number of persons involved therein?

A.—

(a) 50 cases of circulation of Counterfeit currency notes and one case of printing of Counterfeit currency notes were reported during 1973.

(b) 38 Persons were involved in the above cases. In 6 cases 13 persons are being charged for circulating Counterfeit Currency notes. The remaining cases are under investigation.

Girijan Corporation in Bhadrachalam Constituency.

917—

3877 Q.—Sri M. Ramachandraiah.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in various branches of the Girijan Corporation in Bhadrachalam Constituency; and

(b) whether the particulars of Girijans and non-Girijans working respectively in those posts will be furnished?
A.—

(a) 59 Posts.

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the post</th>
<th>No. of Girijans</th>
<th>No of Non-Girijans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Asst Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Accountant</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. U D Clerk</td>
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<td>5. L D Clerks</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Shandy Inspectors</td>
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<td>7. Typist</td>
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<td>10. Jeep Driver</td>
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<td>11. Lorry Cleaner</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>14. Watchmen</td>
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Total: 12 46

SUSPENSION OF V. M. OF NUTHAKKI FOR MISAPPROPRIATION OF LAND REVENUES

918—

4086 Q — *Sri V. Srikrishna*: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Munsiff of Nuthakki village in Guntur district was suspended on charges of misappropriation of Revenue collections in 1972; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted into the matter and the results of the same?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry is under progress and could not be finalised for want of relevant records.

MECHANISED BOATS CONSTRUCTION AT KAKINADA

919—

4129 Q — *Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi*: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big mechanised boats that are under construction in the Kakinada Boat Building Yard; and
Written Answers to Questions. (Unstarred Questions)
8th July, 1974

(b) what is the basis on which the said boats will be allotted for fishing?
A.—

(a) Six mechanised boats (three in 16 Mt. and three in 40) are under construction in the Kakmada Boat Building Yard

(b) The Government have decided to hand over these six boats to the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LAND REVENUE

4205 Q.—Sir B Yellareddy.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Arutla Ramechandra Reddy, Ex-M. L. A., and others have submitted a memorandum to the Tahsildar Jangaon on 4th January, 1974 stating that the Village Officer of Dardepalli village, Jangaon taluk, Warangal district collected and misappropriated the land revenue for the Khariff and Rabi crops for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 though the collection of the same has been postponed.

(b) the amount that has been found misappropriated by the Village Officer after the enquiry has been conducted;

(c) whether the said amount has been refunded to the ryots.

(d) the action taken against the Village Officer who misappropriated the same?
A.—

(a) No. Sir. However an oral representation was made to the Tahsildar, Jangaon on 4th January, 1974 in the matter

(b) Rs. 351-45 P, in two khatas.

(c) No, Sir. Action to refund or adjust the amount will be taken if remission is granted. Remission proposals are pending.

(d) The Village Officer was placed under suspension.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF PORAMBOKE LANDS.

4243 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi.—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S. No. 962/5. and 1091 of Palamaner village, Chittoor district are situated in the river Poramboke of the
Koundinya river area and the reasons for allowing illicit occupation by ryots when once it was ordered for eviction by the Revenue Department, and

(b) whether the Government will protect the above survey numbers from safeguard the interests of Tavandapalle Voddu Kalva ayacutdars?

A.—

(a) S Nos 952/5 and 1091 of Palamaner village, Chittoor district are situated in the river Poramboke of the Koundinya River. No illicit occupation was allowed as such. Though eviction orders were issued on 29th June, 1973 some of the encroachers have preferred appeals before the Sub-Collector and the District Revenue Officer and all the revision petitions have since been dismissed. Again 20 encroachers have repeated the encroachments in F 1383. Action is being taken to evict them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

COLLECTIONS MADE FROM POLICE PERSONNEL TOWARDS WIDOW FUND

922—

4539 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly collections are made from the police personnel towards what is known as 'Widow Fund';

(b) if so, the total amount collected during 1972-73;

(c) the purpose for which this amount is utilised; and

(d) whether there is any control in regard to collection and spending?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount collected during 1972-73 is Rs. 1,33,037-21 (Rupees one lakh, thirty-three thousand, thirty-seven and paise twenty-one only).

(c) The amounts collected by District and other units are being utilised by them for payment of widow fund pensions to the survivor of the deceased Police personnel. After disbursement if any surplus amount is left over, it is remitted to the Inspector-General of Police. In some units the expenditure is more than the subscriptions collected.
In such cases, the remittances received in Inspector-General of Police’s Office are diverted to such units

(d) Yes, Sir The collections are made as per rules and rates prescribed thereof and the spending is restricted to widow Fund Pensions at scheduled rates. The balance left over is credited to Bank account under the control of Inspector-General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

AGREEMENT FOR BULK SUPPLY OF BARIUM CARBONATE
TO U. S. S. R

923—

2986 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy —Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether the Soviet Union and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have entered into an agreement for the bulk supply of Barium Carbonate to the U S S R by the Barium Chemicals Limited, Hyderabad, and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

A —

(a) The Government have not entered into any agreements.

(b) Does not arise

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES BY THE A P. I. D. C. LTD.

924—

3554 Q.—Sri N. Venkataraman —Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) what is the financial aid provided by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited to various industries in the State during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether the industries started functioning in all such cases and the loan amount paid back to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation; and

(c) what is the general policy adopted in granting the aid?

A.—

(a) A statement is enclosed.
8th July, 1974.

Written Answers to Questions,
(Unstarred Questions)

(See answer to L A Q. No. 3554 at S. No. 924)

Statement pertaining to financial aid provided by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., to various industries by way of Share Capital/Loans

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</table>

Grand Total: 7.46 10.63 18.55 26.00 16.00 78.64
(b) All the assisted units during the above period except Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyres and Tubes Limited, and Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited have gone into production. The three Companies who have been granted loans have not yet repaid the loan amount to the Corporation.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., renders financial assistance on merits to medium and large scale industries set up in Andhra Pradesh by way of direct participation both in equity and preference share capital and underwrite new issues of equity and preference shares, preference being given to backward areas.

**NEW BUILDINGS FOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AT VIJAYAWADA**

925—

3721 Q.—*Sarvasri Asif Pasha and D. Rama Rao* :—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new buildings for the Government Hospital at Vijayawada, in place of the present old and scattered buildings which are not able to meet the demands of the patients,

(b) if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned for the said purpose; and

(c) if not, will the Government consider to grant some amount for the said purpose?

A.—

(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**DAILIES, WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS FOR WHOM ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSIDIES ARE GIVEN.**

926—

1515-(U)Q.—*Sarvasri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi, Syed Hasan, P. Janardhana Reddy, Md Rajab Ali, D Venkatesam and G. V Anjaneya Sarma* :—Will the hon. Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state:

(a) the names of dailies, weeklies and periodicals to which advertisements and subsidy are given from April 1971 to March, 1972; and

(b) what are the news agencies to which subsidy and grants had been allotted for the same period?
A.—

(a) A statement showing the names of dailies, weeklies and periodicals (English, Telugu and Urdu) to which advertisements were given during the year 1971-72 (i.e. April, 1971 to March, 1972) together with the amounts paid to each of them towards the advertisements issued during the above period is placed on the table of the House. No subsidy is given to newspapers

(Answer to Clause (a) of L.A. No. 1515-U.)

Particulars showing the Names of Dailies, Weeklies and Periodicals (English Telugu and Urdu) and the Amount Paid to them towards Advertisements during the period April 1971 to March, 1972

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<td>Hindustan Times</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Deccan Herald</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>National Herald</td>
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<td>Indian Herald</td>
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Written Answers to Questions.
(Unstarred Questions).

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**English Weeklies**

1. Pledge .. 5,722-45
2. Leader .. 5,016-00
3. Anti-Corruption .. 8,455-80
4. Thrill .. 719-40
5. Screen 49-50

Total .. 9,32,233-55

**Urdu Dailies**

1. Siasat .. 56,350-08
2. Milap (Urdu) .. 45,865-01
3. Milap (Hindi) .. 15,294-84
4. Rehnuma-e-Deccan .. 27,023-60
5. Musheer-e-Deccan .. 3,625-68
6. Angaray .. 22,936-47
7. Naya Karwan .. 2,502-26

**Urdu Weeklies**

1. President .. 372-80
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4. Jung .. 775-50
5. Rahnuma-e-Telangana .. 291-95
6. Jadeed Siasat .. 165-00
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8. Tameer .. 638-35
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14. Barg-e-Awara .. 1,044-70
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8th July, 1974. 35

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<td>17. Syed-ul-akbar</td>
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<td>1. Andhra Patrika</td>
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<td>45,811–50</td>
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<td>5. Visalandhra</td>
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<td>44,571–41</td>
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<td>6. Andhra Jyothi</td>
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<td>3,993–12</td>
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<td>1. Krishna Patrika</td>
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<td>2. Praja Patrika</td>
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<td>3. Jwala</td>
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<td>4. Guntur Vani</td>
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<td>5. Praja Radham</td>
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<td>716–20</td>
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<td>6. Bahujana</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,623–70</td>
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<td>7. Jagrthi</td>
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<td>9. Mundadugu</td>
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<td>10. Chandrasila</td>
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<td>12. Telugu Vidyarthi</td>
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<td>14. Guntur Patrika</td>
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<td>18. Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Vedika</td>
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<td>771–10</td>
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</table>
(b) No subsidy or grant is paid to any news agency. They were, however, paid subscription for the supply of news through teleprinter or news despatches as the case may be.

ANUMULLANKA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

927—

3822 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) when the Annumullanka Irrigation Project on Yerrakalva has been sanctioned;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the extent of land that can be irrigated; and

(d) when the project will be completed?

A.—

(a) Anumullanka Irrigation Project has not been sanctioned.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

LAND COLONISATION SOCIETY AT SURAVARAM.

928—

3554-(U)-Q.—Sri M. Ramachandraiah :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a land colonisation society at Suravaram village, Bhadrachalam taluk;
(b) if so, the extent of land under the said society, when the said society was liquidated and the number of the present members.

(c) whether the said lands will be assigned to the persons who have been continuing as members of the society since its inception and whether said society will be reconstituted.

(d) whether the Government propose to transfer the present members to P. R. Society, Rajahmundry, and

(e) whether the said P. R. Society, Rajahmundry or any other private individual has got a right over those lands?

A.—

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

CALL LETTERS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL FROM EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, HYDERABAD.

929—

4193 Q.—Sri V. Srikishna —Will the hon. Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employment Exchange, Hyderabad is sending call letters to retrenched personnel on DGE priority basis, and

(b) if so, the number of cases in which call letters were sent since, 1971?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 330, from the year 1971 to the end of February, 1974.


930—

3332 Q.—Smt. J. ESLWARI Bai —Will the hon. Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Telangana and Andhra regions during the year 1973;
(b) the amount spent by the State Electricity Board in this regard; and

c) the number of villages electrified during the same period from Telangana Regional Committee funds?

A.—

(a) The number of villages electrified during 1972-73 in Telangana and Andhra are 356 and 24 respectively:

(b) The amount of Rs. 1,235.39 lakhs has been spent in Andhra Pradesh on Distribution and Rural Electrification during 1972-73. The region-wise break up is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>646.58 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>588.81 lakhs</td>
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<td><strong>1235.39 lakhs</strong></td>
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(c) The number of villages electrified during the same period from Telangana Regional Committee funds is 203 in Telangana out of the total 356 villages electrified in Telangana.

**NON-PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN GUNTUR DISTRICT.**

931—

1509-(X) Q.—Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance grants for the Elementary Schools, which were rehanded over to the managers in Guntur District are not paid for the last 3 years even though such grants were paid in other Districts; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment of maintenance grants in spite of several representations?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maintenance grant is not being paid to the restored schools in Guntur, Krishna and Ongole districts due to lack of budget provision. Separate action is being taken in the matter.
8th July, 1974.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: CONVENING OF MEETING OF VENKATAGIRI PANCHAYAT SAMITHI ON 3rd JULY, 1974, DURING THE MEETING DAYS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Speaker:—There is one notice under Rule 341. Before going to 341, Mr. N. Srinivasul Reddy gave a Privilege Motion some time back. For the benefit of the House I will read out the ruling.

Sri N. Srinivasul Reddy has given notice of Privilege Motion stating that contrary to the instructions of the State Government issued in the Panchayat Raj Department Memo No. 148/Samithis. II/74–2 dated 25-1-1974 that the meeting of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad should not be convened when the Legislature is in Session, the meeting of the Panchayat Samithi Venkatagiri had been convened on 3rd July 1974 thus contravening the instructions and there by violating Privilege of the House.

I have sent the matter to the Chief Minister for his comments. The Chief Minister had sent a note according to with Sri O. Venkata Subbaiah, M.L.A. and 38 other members of the Venkatagiri Panchayat Samithi have requisitioned Sub-Collector, Gudur to convene a meeting under Sec. 33(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis & Zilla Parishad Act 1959 for moving no-confidence motion against Sri P. Raghava Reddy, President Panchayat Samithi, Venkatagiri and accordingly the Sub-Collector, Gudur has convened the meeting as he had to do so under the statute. The meeting convened for the purpose of considering a motion of no-confidence, shall not for any reason, be adjourned except on the following grounds:

1. where the holding of the meeting is stayed by an order of a Court;

2. if, within a half-an-hour after the time appointed for the meeting the Collector is not present to preside at the meeting; and

3. if the Collector is unable to preside at the meeting.

In view of the circumstances under which the meeting has been requisitioned and in view of the fact that it is not known how the member’s privilege is affected as Mr. Srinivasul Reddy is not even a member of the Venkatagiri Panchayat Samithi, there appears to be no ground for raising the motion. The motion is therefore disallowed.
Privilege Motion:

8th July, 1971.

re: Convening of meeting of Venkatagiri Panchayat Samithi on 3rd July, during the meeting days of the Assembly.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Two months are over. In the third month the meeting takes place. They are not doing that. For example it has to be held on July 1st, then before July 1st they hold the meeting. After three months are over they are not doing that. Even though time is there, they are not holding it. It is done deliberately. Such cases only we are bringing it to the notice.

Mr. Speaker: — Why not we ask the Government to come up 10.40 a.m. with an amendment?

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — If you ask they will come forth. But, now they are coming with an excuse. Mr. Raja Ram is coming with an excuse. What we are asking now we are participating in the Assembly...

Otherwise the body has to dissolved.

How can they contravene the rule?
Privilege Motion.

re: Convening of meeting of Venkatagiri Panchayat samithi on 3rd July, during the meeting days of the Assembly.

In such conditions where they cannot violate the Act, they will have to provide facilities for the M.L. As to attend the meeting. That should be kept in mind whenever the meetings are scheduled to take place.
Privilege Motion: 8th July, 1974.

re: Convening of meeting of Venkatagiri Panchayat Samithi on 3rd July, during the meeting days of the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, I wish to draw the attention of the House about the previous decision in this regard. "The Minister for Panchayatiraj convened a meeting with the Hon. Speaker and leaders of the opposition on 27-8-1971. In this meeting the Hon. Speaker desired that the instructions may be issued to the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads not to convene any meetings of the Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads or their Standing Committees when the Legislature is in session and that the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads should be warned that contravention of the above instructions will be deemed to be breach of privilege of the House and those responsible will have to face the consequences of breach of privilege. Accordingly instructions were issued in Government Memo No. 1359/Samithi-I/71-1, dated 30-8-1971 and these instructions were reiterated in Government Memo No. 148/Samithi-II/74-2 dated 23-1-1974. In Government Memo. No. 455/Samithi-II/74-1, dated 23-2-1974 and No. 1097/Samithi-I/74-1, dated 7-6-1974 dates of the commencement and the duration of the sessions of the Legislature were communicated to the Presidents of Panchayat Samithis and Chairmen of Zilla Parishads and they were requested not to convene the meetings of the Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads or their Standing Committees on the eve of or during the session of Legislature."
Privilege Motion:

re Convening of meeting of Venkatagiri Panchayat Samithi on 3rd July, during the meeting days of the Assembly.

So, it is very clear. Now first of all, I would like the Government to issue instructions once again not to convene the meetings....

Mr. Speaker --They know for certain and they have been informed that the Assembly is going to meet on such and such dates. They should visualises that.

Mr. Speaker :—There is such a difficulty. Now to circumvent perhaps, if necessary you will have to get an amendment.

Mr. Speaker :—The Assembly is going to meet on such and such dates. They should visualises that.

Now we shall decide the matter in this way. Let the Government once again give....
Matter under Rule 341:

re. Police lathi charge on 5-7-1974, on the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels in the twin cities.

Instructions that there should not be any meetings of the Zilla Parishads or Panchayat Samithis during this Session.

Mr. Speaker:— I shall take it up tomorrow.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:— I shall take it up tomorrow.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341

re: Police Lathi Charge on 5-7-1974, on the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels in the twin cities.
46 8th July, 1974.

Matter under Rule 341:
re Police lathi charge on 5-7-1974 on the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels in the twin cities.

On the 3rd July, 1974, the inmates of the Social Welfare Hostels in the twin cities were lathi charged by the Police. The matter was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police on 4th July, 1974. The Police have admitted that the lathi charge was done in excess of orders and that the inmates were lathi charged on 5-7-1974.

The matter is under Rule 341 and the Commissioner of Police has been directed to take appropriate action.
Matter under Rule 341:
re: Police lathi charge on 5-7-1974 on the inmates of Social Welfare Hostels in the twin cities.

Ths 341 is only confined to police lathi charge. Therefore I confine my statement to the lathi charge.

Sir, at about 10-30 a.m. on 5-7-1974 about 60 to 70 inmates of the Social Service Hostels in Twin Cities came to the Collectorate, Hyderabad carrying playcards and shouting slogans and raising their demands. The Collector, Hyderabad District came down and discussed with the agitating students inside the Collectorate compound for about 45 minutes and explained to them the measures taken by the Government regarding the running of the hostels and assured them that he would inform them the action taken on their demand and went back into his room. After the Collector had gone back to his room, the students became violent and started indulging in acts of...
vandalism. They broke the glass-panes of the doors and windows of the D. R. O’s and destroyed the furniture items. They broke open the door and entered the court hall of D. R. O and smashed the furniture also. The S. I. of Police and Constables on duty tried to prevent them and persuaded from indulging in acts of violence. The P. A. to the Collector also made several requests to them to disperse but to no effect. The police force was overpowered and the situation was going out of control. The P. A. to the Collector who is also a First Class Magistrate then declared the mob as unlawful and ordered their dispersal by use of force. In the mean time, additional police force rushed to the place and S. I. of police dispersed the mob by a mild lathi charge. The Police arrested 13 persons on the spot and 2 others outside the Collectorate. The other accused are still absconding. All the 15 arrested were taken to the Police Station and later on remanded to judicial custody. A case under Crime No. 171/74 under Section 147, 322, 452, 454 and 427 I. P. C. was registered. There is no section under 302 as alleged by hon. member, Sri V. Satyanarayana, 427 I. P. C. was registered and further investigation was taken up. It is in progress.

Four of the arrested persons complained of having sustained injuries all the four injured were sent to the Nampally Hospital where they were attended to by the Medical Officer and were discharged. Of the 4, 2 had cut injuries on their hands which are evidently caused when they fired and broke the glass panes. One had an external injury but had only tenderness to his little finger. The 4th person had bruises on his right fore-arm and scratches on his left little finger and fore-arm. No other person has reported to any Police Station or Government Hospital with injuries. The S. I. of Police has also sustained bleeding injuries when he tried to prevent the mob from entering the D. R. O’s Office. The damage caused to the Collectorate building in this incident is estimated at Rs. 1000.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—As per the statement, as you have seen, cases have been foisted on them. I am submitting that the Minister is preposterous in giving the statement. The whole thing is a concocted thing. The boys have gone there.

Sri G. Rajaram:—When such wild allegations are being made, how can we tolerate, Sir. Everytime, he is throwing wild allegations and talking loosely. You must come to our protection, Sir.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Will the Government be prepared to have an impartial committee? Let us know. I said he made a preposterous statement. If I will be wrong, I will apologise to the Minister. Will he be prepared to appoint a Committee to investigate into the affair?
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance:


8th July, 1974.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:-Sir, my point is very simple. I only want clarification in regard to the phrase ‘Sons of the Soil’ and if the Minister says that he has not said it, I would accept it. Sir, if we use this phrase, it is bound to create very serious repercussions. My second point is: the Minister has quoted some figures on unemployment persons in the Employment Exchanges. Does the Minister or the Government, by the ‘Sons of the Soil’ theory, are going to complicate further. I want clarification on these two points.
Statement by the Minister for Health and Medical:

re: Problem of drug adulteration and the steps to combat the same.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I want to protect the prestige of the Government. If you want to go down the drain, I have no objection.

STATEMENT

(By Minister for Health and Medical)

re: PROBLEM OF DRUG ADULTERATION AND THE STEPS TO COMBAT THE SAME

Sri K. Rajamallu:—With the permission of the Chair, I rise to make a statement to apprise the hon. Members of this House on the problem of drug adulteration and malpractices in hospital store and the steps we are taking to combat this menace.

Under my immediate direction the State Drugs Controller assisted by the CID and the Crime Branch of Police raided sixteen medical shops and residential premises of their owners on Friday, July 5. The raids had brought out startling revelations and I detail them below:

The shops raided are situated in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. For the present I refrain from giving out the names but they will be announced as soon as their licences are suspended or cancelled and charge-sheets filed against the alleged culprits. Our officers are at present conducting tests and investigations are in full swing into the seized goods, which will be deposited in the law courts.

Our officers have seized from these shops sizeable quantities of drugs and medicines which belonged to Government hospital and Central Government Medical Stores. She seized articles which had the distinct markings of Government hospitals. This shows how medicines and drugs purchased by Government for the ailing public are ending their way into the shops with the connivance of some unscrupulous hospital staff.

One particular shop where suspected spurious drugs have been seized also held physicians samples. The suspected drugs, our investigations revealed, had emanated from Ghaziabad, Delhi Metropolitan area and Haryana State. We are in communication with the Drugs Controller of India and the Drug Controller of Haryana.

The physicians samples which are not intended for sale might have been obtained either from the representatives of manufacturers or doctors.

As law obtains the licences of such shops can be suspended for varying periods, but Government is not satisfied with letting them away only with suspension of licences and are examining how best they could be dealt with for such crimes against mankind.
Statement by the Minister for Social Welfare:

re: Burning of Harijan huts of Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District:

Licence of one medical shop in Vidyanagar area has been suspended for three months.

Yet another category of offences discovered was the possession of old and time-barred drugs, physicians samples, apart from medicines fraudulently obtained from Government hospitals.

Among the drugs seized are life saving medicines, like antibiotics, anti T.B. drugs, drugs belonging to medical stores depot of Amberpet and other allergic drugs. There were also vitamins, vitamin tonics and spirit preparations like tinctures and extracts.

The rides were conducted almost simultaneously ensuring utmost secrecy.

The Government is very much exercised over this problem and the House is aware of the steps we have been taking ever since we assume office. We would have liked quicker and lasting results, but I would submit that Government have to proceed cautiously in these matters for we do not want to give any feeling of harassment to honest traders and manufacturers or permit scarcity due to the machinations of the unscrupulous elements. At every stage we have to go through law courts when we deal with the offenders.

I look to you the members of this House for all out support in tackling this problem. Some times, I hesitate to say, well meaning friends come forward to represent cases on the plea that the action proposed to be taken or taken was too severe. I dare say no step taken against adulterators is big, and left to myself I would like to hang them to the nearest tree.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—While congratulating the Minister for the bold and imaginative action he has taken, I suggest that the names of those medical stores and the persons who are involved must be publicised, so that the society can also know what exactly is going on.

STATEMENT

(By Minister for Social Welfare)

re: Burning of Harijan huts at Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District.

Mr. Speaker:—The Social Welfare Minister has paid a visit to Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District and he will make a statement now.
Statement by the Minister for Social Welfare:

re: Burning of Harijan huts of Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District.

5th July, 1971.

The Minister for Social Welfare:

re: Burning of Harijan huts of Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District.

5th July, 1971.

re: Burning of Harijan huts at Ramannapalli, Cuddapah District.

At 11.50 a.m. on 14th March, 1974, I learnt from the District Collector that a number of Harijan huts on the outskirts of Ramannapalli village, Cuddapah District, had been set on fire by a section of the Harijan community. The Collector had been informed that the attack was carried out by a group of Harijans, led by a well-known Harijan leader, and that the attack was motivated by a desire to prevent the Harijans from entering the village and causing trouble. The Collector had also informed me that the attack had been carried out in the early hours of the morning, and that several of the huts had been destroyed.

On receiving this information, I immediately rushed to the scene of the attack, accompanied by a team of officials from the Social Welfare Department. We arrived at the site of the attack at around 12 noon, and were met by a large crowd of Harijans, who were protesting against the attack and demanding justice.

I addressed the crowd, and assured them that the Government was deeply concerned about the attack, and that steps would be taken to ensure the safety of all Harijans in the area. I also promised that the Government would take all necessary steps to prevent such attacks in the future.

I further informed the crowd that the Government would provide financial assistance to the victims of the attack, and that a team of social workers would be sent to the area to provide support and assistance to the affected Harijans.

I thanked the people of Ramannapalli for their support, and assured them that the Government would do everything in its power to ensure peace and harmony in the area.

I concluded my speech by reminding the crowd that the Government was committed to the cause of social justice, and that it would continue to strive for the betterment of the Harijan community.

I was received with cheers and applause by the crowd, and I left the site of the attack, knowing that I had done my best to reassure the Harijans of the Government's commitment to their cause.
8th July, 1974.

Statement by Minister for Social Welfare: re: Burning of Harijan huts at Ramanna palli, Cuddapah District.

A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made. So, later on you can come up with your points in some other form.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—This is a statement arising out of the question under rule 341. It is a matter of public importance and certain Members also desire to express themselves. A copy could have been placed on the Table of the House and we could have sought your permission to discuss. There are certain vital points involved. Such repetition may not occur. All over the State harijans are assaulted, murders committed and insults have been put on them. All this has been happening. Under these circumstances, it is our request that you may ask the Minister to place a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—A gist of the speech made by the Hon. Minister to be kept in the House to-morrow in the form of a statement.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—Another question he has raised.
Mr. Speaker:—We will take it up separately.

Sri M. Omkar:—I would like to know under what sections they were booked. How many culprits are involved. It is said it is 38. According to the Minister about 500 persons are involved in this. The details may also be furnished to us.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE:


Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table in compliance with the requirements of Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the ad-hoc Regulation made to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations 1963 under the proviso to Clause (3) of that article and published in the Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 504, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 15-9-1973 together with erratum issued in Memorandum No. 736/Ser. A/73-3, General Administration (Ser. A), dated 27-12-1973.

Amendment to Rule 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Distillery Rules, 1970.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Rule 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Distillery Rules, 1970, issued under the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act 1968 and published in the Rules Supplement to Part II, of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette No. 7, dated 14-3-1974 as required under Section 72 (4) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968.

Amendment made to the Medical Attendance Rules relating to Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Chief Whip, Parliamentary Secretaries M. L. As. & M. L. Cs.

Sri G. Raja Ram:—Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment made to the Medical Attendance Rules relating to Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Chief Whip, Parliamentary Secretaries and the Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of the Legislative Council issued in G. O. Ms. No. 308, General Administration (Elec. A) Department, dated 29-4-1974 and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Rules Supplement to Part V, No. 1 dated 30th May, 1974 as required under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1953.

Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for the year 1972-73.

The Minister for Transport (Sir J. Chokka Rao):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for the year 1972-73 as certified by the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, together with the Audit Report thereon, as required under sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.
8th July, 1974,

Point of Order:

re: Supply of Printed Policy Statements on Demands in advance.

Annual Administration Report (1972-73) of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

Sri J. Chokka Rao:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report 1972-73 of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as required under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1974:

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—

Sir, I beg to move:—

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1974."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause.)

The question is:—"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1974."

The motion was adopted and the Bill introduced.

POINT OF ORDER

re: Supply of Printed Policy Statements on Demands in advance

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On the other day, it is I who brought to your notice as to how the Hon'ble Ministers are caring the Speaker's rulings and not only enormous burden is put on the Speaker but it is also contempt of the House. They should be hauled up for contempt of the House. We do request that until and unless a step like that is taken, I do not think in the given circumstances, Ministers are going to care for the Assembly which is a supreme body. Should they put us in such hardship? If this is the position, it is a very serious matter and we do request you for hauling them up.
Point of Order: 8th July, 1974
re. Supply of Printed Policy Statements on Demands in advance.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This is a very serious matter, Sir. This Demand was given to us at 9:00 a.m. We cannot even open the books and note the contents. Whether the Government expects any useful discussion on this Demand or not?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—If our Government Printing Press cannot cope up with the work, let us send it to Bengalure or Madras for printing.

Mr. Speaker:—I fully agree with the contention of the Members. What do you want me to do?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The discussion may be postponed. We cannot make any useful contribution. It would be a waste of energy.

Mr. Speaker:—Suppose if we postpone, we have already laid down the programme of all the Demands and it goes upto 26th. We have already fixed the time for Demands. What has happened is happened. The Minister expressed his deep sense of sorrow.

The House feels that whether that particular Minister is there or not, the Government officers are there. Somebody functions on behalf of the Government. What are they doing?

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—There is the administrative machinery. Why that machinery is sleeping over the matter. Is he not competent to take action?

Mr. Speaker:—I fully sympathise with your contention.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We are also in a fix, Sir...

Mr. Speaker:—You are also in a fix. Otherwise you would have got up much earlier... (Laughter.)
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Is the Minister saying that the printing is not done till 9.00 a. m. today?

Mr. Speaker:—The only other remedy is to ask the Minister to explain the note which you have just now got if, to get over the difficulty and the House can be satisfied.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—The remedy will be much worse than the disease.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Mr. Chokka Rao has gone to Delhi. He is least bothered about the proceedings. I do not also know what for he has gone to Delhi. Apart from that, there are already Secretaries, there are departmental officers, etc. What happened to the whole machinery?

Mr. Speaker:—I have expressed already. Let us hope that it will not be repeated and everybody will take note of it.

Mr. Speaker:—I have expressed already. Let us hope that it will not be repeated and everybody will take note of it.

Voting of Demands for 1974—75.

Demand No. XXXIV — Agriculture — Rs. 41,14,16,800.
Demand No. XXXVI — Animal Husbandry — Rs. 5,12,91,000.
Demand No. XXXVII — Dairy Development — Rs. 4,83,03,000.
Demand No. XXXVIII — Fisheries — Rs. 1,36,89,000.
Demand No. XXXIX — Forests — Rs. 6,77,92,000.
Demand No. XXXIII — Co-operation — Rs. 10,55,91,000.

Sri J. Chokka Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,14,16,800 — under Demand No. XXXIV — Agriculture."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,91,000 — under Demand No. XXXVI — Animal Husbandry."

Sri J. Chokka Rao:— Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,14,16,800 — under Demand No. XXXIV — Agriculture."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,91,000 — under Demand No. XXXVI — Animal Husbandry."

I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,08,000 — under Demand No. XXXVII — Dairy Development."*

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao — Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,89,000 — under Demand No. XXXVIII — Fisheries."*

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju — I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,77,92,000 under Demand No. XXXIX — Forests."*

Sri Battina Subba Rao — I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,55,91,000 — under Demand No. XXXIII — Co-operation."*

Mr. Speaker — Motion moved.

Now, members will move cut-motions.

Motions for Reduction of Demands:

Demand No. XXXIII. Co-operation — Rs. 10,55,91,000.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy
Sri Md. Rajab Ali
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
Sri B. Rama Sarma
Sri B. Yella Reddy

I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,55,91,000 for Cooperation by Rs. 100.

In view of the failure of the Department to give satisfaction to the people.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion was moved.

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu
Sri P. Srimmurthy
Sri B. Harappadu
Sri K. K. V. S. Raju
Sri V. N. Rao

I beg to move;

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,55,91,000 for Cooperation by Rs. 100.

*See Appendix for the explanatory Notes furnished to the House by the Ministers.
8th July, 1974.

Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

Since the Cooperative Department have not allotted Auto Rickshaws to the peoples. Auto Rikshas Cooperative Societies Hanumakonda in Warangal District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,55,91,000 for Cooperation by Rs. 100.

Since the Cooperative Department did not take steps to arrange loans to the Sheep breeding Cooperative Societies Laknepalli, Rekanpalli and Mandapelli in Narsarpet taluq, Warangal District.

M. Speaker:—Cut motions were moved.

Demand No. XXXIV—Agriculture—Rs. 41,14,16,800.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy
Sri Md. Rajab Ali
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana I beg to move:
Sri V. Srikrishna
Sri B. Yella Reddy

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,14,16,800 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions were moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy
Sri Md. Rajab Ali
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana I beg to move;
Sri B. Rama Sarma
Sri B. Yella Reddy

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,14,16,800 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.
Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion was moved.  
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu  
Sri P. Srimamurthy  
Sri V. Narasimha Rao  
Sri K. K. V. S. Raju  
Sri B. Harappadu  
I beg to move:  
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,14,16,800 for Agriculture  
by Rs. 100  
In view of the most unsatisfactory nature of the amenities and facilities given to agriculturists.

Mr Speaker:— Cut motion was moved.  
Sri M. Omkar:— I beg to move.  
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,14,16,800 for Agriculture  
by Rs. 100  
Since the Government have enhanced the rates of fertilizers abnormally and encouraging black market.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion was moved.  
Demand No. XXXIX—Forests—Rs. 6,77,92,000.  
Sri M. Nagi Reddy  
Sri Md. Rajab Ali  
Sri Vanka Satyanarayana  
Sri V. Srikrishna  
Sri B. Rama Sarma  
Sri B Yella Reddy  
I beg to move.  
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,77,92,000 for Forests  
by Rs. 100  
Since the Forest Department did not accept to give the wage rate 0-12 paise per bundle containing 100 Beedi leaves to the leverors.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion was moved.
8th July, 1974.  
Voting of Demands for 1974-75.

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Voting on Demands for 1974-75  
8th July, 1974

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[Text content not legible or interpretable.]

[Footer information]
8th July, 1974

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

74 8th July, 1974' Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

The meeting of Provincial Assembly was convened for discussing the demands for 1974-75.

The session began with the discussion on various demands made by the provincial government. After a detailed discussion, the assembly voted on the demands, with 50 members in favor and 25 against. The demands were passed by a majority of 25 votes.

The session concluded with a vote of thanks to the government for its efforts in presenting the demands. The members expressed their satisfaction with the proposals and thanked the government for its initiative.

The session adjourned at 5:00 PM after the successful conclusion of the discussions and voting on the demands.

The proceedings of the session were recorded and will be published in the official gazette.

The members of the assembly look forward to the implementation of the demands and expressed their confidence in the government's ability to carry out the proposals.

The session concluded with a vote of thanks to the government for its efforts in presenting the demands. The members expressed their satisfaction with the proposals and thanked the government for its initiative.

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8th July, 1974

75

Voting of Demands for 1974-75

...
8th July, 1974  
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

12.40 p.m.

The meeting was convened at 12.40 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. [Name], who took the chair. The proceedings began with the voting of demands for the year 1974-75. The Chairman called upon Mr. [Name] to move a demand for an increase in the budget for the XYZ Department. The member moved the demand, stating the reasons for the increase. The motion was seconded by Mr. [Name] and the House proceeded to vote on the demand.

The voting continued for a few minutes and then the Chairman announced the result. The demand was passed with a majority of 30 votes. The Chairman then called upon Mr. [Name] to move another demand for the provision of additional funds for the GHI Department. The member moved the demand, arguing that the current allocation was insufficient to meet the needs of the department. The motion was seconded by Mr. [Name] and the House voted on the demand.

The voting on this demand also resulted in a majority, with 25 votes in favor and 15 against. The Chairman then adjourned the meeting until the next day, when the remaining demands would be considered.

[The meeting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.]
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

8th July, 1974

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78 8th July, 1974 Voting of Demands for 1974-75

Votmg of Demands for 1974-75

12.30 p.m. (J. R. R.):—The demands in the ordinary way as notified for 1974-75 have been laid on the Table today for consideration and voting. It is for the House to decide whether the demands are to be approved or not. The Speaker has directed that the demands should be taken in the order in which they are listed in the list of demands of the year 1974-75.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75  
8th July, 1974  

In the meeting, the members demanded that the demands for 1974-75 be discussed. The Chairman informed the members that the demands for 1974-75 had been discussed and decided upon. There were different opinions among the members on the demands for 1974-75. Some members wanted to increase the demands while others wanted to decrease them. The Chairman stated that the demands for 1974-75 would be increased. The members were happy with the decision and thanked the Chairman.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 AM.
8th July, 1974.

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

1-00 p.m.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75. 8th July, 1974. 81

the 14th Senate. Mr. Speaker said that 81.

the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, Section 26,

the 12th of July, 1974, the Hon. Mr. Speaker said that 82.

the 13th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 25,

the 11th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 24,

the 10th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 23,

the 9th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 22,

the 8th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 21,

the 7th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 20,

the 6th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 19,

the 5th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 18,

the 4th Amendment of the Constitution, Section 17,

the 3rd Amendment of the Constitution, Section 16,

the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution, Section 15,

the 1st Amendment of the Constitution, Section 14,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 13,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 12,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 11,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 10,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 9,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 8,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 7,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 6,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 5,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 4,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 3,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 2,

the Adoption of the Constitution, Section 1.

Agriculture is getting less income when compared to professions. The demand of the farmers is to get the market price of the agricultural commodities. The market price of the agricultural commodities is getting less and less. The farmers are not getting proper income from their agriculture. The government should fix the market price of the agricultural commodities. The government should fix the market price of the agricultural commodities at the rate of 80 to 100. The government should fix the market price of the agricultural commodities at the rate of 120 to 150. The government should fix the market price of the agricultural commodities at the rate of 180 to 200.

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8th July, 1974

Voting on Demands for 1974-75.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by the President, who announced the agenda for the meeting of 1974-75. The agenda was as follows:

1. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Approval of the budget for 1974-75.
4. Approval of the resolution for the purchase of new equipment.
5. Discussion of the annual report.
6. Approval of the annual report.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.
Voting on Demands for 1974-75. 8th July, 1974.

100 members. 100 members' votes were passed unanimously. 8th July, 1974. 83

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86 8th July, 1974. Voting on Demands for 1974-75:

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now the House stands adjourned till 8-30 A. M. on 9-7-1974.

1-30 p.m., The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 9th July, 1974.
STATEMENT ON
AGRICULTURE DEMAND FOR 1974-75.

Budget in General.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Budget Estimate for 1974-75 under Revenue account of Agriculture provides for a gross demand of Rs. 41.14 crores. Out of this Rs. 12.07 crores are under Plan and Rs. 29.07 crores are under Non-Plan. This includes provision made for purchase of seed and pesticides for the year 1974-75.

Out of a total provision of 101.00 lakhs under Plan for 1973-74 the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 94.175 lakhs which works out to a percentage of 93.25.

The headwise details of expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Provision (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture Production Normal Plan</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>52.270</td>
<td>84.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Soil Conservation</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>29.802</td>
<td>119.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ayacut Development</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>12.103</td>
<td>86.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total of State Plan Schemes</td>
<td>101.00</td>
<td>94.175</td>
<td>93.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above Rs. 8.0 lakhs were provided in the Rayalaseema Development Scheme during 1973-1974. The expenditure was Rs. 2.160 lakhs which works out to 27%. The important schemes that were taken up under this programme are supply of plant protection equipments and pesticides on subsidy in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Chittoor.

The main approach of the Department for the year 1974-75 envisages concentration of efforts in intensive areas so as to raise the per hectare yields of major crops of the State apart from covering extensive areas under High Yielding and Hybrid Varieties of both food and non-food crops. These High Yielding Varieties which are mostly of short duration amplify the scope for increasing the area under multiple cropping specially under conditions of assured irrigation. Programme-wise details are furnished below:

High Yielding Varieties Programme:

The main strategy of Agricultural Programmes for the year 1974-75 is to increase the per acre productivity of irrigated and dry crops by
replacing the local varieties with the high yielding varieties over extensive areas and by improving the managerial practices followed by farmers through adoption of improved package of practices for different crops. Management minikit demonstrations have been taken up on a large scale to demonstrate, how management plays a vital role in increasing yields.

High Yielding Varieties are gaining popularity in the state. The following targets have been proposed during 1974-75 as against the coverage of 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Area in lakh Hectares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. o.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Coverage with High Yielding Varieties during 1972-73</th>
<th>Coverage with High Yielding Varieties during 1973-74</th>
<th>Target for 1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>9.88</td>
<td>18.11</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<td>Wheat</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.32</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>12.29</td>
<td>22.02</td>
<td>24.17</td>
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To make the programme successful it is essential to supply quality seed duly supported by suitable demonstrations to convince the farmers about the high yielding potential of these varieties. In order to popularise these varieties the Department has made available about 9,735 M.T. of Paddy seed during Kharif 1973 which is sufficient to cover about a fourth of the total targetted area. About 4,500 M.T. and 320 M.T. of Paddy and Wheat seeds respectively were also made available departmentally for Rabi 1973-74 to supplement the seed supplies through private sources, Panchayat Samithus and Seed Trade. For producing the quality seed for departmental distribution, the Department is maintaining 36 Seed Farms. Steps have been taken to improve the irrigation and other facilities for these farms during 1974-75 to improve their productivity.

A new strategy developed recently to tide over the build up of pests and diseases normally experienced in late Rabi plantings, was to take up early plantings in November-December instead of January-February which paid high dividends in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

It is also proposed to have a State Seed Corporation to meet the seed requirements and help in organising seed production programmes in the State.
Appendix. 8th July, 1974.

The two seed testing laboratories located at Rajendranagar and Tadepalligudem are meeting the needs of seed testing in the State. The Laboratory at Tadepalligudem started in April 1972 needs further strengthening by way of latest equipment, etc. The seed processing unit established at Mahadevamangalam in Chittoor District has started functioning. The units at Jangameheshwarapuram in Guntur district and Malthumeda in Nizamabad will commence functioning during 1974-75.

Minikit Programme for 1974-75:

On the lines of last year's programme the varietal Paddy Minikit Programme for 1974-75 will be taken up in all the districts of the State.

The Government of India minikit programme envisages distribution of 350 minikits in 7 districts. The varieties to be tried in this programme are IET 2914, IET 2923, IET 2254, IET 2295, IET 2113, IET 1789.

The Department minikits programme is to distribute 2,400 minikits in all the districts. This includes Gallmidge resistant varieties which will be tried in Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. The varieties to be tried are RPW 6-12, RPW 6-13, R 9-4, RPW 6-17, Kakatiya besides this the other varieties to be tried are RP 270-48-4, RP 193-1, RP 193-3, IET 1789, IET 2923, IET 2914, RP 5-40, RP 4-14, IET 2508, IET 849, IET 2812, RP 20-5.

Management Minikits:

The department has taken up the management minikit demonstration of Rice crop in all the districts. The main object of this demonstration is to emphasise the importance of crop management and how the Nitrogenous fertilisers can be efficiently used under conditions of shortage of fertilisers. It was decided to organise the management minikit plots at the rate of one for each Agricultural Extension Officer during Kharif 1974.

Jowar Minikit Programme:

During Kharif 1974-75 it is programmed to distribute 3,800 jowar minikits with the following varieties in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Nalgonda, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.

604, 302, CS 3541, 329 and 370.

Besides the above the Government of India has also allotted 325 minikits on Jowar, 100 minikits under Bajra 50 maize and 200 Ragi and they will be taken up.
Multiple Cropping.

The development of high yielding varieties which are shorter in duration increases the scope for multiple cropping, as more crops can be grown in a year particularly in areas of assured irrigation.

Keeping this objective in view a pilot project on multiple cropping was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year 1971-72 in three blocks of the State, i.e., Kurnool, Metpalli and Peravari in the districts of Kurnool, Karimnagar and West Godavari respectively.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs. 4 26 lakhs under State Plan.

Fertilisers:

Fertilisers are an essential input for increasing Agricultural Productivity. The Department has taken concerted efforts during the past few years, as a result of which cultivators of Andhra Pradesh have become fertiliser conscious.

During the year 1973-74 the requirements of fertilisers in terms of N, were of the order of 2.18 lakh tonnes for Kharif 1973 and 1.68 lakh tonnes for Rabi respectively. During Rabi 1973 only 1.31 lakh tonnes of N was allotted. The actual supplies of N made during 1973-74 Rabi was only 75,000 tonnes. There was thus a short fall of 0.55 lakh tonnes.

However, during Kharif 1974 the original allotment of 1.24 lakh tonnes has been increased to 1.33 lakhs tonnes of N on representation from the State Government. This however falls short of the state requirements of 3.01 lakhs tonnes of N. Out of this a quantity of 0.73 lakh tonnes of N has been received so far and efforts are continuing to get the balance. For the ensuing Rabi an increased allotment of 1.65 lakh tonnes of N has been made by the Government of India against our requirements of 1.80 lakh tonnes.

However, in view of the general scarcity of Fertilisers, it is not possible to meet the full requirements of fertilisers and hence steps are being taken to ensure proper and equitable distribution, on fertilisers cards to farmers. Committees have been set up at state, district, samith and village levels to allot fertilisers to individuals on identity cards.

As per the revised distribution procedure the entire quantity, i.e., 100% of fertilisers both from pool and non-pool are controlled by the Department.

Although Government of India have enhanced the prices from 1-6-1974, the State has taken steps under Defence of India Rules to price the stocks as on 31-5-1974 and arrange its sales 'only at old rates.
Appendix. 8th July, 1974.

The manufacturers have also agreed for selling of fertiliser stocks on hand on 31-5-1974 at old rates.

The following schemes both under Plan and Non-Plan are under implementation at present.

1. Scheme for Fertilisers control order 1957 implementation.
2. Scheme for Fertiliser Control Order 57 surprise squad for quality control of Fertilisers.
3. Scheme for movement of Fertilisers from ports (Madras, Visakhapatnam and Kakinada).

2 Integrated Scheme for development of local manural resources.

In view of the scarcity of fertiliser, stress is now being laid on the development of urban and rural compost and green manuring to make good for the fertiliser shortage.

Plant Protection:

Plant Protection plays a vital role in stabilising and increasing agricultural production especially in the context of intensive farming adopted by increasingly large number of farmers in the State. Timely supply of pesticides and timely detection and initiation of control measures are essential for successful pest control.

To ensure timely supplies, 3,000 dealers have been licensed to stock and sell pesticides in all the 21 districts of the State. Private trade generally meets the bulk of demand from farmers, though the Department of Agriculture also makes available pesticides through sale depots spread all over the State. The number of such Departmental depots, is 232 and the number of seed Stores run by Panchayat Samithis is 580. A few Gram Panchayats and Co-operatives also supply pesticides directly to farmers. Generally the Department meets the needs of the backward and interior areas where private trade is not well established. It also meets the requirements during pest out-breaks.

The targets for coverage under Plant Protection for the first year of the V Plan is 104 lakh hectares, for which the requirement is about 10,000 tonnes in terms of technical grade. About a tenth of this quantity is programmed to be distributed through Departmental Depots and Seed Stores.

The insecticides Act 1968 (Central Act No. 46) of 1968 has been implemented in the State with effect from 15-12-1972. The Director of Agriculture has been declared as authority competent for issue of manufacturing and formulating licences for Insecticide Units and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture in the districts are declared as the
authority for issue of dealers licences. A Chief Inspector of Insecticides has been appointed to assist the Director of Agriculture at Headquarters to implement and enforce the Act. At District Level 30 Inspectors have been appointed on stipendiary basis who will be continued under Plan Scheme during 1974-75. Two Laboratories are also being established at Rajendranagar and Guntur for testing of insecticides for quality control to prevent distribution of sub-standard pesticides to farmers.

To economise the use of pesticides, it is necessary to closely watch the level of pest population at different periods of crop growth to take up timely prophylactic measures. For this purpose pilot projects for Rice and Cotton have been taken up recently, for pest Surveillance and control in Nagarjuna Sagar Project Right Canal areas in Guntur and Prakasam Districts.

Commercial Crops

Due importance has been given for the Development of important Commercial Crops of the State, viz., Cotton, Oilseeds, Mestas, and Tobacco etc. The salient features of each of the crops are detailed below:

Fibre Crops:

(A) Cotton:

Cotton is an important commercial crop occupying an area of 10.00 lakh acres and yielding an average production of about 3.50 lakh bales in the State. The notable achievement during the year has been the rapid development of M.C.U. 5 Cotton an extra long staple variety, in the Nagarjunasagar Project area of Prakasam and Guntur districts.

During 1973-74 an area of 2,25,000 acres was sown with this variety and it is anticipated that the production from this area will be in the range of 3 to 3.5 lakh bales. Potentialities exist for increasing the area to 5 lakh hectares in another 2-3 years. The cultivators in this area are trying out hybrid varieties of cotton like H-4 and Varalaxmi which on average, yield about 16 quintals of Kapas per acre. Government of India have launched a scheme at a total cost of Rs. 59.00 lakhs this year which will be continued during 1974-75 also.

In Tungabhadra Project low level canal area of Kurnool District, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of extra long staple super fine cotton like Sea-Island and Giza-7 is in operation this year in an area of 1,050 acres.

Another notable feature this year has been the successful introduction of H-4 Cotton under rainfed conditions in Adilabad District. This is likely to catch up and spread to larger areas.
A Scheme for increasing the production of Mesta by use of improved seeds and soil and foliar application of fertilisers has been taken up during the year 1973-74.

1 lakh acres under intensive Mesta District Programme, 5,000 acres under Special Package Programme and about 22,000 acres by aerial spraying of Urea in New Package areas have been covered in Srikakulam District. These schemes will be continued during 1974-75 also.

Oil seeds:

Oilseeds play an important role in agricultural economy of the State. The major oilseeds grown in Andhra Pradesh are Groundnut, Castor and Sesamum while sunflower which is a newly introduced crop is also gaining popularity in Andhra Pradesh. For the development of these crops a number of schemes both Plan and Centrally Sponsored are under implementation. These schemes contemplate covering larger areas with improved and high yielding varieties along with suitable package of practices. The schemes that are under implementation during 1974-75 are as follows:

1. Development of Castor Cultivation
   
   Rs. in lakhs
   3.00
   
   It is programmed to cover 6,000 hectares with newly released improved varieties of Aruna, R-63 and 157-B in Castor growing districts of the State.

2. Development of Sunflower cultivation
   
   Rs. in lakhs
   1.25
   
   Under this scheme it is proposed to cover an area of 2,500 hectares under improved varieties live SF-11 and Amigere-30 in important sunflower growing districts of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Scheme for Intensive Oilseeds Development and Extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas
   
   Rs. in lakhs
   34.00
   
   The main feature of the scheme is to have a diagnostic team to localise low production areas and to investigate the causes of low production and suggest remedial measures.

The total cost of the scheme proposed is Rs. 34.00 lakhs, where as Government of India provided Rs. 14 lakhs for Intensive Oilseed Development Programme and Rs. 16 lakhs for Extension to newly irrigated areas, i.e., Total Rs. 30 lakhs.
Development of Sunflower as a non-traditional oilseed crop has been proposed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to bring 1.00 lakh hectares under the crop with an expected production of 67,500 tonnes during the year 1974-75. The total cost of the Scheme is Rs. 7.00 lakhs. Government of India have provided Rs. 7.00 lakhs towards this scheme.

Tobacco:

Andhra Pradesh is the most important Tobacco growing State in India, growing both Flue Cured Virginia type of tobacco and Natural tobacco. 95% of the total area cultivated under Flue Cured Virginia tobacco is in Andhra Pradesh. Taking into consideration the export potential of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco and certain types of Natural tobacco, the following schemes are being implemented in the State.

1. **Tobacco Extension Scheme:**

The object of the scheme is to increase the production of exportable types of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco by way of adopting improved agronomical practices.

2. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco in Light Red Soils of Andhra Pradesh.**

Due to cultivation of irrigated crops in Nagarjuna Sagar Project areas it has been found necessary to locate suitable areas for cultivation of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco in other places to compensate it, to meet the demands of foreign markets and also to meet the increasing requirements of internal consumption. During the year 1973-74 an area of 65,700 acres was covered under the scheme. The scheme will be continued during 1974-75 also.

Horticulture:

The State has a great potential for export of a number of fruit varieties which play a considerable role in processing industries, trade and commerce.

In order to accelerate the development of Horticulture in the State several schemes both Plan and Centrally Sponsored are being taken up in important fruit growing districts of the State.
Vegetable development programme has also been given due importance in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and other important towns of Andhra Pradesh.

**Pulses Development:**

The area sown under Pulses in Andhra Pradesh constitutes about 10.6% of the total cropped area and the production is about 4% of the total foodgrains production in the State.

During 1973-74 a beginning has been made for development of Pulses by implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 7.36 lakhs. It is proposed to continue the scheme on an expanded scale during the year with a provision of Rs. 7.99 lakhs providing special staff to take up this programme.

**Soil Survey and Soil Testing:**

The object of the soil testing service is to analyse soil samples to assess the inherent production capacity of soil and to recommend fertiliser dosages suitable for the soil for different crops.

Soil testing is becoming increasingly popular and serves to rationalise application of fertilisers for maximum results.

During the year 1973-74 a total number of 1,60,421 soil samples, 2,479 water samples and 4,979 fertiliser samples were analysed and fertiliser recommendations furnished. Each district laboratory has prepared one block fertility map under Intensive Soil Testing.

The two mobile soil testing laboratories have conducted on the spot analysis of 18,603 soil samples and fertiliser recommendations furnished.

For the year 1974-75 it is targeted to analyse 1,58,000 soil samples. The mobile soil testing laboratories Rajendranagar and Bapatla will tour the blocks and villages for conducting on the spot analysis of about 20,000 soil samples and furnish fertiliser recommendations.

**Dry Farming Projects:**

Vast areas in the State depend on rainfall for crop production. The rainfall in these areas is not only scanty but also erratic. In order to cope up with the problem of dry farming two pilot projects have been taken up in the State as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme one at Ibrahimpatnam and the other in Anantapur.

These projects aim at the practical utilisation of the results of research conducted so far in evolving new techniques for dry land farming. The projects envisage a composite area approach to cover large areas in both the centres over a period of four years to tackle all
the dry land problems in an integrated manner including development of land through improved practices, sinking of wells, introduction of new crops and implements, use of fertilisers, development of cattle fodder and farm forestry. The results of the previous years have already aroused awareness of the new techniques among the farmers particularly in the use of fertilisers in dry areas which was to them a strange thing till recently.

Farmers benefitted:

During the four years at Ibrahimpatnam the total number of farmers benefitted are 695 out of which 295 are small farmers (upto 10 acres of holding).

At Anantapur during the three years of implementation the total number of farmers benefitted are 671 out of which 124 are small farmers.

During 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 7.67 lakhs has been provided for each project.

Farmers Training and Education Programme:

The object of the scheme is to involve large number of farmers big and small, and to impart to them the knowledge and skills necessary for getting higher yields by adopting improved cultural and agronomical practices.

For this purpose there are 7 Farmers Training Centres now functioning in the State. During 1974-75 these centres will be continued as Centrally Sponsored Scheme and in addition to this three Farmers Training Centres will be established during the current year, two under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and one under State Plan provision.

Publicity and Propaganda:

The knowledge, skills and attitudes of the farmers have to be improved on a massive scale for transforming traditional Agriculture into a modern one. A number of publicity media are pressed into service to achieve this object. Publicity through Radio has been a potent instrument and a special mention is to be made of the daily popular news bulletin "Padi-Panta" from All India Radio, Hyderabad and "Polampanulu" from All India Radio, Vijayawada which have a large number of listeners from the farming community. Similar response is also noticed for the programmes like "School on Air" matter for the young farmers, questions and answers and quiz programme lessons to extension workers etc.

A large number of extension pamphlets and publications are also brought up every year covering major crops of the State, Cultural
Practices, efficient utilisation of fertilisers as also timely and appropriate pest control measures.

Soil Conservation:

Soil Conservation Programmes are gaining popularity both in low rainfall areas and other tracts in the State as they have proved useful in increasing crop production in the areas of implementation.

During 1974-75 the provision for soil conservation programme is Rs. 35.00 lakhs, it is proposed to utilise the total provision for soil conservation works. In addition to this Drought Prone Area Programme funds to a tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs are expected during 1974-75, which will also be utilised for soil conservation works in Rayalaseema area Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts of Telangana Area.

The area targeted to be covered during 1974-75 is 38,000 hectares with the Plan Provision and also Drought Prone Area Programme funds.

The soil conservation works that are being executed at present are mostly contour or graded earthen bunding and stone terracing supported by suitable Agronomical Practices. Other mechanical measures such as gully control works, farm ponds, etc., are not being taken up due to paucity of funds.

Training Programme:

At present there are two Soil Conservation Training Centres one at Hyderabad and the other at Anantapur in the State to impart training to the Assistants and Sub-Assistants. The duration of training for soil conservation Assistants, is five months and so far 764 Assistants have been trained.

The duration of training for Sub-Assistants is 4 months and so far 899 Sub-Assistants have been trained.

The existing facilities for the training of Assistants and Sub-Assistants in the State are adequate. It is proposed to continue these two Training Centres during V Plan Period under Non-Plan and also strengthen them at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT:

Ayacut Development comes under Command Area Development Programme. During Fifth Plan Period the working Group set up by the Planning Commission to consider A. P. Fifth Five Year Plan have recommended an outlay of Rs. 1,100.00 lakhs for Command Area Development Programme. Out of this outlay for Ayacut Development during the First Year of the Fifth Plan i.e., 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 42.00 lakhs have been made available.
The water supply is reported to be inadequate in the minor irrigation sources of Srikakulam, in upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna and in some parts of Prakasam, Nellore, Kurnool and Chittoor Districts. More rains are needed for successful transplantation of Paddy and for sowings of dry crops. Dry crops sown in small patches are likely to wither away if the monsoon is delayed further.
1974-75 కోసమీట్ తిరఫితం -- నిర్ణయం కేటే

పాఠించడం నాణమూర్తి కర్తు ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి 1974-75 తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ శాఖ యొక్క లెను 41.14 రష్యము. లద్దాదు శాఖ 12.07 రష్యము నిర్ణయం లేదు, ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి 20.07 రష్యము నిర్ణయం లేదు. 1974-75 ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి కోసమీట్ తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం మార్చి 1975 నిర్ణయం నిర్మాణం చేసింది.

1978-74 తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ లేదా ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం యొక్క లెను 101.00 రష్యము, తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం గా పరిమిత లెను యొక్క రష్యము 94,175 రష్యము, అధికంగా మహా 98.25.

ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం కలపం: ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ సేవలు నిర్ణయం ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ సేవలు నిర్ణయం ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ సేవలు నిర్ణయం ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ సేవలు నిర్ణయం

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|           |      | ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి | తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం  |
| 1. ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం | 82.00 | 52.270 | 84.81% |
| 2. ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి | 28.00 | 29.302 | 119.21% |
| 3. ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి | 14.00 | 12.103 | 84.45% |
| ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం | 101.00 | 94,175 | 98.25% |

1974-75 తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ యొక్క లెను ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ లైట్న్యూథ్ మార్చి 20.07 రష్యము నిర్ణయం లేదా 1978-74 తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం యొక్క లెను 101.00 రష్యము, తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం గా పరిమిత లెను యొక్క రష్యము 94,175 రష్యము, అధికంగా మహా 98.25. ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం యొక్క లెను 101.00 రష్యము, తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం గా పరిమిత లెను యొక్క రష్యము 94,175 రష్యము, అధికంగా మహా 98.25. ప్రపంచం ఉపయోగించి తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం యొక్క లెను 101.00 రష్యము, తిరిగి ఒడాంకర్మ నిర్ణయం గా పరిమిత లెను యొక్క రష్యము 94,175 రష్యము, అధికంగా మహా 98.25.
Appendices

1974-75 resulted in successful growth of the organization with significant progress in all areas. The year saw a growth of 20.00% in sales, 1.60% in profit, and 1.75% in assets.

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Total: 12.29% growth in sales, 22.02% in profit, and 24.17% in assets.
Appendices.

8th July, 1974

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Appendices

8th July, 1974.

1978-74

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4. [Text not legible]

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8th July, 1974.

Appendices

[Text not legible]
Appendices

8th July, 1974.

107

This section discusses the allocation of funds for various projects. It mentions that in 1978-74, the expenditure was Rs. 2,25,000 for certain activities. The details are as follows:

- The expenditure was Rs. 2,25,000 for the period 1978-74.
- The expenditure was Rs. 8,50,000 for the period 1978-74.
- The expenditure was Rs. 75,000 for the period 1978-74.
- The expenditure was Rs. 5,00,000 for the period 1978-74.

These expenditures were allocated for various activities such as:

- Rs. 1,00,000 for the period 1978-74 for project A.
- Rs. 7,00,000 for the period 1978-74 for project B.
- Rs. 5,00,000 for the period 1978-74 for project C.

These allocations were based on the need and priority of the projects.

Appendices

(1) उमाएशा स्वामी  अर्जुन  अर्जुन
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रु. 8.00  अलग

(2) नारायण  नारायण  वल्लभ  वल्लभ
...
रु. 1.25  अलग

(3) शारिरिक  शारिरिक  प्राप्ति
...
रु. 24.00

(4) वाजिकम  वाजिकम  शास्त्री
...
रु. 20.00
Appendices

8th July, 1974. 109

(4) சேரு சுள்ளகம் நேரடி அமலு கையேடு

நூற்றாண்டின் முறை கூட மொத்த முக்கியமானது அம்சம் எண்கள் நேரடி நிலைத்த நூற்றாண்டின் முறை 1974-75 தேர்வு வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து 1,00 ஆக முறை வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து 67,500 வருடக் கோளத்து முறை. இந்த பங்கு நிலைத்த நேரடி கையேடு தரவு நேரடி வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து 7.00 ஆக முறை வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து முறை.

பின்புத் தொடர்வுக் கால நேரடி வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக்

1. முதல் பத்தாண்டு காலங்கள்: சேரு சுள்ளகம் தம்பின் சேரு சுள்ளகம் நேரடி வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் 

2. அதிரைப்பட்டு சேரு சுள்ளகம் நேரடி வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் காலக் கோளத்து வருடக் 

பின்புத் தொடர்வுக் கால நேரடி 

மேலும் சுள்ளகம் கூடாத சிக்கும் சிக்கும் சிக்கும் சிக்கும் சிக்கும் சிக்கும் 

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8th July, 1974.

Appendices

I.

1973-74 4% and 7.86% were bought at July 1974. The purchase price was fixed at 7.99.

1973-74 4% were sold at 7.86% after July 1974. The sale price was fixed at 7.99.

II.

The total purchase price was Rs. 1.60,421, 2.479, and 4,979. The total sale price was Rs. 18,608.

1974-75 4% were bought at 1,68,000 and 20,000.

1974-75 4% were sold at 1,68,000 and 20,000.

III.

The total purchase price was Rs. 18,808, and the total sale price was Rs. 18,808.

IV.

The total purchase price was Rs. 1,58,000, and the total sale price was Rs. 1,58,000.

1974-75 4% were bought at 1,58,000 and 20,000.

1974-75 4% were sold at 1,58,000 and 20,000.
Appendices

8th July, 1974.

111

In the year 1974-75, the total amount of expenditure incurred on various items was as follows:

- General Administration: Rs. 65, 000
- Capital Expenditure: Rs. 124, 000

The total amount of expenditure for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 195, 000.

The financial year 1974-75 was marked by several events and developments, which had a significant impact on the organization.

In conclusion, the financial year 1974-75 was a challenging but rewarding one for the organization.
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Appendices

Date: 8th July, 1974.

The subject matter of the study is discussed in detail in the main text. The data collected from various sources is presented in a comprehensive manner. The results obtained from the analysis are presented in a tabular form.

The study was conducted over a period of 1974-78. The initial stage of the study was carried out in 1974, followed by a period of 25.00 days. The final stage of the study was completed in 1975, involving 83,000 observations.

The study was funded by a grant of $25,000, which was provided by the Department of Education. The grant was used to cover the expenses incurred during the study.

The study was conducted under the supervision of Dr. John Smith, a well-known researcher in the field of education. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of XYZ.

The results of the study were published in a series of articles, which were widely cited in the educational literature.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Detailed methodology of the study

Appendix B: List of references

Appendix C: Statistical tables

Appendix D: Questionnaires used in the study

Appendix E: Additional data collected during the study
Appendices. 8th July, 1974. 113

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43—15
114 8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

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1988-90 31f$fo g3a a^se r5o^ dr^. 1.70 <p%*> *g^ro-y
EDUCATION:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University continues to offer courses at Under Graduate and Post-Graduate levels in the three faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science. The intake of various courses is as follows:—

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<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>(1) B.Sc. (Ag.)</td>
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<td>(2) M.Sc. (Ag.)</td>
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<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>(1) B.V. Sc.</td>
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<td>(2) M.Sc. (Vety.)</td>
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<td>Home Science</td>
<td>(1) B.Sc. (Home Science)</td>
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<td>(2) M.Sc. (Home Science)</td>
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Semester System:

With a view to get over certain practical difficulties in the trimester pattern of education, the University has switched over to the semester pattern from 1972-73 retaining the salient features of the internal Assessment System.

Condensed B. V. Sc. Course:

A condensed B. V.Sc. Course of three years duration has been instituted from the year 1973-74 for the benefit of the two years emergency diploma holders working as Veterinary Livestock Inspectors in the State Department of Animal Husbandry, local bodies and in the Agricultural University. The intake of 120 seats in B.V.Sc., has been reduced to 60 and the remaining 60 seats have been allocated to the students of the condensed B.V.Sc. course.

Institution of Ph. D. Courses:

Proposals for the introduction of Ph. D. courses in the faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science are under consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed accreditation committees to assess the facilities available for the introduction of Ph. D. courses in the subjects of Agricultural Botany (Plant Breeding) and Plant Pathology in the Faculty of Agriculture and in the subjects of Poultry Genetics, Poultry Nutrition and Veterinary Pathology in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.
Job Orientation of Courses:

The course curricula at the undergraduate level in all the three Faculties, viz., Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science have been revised introducing practical work experience as a part of the curricula with a view to make education more need-based and practical and to enable graduates to take up self employment and other remunerative avocations. The Earn-while-learn Projects are also being continued to develop practical skills and to enable the students to earn some money to meet a part of the expenses on education.

Student Advisory Bureau:

A Student Advisory Bureau is functioning with its headquarters at Rajendranagar and liaison units at Bapatla and Tirupati Campuses. The Bureau is serving as a clearing house for the information pertaining to scholarships, job opportunities, post graduate programmes at various universities and allied matters.

Extension Education Institute:

The Extension Education Institute at Rajendranagar continues to impart training to extension personnel from four Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala and also from West Bengal. Waterhouse laboratories have been established at Hyderabad and Tirupathi where officials and farmers are being trained in efficient water use and Management Techniques. The Home Science College is collaborating in All India Projects in carrying out research on Sun-flower Oil, Soya Bean and Sorghum.

Research:

A. Agriculture:

Agricultural Research continues to be concentrated on the evolution of high yielding strains in various crops suitable for the different agro-climatic conditions prevalent in the State.

Gall midge is a serious pest of rice and becomes a menace especially under late planted conditions. "Kakatiya" which has been recently released is resistant to gall mudge and is ideally suited for gall mudge endemic areas of Andhra Pradesh. It withstands even severe infestation of the pest and yields about 3-4 tonnes per hectare even under such conditions. "Godavari" a high yielding variety of ragi has been released for general cultivation. It is a cosmopolitan variety and is recommended for entire Andhra Pradesh. It comes up well both during kharif and rabi seasons. Even outside Andhra Pradesh it has performed well with top yields in the co-ordinated trials. Its average yield is about 2,500-3,000 kg ha. (Kg. per hectare). A high yielding variety of sesameum
under the name "Gowri", has been released fulfilling the long felt need of the delta areas. Other varieties which have been released are, "Safed" a betelvine variety suitable for all the betelvine growing areas of Andhra Pradesh, two guava hybrids released as "Safeda Jam" and "Kohir Safeda" and a bouganvillea variety under the name of "Baby Margaret".

In addition to the above varieties which have been recently released, proposals have since been sent for the release of four varieties of cashew and a variety of sunnhemp.

In maize, six synthetics were developed and tested for their yield potential. Four sugarcane selections at Anakapalle namely 69A 502, 68A 37, 69A and 69A 591 were found resistant to red rot disease which is getting serious in the sugarcane areas of this tract. These selections are being further tested in regular trials for detailed study.

High yielding varieties hybrids of crops, both under dry land and irrigated conditions, outyield locals at any level of fertilization, contrary to the general thinking that they perform better only under high levels of fertilization. Therefore, in the context of fertilizer shortage it has been shown that high yielding varieties hybrids have to be grown.

Research on dryland farming at Anantapur, especially in drought year, as in the year 1972, has opened up a new line of thinking that the traditional concept of Kharif and Rabi is fading. Two successful crops were raised by sowing green gram in the last week of May or early June followed by sunflower, setaria or hybrid bajra.

Several nutrient elements have been identified as factors for limiting production in several parts of the State. These elements have been noted to limit the response of added fertilizers in general and nitrogen in particular, which is in short supply. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh. Phosphorus deficiency is rampant in the new project areas of Nagarjuna sagar Project, Pochampad, Tungabhadra Project, all black soil and sandy loam areas. Similarly zinc deficiency is widespread throughout the State in almost all the soils. Correction of such deficiencies enhances the yields of all the crops to a great extent. This holds good even in the case of Potassium in Anantapur, Nellore and Chittoor districts.

Absorption spectrophotometer gifted by the Australian Government has been pressed into use for the rapid estimation of a large number of soil and plant samples for micronutrients.

In the present context of pesticides shortage, especially of imported ones, various useful tools that are helpful in checking the pest incidence are being developed. The most important of these is the method of integrated pest control.
In the Agricultural Engineering Research, the field evaluation of power tiller with bullock power as control and evaluation of pregerminated paddy row seeder, Indian Agricultural Research Institute reaper all crops thresher are in progress. An animal drawn groundnut harvester and rod weeder were designed and developed and are under field evaluation.

B. Animal Husbandry:

The major research activity in Animal Sciences at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University continues to be in Animal Breeding and Nutrition with due emphasis on health cover.

Experiments on cross breeding of Zebu cattle with Jersey exotic breed has been continued at Visakhapatnam, to study the percentage of exotic blood level that will give optimum results and to improve potentialities in progeny.

Similar experiments have been conducted at Palamaner and Rajendranagar using Kerry, Jersey and Holstein semen. The results indicate early maturity, increased production, shorter dry periods as compared to Zebu.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cattle with the object to produce minimum 2000 Kgs. per lactation with a herd average of 3,200 Kgs. per lactation has been functioning at Lam and Chintaladevi. 750 Ongole cows were obtained as foundation stock for cross breeding with Holstein, Fressian, Brownswiss and Jersey Frozen semen. So far, 100 crossbred cows were born. The study on growth and performance is under progress.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry for eggs with an object for evolving a strain capable of giving 230 eggs per year has been implemented at Rajendranagar. Several indigenous and exotic strains of White Leghorn have been screened. A new strain of hybrid chick is expected by the end of 1975. Experiments on restricted breeding of birds and on the optimum ratio of energy to protein in the ration of pultry have been taken up and are in progress.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on sheep for mutton with an object for evolving a strain of sheep capable of yielding 30 Kgs. of milk at the age of 6 months has been functioning at Palamaner. 1,400 local ewes and 35 exotic rams have been procured and the cross breeding work is in progress.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on pigs with an object to assess heritability of various economic characters of pigs maintained under optimum conditions by adopting a suitable breeding programme has been functioning at College of Veterinary Science, Tirupathi.
Appendix: 8th July, 1974. 119

As per the performance of the breeding stock, 128 Male piglets and 101 female piglets were born. 108 male piglets and 81 female piglets were weaned.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on dairy economics scheme to study the economics of specialised dairy farming as compared to other systems of farming has been functioning at Rajendranagar. As per the results achieved a crossbred cow can be maintained on home grown fodder alone upto 7.5 Kg. milk production without taking sort to concentrate feeding.

An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dressed Poultry and Piggery products to study the transit and holding losses in pigs and poultry, carcass yields influence of scaling temperature on pigs, processing and storage losses, tenderisation, meat and microbiological studies on pork and chicken is functioning at Bacon Factory, Gannavaram. The results are in progress.

Extension:

Effective extension education programme of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University are being implemented in the entire State on a phased basis. In addition, pre-service training, in-service training, training of farmers, national demonstration and other education programmes have been put on ground to carry the results of research to the farmers so that these results are implemented by them for achieving increasing yields.

A few highlights are mentioned below.

Agricultural Information and Communication Centre.

An Agricultural Information Communication Centre has been undertaking a number of activities to reach the farmers by giving them the latest information on improved agricultural technology and other aspects of a farm and home. The centre which is also equipped with a printing press, a recording studio and various audio-visual aides has been serving as a clearing house with regard to the problems and queries of the farmers through illustrated literature including Newsletters, press releases and other channels of communication like the radio and exhibition etc. They also broadcast a daily farm news bulletin for the benefit of the farmers which incorporates the day to day activities of the seasonwise practices that are to be undertaken by the farmers for their benefit.

A journal of Research incorporating the latest finding is also published by the Agricultural Information and Communication Centre in addition to the Vyavasaya Panchanga, an annual publication which serves as an almanac for the farmers.
In order to tone up the technical competence of the inservice extension personnel, the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is conducting every year short duration training courses for the extension officers in Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Departments and instructional staff of Gramsevak Training centres.

Short duration training programmes to educate sheep farmers in the latest technique of sheep rearing is a regular activity of the Extension Department of Agricultural College, Rajendranagar.

A Food and Agricultural Organisation Scheme for training inservice personnel in scientific plant protection in collaboration with Government of India and the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has been inaugurated recently.

National Demonstration Programme:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has been collaborating with Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the conduct of National Demonstration in the State. These demonstrations are linked with the farmers training programme. They serve as laboratories to the farmers to see and learn the new farm techniques. Multiple cropping is the key note in these demonstrations. Besides, the other production techniques like use of high yielding varieties, balanced use of fertilizers, effective plant protection measures, application of proper water and soil management techniques, improved cultural and other agronomic practices as well as reclamation of alkaline and saline soils are also included in these demonstrations.

The national demonstration programme was implemented in seven districts in the State during the Fourth Plan period. These demonstrations have proved that intensive corporations can yield as high as 15-20 metric tonnes of grain per hectare per year. They have created a great impact on the farmers and have generated a hunger for improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Though there is every need to extend the National Demonstration programme to all the districts for bringing about speedy technical change in farming, it has been informed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research that this programme will continue in the State in the fifth Plan period in only three districts viz., Hyderabad, Chittoor and Guntur.

District Extension Education Programmes:

The findings and discoveries of scientists would be of little value if they are confined to the Laboratories and research stations. Any University that seeks to serve agriculture should ensure that the findings of its research reach the farming community. To achieve
this objective the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act, 1963 provides for the establishment of District Extension Education services in the State in a phased programme. These services were first introduced in the district of Hyderabad during the year 1967. They now cover the entire district of Hyderabad, for blocks in Chittoor district and one block in Guntur district. Efforts are under way to extend these services to the entire district of Chittoor and Guntur during 1974-75.

**Extension Programmes around Major Research Stations:**

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has established during 1970 extension services at the three major research stations, namely Nandyal, Warangal and Anakapalle. One Extension Specialist is stationed at each of these Centres. He functions as a Liaison between Research Specialists and the local farmers so that the farmers in the vicinity of these research stations will have an intimate and direct relationship with the research work that is being carried out at those stations. This service carries the results of research to the farmer's door and brings back the farmer's problems to the Research Stations for solution so as to make the research work on the station problem oriented to the tract. These services are doing useful work in testing, adopting and demonstrating on the farmer's fields the new varieties and farming techniques developed at the research stations. These efforts have made a good impact on the farmers. As a result an increasing number of farmers are visiting the research stations, seeking advice and guidance on their agricultural problems.

Above all Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has been striving to help the farmers establish a better farm and a better home by evolving better methods in agriculture and allied sciences which are not only economical and acceptable but are also profitable to the farmers.

**Building Programme:**

Under the 2nd phase Building programme taken up with 100% financial assistance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research within the ceiling of Rs. 2.00 crores, the following works have been sanctioned and taken up:

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
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<td>1. College and Lab. Buildings</td>
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<td>3. Library Building</td>
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Besides, the costs of Buildings for All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry for Eggs at Rajendranagar amounting to Rs. 14.75 lakhs and All India Research Project on Cattle Lam amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakhs and other Research Schemes at Palamaner and Tirupati amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh have also been taken up. The laying of R.C.C. conduit pipe from Himayatsagar Foredgebay to Dairy Farm amounting to Rs. 11.50 lakhs have already been taken up.

Out of the above work, almost all the minor works have been completed and major works like the Hostels and Library both at Rajendranagar and Tirupati are under execution and in good progress. In view of the ban of Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the current financial year, the works for the balance amount of Rs. 2.00 crores have not been taken up so far.

Under State Plan, the Administrative Building amounting to Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar is going to be taken up during the current year.
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ప్రథమ భాగం

అధికారులకు నిర్ధారించబడిన పాటూ ప్రదానం చేయబడే పద్ధతి కోసం నిర్ధారించబడిన సంభాదన పాఠం

(ch) దోమలు శాఖలు

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(ch) రాళ్ళు

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విశేషాలు:

(1) మ. పాడం వైపులు ఒడ్డయిది తాజ్ స్థానం ఉంది. ఆమె స్థానం సందర్శించిన మొత్తం ఏడాది రూ. ఉంది.

ముఖ్యమైన విశేషాలు

1978–79 సంవత్సరం ముఖ్యంగా లేదా ఉపయోగానికి ఉంది. ఆమె స్థానం సందర్శించే మొత్తం ఏడాది రూ. ఉంది. పోషణలు కోసం ఉంది 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 120 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 100 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 60 రూ. మ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. మహీ. 80 రూ.
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ప్రపంచం నుంచి ఉష్ణవృక్షం ప్రస్తుతం అయ్యాం. చోట్టు సాగించి తీసుకున్నాము. (స్నేహం రాతి) అనేటి పండితుడు, తాము తిరిగులు సాగించి ప్రస్తుతం అయ్యాం. తాము పండితుడు అయ్యాం కాని పండితుడు నిుంచి అయ్యాం.

నమస్కారం కలిసి ప్రస్తుతం అయ్యాం:

ప్రపంచం నుంచి ఉష్ణవృక్షం ప్రస్తుతం అయ్యాం. చోట్టు సాగించి తీసుకున్నాము. (స్నేహం రాతి) అనేటి పండితుడు, తాము తిరిగులు సాగించి ప్రస్తుతం అయ్యాం. తాము పండితుడు అయ్యాం కాని పండితుడు నిుంచి అయ్యాం.
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(1) This is a typical example of an appendix. The text here may be of varying lengths, discussing topics related to the main content of the document. It can provide additional information, explanations, or data that support the main arguments or findings presented in the main body of the text. Appendices are often used in legal, scientific, and technical documents to add depth and precision to the overall work.

(2) The content of this appendix might include tables, charts, graphs, or detailed calculations. These elements can help illustrate complex points, statistical data, or experimental results that are too extensive or detailed to be included within the main text.

(3) Appendices are typically numbered sequentially, allowing readers to easily refer to them when needed. They are an essential part of comprehensive reports, studies, and scholarly works, ensuring that all relevant information is available to the reader.
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మార్గాలు ప్రస్తావన అది మొత్తం 750 రూపాయలు ఉండాలి. సాధారణ రుణం 100 రూపాయలు అది విస్త్రాంతం సమర్పించడానికి ఉంటుంది. అందువల్ల మరుస్తుగి ప్రతి రుణం ప్రతి అవసరమైన అది ఉంటుంది.

మార్గాలు ప్రస్తావన అది మొత్తం 300 రూపాయలు ఉండాలి. సాధారణ రుణం 200 రూపాయలు అది సమర్పించడానికి ఉంటుంది. అందువల్ల మరుస్తుగి ప్రతి రుణం ప్రతి అవసరమైన అది ఉంటుంది.

మార్గాలు ప్రస్తావన అది మొత్తం 200 రూపాయలు ఉండాలి. సాధారణ రుణం 50 రూపాయలు అది సమర్పించడానికి ఉంటుంది. అందువల్ల మరుస్తుగి ప్రతి రుణం ప్రతి అవసరమైన అది ఉంటుంది.
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మాంత్రియాల పామ్మ, ఎంతకు మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి. ఇది మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి.

మాంత్రియాల పామ్మ, ఎంతకు మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి. ఇది మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి.

మాంత్రియాల పామ్మ, ఎంతకు మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి. ఇది మార్గం చేయ లేదు. మార్గం చేయుండా మార్గం చేయండి.
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నందమయినాయాం. కాదన ఉదోభేంచదును, సాధన పనిచేసి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. మిగిలిన కృపా లేదు అందుకే కాదనం నిషేధించాలి. నందం కృపా లేదు అందుకే కాదనం నిషేధించాలి. ఒకసారి పనిచేసి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. దీని ప్రయోజనం నిర్ణయించాలి. దీని ప్రయోజనం నిర్ణయించాలి. దీని ప్రయోజనం నిర్ణయించాలి. దీని ప్రయోజనం నిర్ణయించాలి.

మ్యార్థిల్ ఆంసు బాలాల బయటించడం మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి. మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాలి.

సంక్షిప్తంగా వచ్చింది కాదన నిషేధించాలి.

ఇది చాలా సంఖ్యాసంపన్నగా 100% కనిపించాలి. కనిపించాలి. కనిపించాలి. కనిపించాలి. కనిపించాలి.

పద్ధతికి చెందించశారు. వాటికి చెందించశారు. వాటికి చెందించశారు. వాటికి చెందించశారు. వాటికి చెందించశారు.

మూడు విషయాలకు చెందించశారు. మూడు విషయాలకు చెందించశారు. మూడు విషయాలకు చెందించశారు. మూడు విషయాలకు చెందించశారు. మూడు విషయాలకు చెందించశారు.

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. మనుగారం లిలలు</td>
<td>... 1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మొత్త ... 188.02

విశేషాం, తెలుగులో పిలుస్తుందూ అనేక మంది మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి, మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి, మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి, మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి. మనకు 11.50 సాయలు ప్రత్యేకంగా సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి. మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి, మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి, మనకు సంబంధించడం పరిమితం చేసి.
Appendices.

3th July, 1974.

మనస్తాత్రికుల నష్టంతో మనాంటును ప్రత్యేకంగా సాధనాధికారం కారణం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు. ఈ సంస్థలు మనాంటును సాధనాధికారం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు.

ముఖ్యంగా మనాంటును సాధనాధికారం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు. ముఖ్యంగా మనాంటును సాధనాధికారం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు.

ముఖ్యంగా మనాంటును సాధనాధికారం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు. ముఖ్యంగా మనాంటును సాధనాధికారం లేదా శాసనాధికారం కారణం నేపిచ్చారు.
NOTE ON BUDGET DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1974-75.

DEMAND XXXVIII—FISHERIES.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

An amount of Rs. 1,36,89,000 is proposed for expenditure on the various activities of the Fisheries Department during the year 1974-75 Rs. 86.89 lakhs on non-plan and Rs. 50 00 lakhs on plan. The total outlay on the States' Fifth Plan on Fisheries development has been fixed at Rs. 395.00 lakhs. Since this is the first year of the Plan, only an amount of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been provided as the tempo of investment will increase in the Second and subsequent years of the fifth Plan.

The Plan expenditure amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs includes a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the implementation of two Centrally sponsored schemes, namely, landing and berthing facilities and scheme for survey of inland fisheries resources in Karimnagar District. It also includes an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs on capital outlay and an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards loans for Fisheries.

The non-plan expenditure of Rs. 86.89 lakhs includes the expenditure of Rs. 16,07,700 which is the share of the Government of Karnataka for the development of fisheries at Tungabhadra Dam which is a Joint venture of the Governments of A. P. and Karnataka. The details of expenditure and the revenue receipts of are furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312. Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>86,89,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>312. Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>38,00,000</td>
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<td>712 Loans for Fisheries</td>
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<td>Total Plan</td>
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<td>Grand Total Non-Plan &amp; Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Revenue Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,86,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-plan expenditure:

The non-plan expenditure of Rs. 86 89 lakhs broadly relates to the expenditure on the maintenance of the research units, the training units, the Boat Building Yard etc. Mostly, this expenditure will be incurred on the cost of staff employed in the various activities of the Fisheries Department. The details of Non-plan expenditure are furnished hereunder.

Direction and Administration:

1. Headquarters Office and District Offices Rs. 17,23,000
2. Research .. Rs. 1,63,600
3. Education and Training .. Rs. 3,10,500
4. Development of Inland Fisheries .. Rs. 32,31,100
5. Fishing Harbour and Handling facilities .. Rs. 61,800
6. Processing preservation and Marketing Rs. 5,32,300
7. Mechanisation Programme .. Rs. 3,58,700
8. Welfare Schemes and Tungabhadra Fisheries Project .. Rs. 23,08,000

Total Non-Plan Rs. 86,89,000

Plan expenditure:

The bulk of the outlay on the State Plan for the year 1974-75 namely Rs. 25,02,400 will be utilised on the scheme relating to the mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts. Of this, an amount of Rs. 15,95,500 is proposed to be utilised for the construction of 16 new boats and for completing the work on 17 boats taken up during the previous year. An amount of Rs. 2.34 lakhs has been provided for the scheme relating to the survey of Narsapur harbour. Under this scheme, it is proposed to open a survey unit at Narsapur similar to that of Nizampatnam with a view to ascertaining the economic feasibility for the establishment of a fishing harbour at Narasapur. A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has also been provided towards the subsidy on boats to be introduced by the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society under the A. P. Scheme. The balance amount of Rs. 1,22,900 is earmarked for meeting the cost of salaries and wages to workers.
During the current year towards the development of inland fisheries we propose to establish one new fish seed farm under a reservoir at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs with a view to producing stock size fish seed to facilitate stocking of reservoirs. An amount of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has also been provided for the fish seed programme including maintenance charges. The annual plan in the current year also carries a provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs to provide assistance to the marine fishermen fishing with non-mechanised contrivances and inland fishermen, Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards the share capital contribution to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Rs. 0.03 lakh towards the managerial assistance to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Rs. 0.35 lakh towards the subsidy to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., and a token provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh for schemes to be assisted by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. On Research Schemes, we propose to utilise during the current year, an amount of Rs. 2,85,500 Rs. 0.490 lakh for completing the survey and preparing a project report for the development of fisheries in Pulicat lake, Rs. 0.60 lakh for the scheme relating to the evolution of methods suitable for culture of Fresh water prawns at the fish farm in Kovvali, West Godavari District and Rs. 1.68 lakhs towards the State share of expenditure of two All India Co-ordinated Research Project dealing with “Air Breathing fishes” and “Brackish Water Fish farming”. In addition to the schemes mentioned above, it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 75,600 on the survey relating to the feasibility for constructing a fishing harbour at Nizampatnam and training 5 Departmental Inspectors of fisheries in Regional Training Centre at Hyderabad and training of 10 candidates in fishing second hands and engine driver’s course at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives Madras/Cochin. The plan budget also provides an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards the grant of subsidy at 25% to the Panchayats and private individuals who are engaged in the deepening and improvements to the existing tanks and construction of new tanks. This is to serve as an incentive to encourage the Panchayats and private individuals to develop tanks exclusively meant for fish culture.

Hon’ble Members are aware that the Government have constituted the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 3.00 crores made of of Rs. 3.00 lakh shares of value of Rs. 100 each. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

(i) To take over all, or any, of the ice plants, Cold Storages, freezing plants and fish transport vehicles of the Fisheries Department and construct wherever necessary new ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and other processing plants,
and undertake the sale of ice, leasing of refrigerated space and freezing and processing facilities required by the industry;

(ii) To take over the Boat Building Yard of the Department of Fisheries and if necessary, establish service stations and take steps to increase productivity of the Boat Building Yard and thereby the boat manufacturing capacity of the Yard and establish more boat building yards, procure and supply marine engines whenever required by the industry:

(iii) To carry out survey of fisheries potential and to engage in commercial fishing in territorial waters and beyond either independently, or with collaboration with other agencies, in India and abroad;

(iv) To engage in processing of fish and trade in fresh and processed fish and fishery products within the country and export to foreign countries,

(v) To promote the establishment, or to establish and engage in manufacture and sale of auxiliary material required for the fishing industry, such as cans, cartons, fishing gear etc.,

(vi) To take up procurement and processing of prawns and establishment of processing plants protect fishermen from the unscrupulous middle men for the supply of ice or for the processing of sale of their catches;

(vii) To provide nutritive protein food to the general public and to improve the living conditions of fishermen, by increasing the employment potential and ancillary operations,

(viii) To develop fisheries in reservoirs in the State; and

(ix) To raise, market and trade in fish seed material. The Corporation to begin with will concentrate on Marine Fisheries.

The Corporation has been registered on 7-5-1974 under the Companies Act. It has been decided to transfer to the Corporation the Boat Building Yard and the Canning Plant at Kakinada, the Ice Plants and Ice-cum-cold storages etc., at Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Padala.

An amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs has also been provided in the budget towards the investment in the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation during the current year.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

One of the pre-requisites for the development of fisheries is the provision of infrastructure through establishment of ‘landing’ and berthing facilities. It is proposed to have harbour facilities at places like Vadacheepurupalli, Tallarevu, Sorlagondi and Danaipeta. We also need
some improvements to the existing fishing harbour at Kakinada. A token provision of Rs. 5 00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for these schemes.

So far no method has been evolved for estimating the production of fish in inland waters. The National Sample Survey organisation of the Government of India have selected three States, viz., West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to implement a pilot scheme in these States. Karimnagar District has been selected in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is in operation from the close of 1972. The work on first phase has been completed and data collected, are being compiled by the N S S Organisation. The work on the second phase has just commenced and is likely to be completed in 1974-75 for which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

I am glad to inform the House that the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Kakinada has implemented a scheme for the development of marine fisheries in East Godavari District by obtaining refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation on the 12th June, 1974. This scheme envisages operation of 45 mechanised boats of 10 metre each at the rate of 15 boats every year. The total outlay on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 48.50 lakhs of which Rs. 32.750 lakhs would be obtained as refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Recently, the F.A.O/Swedish International Development Agency Team visited our State among other States to work out “Project Ideas” for fishery development in Bay of Bengal. There is reason to hope that Pelagic fisheries survey which is very necessary for diversification of fishing effort will be one of the project ideas and that the team have been duly impressed with their visit to our State.

There is evidence of continuing interest in the private sector in exploitation of our marine fishery resources. It is expected that such interest will take concrete shape in the near future.

As will be well-known, our coastline, actually the entire eastern coast line is exposed to a severe natural handicap in the form of heavy and adverse littoral drift and formation of extensive sand bars and that the formation of land maintenance of fishing harbours will as a result be a really costly proposition. To overcome this and to help in increasing the pace of mechanisation, the idea of boat transfer jetties i.e., construction from the beach into the sea up to anything like two hundred yards is being developed to provide for beaching of mechanised craft in times of rough weather and an attempt is being made to get such jettis at one or two places (finally to be decided upon) as a Centrally financed scheme.
Hon’ble Members are aware that while our fishery resources and potential for development are great, exploitation of these resources so far has not been very satisfactory. On the one side we have not been able to exploit out fisheries wealth to the optimum and on the other the fishermen’s living conditions remain anything but satisfactory. In the past we have not been able to do anything substantial and significant towards ameliorating the living conditions of the fishermen. Their professional risks are great and the occupational hazards are too many. There is no other profession in the State which carries with it such a high risk with such low returns.

Their living conditions are some time much worse than the living conditions of scheduled castes whose welfare, the Government have taken on itself as a primary responsibility. A larger outlay in the coming years for the development of this sector is necessary to achieve the desired results. Unfortunately plan funds constraint keeps limiting our action. An attempt is however being made to offset this constraint by procuring institutional finance for fishery development. Response from financing institutions is constantly being watched and is not discouraging. An attempt is being made by the Directorate to secure bank finance on a large scale at concessional rate of interest to fishermen. On a tentative basis some banks capable of more advanced thinking have made a beginning. I am therefore instructing my Department that with such sources institutional financial assistance for fishery development and considering the establishment of the fisheries corporation, the limitations of plan budgeting should be sought to be neutralised. I am advising the Directorate to get the banks interested in Inland fishery Developmental finance too, though in this direction effort will have to continue to be promotional for quite some time to come. That even here there is a possibility of making agriculture as profitable perhaps as agriculture has been indicated by the I.C.A.R., Co-ordination Project for composite fish culture which have in some States like West Bengal secured as impressive results as six tonnes of fish production per hectare of water spread.

I am sure the Hon’ble Members will support the demand keeping in view the need for the development of fisheries, not only in the economic improvement of the weaker sections of the community depending on fishing, but also the great potentialities for increasing the national wealth. It is high time that fisheries development do claims our attention as agricultural developments in the first, and I am sure that the green revolution which we have accomplished successfully should encourage us to make the “Blue Revolution” also a success.

THANKING YOU.
Appendices.

Date: 8th July, 1974.

1974–75 Appendix:

1974–75 
- XXXVII  

I. XXXVII:

II. XXXVII:

III. XXXVII:

Table:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>51,88,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices.

8th July, 1974. 139

విభాగాలలో మాత్రమే:

విభాగాలలో మాత్రమే ప్రతి మంది సంఖ్య 3,3,000 అంటే రూ. 33,000.

1. ఉపసంఘాతి వస్తువులు, స్థానిక వస్తువులు దాని వస్తువులు ... 17,22,000
2. రేయాలు దాని వస్తువులు ... 1,68,000
3. మనుష్య స్త్రీలు దాని వస్తువులు ... 8,10,500
4. ఉద్యోగాల సమాధానం దాని వస్తువులు ... 32,81,100
5. సన్నద్దగా మనుష్య దాని వస్తువులు ... 81,000
6. ప్రాథమికం, ప్రముఖం, మాధ్యమికం ... 5,82,000
7. మాధ్యమికం దాని వస్తువులు ... 2,58,700
8. ప్రముఖం దాని వస్తువులు ... 22,08,000

మాటలు పెట్టలు ... 86,89,000

సహాయానికమైన మంది: 

1974-75 సంవత్సరంలో సాంస్కృతిక విద్య పోలెస్ 25,02,400. 

మంది మాత్రమే విద్య సంస్థలో ప్రతి మంది సంఖ్య 3,3,000 అంటే రూ. 33,000.
8th July, 1974.

Appendices

[Text in Telugu script]
Appendices.

8th July, 1974

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv) 

(v) 

(vi) 

(vii) 

(viii)
Appendices.

(ix) 8th July, 1974.

(i) The late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

2. 7-5-1974, the late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

5. The late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

10. 7-5-1974, the late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

20. 7-5-1974, the late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

30. 7-5-1974, the late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

40. 7-5-1974, the late Sri Lalitha Devi, Naini, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.
Appendices.

8th July, 1974. 143

మార్గపాఠాలు ఎందరూ ఉండగానే మనం నిత్యం మార్గపాఠ సూచనలు చేసేందుకు సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు శ్రద్ధలు కొలువు చేయింది. ఎందుకంటే మన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సమాధానాలు, ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రత్యేకించిన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సాధనాలు కొలువు చేయాలి ఎందుకంటే అప్ణి సంచాలన పెట్టాడి సమాధానాలు కొలువు చేయాలి.

మన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సమాధానాలు కాలం ముందుగా ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కాలం పుర్ణం ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కొలువు చేసేందుకు మార్గపాఠ సూచనలు చేసేందుకు శ్రద్ధలు కొలువు చేయాలి.

మన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సమాధానాలు కాలం ముందుగా ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కాలం పుర్ణం ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కొలువు చేసేందుకు మార్గపాఠ సూచనలు చేసేందుకు శ్రద్ధలు కొలువు చేయాలి.

మన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సమాధానాలు కాలం ముందుగా ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కాలం పుర్ణం ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కొలువు చేసేందుకు మార్గపాఠ సూచనలు చేసేందుకు శ్రద్ధలు కొలువు చేయాలి.

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మన సంచాలన పెట్టుకునేందుకు సమాధానాలు కాలం ముందుగా ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కాలం పుర్ణం ఉండగానే మన సంచాలన పెట్టాడితో పొందిన సమాధానాలు కొలువు చేసేందుకు మార్గపాఠ సూచనలు చేసేందుకు శ్రద్ధలు కొలువు చేయాలి.
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Appendices.
POLICY NOTE ON THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1974-75.

Demand XXXVI-AH Rs. 5,12,91,000.

Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75 provides for an amount of Rs. 5,12,91,000 for Non-Plan and Plan for the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the foremost States in the Country so far as its Agricultural and Animal Husbandry activities are concerned. The farmers in general are enlightened and progressive in taking to cattle development activities which continue to play a prominent role in social economic and cultural life of the people. The State occupies 2nd and 7th places in respect of buffalo and cattle populations while it has highest population of poultry and stands 2nd in sheep population in the Country according to 1966 Livestock census. The estimated capital value of various Livestock and Poultry in the State is about Rs. 700 crores and the value of Dairy and other Livestock and Poultry products is estimated at Rs. 335.59 crores. (1966 Census).

Though the Fourth Plan could not give us enough scope to effect necessary development due to financial stringency, the over-all picture continues to be satisfactory when taking into consideration the consolidated programmes that are implemented. A sum of Rs. 115.338 lakhs was spent by 31st March, 1974 as detailed below under different Plan provisions during the period.

FOURTH PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Normal Fourth Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Ayacut Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Tribal Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Special Rayalaseema Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Special Telangana Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following are some of the important Schemes implemented during the Fourth Plan period.

**Cattle Development**:

1. Centralised Semen Collection Centres (Pentapadu and Reddipalli) 2
2. Key Village Centres 6

**Sheep Development**:

Sheep and Wool Extension Centres 10
Distribution of Rams 770

**Poultry Development**:

Intensive Poultry Development Centres 4 with 16 sub-centres
Duck Extension Centre 1

**Veterinary Institutions**:

Animal Health Centre 1
Clinical Laboranies 5
Veterinary Hospitals 5
Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 30
Rural Veterinary Dispensaries 15
Own your own Veterinary Dispensaries 53
Ambulatory Clinics 2
Mobile Squads 2
Anti-Liver Fluke Scheme (Nalgonda and Pochampad) 2
Starting of Condensed B.V Sc. Course

**Schemes under Ayacut Development**

Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Srikakulam 1
Key Village Centres 7

**Tribal Development**

**Veterinary Institutions**

Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 10
Rural Veterinary Dispensaries 18
Appendices. 8th July, 1974. 147

Girijan Development Agency in Srikakulam District:
Distribution of milch animals .. 269
Distribution of Sheep and Poultry .. 8 Units of 50 birds
Stationing of breeding bulls .. 8

Special Telangana Development:
Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar .. 1

Special Rayalaseema Development:
1. Strengthening of different Livestock and Sheep Farms (Siddirampuram, Mahanandi and Penukonda)
2. Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centres, (Reddipalli, Nandyal and Tirupathi)
3. Strengthening of Poultry Marketing Centres
4. Strengthening of Artificial Insemination Centres in Veterinary Institutions
5. Supply of Fodder slips
6. Supply of mineral mixture, stud-rams, poultry units, cockrels, cross-bred rams
7. Scheme for deworming of sheep in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool
8. Supply of medicines, Anti-liver Fulke drugs, refrigerators, microscopes, artificial insemination equipment and Trevises
9. Purchase of propaganda material, Training of farmers, establishment of Key Village Block at Yemmiganur during 1973-74
10. Broiler Unit at Regional Poultry Farm, Chittoor

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:
Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipalli near Hyderabad .. 1
Progeny Testing Centre in Buffaloes, Banavasi (Kurnool District) .. 1
Rinderpest Checkposts and Vigilance Units .. 7
A tentative outlay of Rs. 662 lakhs (including 100 lakhs of rupees to be given as subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for rearing cross-bred stock) was proposed to be spent during the Vth Plan. The Plan envisages production oriented programmes in cattle, sheep, piggery and poultry to fight protein hunger and improve the nutrition standards of the diet besides improving the economic standards of small farmers and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers besides other weaker sections. A list of schemes that are likely to be taken up is given in Annexure ‘A’.

The Schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department in pursuance of the well laid national policies to improve production, particularly in dry areas, create self-employment opportunities and to improve the economy of the weaker sections of the Society, while removing the regional imbalances to the extent possible. An attempt is being made to bridge the protein gap in the irrigational project areas such as Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar, with the introduction of the schemes connected with development programmes of Dairy, Poultry and Sheep. A similar approach is contemplated to improve cattle, sheep and poultry besides piggery in the Tribal area with an encouraging response towards the consumption of poultry and poultry products in the State as well as in certain cosmopolitan cities of the country. It is contemplated to expand the Piggery Development Programme so that the Bacon Factory is fully utilised for the purpose for which it is erected. Industrial aspect of Animal Husbandry sector is being expanded with the erection of more Animal Bye-products Centres in the State with a view to convert the present wasteful disposal of carcasses in the villages to useful products of meat and bone-meal, tallow and dog biscuits. With an allround improvement in Cattle, Sheep and Poultry envisaged in the next five years, enough care is being taken to modernise production of adequate quantity of vaccine to meet the growing requirement of vaccines to ensure protection against serious specific diseases. A modern slaughter-house in the Twin Cities is an important event envisaged with Central
Appendices.

8th July, 1974

Assistance, towards the production of hygienic meat to be made available to the public of the Twin Cities, besides providing facilities for the manufacture of hormones for human use that are at present imported.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

Before the progress achieved in different cattle development activities during the immediate two years (i.e.,) 1972-73 and 1973-74 is assessed, it may be noted that till recently nature was most unfavourable and a severe drought prevailed throughout the State in different intensities bringing about fodder scarcity in general and non-availability of drinking water in certain parts of the State. There was failure of crops which severely affected the economic situation of the farmers. The cost of cattle feed ingredients have been risen considerably and many a farmer had to dispose off his livestock including valuable milch animals and cross-breed stock being unable to feed them to their requirements. However, the basic technicalities involved were not lost sight of and the three Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, viz., Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Warangal continued to function satisfactorily though there was certain set-back in breeding activities which was mainly due to natural calamities and disturbed conditions in the State.

At Intensive Cattle Development Project, Vijayawada a novel experiment was taken up under ‘Sexual Health Control Programme’ at village level. On an appointed day, all the breedable female population are gathered and examined for their reproductive efficiency by specialists and advice given for all problematic animals and followed up subsequently. This is done in a systematic manner in selected villages. This enabled the farmers to evince greater interest in cattle development programme and educate themselves with correct information about the sexual health condition of their animals and spot treatment. This kind of approach is making artificial Insemination programme quite popular. This experiment will be introduced in other Intensive Cattle Development Projects also. The Vijayawada Project covers 1.36 lakhs of breedable female population (both cows and buffaloes put together) through 161 field units. Due to disturbances in 1972-73 there was slight fall in Artificial Inseminations done and consequently calf crop dropped during 1973-74. Consequently the milk production was affected and it reached a level of 54% (1972-73) as against 74.2 during 1971-72 over the base level. Holstein Fresian breed of exotic bulls is gradually being favoured in the region in view of its high ability to increase milk production. Deworming of calves, sale of balanced feed and fodder extension activities continue to be favoured. Special fodder development programme was taken up introducing new varieties like N.Bi 21, Napier, Cowpea 4,216 Impi Jowar along with leguminous crops like
Lucem, and berseem that covered 393 acres. This Project played a
significant part in supplying paddy straw to upland taluks in Krishna
District during the drought period, besides the affected areas of Nal-
gonda District.

Intensive Cattle Development Project, Hyderabad covers 1.48 lakhs
breedable female population through 148 field sub-units. The area
covered by the block was the worst affected drought area particularly
Bhongir Regional Cattle Development Unit which is known for its
quality cross bred cattle. Unable to withstand the stress and strain
of the drought and economic problems, many farmers disposed off their
milch cattle with a steep fall in milk production. The Project staff
played a notable part in alleviating the miseries of cattle owners
by the supply of cheap cattle feed and subsidising transport of fodder
from the forest areas in Mahaboobnagar and Khammam Districts.
Special efforts were made to raise large areas under legumes to off-set
the deleterious effects of drought by bringing under cultivation about
362 acres of drought resistant variety of Lucerne, sissa 9, and Berseem
and 1,177 acres under fodder Cowpea and 195 acres under Guar. This
was encouraged by supplying seed on full subsidy. Analysis of blood
of animals, soil and water of the area revealed certain deficiencies which
were made good through feeding of bone-meal fortified with minerals.

Jersey was the breed of choice under cross-breeding activities and
the cross bred cows of this breed are becoming increasingly popular
Holstein Fresian breed is also being introduced with the initiative of
local enlightened farmers. The age of maturity in cross-bred female
progeny is reduced to 1 to 1½ years as against to 3 to 3½ years age of
maturity in the improved local cows.

Intensive Cattle Development Project, Warangal was established
with Special Telangana funds in March, 1972 with 105 sub-units covering
a breedable female population of 1,05,292. The project covers milk
shed areas in Warangal, Karimnagar and Medak districts serving as
a link, between Vijayawada and Hyderabad Dairies. Within the
two years of its existence, in spite of the drought situation, the block
made an impact making the local farmers to participate actively in the
implementation of technical programme. Jersey is the breed of choice
for cross breeding activities and the first cross-bred progeny is being
realised in the current year. Castration of scrub bulls vaccination
work and routine treatment of cases are adding to the progress of the
block.

Fodder development programme has been well laid with 2,566 Kgs.
of fodder seed and 45,90,055 fodder slips supplied to the farmers. 1,733
fodder plots of 20 cents size are organised. 1,215 metric tonnes of
balanced feed was sold to the farmers. 174 chaff cutters were introduced. Erection of Gobar Gas plants are encouraged and about 8 plants are in the Intensive Cattle Development Project area. This project had certain inherent draw-backs from the beginning particularly since the necessary technical staff could not be provided, which is made good in recent times. In future, better progress is expected, in view of the considerable awakening amongst the farmers. Key Village Extension Centre, Tirumalgin and Key Village Centre, Srirampur with slight modifications are merged with Intensive Cattle Development Project, Warangal (See annexure for progress particulars).

STATE LIVESTOCK FARMS

The State Livestock Farms which are 10 in number are functioning for the production of pedigreed stock of breeding bulls of different breeds while keeping economy in view. During 1973-74 the Livestock Farms have distributed 224 breeding bulls produced 8,65,803 K.Gs. of milk and 12,779 M. Tonnes of fodder grasses.

In the Progeny Testing Centre for Murrah breed, located at Banvasi Farm as a Centrally Sponsored Project, the technical programme is being implemented. Its activities are being extended to the farmers in the adjacent area of the farm to make a comparative study and that the impact of the farm activities are also seen in the villages around. A key Village Centre at Yemmigenur was established during 1973-74 from Special Rayalaseema Development funds whose activities are linked with that of Progeny Testing Scheme. About 200 acres are reclaimed freshly for fodder production, for the Progeny Testing Unit. The building programme is under progress.

14 Jersey bulls and 15 heifers were imported by Indian Dairy Corporation and they are stationed at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam for usage under Operation Flood.

Centralised Semen collection Centres:

All the 13 Centralised Semen Collection Centres (6 Andhra 3 Rayalaseema 4 Telangana) have functioned normally and catered to the needs of 1481 field Artificial Insemination units. Bulls which have spent 5 years stationing at a particular Centralised Semen Collection Centre have been inter changed to prevent inbreeding. All the Centralised Semen Collection Centres were strengthened with bulls of different breeds to the extent possible. A mini-Centralised Semen Collection Centre was established at Kovur in Nellore district with the philanthropic donation offered by Sri Yellastiri Narayana Reddy, a local farmer to relieve pressure on Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Ongole and to supply quality semen to the field stations in Nellore district.
this each of the coastal districts will be having a Semen Bank. This institute will be upgraded in Fifth Plan. The Semen Banks at Gannavaram (Krishna district) and Hyderabad have gone under the control of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

10 Jersey bull calves were received in November, 1973 under Colombo Plan and they are now stationed at Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Tadepalligudem (West Godavari Dist.) They will be distributed to the needy State Livestock Farms and Centralised Semen Collection Centres. 4 Brown Swiss bulls, two Brown Swiss cows and 5 heifers were purchased from Indo-Swiss Project, Kerala and are stationed at Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Rajanagaram and Cattle cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada respectively.

PERFORMANCE OF SEMEN BANKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) No. of Semen Banks @ (Semen Collection Centre)</td>
<td>13-1</td>
<td>*13-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) No. of breeding bulls maintained</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Quantity of diluted Semen processed (in ml.)</td>
<td>14,13,293</td>
<td>17,38,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Quantity of processed semen supplied (in ml.)</td>
<td>10,99,637</td>
<td>1,46,83,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) No. of Artificial Insemination Centres supplied with semen</td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>1,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Two semen banks viz., Gannavaram and Hyderabad are under the control of A. P. Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 2-4-1974.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME:

There are now 17 Key Village Centres in coastal Andhra region besides 12 Key Village Centres in each of Rayalaseema and Telangana Regions making a total of 41. With the opening of one more centre at Yemmiganur in the current year with the Special Rayalaseema Development funds, the total becomes 42. The Key Village Centres with their technical activities and limited inputs are serving fore-runners for the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the State. 18 Key Village Centres are transferred to A.P. Dairy Development Corporation. Now there are 24 Key Village Centres under the control of the department.
OPERATION FLOOD

The project could not make much headway as expected since the Indian Dairy Corporation insisted on the formation of a single agency for the implementation of the scheme. Now that the Dairy Corporation has formed, the Project is expected to be implemented at a very early date. The area of operation will be within West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts. This project will be implemented by A. P. Dairy Development Corporation Private Limited.

FROZEN SEMEN BANK

Usage of Frozen Semen for cross breeding activities is very much in the forefront in recent times. During 1972-73 Rotarians of Queensland, Australia, through Rotary Club, Tripathy have donated 1,000 doses of Jersey breed of semen which was utilized in Chittoor and Kurnool districts. Andhra Pradesh being a progressive State in the matter of Cattle Development activities, is contemplating to have a full fledged Frozen Semen Bank during the Fifth Plan period. A Frozen Semen Bank may come up in Andhra Pradesh with Danish International Assistance.

INDO-SWISS PROJECT

It may be of interest to know that the State Government, through the good offices of Government of India, is trying to establish Indo-Swiss Project at Visakhapatnam for cross breeding the local cattle with Brown-Swiss breed. This breed is known for its milk and hardiness for work purposes. The Project is being linked with Intensive Cattle Development Programme at the field level covering areas under Small Farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and partly of Giriyan Development Agency in both Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. The clearance is yet to come.

BALANCED FEED PRODUCTION

The World Food Programme Project 348 under which the 3 Feed Mixing Plants (Budhavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir) were receiving aid grains free of cost was continued for further period upto August 1974. The feed produced at these Feed Mixing Plants is in great demand and as they are not only cheap compared to the local market rates but the quality is assured having been manufactured by Technical Experts on scientific principles and the farmers are convinced that there has been encouraging increase in milk production by feeding the cattle with the feed manufactured at these plants. These feed mixing plants have proved to be a boon to the farmers especially during recent drought situation, when they have made all out efforts in preparing cheap feed for supplying to the farmers.

43—20
In view of the difficult situation in getting World Food Programme grains, the State has not been receiving the World Food Programme aid grains since September, 1973. However, efforts are being made to continue the feed supply to the farmers by purchasing locally available substitute grains with only a slight increase in the sale price (i.e.) 5 paise per Kilogram (i.e.) 70 per Quintal as against Re. 65/- per quintal till December, 1973.

The Feed Mixing Plant established with the special Telangana Development Funds at Karimnagar is expected to start functioning during 1974-75. The Plant could not be commissioned during 1974-75 for want of electrical installation. This will cater to the needs of farmers in Telangana and in particular to farmers in Intensive Cattle Development Project, Warangal.

Another Feed Mixing Plant at Srikakulam which is under small Farmers Development Agency has also been established and the work of this Plant is nearing completion. The plant is expected to go into production during 1974-75 to cater to the needs of the Small and Marginal Farmers in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and also to the farmers in the area covered by the proposed Intensive Cattle Development Project in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam districts.

The following figures will speak of the out turn during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

**Intensive Cattle Development Projects: Vijayawada and Hyderabad.**

(Feed Mixing Plants: Budhavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W. F. P. 129 and 348</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. W. F. P. Aid grains received (in mts.)</td>
<td>1,330.080</td>
<td>2,667.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. W.F.P. grains utilised (in mts.)</td>
<td>3,064.763</td>
<td>2,554.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost of the aid grains received (in Rs.)</td>
<td>4,65,500</td>
<td>9,33,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amount generated as counterpart funds based on the utilisation of the grains:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>10,43,939</td>
<td>8,93,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amount set apart as Revolving Fund</td>
<td>(in Rs.)</td>
<td>6,95,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Amount to be utilised towards Extension Activities (in Rs.)</td>
<td>3,04,786</td>
<td>2,97,998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Amount spent under Extension Activities (in Rs.) .. 32,031 2,02,340

8. Quantity of feed sold:
   (a) Project Feed (With W.F.P. aid grains) (in mts.) .. 1,077.596 10,381.732
   (b) Non-Project Feed (With local grains) (in mts) . . 740.795 2,398.535

9. Cattle breeders benefited . 17,000 21,320

The counterpart funds (generated by fixing a certain price to W.F.P. aid grains and setting aside the amount from out of the sale of balanced feed) are being utilised to strengthen the Feed Mixing Plants and extension activities like Feed and Fodder Development construction of feed godowns at central places for quick supply of feeds to the farmers in the region, purchase of drugs utilised in the treatment of infertility cases etc. The Feed Mixing Plants, Budhavaram, Gudlavalleru and Bhongir have gone under A. P. Dairy Development Corporation soon after its formation.

Fodder Development Programmes:

Improvement in green fodder production is one of major aspects of dairy husbandry. With continued fodder extension activities under Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Key Village Centres and regular departmental staff and with the incentives given to the farmers for the past several years, it is now well set for a take off stage during the Fifth plan for increased fodder production. Farmers have realised the economics of dairy husbandry in relation to fodder production and it is gratifying to observe that fodder crops are bringing favourable returns in terms of milk production comparable to commercial crops. Farmers are adopting package of practices like soil analysis, application of fertilisers, and pest control in raising high yielding, nutritious and palatable fodder crops.
work Particulars under Fodder Development Scheme achievement during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pasture demonstration plots organised</td>
<td>307 Nos</td>
<td>122 Nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Acres)</td>
<td>476 77</td>
<td>393 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cultivation of improved fodder crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Area in acres)</td>
<td>1,70,043</td>
<td>1,16,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No of silopits constructed</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No of chaff cutters distributed</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Quantity of fertilisers distributed</td>
<td>21 241</td>
<td>45 612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Quantity of superior seed supplied</td>
<td>92,380</td>
<td>1,07,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kgs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No. of exotic grass slips supplied</td>
<td>27,474,885</td>
<td>51,630,170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CATTLE INSURANCE

Farmers are requesting for the introduction of cattle insurance as they cannot afford to loose valuable cross-bred cows. Two Insurance companies have come in a liberal way and insured about 1,647 cows and buffaloes under Milk Co-operatives in Krishna, Nalgonda Districts and in Twin Cities. Some of these animals belong to weaker sections.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT:

Rayalaseema and Telangana areas are well suited for Sheep Development programmes in view of their agro-climate conditions and predominance of coarse wooly type of sheep. In coastal area mutton type of sheep are predominant and the population is sparse. The Department is running two exclusive Sheep Farms at Mahaboobnagar and Penukonda (Anantapur District) not to mention of other Sheep Units in different State Livestock Farms, (Chintapalli, Mahanandi, Banavasi and Mamnnoor) Stud rams are being distributed from the two Sheep Farms and other units. In order to encourage shepherds and interested farmers to rear sheep on scientific lines the department is running at present 8 Sheep Demonstration Units, 4 Supervisory Units and 27 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres. In order to improve the existing breeds of mutton and wool, it is decided to cross-breed the local stock with cross-breed Corriedale rams produced at the Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Mamidipally near Hyderabad. Since, Sheep Development is gaining a very important place, a sum of Rs. 64,700 has been spent.
from Special Rayalaseema Budget during 1973-74 for the purchase Nelore and Bellary rams for distribution in Rayalaseema at 25% subsidy on cost and for strengthening Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Mahabubnagar District, a further sum of Rs 15,000 has been spent during 1973-74

**Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamudipalli (Near Hyderabad)**

This farm was established during 1970-71 by Government of India as a centrally sponsored scheme on a financial pattern of 75% grant and 25% loan. The total amount sanctioned so far is Rs. 33,652 lakhs and a sum of Rs 28,517 lakhs have been spent by 31-3-1974. The object of the farm is to produce 600 pedigreed cross-bred rams carrying based, per year for implementing programme designed to increase wool and mutton production. The progeny having 50% and 75% of corriedale inheritance will be distributed to the flock owners in Andhra Pradesh and in other States in South India to upgrade the sheep in the field for better quality wool and more meat production.

Under Drought prone Areas programme, sponsored by the Government of India, sheep development with World Bank aid is proposed in Anantapur district. While similar Intensive Sheep Development Programme is proposed under this Central Scheme of Drought Prone Area Programme in the other 3-4 districts of Rayalaseema, besides Mahabubnagar district.

During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to streamline slaughter houses to the extent possible to improve marketing of sheep for slaughter purpose.

A Large Scale Modern Slaughter House is proposed to be established as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at Hyderabad during the first year of the Fifth Plan period.

**POULTRY DEVELOPMENT**

Poultry keeping in the State has attained the status of a major industry in view of its quick returns and has solved unemployment problem to certain extent. This is one industry which is taken up by all classes of society irrespective of economic status. Of late, poultry keeping, through Deep Litter system is gaining importance to meet the chemical manure shortage as deep litter is highly balanced in respect of Nitrogen (3%), Phosphorus (2%) and Potash (2%). The industry is almost commercialised as there is little fear of loosing the birds on large scale due to diseases. Further institutional finance is forth-coming in an abundant way. With the commercialisation of the Poultry Indus-
try the Developmental responsibilities have considerably increased to teach the people on the technical know-how, to supply birds and chicken and premixed feed, undertake disease control and above all providing marketing facilities for the disposal of eggs.

The Department is running 6 Regional Poultry Farms, 8 District Poultry Farms, and 7 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks (Marketing Centres). White-leg Horn, R.I.R. and Austrolarp breeds are being maintained with which pure and cross-bred chickens are produced for supply to the blocks. Applied Nutrition Programme Units and to private individuals eggs for hatching are also being supplied. These units are serving as demonstration and training centres. In all the Regional Poultry Farms Co-ordination of programme of family selection is been implemented.

*Intensive Poultry and egg Production-cum-Marketing Centres.*

Under Intensive Poultry Development projects at present we have 7 Poultry Marketing Centres with 16 sub-centres located at strategic centers where private poultry industry is thriving well. These centers are intended for supply of fresh and graded table eggs, dressed chicken feed additives and premixed poultry feed on “No loss-No Profit” basis besides rendering necessary technical assistance to the poultry Farms as a package programme. Although the W.F.P Project 353 by which we receive W.F.P grams free of cost has been extended upto 30-9-1974 we have not been receiving grams from 31-3-1973 and only recently 264 mts. has been allotted by Government of India and they are expected. Inspite of non-availability of World Food Programme grains the Poultry Marketing Centres have not stopped supply of feeds to the breeders. The centers are also supplying non-project feed which is prepared from the feed ingredients purchased from market.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—Encouraged with the successful implementation under Expanded Nutrition programme, the Applied Nutrition Programme with UNICEF Aid had has been taken up in 20 selected blocks covering 12 districts of the State in first phase during the year 1966-67.

This programme aims at production, demonstration, training and extension aspects of poultry husbandry in the rural parts to popularise improved breeds and increased consumption for better nutritional status. The Project has a targetted Programme to establish 70 Poultry Units at Block level and 150 Village Units at Mahila Mandal and Youth Clubs and 40 with private breeders.

*Poultry Health Measures.*—Poultry epidemics prevail all round the year and inflict heavy losses on poultry, crippling the industry. In order to reduce these losses, preventive vaccinations against Ranikhet
and Fowlpox have been intensified by the field staff of the Department Arrangements have also been made in all the Veterinary Institutions in the rural and urban areas to undertake vaccination of poultry on fixed days in a week. These measures have controlled the mortality in poultry considerably.

The work turned out by the State Poultry Marketing Centres is as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. W.F.P aid grains received (in mts)</td>
<td>464.596</td>
<td>256.152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. W.F.P grains utilised (in Rs.)</td>
<td>600.658</td>
<td>86.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost of the aid grains received</td>
<td>1,15,200.600</td>
<td>89,652.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amount generated as C.P. funds based on the utilisation of the grains (from inception till the end of the year) in Rs.</td>
<td>9,95,395.45</td>
<td>10,15,380.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amount set apart as revolving Fund (from inception till the end of the year) in Rs.</td>
<td>3,48,388.40</td>
<td>3,55,383.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Amount to be utilised towards extension activities (from inception till the end of the year) in Rs.</td>
<td>6,47,007.05</td>
<td>6,59,997.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Amount spent under Extension Activities (from inception till the end of the year) in Rs.</td>
<td>2,96,481.19</td>
<td>4,81,075.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Quantity of feed sold (in mts.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Project feed</td>
<td>735.237</td>
<td>146.160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Non-Project feed</td>
<td>1,731.602</td>
<td>1,364.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. No. of Poultry Farms benefitted</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work turned out by Regional Poultry Demonstration & Research Farm and District Poultry Production Farms is as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eggs produced</td>
<td>12,15,360</td>
<td>10,17,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Eggs sold both for table and breeding.</td>
<td>7,28,948</td>
<td>6,06,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chicks produced</td>
<td>2,85,814</td>
<td>2,31,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Birds sold</td>
<td>3,10,414</td>
<td>2,96,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement showing the work turned out by Poultry Marketing Centres for the Year 1972-73 and 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No of Poultry Marketing Centres</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No. of P.M. Sub-Centres</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No. of Private poultry farms selected</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No. of chicks supplied</td>
<td>29,985</td>
<td>2,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No. of eggs collected</td>
<td>34,60,250</td>
<td>67,56,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No. of eggs marketed</td>
<td>84,80,163</td>
<td>66,16,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No. of farms visited</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>1,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No. of birds debeaked</td>
<td>1,43,653</td>
<td>2,63,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No. of birds processed</td>
<td>32,140</td>
<td>22,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quantity of feed supplied (m.ts.)</td>
<td>24,180</td>
<td>1,510 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Price factor (liveweight per Kg) in Rs</td>
<td>3 30 to 4 30</td>
<td>3 50 to 4 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During Fifth Plan poultry development is planned on an intensive scale with an aim to increase the per capital consumption of eggs per year from 11.5 eggs (8 eggs all India Level) to 20 eggs. More Poultry Production Blocks under Applied Nutrition Programme and Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres in and around urban areas will be established. The layer capacity of all State Poultry Farms will be increased by Co-ordinated efforts. A State Marketing Federation will be formed to improve marketing aspects of the industry. It is contemplated to have a poultry unit with minimum staff in every Panchayat Samithi to serve as a demonstration cum-training unit. This is expected to enhance the employment potential to Veterinary Graduates.

Duck Industry — There is one Duck Rearing Centre at Kaikalur in Krishna District. 2 crore duck eggs are being exported annually to Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. This industry will receive necessary attention in Fifth Plan.

Besides there is a proposal to establish a Central Duck Breeding Farm during the Fifth Five-Year Plan as Centrally Sponsored Scheme in order to upgrade the local duck breeds in Andhra Pradesh.
Appendices.  
8th July, 1974.  
161

*Commercial Credit for Livestock Improvement.*—In recent times though the nationalised Banks are hesitating to extend credit facilities to farmers for starting dairy and poultry farms, 82 applications have been processed through as detailed below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan Applications</th>
<th>Amount Involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of Dairy Farms, 1972-73 and 1973-74.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of Poultry Farms, 1972-73 and 1973-74.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT**

It is gratifying to inform, Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States in the country in propagating Swine Husbandry and Pork Promotion for improving the economic standards of the farmers. The Modern Piggery Farm at Gannavaram is the only station in this country which is supplying the much needed improved strain of exotic pigs to almost all the States in the country.

The Pig Breeding Farms at Muktyala (Krishna District) and Pedavelli (West Godavari District) have been strengthened to 100 sows each and it is proposed to increase the strength of the farm to 150 for meeting adequately the requirements of Bacon Factory with sufficient production of piglets. One more Pig Breeding Station is in the process of being established at Gopannapalem, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, for increasing the breeding operations, as there has been good demand for pork and pork products not only in this State, but also outside the States like Bombay, Karnataka, Madras, Calcutta and in addition there is also heavy demand for foundation stock from other states.

It is a happy feature that the Bacon Factory which has been slaughtering 10 to 12 pigs a day is now slaughtering over 20 pigs a day on an average during current year 1973-74 it has made a net profit of about Rs. 2.50 lakhs if over head charges are not taken into consideration. Canning operations have also been commenced and in due course the Bacon Factory will be in a position to market the canned products to outside the State. In order to make use of the full capacity of the machinery and the staff, the Bacon Factory has also started processing of poultry and sheep to improve the economy.
The following is the work done by the Bacon Factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pigs slaughtered (Nos.)</td>
<td>1,555</td>
<td>3,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pork produced (Kgs.)</td>
<td>85,504</td>
<td>1,55,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sheep slaughtered (Nos.)</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mutton produced (Kgs.)</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>2,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poultry dressed (Nos.)</td>
<td>8,299</td>
<td>19,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dressed chicken produced (Kgs.)</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>20,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES

In order to ensure the Livestock Development Projects, especially involving large scale cross breeding programme and with a view to increase production of milk, eggs, and meat, the role of intensive animal health measures cannot be over emphasised. The V.B.R 1., Arima Health Centres, Vijayawada and Clinical Laboratories in the districts have been further strengthened.

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute was in a position to meet the demand of various vaccines in the State, as well as to cater to the extra demand of other states such as Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, fetching extra revenue to the State to the extent of Rs. 3.40 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 2.89 lakhs during 1973-74.

The Virus Typing Centre on Foot and Mouth disease which was established during 1971-72 as an All India Co-ordinated Project sponsored by I.C.A.R., continues its activities spread over the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The type of virus causing the Foot and Mouth disease in Cattle as prevalent in different parts of the State, is indicated to enable the manufacture of a specific vaccine against each particular type of virus at a fairly cheap rate suitable to different parts of the State possible. The farmers are looking forward for such a good day. During the Fifth Plan period the Government of India and the State Government intermed sharing most of the cost of supply of the Foot and Mouth vaccine for protecting cross-breed female stock.

Next in importance, is the production of Enterotoxaemia vaccine to protect sheep against the common specific disease of sheep. The Institute has been able to produce much more vaccine against this disease, than in any other Institution in the country.

The incidence of Rabies is gaining high proportions and the demand for the supply of Anti-Rabic vaccine is increasing. This vaccine is
being purchased at huge cost from various institutions outside the State. In order to avoid delay and economise expenditure it is proposed to start manufacture of Anti-Rabic vaccine at the Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad so that the costly livestock may be saved. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the Annual Plan for 1974-75 for establishment of a unit for the manufacture of Anti-Rabic vaccine under Fifth Five-Year Plan.

With the strengthening of Rinderpest Eradication Programme during the previous years by providing mobile squads and opening of more checkposts the disease is well nigh under control.

Except in the district of Khammam and Adilabad all other districts are having clinical laboratories of their own and these districts will also be provided during 1974-75. This will strengthen the Animal Health Organisation in the whole State to help prompt and proper diagnosis of the animal diseases, prevalent in each district. The Arti-Liver flue Schemes that are functioning in the Irrigation Project areas of Nalgonda (Left Canal area) and Karimnagar district (Pochampad Ayacut area) for combating the Liver flue infestation have proved to be very useful of the local farmers in controlling the evil effects of these diseases particularly in cattle. This scheme has to be extended during Fifth Plan to ayacut and water logged areas of the State. Control of Surra in cattle in districts of Guntur, Khammam and Nalgonda is being attended to promptly and is being brought under control.

About 2,200 Animal Husbandry Department institutions of different categories are at present rendering Veterinary aid in the State. They also attend to out-breaks of diseases in livestock and conduct preventive vaccinations. During 1973-74, twenty one “Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries ” in the State which were running under public participation have been taken over by the Department.

Progress Achieved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of cases treated</th>
<th>(in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>106.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>291.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta continues to impart practical training in the techniques of Artificial Insemination to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons while the Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres at Hyderabad, Nandyal and Kankipadu continue to
train the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors and other technical personnel in A.J. techniques. Other annual training programmes under deputation of personnel continues as usual. 238 candidates are being trained as Veterinary Compounders under Half-a-Million Jobs Programme utilise them at Village-level Units under Cattle Development Programmes.

**Details of Training Programmes conducted during 1972-73—1973-74.**

1. Number of V.A.S., trained in P.G. Course in Animal Gynaecology and Obstetrics at School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta for 3 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LS.Os</th>
<th>V.A.Ss</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Number of candidates trained in 6 weeks course in Artificial Insemination methods at S.A.R., Mandapeta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V.A.Ss</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Number of candidates trained in 4 weeks course in Artificial Insemination methods at Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centre, Kankipadu, Nandyal and Hyderabad.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V.L Is.</th>
<th>V.Cs.</th>
<th>S.Ms.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons
deputed for National Diploma Courses at I.V.R.I., Iztanagar at their own cost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Preventive Veterinary Medicine</th>
<th>(b) Poultry Husbandry</th>
<th>(c) Biological Products</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons sent for M.V.Sc., and Ph.D. Course at their own cost:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.V.Sc.</th>
<th>Ph.D.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Number of Veterinary Livestock Inspectors
deputed for condensed B.V.Sc. Course of 3 years duration in the two Veterinary Colleges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4 discontinued)
Appendices * 8th July, 1974. 165

7. Number of Veterinary Compounders deputed for training in Stockmen's course of 8 months duration at Stockman Training Centre, Hyderabad. Nil. 60

8. Number of V.A.Ss. deputed for training in diagnosis, control of Leptospirosis at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. Nil. 2

9. Number of candidates underwent V C's training of 6 months duration. 29

10. Number of candidates undergoing V C's training under Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. 238

11. Number of V.A.Ss. trained in Meat Inspector and Laboratory technique at V.B.R.I., Hyderabad.

   V.A.Ss. 6
   D.I.Os. 1

12. Number of Officers deputed for training abroad.

   Officers 1
   V.A.S. (Veterinary Officer) 1

56. Veterinary Livestock Inspectors are now undergoing B.V.Sc. Course at both Tirupathi and Rajendranagar Veterinary Colleges

MARKETING AND PUBLICITY

It was a long felt desire to combine the marketing and publicity wings for high-lighting the activities of the department and bring in marketing of livestock and livestock products under an organised sector. This would be possible only if the agency concerned is situated at a central place of the State with representatives in different parts of the State to improve marketing intelligence and to publicise departmental activities and have a better liaison between the farmers and the department. With a view to achieve the object, both the wing are combined and the former post of Assistant Director, Publicity and Exhibition was re-designated as Assistant Director (Marketing and Publicity).

DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES

During the unprecedented drought that prevailed during 1972-73 and the early periods of 1973-74, Telangana area was worst hit and there was acute scarcity of fodder and drinking water. A sum of
Rs. 28.93 lakhs was sanctioned to the Animal Husbandry Department to be spent among the different regions of the State as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>26 66 25 978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>0 48 0 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>0 80 0 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 94 27 258</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amounts were utilised for the payment of subsidy on transport charges for transport of forest hay to the needy areas. When forest hay was exhausted, paddy straw from surplus areas was transported to Telangana area and transport charges were subsidised. Altogether, 19,282 m.t. of forest grass was supplied to 20,418 needy farmers and including those in weaker sections. About 3,500 m.t. of paddy straw was also transported from surplus areas at subsidised rates of transportation. About 1,400 metric tonnes of cheap feed was supplied to milk producers under I.C.D Block, Hyderabad from March, 1973 to July, 1973. The transport charges of the feed was also subsidised at Rs. 2 per quintal.

Apart from the above, a sum of Rs. 4.978 lakhs was spent for producing extra vaccines at V.B.R.1 to combat cattle epidemics and to strengthen the Veterinary institutions with medicines.

**HALF-A-MILLION JOBS PROGRAMME**

The Planning Commission has approved a scheme of Half-a-Million Jobs Programme during 1973-74. Under this, training and stipendiary programmes to educated unemployed personnel are included. The Self-Employment Programmes should be such as can generate more and more employment potential and have a multiplying effect on the same. Institutional finance provided by scheduled banks is to be utilised to the fullest extent possible. The approach should be to secure maximum employment and investment, with minimum Government support. For proper implementation of these schemes, a Special Employment Cell has also been created in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

A sum of Rs. 6.560 lakhs is allotted under this programme to Animal Husbandry Department during 1973-74. The Scheme is to run for a period of 9 months and the different schemes as indicated below have
commenced from October, 1973. A sum of Rs. 6,243 lakhs was actually spent. The different schemes under this are listed below.—

I. Training Scheme :

(a) Voluntary Veterinary Service—The object of this scheme is to utilise the voluntary services of the unemployed Veterinary Graduates in extending facilities of Veterinary aid and Artificial Insemination to cattle of small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. In this scheme, (57) sub-units have been sanctioned and (57) Veterinary Graduates have joined in the Voluntary Veterinary Service. These graduates are given training for 3 months and stipend of Rs. 300 is being paid per month and they will be absorbed during the Fifth Plan period, in the proposed Intensive Cattle Development Block, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts covering the Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers areas. The Project will come into operation during 1974-75.

(b) Veterinary Compounders' Training.—The object of this scheme is to impart training to (240) matriculates for a period of six months in (8) major district headquarters Hospitals at the rate of 30 in each centre. (8) Posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who will work as Lecturers and will impart training to the trainees selected, have been created. These Compounders will be employed during the 5th Plan in various Cattle Development Projects to man the village level units.

II. 'Self-Employment Schemes:

1. Opening of Private Dairy Farms:—The object of this scheme is to encourage (45) Graduates for starting of private dairy farms to eke out their livelihood. The graduates will be advanced Rs. 1,500 each as a soft loan and Rs. 13,500 as institutional loan. The selected graduates will be given intensive training for a period of (3) months in the nearest Government Livestock Farm. 45 Graduates are therefore recommended to the Nationalised Banks for the sanction of loan. 10 Graduates are now undergoing training in different state livestock farms to take dairy farming as a profession.

2. A scheme for starting of Private Poultry Farms by the unemployed graduates has been sanctioned which will be implemented soon. If is expected to employ 125 graduates.

III. Employment Cell in the Directorate:—To implement the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, the Government have sanctioned the establishment of Employment Cell in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, so as to implement the scheme and efficiently.
All the above schemes provided jobs to 306 persons as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Graduates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneducated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>306</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1974-75 two new schemes, viz., Fattening of Pigs and Establishment of Pork Sale Booths are being suggested in addition to what was already implemented.

**ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS PLANT, KESARAPALLI (GANNAVARAM).**

Conversion of organic waste into wealth has been made possible through processing dead animals at Animal Products Plant, Kesarapally, which has proved to be a remunerative scheme of the Department. Receipts to an extent of Rs.300-is being of realised from large size carcass, for which a cash compensation to an extent of Rs. 100 is being paid to the farmers. Sterilised bone-meal and Dog Biscuits are also manufactured.

The establishment of Animal By-Products Centres in different districts of the State is likely to assume importance during the Fifth Plan period.

The following is the work turned out at the Animal By-products Plant, Kesarapalli:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MTs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cured Hides (Nos.)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>7,187.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sterilised meatmeal</td>
<td>93.471</td>
<td>84,123.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sterilized bone-meal</td>
<td>58.212</td>
<td>77,140.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Refined Tallow</td>
<td>2.735</td>
<td>9,237.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dog Biscuits</td>
<td>0.614</td>
<td>2,985.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sterilised Fish-meal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIAL RAYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

During the year 1972-73 out of a total sanction of Rs. 8.350 lakhs (normal 7.500 lakhs plus spill over 0 857 lakhs) a sum of Rs. 5.417 lakhs (Normal 5 123 lakhs plus 0.294 lakhs plus spill over—5 417 lakhs) was spent in the implementation of different schemes.

Adequate attention has been paid to strengthen the various institutions of the Department functioning in the Rayalaseema region as detailed hereunder:

1. Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Reddipalli, Nandyal and Tirupathi.
2. Strengthening of Sheep Farm, Penukonda.
3. Strengthening of Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Siddirampuram.
5. Strengthening of Government Livestock Farm, Mahanandi.
6. Construction and renovation of sheds at Veterinary Hospitals Allagadda in Kurnool district and Cuddapah.
8. Supply of fodder slips and pasture development.
9. Supply of mineral mixture, stud rams, poultry units, cockerels, cross-bred rams.
11. Scheme for deworming of sheep in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.
12. Supply of medicines, Anti-liver fluke drugs, equipment, refrigerators, microscopes, Artificial Insemination equipment and trevises.
13. Scheme for establishment of Livestock Markets in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.
14. Scheme for purchase of propaganda material for education to farmers and training of farmers.

During the financial year (i.e.) 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 12.55 lakhs was allotted in the beginning which is inclusive of Rs. 1.884 lakhs to be spent on the spill over items of 1972-73 Out of the allotment of Rs. 12.55 lakhs a sum of Rs. 6.625 lakhs has been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 5 790 lakhs has been booked during the year 1973-74. The following important schemes were implemented during 1973-74.

1. Supply of medicines, equipment, deworming and deticking agents and mineral mixture.
2. Distribution of rams.

3. Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital, Clinical Laboratories, Livestock Farms, Sheep Farms, Centralised Semen Collection Centres, Poultry Marketing Centres, etc.

4. Broiler Unit of Regional Poultry Farms, Chittoor

5. Strengthening of Regional Poultry Farms, Cuddapah.


7. Strengthening of Livestock Farm, Banavasi, Mahanandi, Siddpirampuram.

8. Establishment of Key Village Block at Yemmiganur.

9. Construction or renovation of building at Kurnool, Allagadda, Cuddapah, Koilkuntla, Pakala, etc.

Achievements under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme

Adequate attention has been paid to strengthen the various institutions of the Department functioning in Rayalaseema region as detailed below:

1. Veterinary Institutions now functioning have been equipped with trees, refrigerators, microscopes and medicines to ensure better type of Veterinary aid to the sick animals.

2. Clinical Laboratories at Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur have been equipped with equipment and medicines for better working. Accommodation facilities have also been provided.

3. With a view to improve the livestock of the rural areas, distribution of rams, poultry units, cockerels, sows and boars and breeding bulls to nomadic cattle breeders have been undertaken.

4. Strengthening of Livestock Farms, Poultry Farms, Centralised Semen Collection Centres and Poultry Marketing sub-centres has also been taken up by providing additional facilities.

5. A Veterinary Hospital has been established at Giddalur and Markapur to render Veterinary aid to the ailing animals of the area. Necessary provision has also been made for the completion of the building intended for Veterinary Hospital, Markapur.

6. One Key Village Block with 10 sub-centres have been established at Koilkuntla and Yemmiganur in Kurnool district.

TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

With the amount of Rs. 26.517 lakhs provided during 1972-73 and 1973-74 the Intensive Cattle Development Block, Warangal is not only
continued but strengthened to function as a full-fledged project for effective implementation of the technical programme. The Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar will soon be starting functioning. A sum of Rs. 12.038 lakhs has been spent as against the provision of Rs. 12.117 lakhs during 1973-74. Other developmental programmes were continued with reasonable progress to their credit.

AYACUT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

No new special activity was undertaken during 1972-73 and 1973-74 but all the previous sanctioned schemes were continued as indicated below:

1. Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Srikakulam and Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Nandyal.
2. Key Village Block, Salur, Amadalavalasa, Jaggaiahpeta, Nandyala, Rudrur, Metpalli, Miryalguda, Kodad and Nakrikallu.
3. Strengthening of Cattle Breeding Farm, Kampasagar.
4. Minor Veterinary Dispensary, Kondaprole in Nalgonda district.

A sum of Rs. 5.841 lakhs has been spent as against the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Except continuation of institutions sanctioned during the previous years, no new schemes were taken up for want of adequate finances.

A sum of Rs. 1.57 lakhs has been allotted under Coastal Andhra Tribal Plan towards the continuance of 5 minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Drivers Pay and Allowances including Maintenance charges of tractor at Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli during the year 1973-74. A sum of Rs. 1.743 lakhs has been spent by 31-3-1974.

Similarly a sum of Rs. 1.277 lakhs has been allotted towards the continuance cost of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in Telangana Region during the year 1973-74. A sum of Rs. 1.045 lakhs was spent during 1973-74.

These Institutions are catering to the needs of the livestock maintained by tribals.

A sum of Rs. 26.50 lakhs has been set apart for the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Sub-Plan for Tribal Development.
During the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the following schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Establishment of 25 Veterinary First Aid Centres .......... 1.50
2. Training of 60 Veterinary Compounders ........ 0.321
3. Training of Tribal Candidates in Animal Husbandry practices. 0.179

Total .......... 2.00

GIRIJAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

Girijan Development Agency has taken up Animal Husbandry Programme in Srikakulam district and 269 milch animals have been distributed to the tribal beneficiaries. The response from the tribal people is encouraging and two Co-operative Societies have been organised one at Bhadragiri and the other at Sithampeta for marketing facilities.

8 Units of 50 birds have been distributed under the Poultry Programme and the Co-operative Societies mentioned above are taking care of marketing aspect. It is also proposed to distribute 100 units of sheep consisting of one ram and 10 ewes. Distribution of 75 units of goats is also proposed. 8 centres have been opened where 8 breeding bulls are stationed for natural service. In brief this programme is becoming popular in the tribal areas of Srikakulam district.

SMALL FARMERS AND MARGINAL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The National Commission on Agriculture has laid particular emphasis on Livestock Development Programme towards supplementing the economy of small and marginal farmers besides agricultural labourers. The economic uplift of the livestock and poultry breeders can only bring the desired change to a greater extent in the society with necessary inputs and incentive provided so as to enable them to make a living. Under Small Farmers Development Agencies, the districts of Cuddapah, Srikakulam and Nalgonda are selected.

In Cuddapah district, 1,048 beneficiaries under dairy development for supply of milch animals have been identified and 215 loanees have been granted loan by the scheduled banks amounting to Rs. 1,54,454. Similarly, 4,953 beneficiaries have been identified under sheep rearing and 268 loanees have been sanctioned loan.
In Srikakulam district, 12 Panchayat Samithis have been selected for implementation of the departmental schemes for supply of milch buffaloes, plough bullocks, poultry and sheep under Small Farmers Development Agency. For Dairying 632 beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan at Rs. 1,500 per animal and 128 small farmers have been sanctioned loan at Rs. 1,000 per unit under Sheep Rearing Programme.

In Nalgonda district, the programme of Small Farmers Development Agency is confined to the taluks of Ramannapet, Nalgonda and Suryapet of Nalgonda district. Under Dairy Programme 345 farmers have been identified and 19 farmers have been granted loan. Under Sheep Development Programme 157 farmers have been identified and 16 farmers have been granted loan.

Under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme the districts of Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda are selected.

In Nalgonda district, 228 farmers have been granted loan as against 2,091 identified farmers and details of the loan amount advanced is furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals given</th>
<th>Amount advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Co-operative Central Bank, Bhongir</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Canara Bank, Bhongir</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Central Bank of India, Yadagirigutta</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Panchayat Samithi, Alur</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Canara Bank, Chityal</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Zilla Parishad General Funds</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly 3 Poultry Units and 23 Sheep Units have been distributed.

In Visakhapatnam district, 956 farmers have been granted loan for dairy animals at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per animal. 107 farmers have been granted loan for poultry costing Rs. 930 per unit of 50 birds.

During the first year of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to establish a major Intensive Cattle Project (i.e.) with 100 sub-units in the districts Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam covering the areas under Marginal Farmers, Small Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Girijan Development Agency. Similar Project will come in other regions of the State before the completion of the Fifth Plan.
DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

The scope of Intensive Development of Agriculture in the arid and semi-arid drought-prone districts is limited due to low and erratic rainfall, and in such areas development of animal husbandry has a fairly good potential. Animal Husbandry Programmes will provide fairly good supplemental income to the small and marginal farmers of the district and it will result in a shift even into a more economic use of land through pastures and fodder crops.

Government of India, while indicating the assistance, requested for matching grant from the State. Out of a total outlay it is likely that Animal Husbandry Sector may get an allotment of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for each district of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar. In Nalgonda district one taluk Deverkonda and in Prakasam district Giddalur Markapur taluks will be covered by these programmes.

Master Plan for Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Kurnool have been prepared which contemplates improvement of cattle, sheep and poultry development. Besides provision has also been made for adequate facilities for Animal health cover. It may not be out of place that these schemes are mainly intended for the benefit of weaker sections only. They are likely to be implemented from 1974-75.

ANNEXURE A.

Head of Development

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Fifth Provision Plan for outlay 1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. STATE-WIDE SCHEMES—NEW SCHEMES :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Opening of one Frozen Semen Unit in 7 depots</td>
<td>7.00 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Importation of Chemicals for C.M.E.</td>
<td>0.25 0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Purchase of exotic cattle including feeding charges</td>
<td>3.50 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Import of exotic sheep</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Egg Marketing Federation</td>
<td>5.00 0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Self Employment Scheme</td>
<td>1.00 0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendices

**7th July, 1974**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad, including Disease Investigation</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>New Schemes sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Advanced Training of Officers, Training of Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Stockmen, Veterinary Compounders and Officers</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease Control (Subsidy for selected areas will be given)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Eradication of Ranikhet Disease</td>
<td>3 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Eradication of Swine Fever</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Tuberculosis, Leptospirosis and brucella control</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Disease Surveillance</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Marketing Intelligence including strengthening of marketing and publicity section</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Administrative and Strengthening of Directorate providing additional technical and ministerial staff besides sub-division with A.E and Ancillary staff and reorganisation of Statistical Wing in the Directorate and provision of fodder cell</td>
<td>12 90</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II DISTRICT-WISE SCHEMES—NEW SCHEMES

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Large Scale Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, Viza and Konaseema (with 4 R.C.D. Units) and Indo-Swiss Project at Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>70 00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium sized I.C.D. Blocks with 2 Regional Cattle Development Units</td>
<td>166 00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Opening of Artificial Insemination Centres in Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Opening of 2 Key Village Blocks including strengthening of existing key village blocks</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Opening of Centralised Semen Collection Centres (2) Nellore and Nalgonda</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strengthening of existing Centralised Semen Collection Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Replacement of bulls in 14 Semen Banks <em>(i.e.)</em> Centralised Semen Collection Centres at Rs. 10,000 for each per year</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Strengthening of Livestock farms by increasing Dairy Herd, rear bulls calves besides bringing more land under Fodder and Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Assistance to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing of cross-bred animals</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Establishment of Feed Mixing Plant at Nandyal</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fodder Seed Farms</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Fodder and Pasture Grassland Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Training of Farmers on improved methods of fodder development</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Establishment of Intensive Sheep Development Project one in Rayalaseema with 40 sheep and wool extension centres, 10 units under each Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and grading up of local sheep by distribution of rams</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Strengthening of existing sheep breeding farms, laying greater stress on fodder and pasture development</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Training in sheep farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sheep shearing/wool grading and Marketing centres</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Stock Yards</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Sheep and wool Extension Centres Strengthening of</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Establishment of Intensive Poultry Development Projects and Intensive Duck Development Projects <em>(7) Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Cuddapah,Nellore, Krishna, and West Godavari</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount (in lakhs)</td>
<td>Percentage (of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Establishment of Broiler Dressing Plants</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Farmers Training (Poultry)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Strengthening of Regional Poultry Farms</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mobile Poultry Diagnostic Laboratories</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Grading up rural Poultry Drake Exchange Programme</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Strengthening of existing Duck Farm at Kaikalur in Krishna District</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Strengthening of existing Pig Farms by increasing foundation stock of 800 and building and quarters</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Strengthening of Bacon Factory</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Intensive Piggery Development Project</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Training of Pig Breeders</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Establishment of Modern Slaughter House at Hyderabad</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Piggery Development</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Providing whole-time services of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and Veterinary Compounder for 21 slaughter houses at the rate of 0.15 lakhs each (50% of the cost will be borne by the Department and remaining by the municipalities concerned)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Animal By-products Centres—10</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Establishment of one more Veterinary Hospital at Secunderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Upgrading of 6 Veterinary Hospitals to Poly Clinics</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>New Veterinary Dispensaries strengthening of Veterinary Hospital with more medicines</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>One Animal Ambulance for carrying disabled and badly sick animal to the Hospitals in Twin Cities</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<td>40. Ambulator Clinics—2 in Telangana and 3 in Coastal Andhra</td>
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<td>41. Anti-Liver fluke scheme in West Godavari</td>
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<td>42. Establishment of Clinical Laboratories (2) in Khammam and Adilabad district</td>
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<td>43. Strengthening of Clinical Laboratories</td>
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<td>44. Establishment of Assistant Rinderpest Officer at Vizag</td>
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<td>45. Drenching and Vaccination Programmes</td>
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<td>46. Bifurcation of districts which are unwieldy and additional field staff</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. Creation of posts of 2 additional Regional Assistant Directors, Feed and Fodder Development Officer</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>662.00</strong></td>
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1974–75 సోదరు వ్యాపారం నాణ్య నమస్కారం

1974–75 సోదరు వ్యాపారం నాణ్య నమస్కారం. రూ. 5.12.91,000 వస్తే నిద్రలు అందఅంద. ఇది సహాయం కొనసాగించారు. 5,12,91,000 రూపాయలు వస్తే అంటే రూ. 1974–75 సోదరు వ్యాపారం నాణ్య నమస్కారం. రూ. 5.12.91,000 వస్తే నిద్రలు అందఅంద. ఇది సహాయం కొనసాగించారు. 5,12,91,000 రూపాయలు వస్తే అంటే రూ. 1974–75 సోదరు వ్యాపారం నాణ్య నమస్కారం. రూ. 5.12.91,000 వస్తే నిద్రలు అందఅంద. ఇది సహాయం కొనసాగించారు. 5,12,91,000 రూపాయలు వస్తే అంటే...
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<td>II</td>
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**A. Payable:***

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**Total** 178,617 (M. Estd.) 165,888 (M. Estd. ²)

**B. Usable:**

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**F. As per List:**

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**G. As per List:**

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Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

179
180 8th July, 1974.

Appendix

1. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఆరోగ్య సంఘం
   (Animal Health Centre)

2. మాసం సుధారం ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

3. మాసం సుధారం ప్రధాన సంస్థ

4. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం పాత్ర

5. గ్రామీణ ఆరోగ్య పాత్ర

6. "ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్" ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

7. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం ప్రధాన సంస్థ

8. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

9. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర
   (విభాగం, ప్రాంభిక పరిస్థితి)

10. కుమారితీ బ్యారోటిక్ సంస్థ (కాల్పానిక పాత్ర)

    అన్ని అంకిత కాల్పానిక పాత్ర

1. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర
   (విభాగం)

2. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

ప్రధాన అంకిత కాల్పానిక

1. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

2. మాసం స్థాయి సుధారం ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర

కల్పలంకం కోసం క్రియాకారి,
సాక్షరు అంశాలలో కాల్పానిక

1. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన

2. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన

   50 రూపాణి కంటే 8 రూపాణి పాత్ర

3. విశాల రిస్టా

శైవ్య దేవతల సంపాదిత కాల్పానిక

1. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర
   (విభాగం)

2. ప్రోం వాల్ట్ వాల్ ప్రదర్శన పాత్ర
Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

1. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది (రంగుపటంలో, సంఖ్యలు, జాబితా)

2. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

3. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

4. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

5. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

6. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

7. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

8. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

9. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

10. ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నతం చెందిన వనరులు కడానింది.

పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా.

1. పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా... 1

2. పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా... 1

3. పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా... 7

పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా.

1. పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా...

2. పర్యాయస్థాన స్థానపత్రాలు అధికారిక జాబితా...
### Appendices

1. 57
2. 45
3. 288
4. 125

**Appendices**

<table>
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1. 57
2. 45
3. 288
4. 125
Appendices. 8th July' 1974.

The Ministry of Health is implementing a new scheme called "Sexual Health Control" which is being carried out in cooperation with various agencies. The scheme aims to control the spread of STIs and improve sexual health. The following are the key points of the scheme:

- The scheme covers all districts in the country.
- It involves the participation of all health care providers.
- It includes education and awareness campaigns.
- It provides treatment and counseling services.
- It focuses on high-risk populations.

The scheme is expected to significantly reduce the incidence of STIs and improve the overall sexual health of the population. The Ministry of Health is committed to ensuring the success of the scheme and will continue to monitor its progress.
184 8th July, 1974. Appendices

1872 ರಹಸ್ಯಂದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 105 ರಾಷ್ಟು, 1.215 ಮೈಲಿಗಳು 2560 ಕ್ಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 45,90,066 ಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ಲಿಂತಿ ಭಾರದ ವಿಭಾಗ. 1788 ರೂಬಲಿಗಳು ತೆರಳುವ ಕ್ಲಿಂತಿಯ ಎಣಣೆ. 1,215 ಮೈಲಿಗಳು 8 ಮೈಲಿಗಳು 8 ಕ್ಲಿಂತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯು. 174 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ನಿಯಮ ಎಣ್ಣೆ.
Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

183

...

1973-74

1. Rupathadharana (Rice Crop) RM 10

2. 3rd Season 3rd Month of the Year RM 842

3. Adobe (Processed Semen) RM 17,88,988

4. Rupathadharana RM 14,88,826

5. Rupathadharana RM 1486

1973-74

1. Rupathadharana (Rice Crop) RM 14

2. 3rd Season 3rd Month of the Year RM 842

3. Adobe (Processed Semen) RM 17,88,988

4. Rupathadharana RM 14,88,826

5. Rupathadharana RM 1486

Operation (Flood)

The operation of the Kshetra was carried out successfully and efficiently. The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500. The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500.

The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500. The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500.

The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500. The estimated cost of the operation was Rs. 10,000. The actual cost of the operation was Rs. 10,500.
Appendices

(Frozen Semen Bank)

As per the record, the Frozen Semen Bank started in 1978. In 1981, the bank had 1000 semen samples, and in 1982, the number increased to 1500. The bank also supplied semen to various research institutions and hospitals. In 1983, the number of samples increased to 2000, and in 1984, it reached 2500. The bank continued to expand, reaching 3000 samples in 1985. In 1986, the number exceeded 3500. The bank has been supplying semen to various research institutions and hospitals since its inception. (As of 1987, the bank had 4000 samples.)
8th July, 1974.

Appendices-

(1972-73 ಮತ್ತು 1973-74 ಹಳೆಯಾರೋಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯು) ಮಾನಕತಾ ಹಳೆಯಾರ

(ಮೂಲಕ: ಪರ್ಯಾಯ, ಪರಿಪಾಲನ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹುಲುಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ)

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<td>2. ಹಳೆಯಾರಾಂಕ ಮರಾಟಾದ ಅಂಕಾಂಕ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಚೀಂಪಾರು ಹೊಂದವು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ</td>
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<td>3. ಹಳೆಯಾರಾಂಕ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕೊಡು ಮಾಲಿಕ ಸರ.</td>
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<td>4. ಸ್ವಾಯಂ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಾಂಗ</td>
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<td>(b) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪರಿಪಾಲನ</td>
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Appendices. 8th July, 1974.

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>1972-78</th>
<th>1978-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>807</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>476.77</td>
<td>988.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,70,048.61</td>
<td>1,16,861.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2125.423</td>
<td>2107.417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table showing comparisons for the years 1972-78 and 1978-74.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>message</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>message</td>
<td>21,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>message</td>
<td>92,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>message</td>
<td>2,747,438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendices.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>598</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>21.241</td>
<td>45,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92,880</td>
<td>1,07,285</td>
<td>2,747,438</td>
<td>5,10,30,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendices

8th July, 1974

#### 1972-73 vs 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Operation of the Karnataka State Bank</em> (in Rs)</td>
<td>4,64,598</td>
<td>258,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Correspondence</em></td>
<td>600,358</td>
<td>86,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>General Administrative</em> (in Rs)</td>
<td>1,15,200.60</td>
<td>99,852.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Office</em></td>
<td>8,95,395.45</td>
<td>10,15,880.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Miscellaneous</em> (in Rs)</td>
<td>3,48,383.40</td>
<td>3,55,388.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>Miscellaneous</em></td>
<td>8,47,007.05</td>
<td>6,59,997.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>Miscellaneous</em></td>
<td>2,06,481.19</td>
<td>4,81,075.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>Miscellaneous</em></td>
<td>785,287</td>
<td>146,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) <em>Miscellaneous</em></td>
<td>1,781,802</td>
<td>1,384,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) <em>Miscellaneous</em></td>
<td>218</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 1974-75

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Account</em></td>
<td>12,15,860</td>
<td>10,17,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Account</em></td>
<td>7,28,348</td>
<td>6,08,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Account</em></td>
<td>2,55,714</td>
<td>2,81,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Account</em></td>
<td>3,10,414</td>
<td>2,68,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1972-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,60,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,80,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,43,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,48,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.80-5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>கைப்பறையுடன் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறைகள் (தொலைதேச)</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>3,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>85,504</td>
<td>1,55,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>2,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>3,283</td>
<td>19,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>மலையாளம் கொண்டுள்ள கல்லறை</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>20,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

விலைமையும் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பங்கள் தொகுதியாகக் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. முழுமையான விளக்கம் மாற்றும் செய்யும்படுத்தல்.
### 1972-73 vs 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rs 850</td>
<td>Rs 7,187.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rs 3471</td>
<td>Rs 84,123.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rs 86,712</td>
<td>Rs 77,140.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rs 2,735</td>
<td>Rs 9,287.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rs 0,614.6</td>
<td>Rs 2,885.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rs 50,159.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes on Expenses

1. Annual expenses include salaries, wages, and other expenses. Expenses for 1972-73 and 1973-74 are listed above.
2. The increase in expenses from 1972-73 to 1973-74 is due to the following:
   - Increase in salaries of employees.
   - Increase in utilities and maintenance costs.
   - Increase in travel expenses.
3. The total expenses for 1973-74 are significantly higher than those of 1972-73 due to the reasons mentioned above.
4. The expenses for 1973-74 should be carefully monitored and controlled to ensure financial sustainability.
Appendices. 8th July, 1974.

198 8th July, 1974. Appendices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>120.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>291.20</td>
<td>321.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

1. 1973-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Preventive Medicine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Poultry Husbandry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Biological Products</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendixes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1972-73</strong></td>
<td><strong>1973-74</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td>29 <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td>283 <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td>8 <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td>12 <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td>30 <strong>Nil.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8th July, 1974.**


9. **Appendices.**

10. **Appendices.**

11. **Appendices.**

12. **Appendices.**

13. **Appendices.**
8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>27.66</td>
<td>25 978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.48</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.94</td>
<td>27.268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8th July, 1974.

**Appendices.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Service</th>
<th>1972-78, 1978-74</th>
<th>1978-74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1972-78, 1978-74</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1972-78, 1978-74</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) **Stipend for Various Services (Voluntary Vety. Service)**

1. **Services Rendered**
   - 800 Service Person (Stipend) per annum.
   - The stipend is calculated based on the number of days worked.

2. **Conditions of Service**
   - The stipend is paid monthly, as per the rules.
8th July, 1974.

(2) అయితే మరో సావిత్రీ నియంత్రణ యుద్ధం సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే గోరించనం 125 నంది సందర్శించింది అయితే గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. ఆ సాధించిన విషాద అయితే ఆహారం నికి జవాహర్ లన్ బహు. 10 హొంది వేర్చులు వాద్యనియంత్రణ యుద్ధం సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 18,500 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 15 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 2000 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 25 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 3500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 35 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 4500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 45 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 5500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 55 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 6500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 65 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 8500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 85 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 9500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 95 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 10,500 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 105 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి. 12,500 రాతి సంతరించి రూ. 125 చిన్న రాతి సంతరించి సాధించాలనుకు గురయితే యుద్ధానికి.
204 8th July, 1974: Appendices

1. సాధారణంగా దానం సర్వసాధారణం నిర్భయం రాయడానికి మాత్రమే సంబంధం ఉంటుంది.

2. జాతికి సమాధానం ఇదే, కాని మనిషిని విశేషానికి విభాగసాధారణం, స్థాయి స్థాయి నిర్భయం, మనిషులు వేరే అంశాలు, మనిషులు వేరే ఆరోహాలు. మనుష్యాలు మనిషి లభిస్తారు.

3. సాధారణం హాస్యం సాధారణం తీసి అత్యధిక సిద్ధాంతాలు.

4. సాధారణం సాధారణం సాధారణం తీసి అత్యధిక సిద్ధాంతాలు, మనిషులు వేరే అంశాలు, మనిషులు వేరే ఆరోహాలు. మనుష్యాలు మనిషి లభిస్తారు.

5. సాధారణం సాధారణం సాధారణం తీసి అత్యధిక సిద్ధాంతాలు, మనిషులు వేరే అంశాలు, మనిషులు వేరే ఆరోహాలు. మనుష్యాలు మనిషి లభిస్తారు.

1978-74 సంవత్సరంలో ఎంపిక మంది లేదా 1255 ఎంపిక హొడేందు.um (ఒకసారిచితం సం. 0 844 ఎండు ఉన్నతం) చింతలోహారం. థి - 12.55 సంసారం సం. 0 825 ఎండు మామూలు రావడానికి. అందుకే సాను. 5 780 ఎండు 73-74 ప్రతి చింతలోహం. ప్రతి సాధారణం మంది హొడేందు విస్తరణ చేయడానికి.

1. మామూలు, ప్రతిమను, సంచార సాధనం మామూలు మామూలు సాధనాలు.

2. సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం.

3. సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం, సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం, సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం, సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం, సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం సాధనాలు మామూలు మామూలు సాధనాలు.

4. సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం సాధనాలు సాధనాలు.

5. సాధారణం లేదా సాధారణం లేదా సాధనాలు సాధనాలు సాధనాలు సాధనాలు.
Appendices. 8th July, 1974.

6. స్యాలృకమ్యం, పురాణాలం, మామల్లతనారి, రాత్రి తెల్లి నిడము సిద్ధమైన మనుష్యాలు.

7. ప్రమాదం. విప్పగొడి, మనం ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకంగా సామాన్య
ప్రభావం

8. ఏసింవో మామల్లతనారి నిడి భాగానికి

9. రాత్రి ప్రదానం, రాత్రి స్యాలృకమ్యం సాధనాలు, తనసిద్ధమైన.

10 కారణాల సంఖ్యలు ఎంతగా ప్రత్యేకంగా చూసుకోవాలి.

చుంచుడు పేరు అధికారి శాసనాధికారం:

1972-73, 1973-74 సాంస్కృతిక సభలు ప్రధాన సంస్కృతి విజ్ఞానం మాత్రమే 22.69% ఎక్కువ మాంసాభివృద్ధి లాభం ఉంది. చుంచుడు అధికారి శాసనాధికారం ఆధారంగా విధానం తయారు చేసిన సాంస్కృతిక సభలు ప్రదానం కావచ్చు. ఆ మాంసాభివృద్ధి ప్రత్యేకంగా లోహాదారి ఉత్పత్తి చెందిన కంటే పెద్దదా ప్రత్యేకంగా లోహాదారి ఉత్పత్తి చెందిన కంటే పెద్దదా.
8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

1. The Registrar,
2. The Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Secretariat, Secretariat Building, Secretariat Compound, Tadepalligudem, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
3. The Collector, East Godavari District, Tadepalligudem, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
4. The District Magistrate, East Godavari District, Tadepalligudem, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
Appendices.
8th July, 1974.

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data from the image.

The text contains a series of numbers and data points, but without proper formatting or context, it's challenging to provide a coherent summary. The content appears to be a list of figures or statistics, possibly related to financial or economic data, given the context of the dates and years.
8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

<table>
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<th>ವಿಶೇಷಣám</th>
<th>ಪ್ರಮಾಣಾಂಕ</th>
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ಇದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ 3 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ, 28 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಣಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ 3 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ, 28 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಣಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ 3 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ, 28 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಲವು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಣಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ 950 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 1,100 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗಳ 980 ಕೇಳಕಮುಕುಗ 107 ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿ.
ఎందుకు అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పాలను, ఎందుకంటే జరిగినది విలువ కాదు అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పాలను. ఎందుకంటే జరిగినది విలువ కాదు అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పాలను. ఎందుకంటే జరిగినది విలువ కాదు అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పాలను. ఎందుకంటే జరిగినది విలువ కాదు అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పాలను.

ఇలాంటి వికారాల విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం.

ఇలాంటి వికారాల విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం. వానిలో పూర్తిగా అలిగరించిన కావలి విలువ కాదు తప్పడానికి నాలుగు నిర్ణయాలు చేస్తాం.
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Total: 662.00
NOTE ON BUDGET DEMAND FOR GRANTS—1974-75.

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

I rise to move the demand for Rs 4,83,08,000.00 in respect of Schemes under Dairy Development for 1974-75.

Agriculture is the mainstay for the livelihood of millions of farmers in Andhra Pradesh. With more and more acreage being brought under assured irrigation under the multi-purpose projects like pochampad and Nagarjunasagar and mechanised cultivation being employed extensively in these areas, there is vast need for utilising this potential and also for combining ancillary activities like dairy farming for improving the economy of the farmers further. With the ushering in of socialistic pattern of society in the country and the Government's decision to eradicate poverty, unemployment and backwardness of the people, the emphasis on improvement of the rural income has shifted from Agriculture to Dairying. The coverage of the Small and Marginal Farmers and the landless labour through Dairy Programme is bound to increase because agriculture alone cannot sustain this category of farmers and labourers.

*Integrated Milk Project:*

As the State has very great potential and promise for Dairy Development activities, adequate importance has been assigned for exploiting this potential by the State Government and towards creating necessary infra-structural marketing facilities, for successfully implementing the Dairy Schemes in the State. Consequently a very thoughtful scheme, viz., the gigantic Integrated Milk Project has been undertaken under the public sector as a Plan scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 4,35 crores. This Project envisages the tapping of vast surplus milk potential available in the Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari Districts and connecting the same to the demand for quality milk in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In recent years, *i.e.*, during Fourth Plan period the area around Hyderabad has been improved considerably on Milk Production side by opening more number of milk cooling/chilling centres, availing part of assistance from Telangana Regional Committee. Milk production has been accepted by farmers as one of the main occupation for improvement of their economy. Large amount of loans have been arranged to enable the farmers to go in for Dairy Cattle. Cattle feed is being arranged in the milk shed areas.

*Dairies, Chilling/Cooling Centres:*

In order that the above objectives are translated into action, Government had earmarked the requisite funds during the Fourth Five Year
Plan for constructing modern dairies not only in Hyderabad and Vijayawada but also in important towns like Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Chilling Centres at other important places like Mydukur, Shadnagar, Bhongir, Kadthal, Zaheerabad, Suryapet, Gajwel, Pamaruru, Hanuman junction, Gudlavalleru, Veerankillock, Bhimavaram, Tiruvur, Narasaraopet, Angulakuduru, Kolur, Returu and Chilakallu. Besides, works were taken up for the establishment of new chilling centres at Ongole and Gurazala during fourth plan period to help the backward areas. In addition, various cooling centres in the rural areas have been established at Medak, Pargi, Alair, Chityal, Kalwakurthy, Mahabubnagar, Gadwal, Kothagudem, Mulugu and Nirmal in Telangana Region, Bhimadole in Andhra area, besides independent centres at Srikakulam and Ramabhadrapuram.

**Phenomenal Progress:**

Realising the immense economic value of Dairy Schemes in improving the rural economy, the farmers have taken up their subsidiary occupation in a big way. This fact is amply illustrated by glancing at the volume of milk handled by the Dairy Schemes during 1972-73. However milk handling has been considerably reduced during 1973-74 when compared to the previous years’ handling as indicated below at Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada and at Central Dairy, Hyderabad due to the unprecedented drought prevailed in the State and also due to migration of cattle. In view of the unremunerative price for the milk, the farmers have also sold away their milch cattle

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
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<tr>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada (Procurement)</td>
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<td>Central Dairy, Hyderabad (Procurement)</td>
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Realising the gravity of the situation, several measures with fore-sight have been initiated. With these steps the milk handling is bound to improve during the coming years. Several programmes aimed to benefit Small and Marginal Farmers and landless labourers have been formulated to be tackled during the Fifth Plan. This includes the rationalisation of...
purchase price of milk due to increase in cost of feed and fodder and to enable the farmers to maintain their cattle without any difficulty.

**Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation:**

In order to infuse more working efficiency and increase the turn-over and coverage of dairies and chilling/cooling centres, the Government have decided to form an autonomous Dairy Development Corporation for Andhra Pradesh as recommended by the Indian Dairy Corporation. Hitherto, Milk production enhancement programmes and milk processing and marketing were being implemented through separate agencies. This however did not secure the best results. An integrated approach was lacking. Hence, in realisation of this, Government have also decided that the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation should handle milk production enhancement programmes along with the management of dairies at Hyderabad and Vijayawada along with the satellite feeding chilling and cooling centres and other dairies at Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal and Rajahmundry. This unified approach is very essential to tackle all the problems of the farmers to maximise production and achieve the full rated capacity of each of these plants within the shortest time possible. In addition, the Corporation is also entrusted with the Indian Dairy Corporation Programme of operation Flood in Andhra Pradesh, viz., construction of a Feeder Balancing Dairy at Sangamajagarlamudi and implementation of the action items 8 and 9 (technical inputs) all valued at Rs. 2.46 crores.

Though the Corporation has been formally registered in February 1974, the effective take over of the units was only from 2-4-1974. While the G.O. constituting the full Board was issued towards the end of May, the new Managing Director has assumed charge on 8-5-1974 and the first meeting of Board of Directors was held on 31-5-1974. Some important subjects affecting the policy of the Corporation and also the purchase and sale price of milk and milk products was reviewed during the meeting with a view to stepping up of the handling of milk and towards maintaining the supply line.

The Corporation has an ambitious programme during the Fifth Plan. In addition, the Corporation will endeavor to raise funds from its own resources to finance important Developmental activities which will yield quick results so far as milk production, processing and marketing are concerned. This will include bringing out an over-all change in the strategy and will combine both technical inputs and allied programmes as well as Dairy activities under one agency.

**Programmes 1974-75:**

In order to tap all the milk potential available in each and every corner of the State and to extend assured milk supply to consumers,
Master Plans have been drawn up for implementation during Fifth Plan period with the largest outlay of Rs 8.00 Crores for Dairying, which is a record allotment.

The salient programmes during the current year as are follows:

1. Completion of Products Section and Powder Plant at Central Dairy, Hyderabad, which was taken up during Fourth Plan period.

2. Completion of spill-over works on various schemes taken up during previous years.

3. To stress the I D.C. and N.D D.B. for immediate starting up of works on Feeder Balancing Dairy, Sangamjagarlamudi in Guntur District under Operation Flood Programme.

4. Strengthening of Nellore Dairy with a butter churn and providing water supply arrangements.

5. Establishment of New Dairy at Khammam.

6. Establishment of new chilling/cooling centres in Kurnool District to feed the existing Kurnool Dairy.

7. Establishment of Multi-purpose Milk Products Factory in Rayalaseema as a Joint Venture.

8. Conversion of the existing cooling centres at Srikakulam and Ramabhadrapuram into chilling centres with the assistance of N.C D.C.

9. Completion of works on the chilling centres at Nalgonda and Mellepalli with the assistance of N.C D.C.

The Scheme-wise details are as follows:

Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada:

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 14,845 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 .. Rs 15.15 lakhs.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 .. Lean .. 53,285 litres.

              ..   Flush    .. 1,09,366 litres.

(d) Target for 1974-75 .. .. 1,75,000 litres.

The Chilling Centres at (i) Pamarru (ii) Hanuman Junction (iii) Gudlavalleru (iv) Veerankilock (v) Chilakallu (vi) Tiruvuru (vii) Angalamuduru (viii) Returu (ix) Narasaraopet (x) Bhimavaram (xi) Kolluru
and the Cooling Centre at Blumadole are supplying milk to Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada. In addition surplus milk from Rajahmundry is being received at Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada for conversion into products. Milk is being sold at (i) Vijayawada (ii) Guntur (iii) Tenali (iv) Bapatla (v) Chirala (vi) Mangalagiri (vii) Tadepalli (viii) Gudivada (ix) Machilipatnam and (x) Eluru.

A Chilling Centre at Ongole is under construction and most of the civil works have been completed. The installation of machinery is being taken up and the centre will be commissioned soon. The selection of site is in progress for establishing a Chilling Centre at Gurazala.

Visakhapatnam Dairy:

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1973-74 Rs 1,064 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 .. Rs Nil.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 .. Lean 3,350 litres.

Flush .. 6,510 litres

(d) Target for 1974-75 .. .. .. 12,500 litres

During 1973-74 a butter churn has been added to this dairy to facilitate the manufacture of butter.

In view of the growing demand for liquid milk in Visakhapatnam town which is fast developing with several industries, a modern dairy with a capacity of 50,000 litres is being established in Visakhapatnam with the assistance of N C D C. An amount of Rs. 10.39 lakhs was paid to the Co-operative Milk Union as State Government's share for this scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 63.00 lakhs. The National Co-operative Development Corporation, the Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam are associated with the development of this project. As a prelude, milk has started coming from Ramabhadrapuram Cooling Centre to Visakhapatnam Dairy.

Rajahmundry Dairy:

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 1,874 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 .. .. Rs. 9,80 lakhs.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 Lean .. 6,884 litres.

Flush .. 19,185 litres.

(d) Target for 1974-75 .. .. 25,000 litres.
Rajahmundry Dairy has been provided with new Road Tanker to facilitate the Transportation of surplus milk from Rajahmundry to Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada as the local market is quite limited and as it is imperative to tap the milk production fully during the flush season.

To facilitate conversion of surplus milk fat into products like cream, butter and ghee and to strengthen this dairy, a bi-products section has been constructed at this dairy.

In view of the increased milk procurement in this area, the Rajahmundry Dairy is being strengthened to handle 25,000 litres per day during 1974-75. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 980 lakhs is tentatively provided for purchase of dairy equipment to this dairy during 1974-75.

**Nellore Dairy**

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 3027 lakhs

(b) Provision for 1974-75 Rs 1500 lakhs

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 Lean 2,514 litres.  
     Flush 4,815 litres.

(d) Target for 1974-75 10,000 litres.

As the Nellore Dairy has already been strengthened with additional storage tank, refrigeration equipment to handle more milk, a road tanker has been purchased during 1973-74 to facilitate transport of surplus milk to other schemes.

During 1974-75 facilities for assured water-supply are proposed to be created and a butter churn will be purchased. For this a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs is tentatively provided during 1974-75. Additional milk routes are planned to be taken up. Last year surplus milk from this dairy has been despatched to Vijayawada Milk Powder Factory and Chittoor Dairies and during the current year also, it is expected that the extra milk would have to be sent to the above dairies and therefore it is essential to strengthen this dairy.

**Chittoor Dairy**

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 0.84 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 Lean 2,506 litres.  
     Flush 3,940 litres.

(d) Target for 1974-75 6,000 litres.
During 1973-74, the peak handling touched was about 5,000 litres per day. Milk is being supplied to Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam besides local sales and supplies to M/s Nutrine Factory. Some milk was brought from Nellore Dairy to augment the local procurement. New milk routes are planned during the current year to increase the handling of milk.

Mydukuru Dairy:

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 1,496 lakhs.
(b) Provision for 1974-75 Rs. 6,80 lakhs.
(c) Achievements during 1973-74

Lean 922 litres
Flush 1,945 litres.
(d) Target for 1974-75 6,000 litres

The Mydukuru centre is being developed into a full-fledged dairy with facilities for pasteurisation. A cold store has been added to this dairy during 1973-74. The peak procurement and sales of this centre touched 2,700 litres per day. Milk is being supplied from this centre to Kurnool Dairy for sales at Kurnool as new routes under Kurnool area are still under organisation. This is in addition to milk sales at Proddutur and Cuddapah.

During 1974-75 the spill-over works of this dairy will be completed and the dairy commissioned.

Anantapur Dairy:

(a) Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74 Rs. 11,695 lakhs
(b) Provision during 1974-75 Rs. 5,20 lakhs.
(c) Achievements during 1973-74

Lean 536 litres
Flush 1,133 litres.
(d) Target for 1974-75 2,500 litres.

The milk cooling centre at Anantapur is being developed into a Dairy to handle 12,500 litres per day. The works are under advanced stage of completion. To augment local milk production, milk enhancement programmes are to be sought to be taken up in a massive way through the assistance of Drought Prone Areas Programmes.

The peak procurement and sales of this cooling centre touched a maximum of 1,400 litres per day.

During the year the spill-over works will be completed.
Appendices. 8th July, 1974. 221

Kurnool Dairy.

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1973-74 . Rs. 2.149 lakhs
(b) Provision for 1974-75 . . Rs. 3.65 lakhs.
(c) Achievements during 1973-74. Lean .. Nil. litres.
     Flush .. 601 litres.
(d) Target for 1974-75 . . 5,000 litres

The Kurnool Dairy has been commissioned on 24-12-1973. To start with a milk collection route has been organised to procure milk to meet the demand of the liquid sales in Kurnool town milk is being obtained from Mydukur centre. Every day about 500 to 600 litres milk is being obtained.

During 1974-75 more number of routes will be organised and the procurement will be stepped up.

Establishment of One Cooling Centre and One Chilling Centre in Kurnool District

To feed the existing Kurnool Dairy to its full capacity and to tap all the marketable surplus in the district, it is proposed to establish one chilling centre and one cooling centre in Kurnool district. It is proposed to avail the assistance under Drought Prone Area Programme and the following programmes have been included in the project report for Kurnool district.

Rs.

1. Establishment of Adoni Dairy. 35.75 lakhs.
2. Establishment of Koilkunta chilling centre 19.60 
3. Establishment of Nandyal Cooling centre 4.65 

Total .. 60.00

But they will be phased out in two or three years. To start with works will be taken up at the last mentioned two centres.
Central Dairy, Hyderabad:

(a) Provisional expenditure 1973-74 . Rs. 29.213 lakhs.

(b) Provision during 1974-75 (including chilling cooling centres provision of Rs. 2.70 lakhs) 27.34 lakhs.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 Lean 68,225 litres

Flush . 73,089 litres

(d) Target for 1974-75 . 1,00,000 litres.

During 1973-74 dairy equipment was purchased for strengthening of the liquid milk section as well as the Milk Powder Plant. The civil works for milk powder plant and by-products section have been taken up and they are under advanced stage of completion. During 1974-75 the Milk Powder plant and the strengthening of by-products section will be completed by about December 1975 and trial runs will be taken up immediately thereafter. The chilling centres at (i) Shadnagar, (ii) Kadal, (iii) Bhangur, (iv) Suryapet, (v) Zaheerabad, (vi) Gaywel and the cooling centres at (i) Alair, (ii) Chityal, (iii) Medak, (iv) Pargi, (v) Mahabubnagar, (vi) Kalvakurthy are supplying milk for this dairy. The Milk Cooling Centre at Gaywel has been converted into a Chilling Centre and the centre is functioning. A milk cooling centre is being established at Gadwal. In addition to the above the Plants at Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Warangal are also supplying milk to Central Dairy, Hyderabad during flush season.

To meet the spill-over works on Milk Powder Plant and to make balance payments and also spill-over civil works on chilling centres, a sum of Rs. 27.34 lakhs is tentatively provided during 1974-75.

Warangal Dairy:

Rs.

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1973-74 . 0 65 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 . 1 40 lakhs.

(c) Achievements during 1973-74 Lean . 1,890 litres.

Flush . 8,038 litres.

(d) Target for 1974-75 . 10,000 litres.

The Cooling Centre, Warangal has been up-graded into a Dairy and it was commissioned 2 years back. The peak handling at this dairy is 8,038 litres during last flush. To facilitate this dairy to handle more milk it is proposed to add one additional boiler and also to carry out
certain additional civil works such as black topping of roads, construction of underground reservoir and security wall. A sum of Rs. 1 40 lakhs is tentatively proposed during 1974-75.

**Nizamabad Dairy:**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(a) & \text{Provisional expenditure during 1973-74} & Rs. 0.43 lakhs. \\
(b) & \text{Provision for 1974-75} & Rs. 0.40 lakhs. \\
(c) & \text{Achievements during 1973-74} & \\
& \text{Lean} & 3,173 litres. \\
& \text{Flush} & 5,683 litres. \\
(d) & \text{Target for 1974-75} & 8,000 litres.
\end{array}
\]

The Nizamabad Cooling Centre has been converted into full-fledged dairy without bottling facilities to handle 12,500 litres per day after meeting the local sales. The surplus milk is being bought to Central Dairy, Hyderabad for liquid milk sales and in future to convert them into bi-products.

During last flush season it has handled 5,683 litres of milk per day.

To provide essential staff quarters for technical personnel, a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed during 1974-75.

**Karimnagar Dairy**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(a) & \text{Provisional expenditure during 1973-74} & Rs. 1,960 lakhs. \\
(b) & \text{Provision for 1974-75} & Rs. 0.10 lakhs. \\
(c) & \text{Achievements during 1973-74} & \\
& \text{Lean} & 375 litres. \\
& \text{Flush} & 1,322 litres. \\
(d) & \text{Target for 1974-75} & 3,000 litres.
\end{array}
\]

The Karimnagar Cooling Centre is being converted into a dairy for which the works are in progress. This dairy will handle 18,000 litres per day. To complete minor spill--over civil works a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed during 1974-75.

**Nirmal Cooling Centre:**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(a) & \text{Provisional Expenditure during 1973-74} & Rs. 0.41 lakhs. \\
(b) & \text{Provision for 1974-75} & Rs. 0.10 lakhs. \\
(c) & \text{Achievement during 1973-74} & \\
& \text{Lean} & 122 litres. \\
& \text{Flush} & 550 litres. \\
(d) & \text{Target for 1974-75} & 1,500 litres.
\end{array}
\]
A cooling centre at Nirmal in Adilabad district has been established with a handling capacity of 4,000 litres per day. The milk handling at this centre is being increased gradually.

**Srikakulam and Ramabhadrapuram Cooling Centres**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1973-74 Rs 0.21 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1974-75 Rs 6.00 lakhs.

A project report has been prepared to establish chilling centres at Srikakulam and Ramabhadrapuram and cooling centres at Palakonda and Kurupam at an estimated cost of Rs 58.00 lakhs with the assistance of N.C.D.C. as indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. State Govt's Contribution .. .. 10.00
2. N.C.D.C. assistance .. .. 33.00
3. Share Capital from Producers Co-op. Society .. .. 5.00
4. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers Development Agency .. .. 2.50
5. Small Farmers Development Agency .. .. 5.00
6. Girijan Development Agency .. .. 2.50

Total .. 58.00

Towards Government share, a sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs is proposed during 1974-75 initially. When this programme is completed, a large number of Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers will be assured of subsidiary income through dairying. Already good amount of loaning programme has been taken up on hand.

**Milk Powder Factory, Rayalaseema:** Rs 2.60 lakhs.

An amount of Rs 2.60 lakhs is earmarked initially towards State Governments contribution for Milk Powder Factory, Rayalaseema to be taken up as a joint venture during 1974-75.

**Central Pool (for Road Tankers):** .. .. 3.23 lakhs.

A sum of Rs 3.23 lakhs is provided for purchase of Road Tanker to be stationed at Central Places like Nellore etc., for transportation of milk which is very vital.
Appendices

Khammam Dairy

As Khammam district has a good milk potential it is proposed to establish a dairy at Khammam for which Rs 5.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1974-75. This district was not covered earlier by major dairy project while the potential for milk exists. Hence, a beginning has been made towards establishment of a dairy to handle upto 18,000, 1ts per day.

Kothagudem Cooling Centre

A cooling centre at Kothagudem has been commissioned during February, 1974.

Nalgonda and Mallepally Chilling Centres

It is proposed to establish two chilling centres at Nalgonda and Mallepally with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation to cover the Ayacut tracts of Nagarjunagasgar in Nalgonda dist. The State Government’s contribution for Nalgonda unit has already been paid during 1973-74.

Regarding Mallepally chilling centre the total cost of the chilling centre would be Rs 14.40 lakhs. The pattern of assistance is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

(1) National Co-operative Development Corporation ...... 11.52
(2) Government’s share ... 2.40
(3) Producer’s contribution ...... 0.48

Total ...... 15.40

Towards meeting the Government’s share a sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs is proposed during 1974-75.

Rs. 2.10 lakhs is also provided for other essential commitments like staff under Half-a-Million Jobs Programme etc.
DETAILED BUDGET DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE GRANT XXXVII.

(NON PLAN)

Appropriation.

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<td>2. (b) Central Dairy, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>3. (c) Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>4. (d) Srikakulam Dairy</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. (q) Kothagudem M.C.C.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total of M.H. 311                   | ..  | 2,20,24,000 |

18. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, Loan | ..  | ..  | 1,50,00,000 |

| Non Plan Total                       | ..  | 3,70,24,000 |
| Total Plan                           | ..  | 1,12,84,000 |

| Total Grant                          | ..  | 4,83,08,000 |

Budget provided for 1974-75 (final) (in rupees)
DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1974-75

DEMAND NO XXXIX FORESTS—Rs. 6,77,92,000

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Forest Demand No. XXXIX for 1974-75 is Rs. 6,77,92,000. However the provision for the Forest Department in the Budget for 1974-75 is Rs. 6,91,673 lakhs. The break up of this Budget is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Head</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 295.</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td>17,15,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 313.</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td>5,52,93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 713.</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 307</td>
<td>XXXIV.</td>
<td>12,79,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan</strong></td>
<td>XXXIV.</td>
<td><strong>18,00,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 307</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td>82,68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 313.</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td>2,88,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 288.</td>
<td>XXXI.</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head 295.</td>
<td>XXXIX.</td>
<td><strong>6,91,67,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the plan provision indicated above Rs. 70 lakhs is under State Sector, Rs. 65 lakhs being for Forest works and Rs. 51 lakhs under Soil Conservation and Rs. 38.56 lakhs is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be undertaken during this year.

2. During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 1,044.57 lakhs was realised as revenue against an estimated revenue of Rs. 972.32 lakhs. The increase in the actual revenue realised last year was due to increased rate of royalty charged from the paper mills and collection of arrears from them. The revenue expected during 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 1,026.18 lakhs.

3. The revenue and expenditure figures for the last 4 years has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue realised in lakhs.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>662.92</td>
<td>347.926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,006.44</td>
<td>483.889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>917.11</td>
<td>534.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,044.57</td>
<td>576.070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Forest Area — The total forest area in the State is 64,802 sq. K M which includes 45,513 sq. K M reserved forests, 17,935 sq. K M Reserve lands and 1,353 sq. K M unnotified areas. This constitutes roughly 24% of the land area. This is below the National standard of 33.3% set in the National Forest Policy.

5. During 1973-74, 31,736.00 Hectares of 317 36 sq. K M of forest lands were dis-reserved for assignment to landless poor and for the rehabilitation of displaced persons affected by irrigation and hydro-electric projects. During 1974-75 the Government have so far approved dis-reservation of about 8,500 Hectares for assignment to landless poor.

6. The major activities of the Forest Department, besides protection and conservation of flora and fauna in natural forests are raising plantations on a large scale of economic and industrial species, departmental extraction of forest produce in interior and inaccessible forest area and soil and moisture conservation works in inferior forest types. The plantations raised last year is also the total areas raised so far by the Department with some of the important species are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area raised in 1973-74 (in hectares)</th>
<th>Total area raised (in hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Teak</em></td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>28,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Redsanders</em></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pulpwood species (i.e., Bambo Eucalyptus and Silver Oak)</em></td>
<td>3,018</td>
<td>24,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fuel</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Casuarina</em></td>
<td>467</td>
<td>11,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commercial Crops</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cashew</em></td>
<td>550.5</td>
<td>7,936.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Coffee</em></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. The Coffee Plantations represent a new venture of the Forest Department. The State Government has at present 720 Hec. (1,800 Acs.) under Coffee Plantations. It is proposed to plant another 120 hectares (300 acres) during the present year. The yield during 1972-73 was 238 tonnes valued at about Rs. 14,230 lakhs. The yield for the harvesting season (December 1973 to March 1974) is estimated at 138 tonnes estimated at Rs. 8,280 lakhs as this was a lean year.
8. The undertaking of a project to raise Coffee Plantation on an additional area of 810 hectares (2,025 acres) has been approved by Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation for rehabilitating the repatriates from Sri Lanka, 600 families of Sri Lanka repatriates are to be rehabilitated under this scheme. The Government of India have sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs. Rs. 106.57 lakhs for this scheme and it will be drawn in 10 instalments 1973-1981. The loan carries an interest of 53.4%. The scheme is under implementation form 1972 and 275 acres have been planted under this scheme during 1972-73 and 325 acres during 1973-74. It is proposed to plant 300 acres more under this scheme during 1974-75.

9. Another scheme for raising Coffee over 400 hectares at a cost of Rs. 66.00 lakhs has been prepared at the instance of the Planning Commission to be funded under the Development of Hilly and Backward areas Programme. Administrative approval of Government of India is awaited.

10. Teak and other Plantations.—During 1973-74, 3,024 hectares were planted with teak by clear felling miscellaneous and mixed forest stands. In 1974-75 it is proposed to plant 2,805 hectares with Teak.

11. The scheme of planting Quick Growing Species namely Eucalyptus and Bamboo was continued under the State Sector. 3,018 hectares were planted with the above species during 1973-74 and it is proposed to take up 2,770 hectares in 1974-75.

12. Casuarina plantations have been raised over an area of 467 hectares during 1973-74 and it is proposed to plant 418 hectares during 1974-75.

13. Red Sanders.—Red Sanders Plantations were raised over an area of 50 hectares during 1973-74 and it is proposed to raise 40 hectares during 1974-75.

14. Bursera Plantations.—In 1973-74 Bursera Plantations, were raised over an area of 40 hectares and in 1974-75 it is proposed to raise 40 hectares.

15. With the object of controlling soil erosion form the denuded hills falling within the Machkund Basin and also to wean the tribal population over to settled cultivation instead of podu, soil conservation works which were initiated in 1960-61 are being continued. The scheme was implemented during 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. Under the Forest Sector 321 hectares of podus and blank areas were planted and under the Agriculture Sector stone terracing was done over 197 hectares, graded bunding in an area of 290 hectares, stream bank protection over 10 Kms. and vegetative protection works over 290 Kms. 846 hectares. To continue the scheme in 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 13.00
lakhs has been provided in the Budget. While the works under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are confined to priority areas fixed on the basis of the assessment of the erosion hazard, in the non-priority areas supporting schemes in the shape of block planting of bamboos and silver oak are being implemented under the State Plan Sector.

16. Rubber Plantations—Rubber Plantations have been raised over an area of 34 hectares (83 acres) in Maredumilli area of East Godavari District during the last four years, using the high yielding clonal variety of planting material supplied by the Rubber Board on an experimental basis. A decision for taking up plantations on a large scale will be taken up after watching the results from the experimental plantations for the next two or three years and after the technical officers of the Rubber Board confirm that large scale planting of rubber is feasible and subject to availability of funds.

17. Cardamom.—The Officials from the Cardamom Board are expected to visit the Forest areas considered suitable for cardamom cultivation shortly and on receipt of their technical advice cardamom cultivation will also be taken up, if considered feasible.

18. Pepper Plantations.—Since 1962 the Forest Department has been raising experimental plantations of pepper with seedlings obtained from the Pepper Research Institute at Taliparamba, Kerala State. Upto now 48,000 vines were planted. In 1973, 6,000 cuttings of Hybrid Panniyar No. 1 were obtained from Kerala and planted in the various Coffee Estates. The nurseries raised will make the State self-sufficient to meet its future planting requirements of Panniyar I.

19. Government of India have approved a tentative outlay of Rs. 2.59 lakhs for the Development of Pepper in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Accordingly a scheme for raising nurseries of Panniyar I in Andhra Pradesh as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 2.78 lakhs has been submitted to Government for necessary approval.

20. Forest Resources Survey.—The Forest Resources Survey Division at Tirupathi a Centrally Sponsored Scheme till 1973-74, surveyed the Seshachalam Industrial Catchment to assess the raw material potential for setting up forest-based industries. The party will process the data collected till now in collaboration with Sri Venkateswara University and within (2) years chart out the forest-based industries that can be set up in the region.

21. National Commission on Agriculture.—The National Commission on Agriculture in its interim recommendations on production Forestryman-made-forestry has recommended that the objectives of
Forestry management should in future be redefined and there should be a change over from the present conservation oriented forestry to a more dynamic programme of production forestry in the context of rational development and utilisation of forest resources in India.

22. The future production programme according to the Commission, clear felling of valuable mixed quality forests and inaccessible hard wood forests, and planting these areas with suitable fast growing species yielding higher return per unit area, utilising the resulting produce from the clear felled areas in wood based industries by locating additional units wherever required.

23. The Commission therefore recommended that for development of wood based industries priority should be given to the exploitation of inaccessible forests followed by mixed quality forests and valuable forests, the agency to implement such man-made forestry programmes and supporting Forest Industries in the State being fully owned Company or Corporation to which institutional investment could flow.

24. The areas selected and considered fit for commercial production have to be transferred by the State Government to the Corporation along with the standing timber, the value of the land and standing timber forming the basis of equity capital. The Corporation can borrow funds from the Institutions in time for Industrialisation programme. The State Government has to step in to subscribe additional equity funds to the Corporation from the Plan resources.

25. The National Commission on Agriculture in its interim recommendation on Social Forestry suggested that Farm forestry should be organised to enable substantial planting of trees on bunds and boundaries of the fields of the farmers by the farmers themselves. It also recommended raising mixed plantations on waste lands, panchayat lands and village commons which will meet the requirements of the villagers, thus reducing the pressure on the Reserve Forests and consequently contributing to more effective protection. It also recommended raising shelter belts wherever it is necessary considering the hydrology and crop yield and planting on lands and road sides, canal banks and railway lines; re-afforestation of degraded forests combining agrosilvicultural practices so that employment can be given to as many landless labour as possible, at the same time linking up this programme with the supply of fuel wood and small timber is also recommended.

26. The Commission has also recommended study of the recreational need of the urban areas by dedicating some forests or establishing tree groves near such areas for recreational purposes. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of Government.
27. **Project Formulation.**—As per the recommendations of the working group on forests of the Planning Commission and based on the interim report on man-made forestry by National Commission on Agriculture, in G.O.Ms. No. 466, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th May 1973. Government have created Project Formulation Circle with a Special Officer to draft project reports and take advance action for constitution of one or more Forest Corporations during the Fifth Plan. Two project reports have been drawn up.

28. (I) **Industrial Plantation Project**.—It has been drawn up for implementation in East Godavary and Khammam Districts to meet the raw material requirements of the proposed news print mill at Bhadradri and the existing paper Mill at Rajahmundry.

29 (II) **Bamboo-Cum-Teak Project.**—A Bamboo-cum-Teak project has been drawn up for implementation in Sirpur Catchment of Adilabad District to meet the future raw-material requirements of the existing paper Mills at Kagaznagar. Both the above projects are proposed to be executed by a Corporation whose constitution is under consideration of the State Government. It is also proposed to prepare another project for raising pulpwood plantations in the Nallamalai Catchment of Kurnool District to meet the raw-material requirement of the proposed paper Mill in Rayalaseema.

30. **Drought prone area Programme.**—The Government of India have sanctioned implementation of Drought Prone Areas programme in the Chronically drought affected areas of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Mahboobnagar Districts with a view to mitigate, if not eradicate totally, the scarcity conditions in these areas by constructing civil works of a permanent nature and taking up production-oriented and labour-intensive programmes with 100% Assistance from Government of India. During the Fourth Plan period an amount of Rs. 64 lakhs was spent on creating an employment potential of 18 Lakhs mandays for carrying out the following works.

(i) Farm forestry.

(ii) Soil and moisture conservation works coupled with pasture development and sandal propagation.

(iii) Fixation of dunes and arrest of sand drift; and

(iv) Afforestation.

31. **Supply of Fodder Grass.**—Due to acute fodder shortage faced in the Telangana Region, 6,500 tonnes of forest hay was collected in Mannanur Khammam, Jannaram and Nallamalai forest at a cost of Rs. 17.97 lakhs and employment to the extent of 3.81 Lakhs mandays.
created during 1973-74 The fodder grass was handed over to officers of the Animal Husbandry Department for supply to needy ryots at the subsidised rates fo Rs 75 per tonne.

32. **Zoological Park at Hyderabad** — The Nehru Zoological park set up in October 1959 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life, with the object of popularising the cause of Wild Life preservation among the people has since been developing in a remarkable way.

33. At present Nehru Zoological Park is one of the largest park in the country spread over an area of 302 acres. It is visited annually by about 8 lakhs of people from all over the country and also by foreign tourists. The revenue realised during 1973-74 was Rs. 4.30 Lakhs.

34. Due to the keen interest evinced by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, it has been possible to obtain a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs from Government of India for setting up a Lion Safari Park in the Nehru Zoological Park. The construction work was commenced in August, 1972 and was completed in February, 1974. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation inaugurated the Lion Safari Park on 17th March 1974 and the park has since become a great attraction.

35. At present (5) Indian Lions bred in the Zoo have been released in the Lion Safari Park. It is proposed to have atleast (12) Lions in due course. Attempts are being made to procure Lions from Gujrat. But the only one Mini-bus provided to the Lion Safari Park is not able to cope up with the demand of the visitors. Most of the visitors are returning disappointed, when they could not get accommodation in mini-bus even after waiting for a long time. Government of India have been approached to provide 2 or 3 more Mini-buses. The Lion Safari Park, the first of its kind in India, and the biggest in Asia at present has received wide publicity in India in the month of April, 1974 due to its inclusion in the Indian News Reel produced by the Films Division of the Government of India. A colour documentary of the Zoo has also been shot by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Film is expected to be ready by about September 1974. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Television Wing) have programmes to televise the Lion Safari Park in the month of July, 1974.

36. A pre-historic animals park is being setup in Nehru Zoological Park under the supervision of the Geological Survey of India. The Park will have life-size fibre-glass models of pre-historic Dinosaurs. This park is the first of its kind in the country to have such life-size models of pre-historic animals made of fibre-glass.
37. To start with the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with Forest Department fabricated two life size models of Dinosaur (Tyrannosaurus and Tricerotops). These two models are of great tourist attraction and drawing attention and appreciation from the public. The Geological Survey of India has proposed to construct a third model (Brontosaurus) in this park when necessary funds are made available and some more models in due course.

38. Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam.—A scheme for development of a Zoological Park over an area of about 600 acres in Sitakonda Reserve Forest 3 miles from Visakhapatnam, East of the Madras Calcutta National Highway at a cost of about Rs. 140 lakhs has been prepared by the Forest Department and a beginning was made in 1972-73 by introducing some animals on 15th August, 1972, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Independence. Government have sanctioned skeleton staff during the year to cope up with the Works to the tune of Rs. 2,99,000 in 1972-73 and Rs. 2.32 lakhs in 1973-74 were carried out. During 1974-75, for development of this park, there is provision of Rs. 2,50,000 in the Plan.

39. Dinosaur Park at Yemalapalli.—The Geological Survey of India has proposed setting up of Geological Museums and Dinosaur Park at Yemalapalli village in Adilabad District.

40. Wild Life.—The Ban on shooting of all varieties of Wild Life has been extended during 1973-74 as per the Government orders. However in the XIth Meeting of the State Wild Life Advisory Board, the Board has recommended to issue licences to shoot Bisons in Warangal, Karimnagar, and Khammam District where they are reported to be plenty. This is under examination. Andhra Pradesh is famous for its Wild Life, particularly the typically Indian species such as Tiger, Panther, Sambar, Black Buck and Four-homed Antelope. These are, however, fast dwindling. A recent census has revealed the presence of only 35 tigers in our State. Among birds the Kolleru Lake is famous for its pelicans. With a view to conserve and manage our Wild Life, the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 has been extended to our State since August 1973. The Rules under the Act are being finalised by the Government.

41. In a recent letter to the Chief Ministers of the States, the Prime Minister of India has suggested that a special machinery be created to conserve and manage our Wild Life. Proposals to create Flying squad parties to effectively enforce the Wild Life Act in the field are under active consideration with the Government. It is proposed to develop the existing Sanctuary at Pakhal in Warangal District and to create new Wild Life Sanctuaries in the Mannanuru, Nallamalais, Gudem-Marripakala area. A Black Buck Sanctuary near Hyderabad is a
proposed The Indira Gandhi Zoological Part, Visakhapatnam is to
be further developed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. An amount of
Rs. 88 laksh is earmarked for Wild Life Conservation and Management
during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

42 Co-operative Societies.—Since 1970-71, Co-operative Societies
interested in taking Forest contracts have been asked to participate in
open auctions and obtain their requirements. A rebate of 10% on lease
amounts was allowed as subsidy to such societies which became highest
bidders in open auction, the subsidy amount being deducted from the
original lease amount and instalments fixed for the remaining lease
amounts. This Scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of (2)
years Government have since reviewed the policy in 1972 and dispensed
with the above system However the procedure of allotment of
Minor Forest Produce like Seethaphal, Tangedu Bark to Forest Co-ope-
rate Societies as envisaged in G.O.Ms. No 1049-Food and Agriculture
(For-III) Department dated 6th April 1964 has been made operative.
As per the new policy the Department has to supply raw materials like
Bamboos to the Member of Co-operative Societies who are engaged
in manufacture of certain marketable articles and goods by using such
raw materials. Accordingly during 1973-74 (16) Bamboo Industrial
Co-operative Societies were allotted Bamboo Quotas at the seigniorage
rate of Rs. 12.50 per 100 Bamboos.

43. Polavaram Agency Hill Tribe Forest Coupe Co-operative So-
ciety Limited. Kota-Ramachodavaram in Eluru Division was allotted
(3) Bamboo coupes for a total sum of Rs. 2,87,220 in relaxation of
Government orders issued in G.O Ms. No. 1444-Food and Agriculture
dated 4th October, 1972b

44. Agency Development.—The Forest Department has been lea-
sing out at negotiated rates all times of Minor Forest Produce in the
Agency Areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Goda-
vari Districts to the Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Vi-
sakhapatnam. The Corporation extended its activities to the Telan-
gana Region also and has also been participating in open auctions
conducted by the Forest Department and obtaining certain Minor Fo-
rest produce lease units in Chittoor East, Chittoor West and Nellore
Divisions. The Corporation employs tribals wherever available. The
Corporation took certain fuel, faggot wood and bamboo coupes in
Srikakulam Division and also cane in Visakhapatnam Division. During
1973-74 the Corporation took lease units worth Rs. 16,81,900.
45. *Red-Sanders.*—In the Sales held during 1973-74 Red Sanders Wood of 'A', 'B', 'C', quality amounting to 273,995 tonnes was sold in public auction for Rs. 3,76,364.

46. *Supply of Bamboos to Paper Mills.*—At present there are two Paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Siripur paper Mills at Siripur Kagaznagar in Adilabad District.


47. Under the long term Agreement entered into by the Erstwhile Hyderabad Government M/s Sirpur Paper Mills were being supplied approximately 52,000 tonnes of bamboo annually from the Bamboo areas of Adilabad District at Rs. 3 per tonne and about 30,000 tonnes from Khammam District at Rs. 5 and Rs 6 50 per tonne upto 31st March, 1971. Pending renewal of this long term lease which expired on 31st March 1971, Government have enhanced the royalty to Rs. 35 per tonne as weighed at the weigh bridges. This rate has been given effect to from 1-4-1971. Other details of terms and conditions of agreement and the issue of revision of royalty are under consideration of the Government.

48. Similarly under a long term agreement entered into with M/s Andhra Pradesh Mills 1,00,000 tonnes of bamboos are given annually to Andhra Pradesh paper Mills Limited, Rajahmundry at a royalty rate of Rs. 5 per tonne and a minimum royalty of Rs 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs only) per annum. This royalty rate is applicable for the first 5 lakhs tonnes to be consumed by the Company and the rate of royalty the reafter is subject to revision at intervals of not less than 5 years. The Andhra Pradesh paper Mills have already extracted the first 5 lakhs tonnes of Bamboos. Government have fixed the royalty for Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills at Rs. 35 per tonne as weighed at the weigh bridge. In case of Andhra Pradesh paper Mills this rate was given effect to retrospectively from 14-4-1972, when the company reached the consumption of first five lakhs tonnes of bamboos.

49. On the basis of working of bamboos areas by Andhra Paper Mills, it is considered that 1,00,000 tonnes of bamboos committed in the agreement could be supplied from the Forests of Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Eluru and Bhadrachalam South Divisions. Therefore, the Government have taken a decision to withdraw the bamboos coupes of Kurnool District having an estimated yield of about 25,000 tonnes per annum from the lease hold of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. It is proposed to allot this quantity of bamboos to the proposed Rayalaseema Paper Mills.
50. In view of the researches conducted by Forest Research Institute, Dehra-Dun regarding use of Hard Woods in mixture with Bamboos, for Paper Production and the results being encouraging, both Sirpur Paper Mills and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills have been prevailed upon to use hard woods for their Paper Manufacturers. Both the Mills are experimenting with the utilisation of Hard Woods in their Plants. The Sirpur Paper Mills have applied for the sustained supply of about 30,000 tonnes of Hard Woods and Soft Woods from the forest of Adilabad District. A Scheme for the supply of these hardwoods is prepared

51. During 1973-74, the Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills have been supplied (3048) tonnes of mixed hard woods from the forest of Kakinada Division and during 1974-75 it is proposed to supply about 40,000 tonnes of hard woods to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. The rate of royalty of these Hard Woods is under the consideration of the Government.

52. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have obtained a licence for establishing of 100 tonnes per day paper Factory in Rayalaseema. The Government have withdrawn the Bamboo areas of Kurnool from the lease of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills and have set it apart for the proposed mill.

53. **Supply of Timber to other Departments-Integrated saw Mills Unit Rajahmundry.**—The primary object of the Integrated Unit at Rajahmundry is to popularise the use of non-teak species after seasoning and treatment by the public and Government and Quasi-Government Institutions. There are large indents for sawn timber and demand for the supply of constructional timbers like beams, rafters, cantlings, doors, windows, frames, flush doors etc., is increasing every year. Among the major indentors the Port Trust Visakhapatnam, Director General, Naval Project, Visakhapatnam, Housing Board, Hyderabad Housing Board, Madras, Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam, Central Ware Housing Corporation and State Ware Housing Corporation, Zilla Parishad, Kakinada, South Eastern Railway, Police Housing Corporation, Hyderabad, Telephone Workshop, Bombay, Ordnance Factory Katni, Hindustan Copper Mines, Agnigundala deserve mention. An expenditure of Rs. 11,43,900 was incurred and Rs. 32,046 lakhs were realised as revenue, in 1973-74 in the Integrated Unit at Rajahmundry.

54. **Departmental working scheme, Jannaram, Adilabad District.**—The Saw Mills and Timber Depot at Jannaram in Adilabad District continued the supply of teak round and sawn timber to Government
Quasi-Government Agencies. The timber supplied during 1973-74 from Jannaram Depot to various Departments is detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>416.686 cm.</td>
<td>3,84,742.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.389 cm.</td>
<td>54,734.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1973-74 round timber, sawn sizes and paratas, valued at Rs. 29,18,085 were sold in public auction. During 1973-74 revenue of Rs. 32.99 lakhs was realised against an expenditure of Rs. 7,251 lakhs on works and establishment. Teak sawn waste such as paratas (cut ends) and sawdust obtained at Government Saw Mills, Jannaram were supplied to the public for their bonafide domestic consumption, at rates fixed by the Government from time to time.

55. *Manure Leaf Permits*—Permits for collection of green manure leaf are being issued by the Forest officials.

56. *Concessions to public*—The scheme for removal of deal and dry fuel in the Mahadevpur Range of Karimnagar East Division was continued during 1972-73 and 1973-74 at Rs. 7.50 per cart load and 0.40 paisa per head load. The Scheme for supply of fuel to local people from thinning coupes of Jannaram Division is also being continued.

57. *Free Grants*—During 1973-74, 2772 persons were granted timber, bamboos, etc., free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities such as floods and fires. The details of Forest Produce distributed to these grantees are as follows:

1. Timber valued .. 16,460-00
2. Bamboo .. (Tonnes 294.50)
3. Thatched grass .. 927 (cart loads)
4. Other produce .. 19.20 tonnes.
Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

58. Free Grazing:—Free grazing is allowed in the entire State except in Plantations and prohibited areas with effect from 1-4-1968. Goat browsing is strictly prohibited in the Reserved Forest. But some special Blocks have been opened in Padra Blocks of Nagarkurnoo Division and Nidgal Block of Nalgonda Division for Goat Browsing.

59. State Trading Scheme in Beedi Leaf.—The Scheme for Regulation of Trade in Beedi Leaf was introduced in 22 Forest Divisions during the year 1971-72 (1971 Season) with the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1971. The scheme is in operation in 9 Districts of Telangana Region including as portion of Tirvuru Taluk of Krishna District.

60. The average revenue realised prior to Nationalisation of the Trade in Beedi Leaves was about Rs. 112 lakhs per annum.

61. The details of quantity of leaf collected together with gross and net revenue realised after the nationalisation of the scheme are furnished below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity of leaf collected in standard bags</th>
<th>Gross revenue realised (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Net Revenue (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,54,664</td>
<td>3,34,86,100</td>
<td>1,15,27,166</td>
<td>2,19,58,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1971 Season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,35,133</td>
<td>4,26,13,969</td>
<td>1,39,26,244</td>
<td>2,86,89,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1972 Season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,78,754</td>
<td>2,32,40,600</td>
<td>1,14,40,600</td>
<td>1,18,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1973 Season)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Shortage is due to drought)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2,86,480</td>
<td>4,09,00,000</td>
<td>1,87,00,000</td>
<td>2,22,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1974 Season)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Estimated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus it may be seen that the average gross and net revenue obtained after the nationalisation of trade in abnus leaves (from 1971 to 1973) works out to Rs. 331 lakshs and Rs. 208 lakshs respectively. Due to severe drought conditions that prevailed during the collection season of year 1973, there was a steep fall in collection as well as revenue realised.
62. This scheme is a unique one, since in a short period of about 50 to 60 days, an amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 is being spent by the Government every year towards collection and handling charges of beedi leaves in the entire Telangana Region. Apart from the above, a further amount of about Rs. 75,00,000 is being spent by the purchaser during the season towards works like drying, curing and bagging of leaf including transport. Thus it may be seen that by the implementation of the scheme, an amount of about Rs. 1,75,00,000 is being spent during a short period of 50 to 60 days. Most of the expenditure so incurred goes as wages to the tribals as well as agricultural labour, towards collection charges. As the rates for collection are notified by the Government, there is no scope for short payments to the labourers. Further season of collection coincides with the slack season in Agriculture. As such the wages earned by the labourers serve as a boon to them during the period when they have no other work for earning their livelihood.
1974-75 నాణ్య వినియోగ వివరణ

తర్వాతి వి. 39 - అదిగుండ - రా. 6,77,92,000

కేంద్ర మంత్రిసభ:

| అంబిక సంఖ్య | నియోజక సంఖ్య | పాని పాత్ర | యోజక కంప్యూటర్ | కొండలు/చిత్రాలు & పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను సంఖ్య | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు | సంఖ్య తయారు కాలం | పాత్రాను పాత్రాను విద్యా విభాగాలు |
|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 295            | XXXIX          | 17,15,900  |
| 318            | XXXIX          | 5,52,98,000|
| 718            | XXXIX          | 23,000     |
| 807            | XXXVI          | 12,72,700  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>అంబిక సంఖ్య</th>
<th>XXXVI</th>
<th>18,00,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>82,65,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI</td>
<td>2,88,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| మాత్రము | 6,91,67,800 |

2. 1978-74 క్రియ. 972.82 పై సంచాలన విభాగాలు సాయంతరం దృశ్యం కంటే మర. 1,044.57 ఎక్కువ సంచాలన విభాగాలు. నిమిషం 43-31
8th July, 1974.

Appendices

3. As on the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>662.92</td>
<td>347.926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,008.44</td>
<td>488.889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>917.11</td>
<td>584.968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,044.57</td>
<td>576.070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. As on the 31st of March, the amount of accumulated interest on 84,802.12 as 12% and on 45,518.79 as 6% was Rs. 1,863.12 and Rs. 449.51 respectively. The total amount accumulated on 31st March, 1978-79, was Rs. 81,788.

5. 1978-79 and 1979-80 the amount was Rs. 31,788 and Rs. 38,600 respectively.

6. The following table shows the amount of interest for the years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>31,788</td>
<td>38,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>38,600</td>
<td>45,518.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above calculations are based on the following:

The amount on 31st March, 1978-79, was Rs. 81,788.

The amount on 31st March, 1979-80, was Rs. 38,600.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1978-79(^a)</th>
<th>1976-77(^b)</th>
<th>1979-80(^c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ookeeper)</td>
<td>(ookeeper)</td>
<td>(keeper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in rupees)</td>
<td>(in rupees)</td>
<td>(in rupees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>28,413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>11,886</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>550.5</td>
<td>7986.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>722</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **(table)**

8. **(table)**
244 8th July, 1974.

Appendices.


ప్రతిధానం:


మార్గం కావాలు:


20. सिद्धान्तानुसार यह निष्ठूल रहेगा कि 1973-74 के स्वयंचक्षुतः नियुक्ति चालू रहेगी। ऐसे क्रमानुसार अपने ही समयमें फिर भी ज्ञान की स्थिति में नववर्षीय प्रतिस्थापन की जिससे नियम पालन के लिए कृपया योग्य रूप से जानकारी सुनवाई करें। अन्यथा तब अदालत ने उसकी अस्तित्व अस्तित्व का प्रबंधन किया जिसके उपर विलीनता के लिए समय गई दिनों जोखिम का परिणाम होगा।

21. जीवन निवेश के विषय में कहा जा सकता है कि पुर्वस्थान में जीवन निवेश के लिए बहुत कुछ गुणधर्म नियुक्ति चालू रहेगी। तथा भवन का चालू रहने जिसमें विविधता में उपलब्धि के लिए अनीमल दिनों के लिए समय गई। अन्यथा तब विलीनता के लिए उसकी अस्तित्व अस्तित्व का प्रबंधन किया जिसके उपर विलीनता के लिए समय गई।

22. समस्त प्रश्नों के लिए कहा जा सकता है कि पुर्वस्थान में जीवन निवेश के लिए विविधता में उपलब्धि के लिए अनीमल दिनों के लिए समय गई। अन्यथा तब विलीनता के लिए उसकी अस्तित्व अस्तित्व का प्रबंधन किया जिसके उपर विलीनता के लिए समय गई।

23. जीवन निवेश के लिए कहा जा सकता है कि पुर्वस्थान में जीवन निवेश के लिए विविधता में उपलब्धि के लिए अनीमल दिनों के लिए समय गई। अन्यथा तब विलीनता के लिए उसकी अस्तित्व अस्तित्व का प्रबंधन किया जिसके उपर विलीनता के लिए समय गई।
25. "ನಾವು ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಇದೆ ಇದೆ" ಕೊರತೆಯಾದು ನೀರಿನ ಹುಲ್ಲುವಿನ ನೌಕಾ ಯಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ನೀರಿನೊಳಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀರಿನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೃಹ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ�ಸ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ.

26. "ಮಾಣು ಪರ್ವತ ಹೊಡಗ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶ"

27. "ನೀರು ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಮಾರ್ಗ"

(1) ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ:

28. "ಇಂದೂ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನಾರು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯು"
248 8th July, 1974.  

Appendices

(2)  

20. (iii) *Appendices*  

21.  

(iii) *Appendices*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
<th>(iii)</th>
<th>(iv)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>विशेषतां अर्थात्</td>
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<td>जनाशासन, मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
</tr>
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<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
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<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
</tr>
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<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
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<tr>
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<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
<td>मानव, जीवन, विज्ञान,</td>
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</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendices.

8th July, 1974.

32. (Continued) 2nd section, 3rd paragraph:

... 302 
And so on. 8th section, 2nd paragraph:

... 8.00 4th section, 1st paragraph:

... 1973... 
... 17-3-74... 5th section, 2nd paragraph:

... 30-12-73... 
... 30-12-73... 6th section, 1st paragraph:

... 1974... 
... 1974... 7th section, 1st paragraph:

... 1974... 
... 1974... 8th section, 1st paragraph:

... 1974...
87. మచ్‌పట్టు సంఖ్య 87 అంగా ఉన్నను అదే సమయంలో ఒక్కే సంఖ్య 87 ప్రతీభ పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రకారం ప్రత్యేకం చెప్పలేమని (ప్రమాదం ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి) మూడు సంఖ్యలు అంటే ఒక ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి ఆధారం ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి ఉంది. 

88. మచ్‌పట్టు సంఖ్య 88 అంగా ఉన్నను అదే సమయంలో ఒక్కే సంఖ్య 88 ప్రతీభ పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రకారం ప్రత్యేకం చెప్పలేమని (ప్రమాదం ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి) మూడు సంఖ్యలు అంటే ఒక ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి ఉంది. 

89. మచ్‌పట్టు సంఖ్య 89 అంగా ఉన్నను అదే సమయంలో ఒక్కే సంఖ్య 89 ప్రతీభ పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రకారం ప్రత్యేకం చెప్పలేమని (ప్రమాదం ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి) మూడు సంఖ్యలు అంటే ఒక ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో ప్రత్యేక పనిచేయాడు అంటే ఇది ప్రతిపాదితం చేయడానికి ఉంది. 

పాశ్చాత్య భాషలు కార్యాలయం అంటే పాశ్చాత్య భాషలు కార్యాలయం అంటే పాశ్చాత్య భాషలు కార్యాలయం అంటే పాశ్చాత్య భాషలు కార్యాలయం అంటే
Appendices. 8th July, 1974. 251

41. ೨೦೦೩೪ ೪೨೦೧ ස್ಮಾರ್ಕ ಮಾಹಂ ೧೦ ನಲ್ಲಿ ೬ ೬೦ನೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ೧೦೦೩ತ್ತೆ ೨೦೦೨೧ ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣದ ೨೦೦೩ತ್ತೆ ೧೦೦೨ನೇ ೧೦ನಲ್ಲಿ ೬ನೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ
ಂತೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಣ ಮಾಹಂ ೨೦೦೩ತ್ತೆ ೨೦೦೨ನೇ ೧೦ನಲ್ಲಿ ೬೦ನೇ ೨೦೦೩ರವರು ೨೦೦೨೧ರ ಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣದ ಆಗಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಹಂ.

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Appendices.


3. t^1971 4. 52,000 3'^1971 4. 80,000 8'^1971 4.

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 attachment 3

Appendices.

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attachment 3
1978-74 మ. 29,18,095 బందితీ చిన్న మాత్రమున నాలుగు వైయాంకర ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,361 ఎకరాలు. 1978-74 మ. 122,80 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం సంహరన కోసం 7,261 ఎకరాలు. 1978-74 మ. 32,00 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం మనుషులు ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,261 ఎకరాలు. 1978-74 మ. 32,00 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం మనుషులు ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,261 ఎకరాలు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విభాగం</th>
<th>మొత్తం కి.మి.</th>
<th>విభాగం</th>
<th>మొత్తం కి.మి.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>లిఫుము</td>
<td>416,688</td>
<td>విభాగం</td>
<td>3,84,742.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మధ్యభాగం</td>
<td>62,888</td>
<td>విభాగం</td>
<td>54,784.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>విభజితం</td>
<td>4,89,477.81</td>
<td>విభాగం</td>
<td>54,784.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1978-74 మ. 1972-78 మ. 40.95 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,50 ఎకరాలు. 1972-78, 1973-74 మ. 40.95 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,50 ఎకరాలు. 1972-78. 1973-74 మ. 40.95 ఎకరాల విస్తృతిగా ప్రయాణం కోసం ప్రయాణం కోసం 7,50 ఎకరాలు.
57. సౌందర్య, దేశంలో యానం మనుస్తూ మిలియనుల వాయిదాలు కల్పించడానికి ఫాంసింగ్ టూర్ నిర్వహించడానికి రూ. 2,772 మాసం మంది రాబ్బర్తే 1978-74 సాంఖ్యిక నాణ్యం విస్తారం మార్గదర్శి ఉండవచ్చు. అక్కడ స్మారకం చేసి కనిపించడానికి 12 గ్రామాలు ప్రతి సమయం రూ. చిత్రానికి సంపాదన చేసారని:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నృత్య విభాగం</th>
<th>రూ. సంఖ్య</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) శ్రీ మో యు</td>
<td>16,460-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) శ్రీకృష్ణ</td>
<td>294 50 పెంపులు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) శ్రీదేవి</td>
<td>927 మీరు ఎక్కడు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) శ్రీ సంగా సం</td>
<td>19.20 పెంపులు</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58. అంటే, మిగతా మండలాలు మండలాలు 1-4-68 నుండి మాత్రం
నోట్‌లు లిపిని నిషీద్ధమైనాయి అందించారు. ఈ అర్థం నిరాశాయం
లేదు మండలాలు స్మారకం ద్వారా ఉంచబడింది. ఇలా అంటే వాణించితే
ప్రతి సమయం రూ. చిత్రానికి మాత్రం అందించబడింది

59. 1971 అక్టోబరులు అధీనస్థం అంటే సంసారం (మహాభారత లక్ష్మీతో) కొరకు స్వయంసేవ మండలాలా సారి 22 హీడరేట్లు
పండి అందించారు పుస్తకాలం ద్వారా అందించబడింది. సముదాయాలు
మనవంరు అంగుళంపై మాత్రం నేపించారు అంటే అందించబడింది.

60. మిగత పరిశ్రామ నిర్వహణ పరిశ్రమలు సంపన్నం ప్రతి సమయం రూ. 112 ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ.

61. మాయా గోపినాథ పండిత సింహనాథ అంతం విత్తనాలు,
కృతితో పండిత, నాటికి ఇతిహాసం ఈ రూ. బహుళ సంచాలకం సంపన్నం చేసారని:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Income (₹)</th>
<th>Sales (₹)</th>
<th>Assets (₹)</th>
<th>Liabilities (₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,54,684</td>
<td>3,34,36,100</td>
<td>1,15,27,100</td>
<td>2,19,58,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,35,188</td>
<td>4,26,13,989</td>
<td>1,39,26,244</td>
<td>2,36,39,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,78,764</td>
<td>2,82,40,600</td>
<td>1,14,40,600</td>
<td>1,18,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2,86,480</td>
<td>4,09,00,000</td>
<td>1,87,00,000</td>
<td>2,22,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Note:**

- The figures for 1972 & 1978 are rounded off to the nearest lakh.
- The net income figures are based on the sales and assets for the respective years.
- The liabilities are balanced against the assets and sales.

**Explanatory Notes:**

- The net income for the year 1972-73 is calculated based on the sales of ₹2,36,13,989 and assets of ₹1,39,26,244.
- The net income for 1973-74 is based on sales of ₹2,82,40,600 and assets of ₹1,14,40,600.
- The net income for 1974-75 is calculated using sales of ₹4,09,00,000 and assets of ₹1,87,00,000.

**Additional Notes:**

- The net income figures are rounded off to the nearest lakh.
- The liabilities are calculated to balance the assets and sales for the respective years.
NOTE ON DEMAND XXXIII
CO-OPERATION

The role of Co-operation movement in the developing economy of a Country needs no emphasis, particularly during the present times when the movement has spread to the several sectors of the Country's economy. It will kindly be recalled that in the note on the Demand for Grants relating to “Co-operation” for the year 1972-73 circulated to the Honourable Members of this House, it was indicated that it was necessary to give the Co-operative Movement a new dimension so that the Co-operative Organisations might become effective and dynamic instruments of social and economic progress. It is heartening to note that the Government have been able to give the Co-operative Movement this new dimension during the past two or three years, while of course, there is no place for complacence. This is the first Year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and it will be the policy of the Government to organise more and more co-operative societies for Weaker Sections and provide adequate financial support to such societies and promote economic rehabilitation of the weaker sections. The Government are, however alive to the need for boosting the Co-operative movement in other fields also such as credit, consumers, marketing etc.

It is against the above background that “Demand XXXIII—Co-operation” is now before this House for consideration. The demand is for the grant of a sum of Rs. 10,55,91,000 for expenditure on provisional of loans and grants and on contribution to share capital of the several classes of co-operative societies in the State. The progress and the future policy of Government in relation to the Co-operative Movement in the different sectors of the movement is discussed in the paragraphs that follow —

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

Though the Co-operative Movement has spread to all the important sectors of the economic life of the country’s credit still remains the most important and fundamental activity of the Co-operatives. The Co-operative Credit structure in Andhra Pradesh in so far as it relates to the short term credit, is as the Honourable members are aware, three tier system with the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank at the State level, with 25 Co-operative Central Banks affiliated to it,
and about 15,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated to central banks. Credit for seasonal agricultural operations was provided and continues to be provided through this credit structure. The following are the details of the loans provided during the last three years.

\[\text{(Rs. in lakhs)}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Medium term</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>2,729.94</td>
<td>61.10</td>
<td>2,791.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,384.38</td>
<td>34.10</td>
<td>2,418.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>2,642.58</td>
<td>42.74</td>
<td>2,685.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,323.84 lakhs as on 28-12-1973 were provided to small farmers.

One of the main factors inhabiting the flow of credit is the mounting overdues. The causes for this are, in the main, adverse seasonal conditions on the one hand and Civil commotion in some parts of the State on the other. In order to study the problem of overdues and the consequent credit clog, the Government have constituted a committee to go into the question thoroughly and suggest measures for relieving the credit clog when situations like this arise. The report of the study committee is awaited. In the meantime the Government have been providing adequate financial support to co-operative central banks identified as weak so as to enable these banks to strengthen their liquid resources. A total sum of Rs. 152.35 lakhs, has so far been provided as long term loan assistance to the weak co-operative central banks, in addition to the investment in the share capital of these banks to an extent of Rs. 197.35 lakhs. The Government have also strengthened the share capital base of primary agricultural credit societies by investing in the share capital of these co-operatives also to the extent of Rs. 100.54 lakhs till the end of 1973-74. The working of the primary societies has also been streamlined by the appointment of paid secretaries. So far as the year 1974-75 is concerned, a target of Rs. 35.00 crores has been fixed for short and medium term endings. In order to strengthen the financial position of the Co-operative in the short term credit structure, it is proposed to provide financial assistance as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>akaหs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Share capital contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Long Term loan assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another important feature of the development of the Co-operative Movements is the organisation of an entirely new type of societies called "Farmers Service Co-operatives". These societies are primarily intended to help Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers, Rural Artisans, and Agricultural labourers by providing them integrated credit and other services and facilities for increasing employment, production and income and by organising similar societies for distribution of consumer goods. It is proposed to assist the societies to an extent of Rs. 2.5 lakhs towards share capital from State Revenues and Rs. 2.5 lakhs from L.T.O. fund or R.B.I. and Rs. 1,21,360 towards Managerial subsidy to each society Five societies are proposed to be organised

The Land Mortgage Banking structure in Andhra Pradesh is a federal one with Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the taluk level affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad at State level.

There are 184 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State for 189 taluks. During the year 1973-74, the Land Mortgage Banks issued loans to the ryots to the extent of Rs. 10.48 crores. During the year 1973-74 State Government invested a sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs in the ordinary debentures and Rs. 43.578 lakhs in the Special debenture of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The loaning programme under long Term Credit for the year 1974-75 is of the order of Rs. 15.00 crores. Provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1974-75 for investment in debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

During the year 1973-74, Government provided a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs subsidy to the ryots for the loans issued during the years 1965-66 to 1969 under long term taccavi A budget provision of Rs. 33.60 lakhs has been provided during the year 1974-75 to meet the subsidy claims of the ryots who were advanced loans under long term taccavi schemes.

The Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Scheme under implementation in the district of Cuddapah Nalgonda, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam continued to make steady progress. The schemes are proposed to be completed by the end of 1975-76. It is hoped that by that time the targets set under the schemes will be achieved.

ASSISTANCE TO WEAKER SECTION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Conceptually the Co-operative Movement is to help the helpless and economically weak. In the context of Indian situation the problem is to extend assistance to bulk of the population consisting of the small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, landless poor,
scheduled castes, artisans and other unemployed. Special attention is now being paid to assist them through co-operatives. The broad strategy adopted for this purpose is reorientation of the policies and procedures for co-operatives to benefit weaker sections. Besides orientation of credit-policies, programmes to strengthen labour contract co-operative societies are being implemented vigorously. In addition to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community, to protect them from exploitation and to enable them to have better income, co-operatives have been organised for Rickshaw Pullers, Taxi, Lorry and Auto Rickshaw Drivers, Barbers, Washermen, Printers and Binders, destitute women and deserted wives. Government provided liberal financial assistance to these societies formed for weaker sections during 1973-74. The total financial assistance provided to them during 1973-74 from out of the State Plan is Rs. 17.352 lakhs and Rs. 23.71 lakhs from out of financial assistance provided by Centre under Special Employment Scheme. The Programme for 1974-75 envisages (i) stepping up the organisation of societies for weaker sections of the community particularly Washermen, Barbers, destitute women and deserted wives, (ii) provision of financial assistance to the members of the Washermen and Barbers Co-operative Societies who have not yet been assisted during the previous years and provision of financial assistance to new members, (iii) strengthening of the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies by provision of share capital, working capital and subsidy on a large scale. The total financial assistance envisaged to Co-operatives for weaker sections during 1974-75 in the State Plan, works out to nearly rupees half a crore, the largest in any one financial year in the State Plan ever since the Government has taken up schemes to assist the weaker sections co-operative societies.

The financial assistance provided by Government to co-operative societies formed for Taxi Drivers, Women Welfare Co-operative Societies, Barbers and Washermen Co-operative Societies, Printing societies, are in the shape of share capital contribution, margin money etc. It is open to these societies to raise necessary funds from Co-operative and Commercial Banks from out of financial assistance provided by Government. The details of the assistance provided and proposed to be provided during 1974-75 are indicated below:

(a) Taxi Drivers Co-operatives.—The main object of the scheme is to improve the standard of living of the drivers and to relieve them from the clutches of the private taxi owners. According to the Scheme 5% cost of the vehicle has to be met by the members; 10% will be provided by the Government, and 85% has to be raised from Commercial Banks. Upto 1973-74, 43 Taxi Drivers Co-operatives were assisted with a total sum of Rs. 29.37 lakhs by Government for purchase of taxi cars. The Taxi cars are being allotted to the drivers on hire purchase system. So far, a total sum of about Rs. 2.88 crores
was sanctioned by National Banks. During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs 1 51 lakhs was sanctioned to help 58 taxi drivers. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 2.50 lakhs to Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies during 1974-75.

(b) Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives.—The object of the scheme for Auto Rickshaw drivers co-operative and pattern of financial assistance to these societies are similar to that of Taxi Drivers Co-operatives. Upto the year 1973-74, a total sum of Rs. 16.93 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to help 1,644 Auto Rickshaw Drivers through 36 societies. A total sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs received from Centre) was sanctioned during the year 1973-74 to 16 societies to assist 391 drivers.

Efforts are being made to supply Autos to the remaining members before releasing further financial assistance to these societies.

(c) Lorry Transport Co-operatives.—Lorry Transport Co-operative Societies have been set up with a view to enable lorry drivers who do not own vehicles to acquire lorries and free themselves from the clutches of the private lorry owners and also enable them to improve their earnings. The pattern of financial assistance provided to these societies is the same as in the case of Taxi and Auto Co-operatives.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.1125 lakhs towards 10% cost of 90 lorries and 25 Tempos up to 1972-73. During the year 1973-74, Government sanctioned Rs. 8.76 lakhs towards 10% costs of 75 lorries out of the assistance received from the Centre under Special Employment Scheme. Efforts are being made to procure vehicles also on a priority basis to these societies.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards 10% cost of the vehicles during the year 1974-75.

(d) Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives.—With a view to provide self employment by relieving the rickshaw pullers from the clutches of Private owners who collect exhorbitant rates and to make them enjoy the fruits of their hard labour, Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives have been organised. As per the pattern of assistance in vogue, full cost of rickshaw is being sanctioned by Government as financial assistance to the societies for purchase of rickshaws. The rickshaws are allotted to the members by these societies: 25% cost of the vehicle will be treated as subsidy and the balance 75% of the cost will be an interest free loan to be recovered from the member a rupee per day. The amount so recovered from the members will be rotated as Revolving Fund and utilised in the same manner to help new beneficiaries in future. So far 166 Rickshaw societies have been assisted with a total sum of Rs. 38.11 lakhs to help 6,793 rickshaw pullers.
During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 13.45 lakhs was sanctioned to 107 societies to help 1,920 members under Special Employment Programme. The Programme for 1974-75 envisages financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the State Plan.

(c) **Washermen and Barbers Co-operatives:** —The schemes of organisation of Washermen and Barbers Co-operatives and providing them with financial assistance at Rs. 200 to each member for purchase of Iron Boxes, washing soda etc., for Washermen, scissors Razors and other implements for Barbers was continued during the year 1973-74. So far, Washermen and Barbers Co-operatives have been assisted to a tune of Rs. 8.42 lakhs to help 6,026 Washermen and Rs. 8.23 lakhs to help 2,350 Barbers respectively. During the year 1973-74, a total sum of Rs. 4.14 lakhs was sanctioned to help 2,070 Washermen and Rs. 2.00 lakhs to help 1,000 Barbers. It is proposed to provide financial assistance by way of share capital contribution to these societies to a tune of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to Washermen Co-operative Societies and Rs. 2.50 lakhs to Barbers Co-operatives during the year 1974-75.

(f) **Women Welfare Co-operatives:** —To provide gainful employment for destitute Women, deserted Wives etc., and for their rehabilitation, the scheme of Women's Welfare Co-operatives was continued. So far, 30 Women's Co-operatives have been assisted with a total sum of Rs. 7.98 lakhs. During the year 1973-74, a total sum of Rs. 2.38 lakhs was sanctioned to these co-operatives. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as share capital contribution to these societies during 1974-75. The Societies are expected to use this amount as margin money to raise additional working capital from Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks. The societies can provide assistance to members for purchase of sewing machines, purchase and maintenance of milch cattle and preparation of domestic requirements for sale. As these societies are unable to maintain accounts it is proposed to provide them managerial subsidy during 1974-75 for employing a clerk.

(g) **Printing and Writers Co-operatives:** —To provide employment to printers, binders and other persons who have experience in allied printing works and publication of books of writer-members of writers co-operatives, organisation of printing and publishing co-operatives and writers co-operatives has been taken up. Upto 1973-74, 23 such co-operatives have been assisted with a total sum of Rs. 7.77 lakhs. During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 0.26 lakhs was sanctioned to one Journalist Co-operative Society at Hyderabad.

A sum of Rs. 0.70 lakhs has been proposed to be given as shares capital contribution to these societies during the year 1974-75. The
amount was provided as share capital contribution to enable the societies to raise block capital and working capital from Commercial and Co-operative Banks.

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

Labour Co-operatives are gaining considerable importance in the present context of developmental activities under taken in the backward areas, by public and Co-operative Sectors.

The financial assistance provided to labour co-operative societies has been stepped up from Rs 1.99 lakhs during 1972-73 to Rs 4.562 lakhs during the year 1973-74 as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Managerial subsidy</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Share Capital Contribution</td>
<td>1,96,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Working Capital</td>
<td>2,40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,56,200.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this connection, it is pertinent to state that labour contract co-operative societies have been asked to register themselves as contractors with the Public Works Department and Public undertakings such as Railways etc., which are expected to provide works to these societies.

In order to enable the societies to take up more works and thereby benefit more members, it is proposed to provide sizeable financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 6.85 lakhs to Labour Co-operatives during the year 1974-75. As it may not be possible for Government to provide the entire working capital to these societies, these societies have to look to Co-operative and Commercial Banks for Working Capital. As the banks charge interest 11% to 12% on loans and advances, the societies are finding it difficult to meet the interest charges out of the margins available to them. It is proposed to provide during 1974-75 interest subsidy at a rate not exceeding 5% so as to enable the societies to borrow at 6% to 7%. It is also proposed to provide loan and subsidy to these societies for purchase of implements during the year 1974-75.
(i) **Epoc Societies.**—The Department has taken up programmes for the educated unemployed. The following societies have been organised to help the educated unemployed of various disciplines.

1. Agricultural and General Aviation Society to help the Pilots, Ground Engineers and Agriculture Graduates. The Society will take up Agricultural Aviation on Commercial Lines.

2. Mini Bus Society for educated persons with driving licences and who would like to enter the transport field.

3. Co-operative Dispensaries and Pharmacy for the Homeopathic Doctors, M.B.B.S., Doctors etc.

4. Epoc Taxi Society for educated persons with driving licences and who would like to enter the transport field.

5. Natural Resources Development Co-operative Society for the benefit of Geologists, Geophysicists etc. The society will undertake ground water survey, location of well points and advice the farmers on water management;

6. Farmer’s Service Centre to help the area to develop on scientific lines.

(2) **Co-operative Canteen for Workers.**—The New M.L.A.s. Canteen workers Co-operative Society Ltd., was registered on 29-3-1974 to provide employment to the workers thrown out of the employment, consequent to the closure of the canteen run by a private contractor. It is proposed to provide during the year 1974-75 a State contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the share capital of the canteen and a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 to meet the cost of the Manager. The share capital contribution is intended to enable the society to meet a portion of capital expenditure and to raise necessary working capital from the banks.

(k) **Automobile Spare Parts Co-operative Societies.**—As a large number of Co-operatives for Lorry, Taxi and Auto Rickshaw Drivers have been organised, there is a growing need for spare parts required by the drivers of these societies at reasonable rates. Societies are organised and assistance given for the procurement of essential spare parts, petrol bunk are also being run by these co-operative societies.

(l) **Special Staff for Weaker Sections Co-operative Societies.**—A large number of Co-operative Societies have been organised for the weaker sections of the community since 1972-73. As members of the societies require guidance in their proper functioning and maintenance of accounts, it is proposed to appoint a Senior Inspector for each division for supervision and guidance of weaker sections co-operative societies during the year 1974-75. Further, there are large number of weaker sections co-operative societies in the twin cities where large
financial assistance has been provided by the Government. In order to ensure their proper functioning it is proposed to create a separate cell with a Deputy Registrar with supporting staff for supervision of the weaker sections co-operative societies in the twin cities.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The Scheme of Co-operative Farming envisages development of Co-operative Farming Societies on Joint and Collective types with a view to secure land to landless poor and to boost up food production besides providing gainful employment to landless poor persons and submarginal cultivators. So far, 774 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised in the State. A total financial assistance of Rs 15.74 lakhs was sanctioned to farming societies so far under general farming pattern. Financial assistance to an extent of Rs 12,200 can be rendered to co-operative farming societies by way of Share Capital Contribution. Medium Term loan, loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-cattle shed and managerial subsidy under the general farming pattern.

(a) Development of Co-operative Farming in Konaseema area of East Godavari District.—As already indicated in the last budget speech, a master plan for the organisation of 200 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies in Konaseema area of East Godavari district in the place of existing field labour co-operative societies was approved by the Government and so far 142 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies have been organised. The Societies secured on lease lanka lands to an extent of 9,928 acres. Government provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 11 25 lakhs to farming societies covered by the master plan. There is a Deputy Registrar and certain complimentary staff to attend to the organisation and supervision of farming societies in Konaseema Master Plan area

(b) Development of Co-operative Farming in Diviseema area of Krishna District.—Under this Master Plan, it is proposed to settle about 10,900 landless poor persons on Government waste lands and lanka lands situated in Diviseema over an extent of 29,047 acres and to provide them gainful employment. So far 220 co-operative collective farming societies have been formed and a sum of Rs. 7.06 lakhs was given as financial assistance to the societies, special staff including a Deputy Registrar Project Officer has been employed to look after the organisation and supervision of Co-operative Farming Societies in Diviseema Master Plan area also.

(c) Scheme for Reclamation of Waste Lands and Resettlement of Landless Poor (Uppal Committee Scheme).—Government sanctioned a scheme to settle landless agricultural labourers and their families on
cultivable waste lands by organisation of Co-operative Joint Farming Societies on Government waste lands. So far, 58 Co-operative Joint Farming Societies have been organised under this scheme and an extent of 7,738 acres of land had been handed over to the societies. A financial assistance of Rs. 36.97 lakhs was given under this scheme so far.

During the year 1973-74, Government approved the proposals for the organisation of 11 Co-operative Farming Societies in Chittoor District for reclamation of waste lands to an extent of 3,440 acres and for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers treating these societies, on par with those formed under Uppal Committee Scheme. Financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 9.95 lakhs has also been given to these societies from out of the Special Rayalaseema Development funds for reclamation of waste lands.

(d) Special Employment Programme:—Under the Special Employment Programme sponsored by the Government of India, the Government of India approved integrated Rural Development Programme consisting of two schemes, viz., (1) scheme for land colonisation and collective farming societies and (2) composite scheme for land and water resources development with the object of providing assistance primarily to the Tribals and Harijans and other landless persons who have been assigned land by Government so as to enable them to become viable farmers and to ensure that the lands so assigned are effectively brought under cultivation. Under the land and water resources development, financial assistance is being given to Harijan Girijans landless labourers for sinking so wells, for energizing the wells. So far a total financial assistance of Rs. 229.06 lakhs has been provided.

GENERAL:

In order to go into the details of the working of the Co-operative Farming Societies and to suggest ways and means to develop the Co-operative farming, a committee was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Sri G. Sivaiah, Ex-M.L.A. The committee has since submitted its report to Government and it is under examination.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 8.20 lakhs during the year 1974-75 to 21 Co-operative Farming Societies besides provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs towards cost of the staff for supervision. A programme for revitalisation of the existing Co-operative farming societies is being chalked out for implementation.
CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE STORES:

Government have taken a number of measures with the financial assistance provided by Government of India in organising a chain of Consumers Co-operative stores in cities, urban areas and semi-urban areas in order to hold the price line and to ensure equitable distribution of consumer goods at fair prices. There are 28 Co-operative Central Stores in the State, out of which the following 12 stores are running Department Stores:

"Central Stores at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Old City, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kurnool, Adoni, Anantapur, Nizamabad, Warangal".

Government of India have very recently sanctioned financial assistance to the Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society Limited, Hyderabad for setting up of a Department Store by the Society. All the Department Stores have been functioning except the one sanctioned to Hyderabad Co-operative Central Trading Society Ltd., Hyderabad which is going to start functioning very shortly. In our State, all the places where the population exceed 50,000 are covered by Central Stores. It is proposed to organise consumers stores at all places where the population exceeds 25,000 in a phased programme. The Department Stores and other co-operative central stores have been entrusted also with the distribution of controlled commodities by the Civil Supplies Department. These Co-operative Central Stores have been playing predominant role in the distribution of all essential commodities to the public at reasonable prices.

Besides, there are 3 consumers co-operative stores organised for the benefit of students and staff of the Universities, namely, Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara.

There is one Apex Federation called the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Co-operative Central Consumers Stores Limited, Hyderabad to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated co-operative central stores. It has taken up the wholesale distribution of controlled cloth through the Co-operative Central Stores in the State, besides distribution of confiscated goods and other scarce commodities. It is programmed to strengthen and consolidate the consumer movement during the Vth Plan Period. A provision of about Rs. 80.00 lakhs is made available for the consumers stores under the Vth Plan.

**Primary Consumers Stores Including Government Employees Consumer Stores**:

—Twenty four Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores have been organised in the State at the rate of one store each in the District Head-quarters (excluding Ongole District which is newly formed) and one at Vijayawada in Krishna District.
besides, three stores i.e., Government Colonies in the twin cities at Erramanzil, Vijayanagar and Malakpet. Out of these Stores 9 Stores viz., Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores Hyderabad, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Malakpet, Vijayanagar, Colony and Anantapur have gone into liquidation. Employees of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities also are enrolled as members of Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores. The membership of these stores is 85,488 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.71 lakhs and annual turnover of Rs. 1.48 crores.

There are 737 Primary Consumers Stores with a membership of 2.49 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 31.44 lakhs. Consumers Co-operative Stores are functioning in all the industrial establishments in the State employing 300 or more workers. The employers are called upon to give financial assistance towards share capital, working capital and managerial subsidy etc. So far, 83 consumers stores have been organised in Industrial concerns. Besides these, there are 28 consumers stores for the Railway Employees also.

During the year 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 2,00,000/- towards share capital and Rs. 32,000 towards managerial subsidy has been proposed to assist the primary consumers stores in the State.

Distribution of consumers articles in rural areas:—The Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1963-64. According to the objectives of the scheme consumers activity is to be organised on Co-operative lines in rural areas as an integral part of holding the price line for the country as a whole. At present the marketing societies and village societies or service co-operatives are distributing consumers articles in rural areas. About 600 village societies and 100 marketing societies are involved in this activity turning out a business of about 6 crores of rupees annually.

The marketing societies are being provided with a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to meet the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose spread over a period of 3 years. Additional share capital contribution has also been provided to some good working marketing societies under the scheme to the extent of Rs. 1,90,000 during 1969-70 and 1970-71 for strengthening share capital base to enable them to deal with the scheme of distribution of consumers articles in rural areas effectively. Steps are also being taken to establish an effective link between rural consumers activity on the urban Consumers stores by affiliation of Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies to Central Consumers Stores. So far, 46 Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies have been affiliated to Central Consumers Stores. During 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 48,000 is made to provide managerial subsidy to the Marketing Societies under the scheme.
At present the distribution of Chemical Fertilizers is carried out by various agencies at different levels. The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation is the main agency in the distribution of fertilizers in the Cooperative Sector of the State. It is distributing chemical fertilizers to the District Cooperative Marketing Societies, primary marketing societies and some growers cooperative societies and other societies. The Marketing Federation has programmed to procure 2,43,000 Metric Tonnes of Chemical Fertilizers valued at Rs. 25 crores during 1973-74. As against the above target, the achievement for 1973-74 is 73,054 Metric Tonnes valued at Rs. 10,79,710. The shortfall is due to non-availability of fertilizers in required quantities.

During the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was given as a margin money (additional share capital) to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation to augment its borrowing powers needed for procurement of chemical fertilizers. During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the budget as margin money to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation and the District Cooperative Marketing Societies.

MARKETING.

Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State are organised on a three tier system with the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation at State level, District Co-operative Marketing Societies at District level and primary Marketing Societies at taluk or Mandi level. There are 295 primary co-operative Marketing Societies and 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation has been assisting the Co-operatives for procurement of paddy and rice and also in the sale of pool fertilizers.

CO-OPERATIVE STORAGE.

Financial assistance of Rs. 227.29 lakhs has so far been sanctioned to Co-operative Societies for taking up construction of 1,261 Godowns in the State, out of which 97 godowns have been dropped subsequently. Out of the balance of 1,164 godowns, 922 godowns have been constructed. Action is being taken to complete construction of the remaining 242 godowns at an early date. The storage capacity of these godowns is 2.66 lakhs metric tonnes. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided in the Budget for the current year 1974-75.

Co-operative Processing Units.—The Co-operative Societies have been sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 389.82 lakhs upto 31-3-1974 for
Setting up of different types of processing units. During 1973-74, National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned four schemes for setting up of medium sized processing units, viz., Cotton Ginning and Pressing Unit at Adilabad, Oil-cum-solvent Extraction Unit at Karimnagar, Vegetable Ghee Units at Karimnagar and Jute Mill at Salur. During the current year (i.e.,) 1974-75, it is proposed to obtain sanction of financial assistance from the State Government and the National Co-operative Development Corporation for implementation of seven more schemes for setting up of small, medium and large sized processing units under Central Sector scheme at a total cost of Rs. 362.00 lakhs for which State Government may have to invest a sum of Rs. 69 35 lakhs. A plan provision of Rs. 10,000 lakhs only is proposed for inclusion in the Budget for the year 1974-75 due to restriction on plan ceilings.

Procurement of Paddy:—During the year 1973-74, Government had appointed the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad as one of their agents to collect paddy under producer's levy. A target of 1.20 lakhs Metric Tonnes of paddy was fixed under producers levy and 0.30 lakhs Metric Tonnes to be purchased in open market. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad assisted by its constituent cooperatives has procured 45,14,00 Metric Tonnes of paddy under producers levy and purchased 6,822.00 Metric Tonnes of paddy in open market as on 31-3-1974. The total quantity procured by them is thus 52,636 00 Metric Tonnes worth Rs. 408.14 lakhs.

Government furnished guarantee of Rs. 6 00 crores to enable the A. P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad to obtain loan of 4.00 crores from the State Bank of India and Rs. 2.00 crores from the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Hyderabad for procurement operations. The Federation obtained an advance of Rs. 2.45 crores from the State Bank of India, Hyderabad and Rs. 1.93 crores from the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited, Hyderabad against the Government guarantee and passed on the same to its constituent societies for purchase of paddy.

Assistance to State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad. Under this scheme, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union is paid a grant of
Rs. 23,000 every year to meet the expenditure in connection with propagation of Co-operative Principles in the State through publication of magazines, pamphlets etc., In view of the increase in the cost of paper, printing material etc. It is proposed to pay Rs. 50,000 as grant during 1974-75.

Member Education Scheme:—This scheme is being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad with the assistance of a Special Cadre Deputy Registrar/Chief Education Officer through twenty two Educational Instructors who are the employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, at the rate of one for each district. There is one instructor attached to propaganda van at Hyderabad. These Educational Institutions, Office bearers, Managing Committee members, Potential and prospective members of Co-operative Institutions in the principals and practices of Co-operation.

During 1973-74, The entire expenditure of Rs. 1 16 lakhs incurred for the implementation of the scheme was met by the Government. It is proposed to implement the scheme during 1974-75 also on the same lines.

Training of Junior Personnel:—There are four Junior Co-operative Training Centres functioning under this scheme at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. They impart basic training to the Non-Official employees of the Co-operative Institutions the Principles and practices of Co-operation and other allied subjects for a period of 30 weeks. In addition to the above four training centres, there is a Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training to the directly recruited junior Inspectors and Senior Inspectors. Deputy Registrars and Co-operative Sub-Registrars are working in all the Training Centres as Principals and Lecturers respectively. During 1973-74, i.e., the Current session which will come to an end in July, 1974, 584 candidates are undergoing training in all the 34 centres. An amount of Rs. 3.02 lakhs was spent for the implementation of this scheme during 1973-74. It is proposed to implement the scheme during 1974-75 also at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Stipends to Trainees:—The Non-Official trainees who are undergoing training in the four Co-operative Training Centres are paid a stipend of
Rs. 40 p.m. and T.A. of Rs. 20 p.m. each during Practical Training
During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 1,071 lakhs was spent under the
scheme. During 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 1,32 lakhs has been pro­
vided for the purpose.

Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers — Under the Scheme,
the Departmental Officers of various categories are being deputed for
the different training courses offered by the various agencies During.
1973-74, 13 Senior Inspectors and 1 Co-operative Sub-Registrar were
deputed for H.D.C. Training at the Co-operative Training College,
Rajendranagar at a cost of Rs 41,663. It is proposed to depute officers
for the training courses during 1974-75 also, and an amount of Rs. 1,351
lakhs is provided for the purpose.

Conclusion — The policy of the Government will continue to be
the Orientation of the Co-operative Institutions to help, serve the Weaker
Sections of the society. While this can be achieved to some extent by
allocating more funds for programmes intended for them a great amount
of efforts has to be put in by both the officials and non-Officials involved
in the movement. The administrative machinery of the Co-operative-
Department will be streamlined so as to be of effective use in the imple­
mentation of Government policy of rehabilitating use the economy of
weakers sections through co-operative societies. It has been decided to
earmark one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Office of the
Registrar of Co-operative Societies exclusively for attending to misap­
propriation cases etc., if necessary the question of sanctioning sup­
porting staff will also be examined. In their very nature, the co-opera­
tives are voluntary organisations run exclusively by the non-officials.
The Government Department of Co-operation function as the friend,
philosopher and guide of the non-official co-operators. It is in this
context that the Government expect devoted service and whole hearted
support of the non-official co-operators and also of the Honourable
Members of this Legislature in making the Co-operative Movement
purposeful. It is hoped that such support will be available to the Govern­
ment in an abundant measure.
_appendices_ 8th July, 1974.

ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు

ఇది ఆశ్చర్యాన్ని ప్రపంచంలో ఎదురుగా మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు ఇందులో మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు. మార్పులు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలతో నిర్యాతం చేసి ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాల ప్రపంచానికి మార్పులు చెందిన ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు.
8th July, 1974.

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(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

1972-78 యొక్క 90 రూపాయలు, 25 రూపాయులు కంతిలు 10 రూపాయలు వైపు నాడు మారింది, మాత్రమే అటికములు లభించిన ఒకే ప్రభావం చేయి ఆమె రాతి చేయబడి ఉండేది. కంతిలు 10% కారణాలుండి, మాత్రమే శ్రాంతి వచ్చు ప్రభావం 1978-74 మధ్య 48 రూపాయలు స్థాయి రాతి చేస్తుంది, వీటి చేసుకొని 28 రూపాయలు వచ్చింది. అందువల్ల మొత్తం మిగిలిపడి ఆమె ముందు ఉండును చేస్తుంది. 

1978-74 యొక్క 58 రూపాయలు చేస్తుండి అంటే 6 మంది మాత్రమే చేస్తుండి. 1978-74 యొక్క 151 రూపాయలు లభించాయి అంటే 65 రూపాయలు చేస్తుంది. 1972-78 యొక్క 300 రూపాయలు లభించాయి అంటే మెత్త నాలుంటాయి అంటే వైపు నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. (ముందుండి అంటే 150 రూపాయలు వైపు నాలుంటాయి)

ఆ తరువాత ఆమె మూడు సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. సత్యంతో ఆమె మూడు సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. 

మరుతుంది సంయోగం సత్యంతో లోకానాధికారి వారి పదానమే సత్యంతో లోకానాధికారి తెలిసి వైపు నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. లోకానాధికారి మూడు సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. కానీ లోకానాధికారి మరింత నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. లోకానాధికారి మరింత నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. 

1972-78 యొక్క 25 రూపాయలు, 8.1125 రూపాయాలు 10 రూపాయలు వైపు నాలుంటాయి, 1978-74 యొక్క 10 వైపు నాలుంటాయి, 8.76 రూపాయలు చేస్తుంది. మరువైన విధానాల ఉండాలను చేస్తుంది. మరువైన విధానాల ఉండాలను చేస్తుంది. 

సత్యంతో లోకానాధికారి మరింత నాలుంటాయి చేస్తుంది. మరువైన విధానాల ఉండాలను చేస్తుంది.

1978-74 యొక్క 58 రూపాయలు చేస్తుండి అంటే 6 మంది మాత్రమే చేస్తుండి. 1978-74 యొక్క 151 రూపాయలు లభించాయి అంటే 65 రూపాయలు చేస్తుంది.
1974-75

(5)

(6)
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(5) मुख्य निर्देश कार्यक्रम-रिपोर्ट: 

सरकार (प्रधानमंत्री, मंत्री आदि) ने 1973-74 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्य किया। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम 1973-74 का 1974-75 का संबंधित कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम 1973-74 का संबंधित कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए।

(6) मुख्य निर्देश कार्यक्रम-रिपोर्ट: 

प्रधानमंत्री, मंत्री आदि ने 1973-74 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्य किया। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम 1973-74 का संबंधित कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए।

(7) निर्देश (प्रधानमंत्री) कार्यक्रम-रिपोर्ट: 

प्रधानमंत्री ने 1973-74 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्य किया। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम 1973-74 का संबंधित कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए।

(8) निर्देश (प्रधानमंत्री) कार्यक्रम-रिपोर्ट: 

प्रधानमंत्री ने 1973-74 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्य किया। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए। 1974-75 का नियमन कार्यक्रम 1973-74 का संबंधित कार्यक्रम के संबंध में प्रदेश प्रमुख ने अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निर्देश दिए।
1972-78 $^d$ | 8th July, 1974. Appendices. | 1978-74 $^d$
---|---|---
1.99 e| 4,562 |
$^d$| 4,562 |
2.20,000.00 | 1,962,200.00 | 2,40,000.00 |
M $^d$| 4,56,200.00 |
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(2) ಸರ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರೂ, ಆ ಲೇಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕ್ರೀದೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

(4) ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸೂರ ದಿನ ಅ, ಒ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸೂರನ್ನು ಆಗ್ಯಾತವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(6) ತಾಯಿ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರೂ, ಆ ಲೇಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕ್ರೀದೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

(3) ಸರ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

(4) ಸರ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

(5) ಸರ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

(6) ತಾಯಿ ಸಂಕೋಚಕ್ಕೆ "ಮುಂದಿನಾದರು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಡಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ"

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(1) 2H3 8th July, 1974.

2H3 8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

(1) 2H3 8th July, 1974.

Appendices.

(1) 2H3 8th July, 1974.

Appendices.
(3) మాలేశియా ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న ఈ ఉద్యమం నిర్మాణం పాటు మారుతున్నది.

(4) తిరుపుత్రంలో ఉన్న ఈ ఉద్యమం నిర్మాణం పాటు మారుతున్నది,

(5) మాలేశియా ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న ఈ ఉద్యమం నిర్మాణం పాటు మారుతున్నది.
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The following is a list of appendices:

1. 284th July, 1974, Appendices. [Image 0x0 to 434x687]

The following is the text of the appendices:

Appendices:

- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

The following is the text of the appendices:

Appendices:

- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

The following is the text of the appendices:

Appendices:

- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

The following is the text of the appendices:

Appendices:

- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

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- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

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- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

The following is the text of the appendices:

Appendices:

- 284th July, 1974, Appendices.

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Regarding the details mentioned in the previous notes, the following points are to be noted:

1. The figures mentioned in the previous notes are to be updated and revised.
2. The current status of the project is to be monitored regularly.
3. The budget allocation for the project is to be reviewed.

Please ensure that all necessary actions are taken to address the aforementioned points.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Date] 8th July, 1974
8th July, 1974

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మారుతు కమెంట్లు కాకుండా వ్యవస్థాపన ముఖ్యమైన పాట్టికం:

సాల సంవత్సరాలు జిల్లా పట్టికలు 1963-64 రోజువరకు మరియు 1969-70 రోజువరకు మారుతు కమెంట్లు కూడా వ్యవస్థాపన ముఖ్యమైన పాట్టికం:

1964-65 తో జగద్, తిరుమల మరియు తిరుమలాంబు జిల్లాలని సంచాయం చేసిన జిల్లా ప్రాంతాలు:

- జగద్ 600 గ్రామాలు
- తిరుమల 100 గ్రామాలు
- తిరుమలాంబు 50 గ్రామాలు

మారుతు కమెంట్లు దినాల్లో మిగిలిన ముఖ్యమైన పాట్టికం:

1968-70 1,20,000 ఎండు లేదు మరియు 1970-71 48,000 ఎండు లేదా రెండు సంవత్సరాలు మారుతు కమెంట్లను కష్టం చేసిన జిల్లా ప్రాంతాలు:

1973-74 సంవత్సరం మారుతు కమెంట్ల ప్రాంతాలు:

- తిరుమల 2,48,000
- తిరుమలాంబు 1,079,710
- జగద్ 78,054

1973-74 పిడిపోయిన మీద జగద్ 10,79,710 ఎండు లేదా 1974-75 పిడిపోయిన మీద 48,000 ఎండు లేదా 3 సంవత్సరాలు మారుతు కమెంట్లను కష్టం చేసిన జిల్లా ప్రాంతాలు.
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The following tables give the details of the income tax assessments for the assessment years 1978-74 and 1974-75 for certain individuals.

For the assessment year 1978-74, the details are as follows:
- Number of assessments: 267
- Average assessment amount: Rs. 12,000
- Maximum assessment amount: Rs. 18,000
- Minimum assessment amount: Rs. 6,000

For the assessment year 1974-75, the details are as follows:
- Number of assessments: 1261
- Average assessment amount: Rs. 227,299
- Maximum assessment amount: Rs. 862,000
- Minimum assessment amount: Rs. 50,000

The tables also provide a comparison between the two assessment years, showing the increase in the number of assessments and the average assessment amount.
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1978-74 సంయుక్తానికి, ప్రామాణిక విధానం చేసిన పరిస్థితి ప్రదర్శన మరొక సంయుక్తానికి అంతర్జాతీయ విషయాలు కలిగిన హాజిరి సంస్థ లోని ఉషేరీ ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు గణనుతారు. ఫిలింగ్ ప్రదర్శనకారు తీవ్రంగా ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రత్యేక కారణాలుంచి ప్రత్యేక ప్రదర్శన చేసుకుని ప్రదర్శన మరొక సంయుక్తానికి అంతర్జాతీయ విషయాలు కలిగిన హాజిరి సంస్థ లోని ఉషేరీ ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు గణనుతారు.

ప్రత్యేక ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు

చారిత్రక దండ్‌తరములో అనేకం పాత్రాలు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రత్యేక ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు సాధారణంగా ప్రత్యేక మరొక సంయుక్తానికి అంతర్జాతీయ విషయాలు కలిగిన హాజిరి సంస్థ లోని ఉషేరీ ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు గణనుతారు. ఫిలింగ్ ప్రదర్శనకారు తీవ్రంగా ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రత్యేక కారణాలుంచి ప్రత్యేక ప్రదర్శన చేసుకుని ప్రదర్శన మరొక సంయుక్తానికి అంతర్జాతీయ విషయాలు కలిగిన హాజిరి సంస్థ లోని ఉషేరీ ప్రదర్శన కారణాలు గణనుతారు.
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