ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Soda-Ash Plant in Mandasa, Srikakulam District.

391—

*6568 Q.—Sarvasri P. Srirama Murthy (Naganikatakam) and Ch. Parasurama Naidu (Parvathipuram):— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government have sanctioned Soda-Ash plant in Mandasa, Srikakulam District;

(b) the stage at which the said project stands; and

(c) the capital investment and possible employment Potential of the same?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):— (a) The Government have not received so far any proposals for the setting up of a Soda Ash Plant in Mandasa in Srikakulam District.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*An asterisk before the name indicates Confirmation by the Member.
236 8th March, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions

Sri P. Basireddy:—The Imperial Chemical Industries of India Limited propose to set-up a Soda Ash Plant at Machilipatnam.

Sri P. Basireddy:—I think the Hon. Member has mistaken the Caustic soda Plant for soda Ash Plant. There is a proposal to have a Caustic soda project in Srikakulam district and I.D.C. has obtained the letter of intent and receiving the applications from co-promoters. They will be selecting one shortly.

Launching of Major Industrial Programme Under 20 Point Economic Programme.

398—

*7276 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna (Mangalagiri):— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to launch a Major Industrial Programme, in pursuance of the Prime Minister's 20 point Economic programme;

(b) if so, what is the probable total investment;

(c) the major industrial projects envisaged in this programme;

and

(d) the investment pattern worked out so far?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:— (a) The Government have proposals for establishing major Industries in the State utilizing the plan funds and funds available for the Accelerated Development of Backward Areas.

(b), (c) & (d):— A copy of the programme prepared by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation is placed on the Table of the House.
**SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS PROPOSED BY CORPORATION REGIONWISE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total outlay Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Corpns’ share Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Direct employment</th>
<th>Indirect employment</th>
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<td>1. COASTAL ANDHRA</td>
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<td>44000</td>
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<td>3. TELANGANA</td>
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**DISTRICT-WISE BREAK UP OF INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES**

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<th>Corpns’ share Rs. in lakhs</th>
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<td>2. Visakhapatram</td>
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<td>6. Nellore</td>
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<td>7. Prakasam</td>
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<td>950</td>
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**II. RAYALASEEMA**

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### COASTAL ANDHRA:

#### SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

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<th>Corpns's Share Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>Direct Employment</th>
<th>Indirect Employment</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>700</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jute Mill</td>
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<td>Salt and Marine Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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#### VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

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Oral Answers to Questions. 8th March, 1976

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<td><strong>CUDDAPAH DISTRICT</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Synthetic Detergents</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3. Brake Liners and Clutch Facings</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Cotton Seed Oil</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Solvent Extraction</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>6. Magnetic Tape</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
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Sub-total: 645 55 750 1900

| **TELANGANA:** | | | | | |
| **HYDERABAD DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| 1. Semi Conductor Devices | 200 | 20 | 160 | 600 |
| 2. Tape Recorders | 54 | 5 | 75 | 200 |
| 3. Potentiometers & Carbon Tracs | 80 | 5 | 156 | 400 |
| 4. De-methly Tetracycline | 100 | 10 | 500 | 1000 |
| 5. Starters & Generators | 250 | 10 | 300 | 1200 |
| 6. Cooling Coils | 50 | 4 | 100 | 200 |
| 7. Activated Carbon | 100 | 5 | 100 | 200 |

Sub-Total: 834 59 1391 3800

| **NIZAMABAD DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| 1. Furfural | 110 | 14 | 350 | 1200 |
| 2. Straw Paper Products | 95 | 8 | 300 | 900 |
| 3. Solvent Extraction | 25 | 3 | 120 | 300 |

Sub-total: 230 25 770 2400
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Granulated Mixed Fertilizers</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>3. Textile Processing Unit</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>4. Solvent Extraction</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>450</td>
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<td>5. Egg Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Composite Textile Mill</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1600</td>
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<td>2. L.E. Diodes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3. Alloy Steel Castings</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>4. Back-saw Blades</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>5. Cold Belled Strips and Box Strappings</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>6. Connectors</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>7. Particle Board</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>8. Mechanised Bricks</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Tantalum Capacitors</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10. Scooters</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>11. Phosolane</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>5000</td>
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<td>12. Gear Hobs</td>
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<td>172</td>
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Oral Answers to Questions. 8th March, 1976. 233

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<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**NALGONDA DISTRICT**

1. Castor Complex 500 20 1200 4000
2. Solvent Extraction 30 3 120 300
3. Straw Board 40 4 100 200

Sub-total: 570 27 1420 4500

**KHAMMAM DISTRICT**

1. M. S. & H.C. Steel Billets 717 45 410 1600
2. Sponge Iron 300 50 400 1200
3. Graphite Crucibles 100 10 150 450
4. Industrial Gases 60 6 120 200
5. Solvent Extraction 50 5 100 200
6. Paper & Paper Boards 6000 50 10000 20000

Sub-total: 7227 166 11180 23650

**MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT**

1. Fibre Glass 350 35 800 2000
2. Vanaspathi 50 6 250 750

Sub-total: 400 41 1050 2750

**WARANGAL DISTRICT**

1. Memory Planes and Stacks 80 10 700 700
2. Solvent Extraction 25 3 120 300
3. Rayon Grade Pulp 2000 200 1500 3500

Sub-total: 2105 213 2320 4500

7—2

Oral Answers to Questions.

3. (a) On the whole the I.D.C. proposes to set up Industries, 81% of the industries, they propose to set up in State. They want to set up in the backward areas of the State.

(b) I.D.C. is prepared to take people on joint sector basis—Karnataka State Government is in favour of the proposal. Karnataka Government already has a proposal to set up industries in the backward areas of the State. The Government is prepared to take people on joint sector basis.
Sri Kudipudi Prabhakara Rao (Aama!apuram) :—What are the industries that have been given green signal after the enunciation of the 20 Point Formula? What are the schemes you have okayed already after the announcement of the 20 Point Programme?

Sri A Basi Reddy : The are a number of schemes. The regional Committees have allotted funds to the various Corporations, the Infra-structure Corporation and the Small Scale Development Corporation, Large Scale Development Corporation and they have allotted some amounts to districts for Small Scale Industries. Now, under the incentives the State has announced a subsidy of 10% for the backward areas covered by Six Point Formula excluding the areas covered by the Central subsidy areas. I think the Six Point Formula areas are there in all the districts of the State.
8th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. (a) [Question 1]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

2. (a) [Question 2]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

3. (a) [Question 3]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

4. (a) [Question 4]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

5. (a) [Question 5]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

6. (a) [Question 6]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

7. (a) [Question 7]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

8. (a) [Question 8]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

9. (a) [Question 9]
   [Response 1]
   [Response 2]
   [Response 3]
   [Response 4]

10. (a) [Question 10]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

11. (a) [Question 11]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

12. (a) [Question 12]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

13. (a) [Question 13]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

14. (a) [Question 14]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

15. (a) [Question 15]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

16. (a) [Question 16]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

17. (a) [Question 17]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

18. (a) [Question 18]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

19. (a) [Question 19]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

20. (a) [Question 20]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

21. (a) [Question 21]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

22. (a) [Question 22]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

23. (a) [Question 23]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

24. (a) [Question 24]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

25. (a) [Question 25]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

26. (a) [Question 26]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

27. (a) [Question 27]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

28. (a) [Question 28]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

29. (a) [Question 29]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]

30. (a) [Question 30]
    [Response 1]
    [Response 2]
    [Response 3]
    [Response 4]
FILLING UP OF THE POSTS OF NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISORS (LEPROSY)

393—

*6749Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Non-Medical Supervisors (Leprosy) kept Vacant: and

(b) the period for which the posts were kept vacant and the reasons for not filling up these posts?

The Minister for Health (Sri K. Rajamaulu):— (a) 40

(b) The posts were kept vacant since January, 1975 due to, deficit budget to a tune of Rs. 16.00 lakhs under non-plan.

REPAIRING OF X-RAY PLANTS ETC., MACHINES IN THE TEACHING HOSPITALS

394—

*6888Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi (Gudur)—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
(a) How many X-ray Plants, deep X-ray units, Diathermy Unit, Section Pumps, Cobolt Units, Operation Tables and E.C.G. Machines are out of order in the teaching Hospitals of Andhra Pradesh and since how long;

(b) Whether there are trained persons in the State to repair them;

(c) Whether the factory will be installed in Andhra Pradesh to repair the above machines; and

(d) Whether it is a fact that new machines are replaced in place of old machines because of lack of trained persons to attend to even small repairs?

Sri K. Rajamullu:— (a) A statement is placed on the table of the house.

(b) For repairs, replacements and servicing of machines original suppliers are contacted as and when necessity arises. Orders have also been issued in this year, deputing Radiographers for a six weeks training in the techniques of repairs of X-Ray plants and Electromedical equipment.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) No, sir.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE X-RAY EQUIPMENT LYING IDLE IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>No. of X-Ray Plants available at Present</th>
<th>Name of the Original supplier</th>
<th>Lying Idle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8th March, 1976.
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 500 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. Escorts Ltd.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Hospital/Institution</td>
<td>X-Ray Details</td>
<td>Supplier/Details</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Govt. Fever Hospital, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1. 100 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. Escorts Ltd.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Govt. Hospital, Gadwal</td>
<td>1. X-Ray Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Govt. T.B. &amp; I.D. Hospital, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1. 200 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. Picker International</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. 25 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. I.C.H.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Govt. Hospital, Gudivada</td>
<td>1. 10 M.A. Portable</td>
<td>M/s. Siemens</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>T.B. Clinic, Nuzvid</td>
<td>1. 50 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. Escorts</td>
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<td>Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1. 500 M.A.</td>
<td>M/s. Escorts</td>
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<td>M/s. Philips</td>
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### STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUIPMENT.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution</th>
<th>Name of the Equipment</th>
<th>Year of purchase</th>
<th>Condition of Equipment</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Govt. Fever Hospital, Hyderabad</td>
<td>E.C.G. Machine.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Not in working condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M.N.I. Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1. Suction apparatus.</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Do.</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1. Suction apparatus.</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Do.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Operation Table.</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Hospital for Mental Care, Hyd.</td>
<td>Suction apparatus.</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>E.C.G. Machines. 6 Nos.</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1967</td>
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# STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUIPMENT.

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution.</th>
<th>Name of the equipment.</th>
<th>Year of purchase</th>
<th>Condition of equipment</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>King George Hospital, (Majcr)</td>
<td>Diathermy Units.</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>One not working.</td>
<td>Necessary action being taken to get it repaired.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam, (Minor).</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Diathermy Unit.</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Not working.</td>
<td>This machine has been sent to M/s. Imperial Surgical and Company, Bombay for repairs</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>1952 Suction apparatus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not working.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Necessary action is being taken to get them repaired.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1953 Suction apparatus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>One not working.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Necessary action is being taken to get them repaired.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Not working.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Not working.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>3 Not working.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Suction apparatus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Four not working.</td>
<td>Necessary action is being taken to get them to repaired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions.
8th March, 1976.

1. ఐరిష్టికి నిర్ధారించాలి: స్త్రీ పన్నుల కలయాన నియంత్రణ కు సంబంధించిన మతం, సంస్థ పన్నుల నియంత్రణ కు సంబంధించిన మతం, సంస్థ పన్నుల తంత్రానికి సంబంధించిన మతం.

2. తాళ్ళం: స్త్రీ పన్నుల కలయాన నియంత్రణ కు సంబంధించిన మతం, సంస్థ పన్నుల నియంత్రణ కు సంబంధించిన మతం, సంస్థ పన్నుల తంత్రానికి సంబంధించిన మతం.

3. ఎన్నికాలు: 1964 సంవత్సరానికి నేటి జరిగిన 1964 ఐరిష్టిక ఎన్నికలు 60 జోన్లకు చెందాయి. సంస్థ పన్నులతో 6000 జాత్రలు ఉనిరంగం. సంస్థ పన్నుల నియంత్రణ కు సంబంధించిన మతం?

4. పాండు పండు: 1964 సంవత్సరానికి మానవాదు పండు 3-12 సంవత్సరాలతో కూడా ఉనిరంగం?

5. కాబృత్తి: ఆనాటి కర్మణించాలి. ఆ సంస్థ పన్నులతో సంబంధించిన మతం, సంస్థ పన్నుల తంత్రానికి సంబంధించిన మతం.
Sri K. Rajamalla: — I quite agree. On the same basis we have appointed a committee also. The Siemens Company and the radiologists are there. On their advice, we are going to take a decision as to which are to be condemned and which are to be repaired.
Sri G. V. K. Rao (Kakinada) :— In Kakinada, X-Ray units have gone completely out of order.

Sri K. Rajamallu :— They are all working. None is out of order.

Sri C. V. K. Rao :— X-Ray Units I am taking of.

Sri K. Rajamallu :— If one is out order, the work will not suffer.

FOREIGN TOUR OF T.T. DEVASTHANAM OFFICIALS

6931 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams Trust Board and the Executive Officer have gone abroad in the year 1975,

(b) if so, the purpose of the tour:

(c) whether any officials of the T.T.D. or the members of the T.T.D. Trust board followed the Chairman and Executive Officer in their tour abroad;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the T.T.D, for these tours,

(e) the countries toured by them and for how many days; and

(f) whether there was a clash between some T.T.D. Transport Workers and the Administrative staff at Thirupathi in the first week of May 1975 when the Chairman and the Executive Officer were in America?

The Minister for Endowments:—Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—

(a) & (b) Yes Sir, For attending the ground breaking ceremony of Sri Venkateswara Temple at Pittsburgh at the invitation of the Hindu Temple Society, North America.

(c) No Sir,

(d) No expenditure was incurred by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams. The expenditure was met by the Hindu Temple Society, North America.

(e) Both the Executive Officer and Chairman left Madras on 6th April, 1975. They toured U.S.A./Canada from 7-4-1975 to 12-5-1975. The Executive Officer left New York for India on 12th May, 1975. The Chairman was abroad from 7-4-1975 to 12-6-1975. Apart from visiting
places in U.S.A. and Canada, the Chairman visited London, Rome, Vatican.

(f) Yes Sir.

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SELLING AWAY THE TEMPLE LANDS AT MARKET RATES

7171Q.—Sri B. Basappa (Uravakonda):—Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to sell the lands belonging to temples at market rates (according to the statement made by the Government through the press): and

(b) if so, when steps will be taken to sell the same?

Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju :—(a) & (b) The Government can not sell the temple lands, Hoewvers some of the lands are stated to be either uneconomic or are not yeilding reasonable rent or are not manageable and as some of the lands are under threat of unauthorised occupation, the Commissioner, Endowments Department has been asked to take up a survey of the lands that should be retained or disposed of by the institutions to enable Government to consider the matter and take appropriate steps.
Oral Answers to Questions.

8th March, 1976.

[Text in Telugu script]
COLLECTION OF COMPOUNDING FEES FOR GRAZING
GOATS AND ILICIT CUTTING OF TREES

397—

*6337 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Rammachandra Reddy (Kavali) :—Will the Minister for Forests be pleased to state:
whether it is a fact that Chief Conservator of Forests fixed amounts for collection from all the districts towards compounding fees for grazing goats and illicit cutting of trees?

The Minister for Forests (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)
The Chief Conservator of Forests has not fixed any targets: in order to intensify protection of forests, Conservators have fixed targets.

Sri D. Venkatesham:—The hon. Minister was pleased to inform that the Chief Conservator has not given instructions. But the Conservator instructed them to collect compounding fees. Is it not a fact that every forester has been asked to book some cases every month and collect so much of compounding fees?

Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari:—No, Sir. With the intention to intensify the protection, the Conservators have fixed a few targets.

ELECTIONS TO TRADE UNIONS BY MEANS OF SECRET BALLOT

398—

* 091Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have addressed the Centre for its approval to conduct elections to Trade Unions by means of secret ballot: and

(b) if so, whether the Centre has given its approval?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjiah):—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Not yet Sir.
Implementation of the Apprentice Act

399—

*7204 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apprentice Act of the Central Government is being implemented by the Government and Private Institutions in our State;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the important provisions of this Act specifying that one apprentice for each group of seven labourers shall be appointed, is not being implemented; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government?

Sri T. Anjaiah :—(a) All the establishments of Government and Private, surveyed by Employment and Training Department to locate training places under the Apprenticeship Training Programme are implementing the Act by engaging apprentices as per the allotment made except 6 private establishments.

(b) There is a prescribed ratio for recruitment of apprentices in relation to that of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The ratio varies from trade to trade ranging from 1:1 to 1:5, as far as defaulters the number is 6.

(c) The (6) defaulters have expressed the desire to implement the Act during this month as a result of contacts by the State implementation machinery.

* The Act says that if they are not implementing, the punishment is Rs. 500/- fine and 6 months imprisonment.
Pay Scales of Employees of Primary Land Mortgage Banks

400—

*7527 Q.—Sri G. Koddapa Naidu (Kavali) :—Will the Minister for the Co-operation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the employees working in the Primary Land Mortgage Banks are lower than the pay scales of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister for P. W. D. (Sri Ch. Venkata Rao) :—(a) and (b) A Statement is placed on the table of the House.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank is an Apex Institution with 201 Primary Agricultural Development Banks affiliated to it. The Andhra Pradesh Co-op. Central Agricultural Development Bank as well as its constituent Primary Banks are autonomous bodies with individual Boards of Managements with their own set of bylaws, rules and regulations.

The pay scales of the employees of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank from time to time are prescribed in accordance with its business turnover, financial position and also the qualification of persons working in different categories of posts whereas in case of the employees of Primary Agricultural Development Banks, the Registrar of Coop. Societies is the competent authority to prescribe the scales of pay keeping in view their business turnover, general financial position etc. of each of the Primary Agricultural Development Bank.

The minimum qualification prescribed for the post of State Assistant which is the lowest Cadre in the Andhra Pradesh Co-op. Central Agricultural Development Bank is graduation whereas in Primary Bank the minimum qualification for all Clerical posts as well as the Managerial posts is that of Matriculation.

The scales of pay of Primary Agricultural Development Bank employees are necessarily to be correlated and should bear relevance to their loan outstandings, annual business turnover and the profits gained by the Bank from year to year and similar is the case of Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Agricultural Development Bank employees.
Mr. Speaker:— He said the matter is in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker:— There must be uniformity in the pay scales of the employees. That is not there.
Panchayats without Sarpanch and Members

401—

*7070 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy) :— Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that there are some Village Panchayats without Sarpanch and members (Panchas): and

(b) if so, what is the position of Badnakal Gram Panchayat in Sircilla and whether election to this Panchayat was held in 1970?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri Lakshmana Dass) :—

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) But Badnakal gram panchayat in Sircilla Taluk, Karimnagar District is not one of them Ordinary elections to this gram panchayat were held in the year 1970 along with the rest of the gram panchayats.

Mr. Speaker :—Questions No. 402 and 403 are postponed.

CREATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE FUND

404—

*7090 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government created the Social Welfare Fund for extending the activities of voluntary Institutions in the state ;

(b) the sources from which these funds will be collected ;

(c) the purpose for which these funds will be utilised ;

(d) whether any committees have been constituted at State and district levels for this purpose ; and

(e) if so, the names of the members of the respective Committees ?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri B. Sriramamurthy) :— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fund will consist of contributions from the Central and State Governments and donations from Public or private charitable institutions and other philanthropic organisations and individuals.

(c) This Fund will be to help, encourage, foster and strengthen Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare work.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.
STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE TO ADMINISTER
THE SOCIAL WELFARE FUND

(1) Chief Secretary to Government  
Chairman

(2) Secretary to Government Employment &  
S. W. Department  
Member

(3) Secretary to Government Health,  
Housing & Municipal Administration  
Department.  
Member

(4) Secretary to Government Education  
Department.  
Member

(5) Secretary to Government Forest & Rural  
Development Department  
Member

(6) Director of Social Welfare, Hyderabad  
Member, Secretary.

(7) Director of Women & Child Welfare  
Hyderabad,  
Member

(8) Chairman of the State Social Welfare  
Board,  
Member

(9) Chairman of Tirumala Tirupati  
Devasthanams  
Member

(10) Smt. Gadam Kamala Devi, M. L. A.,  
Member

(11) Smt. Sarojini Ananda Bai, M. L. A.,  
Member

(12) Smt. Sumitra Devi, M. L. A.  
Member

(13) Smt. Roda Mistry, M. L. C.  
Member

(14) Smt. Prabhavatamma M. L. A.  
Member

(15) Smt. T. N. Anasuya Devi, M. L. A.,  
Member

(16) Smt. B. Kalavathi, M. L. A.,  
Member

(17) Smt. Shyamala Devi  
Member

(18) Smt. Konda Parvathi Devi, M. L. A.,  
Member

The Director of Social Welfare will be the Ex-Officio-Secretary of the Committee.

DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR EACH DISTRICT

(1) The Collector  
Chairman

(2) District Social Welfare Officer  
Member

(3) District Educational Officer  
Secretary

(4) District Medical & Health Officer  
Member

(5) District Tribal Welfare Officer  
Member

(6) District Women Welfare Officer  
Member

(7) Ex-Officio-Secretary
8th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. ప్రపంచంలో ఎందుకు ఉన్నతప్రేతి లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎందుకు ఉన్నతప్రేతి లేదు?

2. కంపెన్సుగా ప్రాంగణం చేయాలేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎందుకు ప్రాంగణం చేయాలేదు?

3. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

4. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

5. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

6. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

7. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

8. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

9. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

10. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

11. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

12. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

13. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

14. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

15. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

16. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

17. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

18. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

19. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

20. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?

21. ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు? ఇది ఎందుకు ప్రమాదం ఉంది?

మాములు స్వాధ్యం: —ఎంట్రెస్ లేదు?
Establishment of a Yarn Mill under Co-operative Sector in Srikakulam District

*67:4 Q.—Sri P. Sreerama Murthy:—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government accorded licence to establish a "Yarn" mill under Co-operative Sector in Srikakulam District and if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(b) the names of the Board of Directors and the share amount collected?

The Minister for Handlooms (Sri K.V. Keshavulu):—(a) Yes, Sir.

Suitable Site for locating the mill has not yet been selected.

(b) There is no Board for the mill and hence no amount is collected towards share capital of the mill.

Setting up of Seed Farms by Co-operative Organisation

324–

*7359 Q.—Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 3 year old proposal of the Co-operative Organisation to set up 9 seed farms in the State has been put in cold storage by the Centre because of the "competition" from the State Agricultural Department; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to set up additional seed farms?

The Minister for P.W.D. (Sri Ch. Venkat Rao):—(a) No such proposals were contemplated.

(b) Does not arise However there is a proposal with the Marketing Federation to process and distribute improved seeds.
Supereeding of Large Scale Co-operative Society of Suchukonda

325—

* 6208-(Y) Q.—Sarasvati P. Sanyasi Rao and M. Nagi Reddy:—

Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large scale Co-operative Society of Suchukonda in Anakapalli taluk of Visakhapatnam district has been superseded;

(b) whether a Special Officer has been appointed for the society and if so, whether he has taken charge;

(c) whether any committee has been appointed to look after the functioning of the society and whether any complaints have been received from the public alleging that persons belonging to a particular group have been appointed to the committee; and

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

Sri Ch. Venkatarao:—(a) Yes Sir. The Managing Committee of the Shuchukpnda Large Sized Co-operative Society was superseded on 10-5-1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Special Officer assumed charge on 13-5-1974.

(c) A two-committee with Taluk Co-operative Officer, Anakapalli as its chairman and a non-official as a member was appointed in the place of the Special Officer. The Committee assumed charge on 2-2-1975. No complaints were received against the committee.

(d) Does not arise.

It has been proved that is why the Committee has been superseded.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—I request postponement of S. N. Q. No. 405 for another 5 days.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—When a question is put on the order paper it is the duty of the Minister to get ready. We want to know what exactly is the difficulty.
Sri A. Sriramulu:- There must be valid reasons. Suppose the Minister says he has not received information and that position will continue. That is how questions put 1½ years back are being listed today. This is a short-notice question.

Mr. Speaker.— Even then there is provision which says that if the Minister is not able to answer, he can request for time. It will be called after 5 days.

Venereal Diseases

405-B—

S. N. Q. No. 7733-X—Sri N. Venkataratnam:— Will the Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of venereal diseases has increased rapidly in Visakhapatnam area and other coastal areas;

(b) the seasons for increase; and

(c) the steps taken for cure and prevention of the Venereal diseases?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Laxity of moral Standards; increase of slums around the Cities, rapid industrialisation, lack of proper sex education, increased mobility in transportation, migration of population and ineffective measures to control prostitution.

(c) Steps are being taken for preventing Venereal Diseases through National Venereal Diseases Control Programme.

I may add that we have made certain arrangements for free treatment of patient in this respect on the spot and for opening of V. D. councils in slum areas with the help of social and voluntary organisations for proper sex education of the public. This problem is not confined to this particular city only, it is prevalent in almost all the labour colonies and other places.
8th March, 1976.  
Short Notice Questions and Answers.

Sri K. Rajamallu:—We will have to ask every candidate who comes for appointment to produce a certificate.

Will a medical check-up be under taken by the Government?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—It is already there in all the high schools. But how to find out who is suffering from V.D. is the question.

Sri Rajamallu:—I said it was due to economic reasons. I am agreeing with him.
Sri A. Siramulu: — One of the reasons attributed to the spread of these diseases is said to be lack of sex education. It is a very valid point. What are the steps Government is contemplating in regard to introducing this subject either at the secondary level or the University level because this is absolutely essential.

Sri K. Rajamallu: — I have discussed with the Education Minister and other officers of the Education Department whether it is possible to include this in the syllabus from the secondary stage. By the time a boy or girl reaches 16 years they must have total knowledge in this regard in order that they may be careful in their future lives.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — Could the Hon'ble Minister tell us what this V. D. is?

Sri K. R. Rajamallu: — Hon. Member very well knows.

Misappropriation of Money by the President of the Gamalapadu Co-operative Tenants Society.

S. N. Q. No. 7732—I Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy, and Vanka Satyanarayana: Will the Honourable Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against Sri Nagendla Philip, President, Gamalapadu Co-operative Tenants Society, Gamalapadu village,
Palnad taluk, Guntur district who is stated to have misappropriated some amount and to institute necessary criminal proceedings in the matter:

(b) whether the records have been taken over by the Department from him if not, why:

(c) whether it is a fact that the sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies Gurazala and other concerned officers of the Co-operative Department are colluding with the culprit and trying to subside the criminal proceedings: and

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

The Minister for P. W. D. (Sri Ch. Venkat Rao) deputised for the Minister for Cooperation:—

(a) Surcharge orders for a sum of Rs. 2,000/- have been issued against Sri N. Philip Ex-President and Sri Ch. Buchiramaiah, Bank Supervisor. Sanction has also been accorded for prosecuting Sri Philip.

(b) The Managing Committee of the Gamalapadu Tenants Co-operative Society was superseded with effect from 15-2-1976, and action is being taken to take over the records of the society from the Ex-President, as he has not handed them over.

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise.
Sri V. Srikrishna:—The moment the records are not handed over, the Registrar should report it to the Police. The police should arrest him and launch a case. why it was delayed?

Basing on that, surcharge has been levied.
Mr. Speaker:—No point of order.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (Unstarred)

DECLARATION OF SURPLUS LAND IN POTHUNURU AND THIRUMALA DEVARAVARI PETA

151—

4815 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an extent of about Acs. 90.00 in Pothunuru (village) and about 4,034.00 in Tirumala Devaravari Peta village of West Godavari district were declared as surplus and taken over under the Andhra Pradesh Land Ceilings Act, 1961;

(b) whether the former is sub-mergible under the Kollair lake and the latter rocky and hence both uncultivable; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the concerned land owners and if so how much?

A.—

(a) An extent of Acs. 89.01 in Pothunuru village and Acs. 33.84 in Tirumala Devaravari Peta village of West Godavari district were declared as surplus lands taken over under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961.

(b) The lands in Pothunuru village are not contiguous and are subject to submersion by Kollair waters during 1st crop season and not fit for cultivation. They require reclamation and formation of protective bunds. Out of Acs. 33.84 in Tirumala Devaravari Peta village, only an extent of Acs. 10.00 consists of hardened soil with rocky portion and it is not fit for cultivation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pothunuru</td>
<td>55,199.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tirumala Devaravari Peta</td>
<td>14,803.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70,003.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land-holders Holding more than the Permitted Limit under Land Ceiling Act.

152—

4833 Q.—Sri Nissankara Rao Venkataraman:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land-holders in each district of the State holding more than the permitted limit under Land Ceiling Act and what is the total extent thus available for distribution; and

(b) the names of the first 100 land-holders holding the maximum extent of land in the State?

A.—

(a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 Act 1 of 1973, is in the process of implementation, and it is not possible to furnish these particulars at this stage.

Heavy Industries in Nellore District

153—

6326 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy:— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the heavy industries existing in Nellore district; and

(b) their capacity?

A.—

   2. Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.

(b) Cotton yarn 25,060 spindles.
   2. Sanitary ware
      Crockery ware
      Insulators
      Fuse Units
   3. Dry Battery Cells 60 million Nos. PA
   4. Cotton Yarn 13,000 spindles.

Issue of Fertilizers on Bogus Cards in Kota Panchayat Samithi

154—

6204-Z Q.—Sri O. Venkata Subbaiah (Venkatagiri):—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of fertilizers were issued on bogus cards to various persons forging their signatures in Kota Panchayat Samithi during the days of separate Andhra agitation;

(b) the quantities issued and to whom they are alleged to have been issued;
8th March, 1976.

Written Answers to Questions.

(c) whether any enquiry was ordered by Government and the action taken so far on persons responsible for forgery and issue of bogus ration cards;

(d) the name of the Kota Panchayat Samithi President at that time;

(e) the names of the members of District Fertilizers Committee appointed by the Government; and

(f) the action taken by the District Fertilizers Committee against such irregular issue of fertilizers?

A.—

(a) A quantity of 284-199.200 M.Ts. of Urea, 70.765 M.Ts. of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and 33.889 M.Ts. of Ammonium Sulphate was received and distributed in Kota Panchayat Samithi between 1st November, 1972 to 21st January, 1973.

(b) Urea 284-199.200 M.Ts.; Ammonium Sulphate, 33-899 M.Ts.; Calcium Ammonium Nitrate 70.765 M.Ts. The above quantities were distributed to over 2,100 ryots. As there were insufficient leaves in bill books, the then Assistant Agricultural Officer, Kota billed for the entire stocks in the name of 11 persons noted below for the manures distributed to over 2,100 ryots.

5. Sri Vemareddi Sundera Rami Reddi.
7. Sri B. Radhakrishna Reddy.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for full enquiry and their report is awaited.

(d) Sri N. Chandra Sekhara Reddy was President of Panchayat Samithi, Kota.

(e) There was no District Fertiliser Committee at that time.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (e).

Sanction of Laoni Pattas to Two Landlords of Chennamasanpalli, Gajwel Taluk, Medak District

155—

6215 Q.—Sri M. Omkar (Narasampet) :—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Bhagwan Reddy and Sri Narasa Reddy, Landlords have been granted Laoni Pattas at Chennamasanpalli, Gajwel taluk, Medak district; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?
A—

(a) It is a fact that Master Bhagwan Reddy, son of Muthyam Reddy and Master Narsa Reddy son of Balreddy of Chinnamasanpalli village, Gajwel taluk were granted Laoni Pattas in the year 1968.

(b) The details of lands assigned at Chinnamasanpalli of Gajwel taluk are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the assignee with father's Name</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Sy. Classifi-</th>
<th>Extent assigned.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master Bhagwan Reddy, Son of Muthyam Reddy</td>
<td>Chinnamasanpalli</td>
<td>27 K.K. [wet]</td>
<td>1.19 The assignee is the son of Sri Muthyam Reddy Police Patel of the Village and a Pattadar of Ac. (3-0) wet and Ac. (25-3) dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Narasa Reddy S/o Bal Reddy</td>
<td></td>
<td>28 P. P. [dry]</td>
<td>1.10 is the son of Sri Balreddy Sarpanch of the Village and Pattendar of Ac. (2-8) wet and Ac. (7-17) dry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both Sri Muthyam Reddy and Sri Bal Reddy fathers of the assignees were in occupation of the key posts in the village and being influential, got the assignment made. Action has already been initiated for cancellation of the irregular assignments in respect of both the aforesaid persons.

MALPRACTICES OF CORRUPTION ETC. BY SRI KOTI YADAVARI, GUMASTA PATWARI OF IHNIMARIPALLI VILLAGE.

156—

6215.O.O.—Sri P. Jangadhan Reddy (Kapatlapuram).—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the Police of Andhamari village, Nasampet taluk in Warangal district sent petitions to the Tahsildar and Collector alleging that Sri Koti Yadavari-Gumasta Patwari is indulging in malpractices of corruption, tampering of Government
records and getting pattas for the Government lands in the name of his relatives: and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?
A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Sri Koti Yedadri, Gumasta Patwari has been placed under suspension pending completion of final enquiry into the charges levelled against him.

TAMRAPATRAS TO THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN THE STATE
157—
5469 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any cases of freedom fighters in the State were given Tamrapatras;
(b) whether there are any cases where it was refused; and
(c) the number of cases and the annual amount involved of pension granted for freedom fighters in the State?
A.—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Sri T. Viswanathaam and Sri P. Thimma Reddy, Ex-M. L. As. and former Ministers declined to receive the Tamrapatras.
(c) 3,059 Freedom Fighters were granted pension as on 30th September, 1975. The expenditure is being borne by the Government of India.

PRIMARY CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE STORES
158—
4551 Q.—Sri P. Sriramamurthy :—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:
(a) the district-wise number of Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State;
(b) the number of them that are working on sound lines;
(c) the activities of these stores and how far these stores are making an impact on the public when there are soaring prices of the essential commodities;
(d) the percentage of essential commodities like baby foods, control cloth, vanaspathi etc., earmarked by the manufacturers to these stores;
(e) on what basis the earmarked percentage of such commodities are distributed to these societies;
(f) whether it is a fact that the State Federation is not supplying such commodities to the Primary Stores regularly;
(g) whether any complaints have been received from these societies by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies regarding non-supply of these commodities and
Written Answers to Questions. 8th March, 1976.

(h) if so, what action has been taken?

A.—

(a) and (b) List given below.

Statement showing the number of Primary Consumers Store in the State as on 31-12-1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Primary Consumers Stores including Consumers Stores for Railways Government and Industrial Employees and students</th>
<th>Out of column 1</th>
<th>Out of column 1</th>
<th>Viable and potentially</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>798</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) The Primary Stores are serving rural population in village and taluk levels, while Central Stores are serving urban areas. They are serving weaker sections by supplying controlled and noncontrolled commodities and are helping in bringing down the price in market.

(d) and (e) Essential commodities like baby food, cycle tyres, etc., are supplied to Super Bazaars Central stores. Primary stores affiliated to Super Bazaars Central Stores draw their requirement from them. Primary stores selected by the District Collector will receive controlled cloth, direct from the mills.

(f) Andhra Pradesh State Federation of consumers Co-operative Stores does not supply commodities direct to Primary Stores. They effect supplies to Super Bazaar and Central Stores. The Primary Stores draw their requirements from the Super Bazaars and Central Stores. However, the Federation is supplying Vanaspathi to Primary Stores in twin cities on requisition.

(g) Yes Sir,

Whenever such complaints are received, the Stores are advised to approach the Super Bazar or Central Stores in the district to draw their requirements.

Committee for Selecting Employees in Panchayati Raj

5763 Q— Sri M. Nagi Reddi: Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government took a decision to set up a Committee for selecting employees in Panchayati Raj?

(b) if so, whether the said Committee will be at State and District level also; and

(c) in case such Committees have already been constituted the names of the members of the Committees at respective levels?

A.—

(a) Yes Sir. In G.O.Ms. No. 235 Panchayati Raj Department dated 2nd August 1973 orders have been issued reconstituting the District Selection Committees.

(b) It will be at the district level.

(c) The composition of Committee is as follows—

(i) Chairman Zilla Parishad—Chairman of the Committee.

(ii) District Revenue Officer—Ex-Officio Member.

(iii) Concerned District Officer—Member.

(iv) One President of the Panchayat Samathi to be selected by the Zilla Parishad—Member.
(v) Secretary, Zilla Prishad—Ex-Officio Member—Secretary.

Misappropriation of the amount of Bidding of the Fisheries contract in Kodipalli village

6210-C Q—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai and Sri M. Omkar:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of the highest bidders for the fishing contracts held in Kodipalli village, Narsapur taluk, Madak district on 4th April 1969 was actually remitted into the Grampanchayat accounts or misappropriation; and

(b) if misappropriated, the action taken thereon?

A— (a) No, Sir. It is reported that the Oram Panchayat did not conduct any auction on 4th April, 1969. On the said date the Revenue authorities conducted an auction but they did not collect any bid amount. The bidder also did not enjoy the fishing rights as the Gram Panchayat had already leased out the source on 1st June, 1961 for 1968-69.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity to Thotlavalluru and Vallurupalem Lanka lands

6205-F Q—Sri A. Bhaskar Rao (Kankipadu):—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed expenditure for the scheme to supply electricity to Thotlavalluru and Vallurupalem Lanka lands of Krishna district;

(b) when the said scheme has been taken up;

(c) the extent of the work done so far, the number of transformers installed and the number of wells to which connection has been given,

(d) the number of transformers yet to be installed and number of wells to which connection has to be given; and

(e) when the scheme is likely to be completed?

A— (a) It was originally proposed to extend supply to 243 Nos. pumpsets under ‘Emergency Agricultural Production Programme’ at a cost of Rs. 8.56 laksh in Thotavalluru lanka and Vallerapalem lanka arears.

(b) During 1972-73.

(c) 4 Nos. distribution transformer were installed and supply to 50 Nos. pumpsets was released.

(d) 14 Nos. Distribution transformers are yet to be erected and supply to balance 193 Nos. pumpsets is to be released.

7-7
(c) The balance works could not be completed due to paucity of funds. Hence a proposal under P.P.A. (Potential Project Area) was formulated and sent to Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.46 lakhs. The scheme was sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation in February, 1975. After receipt of 1st instalment of loan from Rural Electrification Corporation the works, will be taken up. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in two years.

Diploma Course in Commercial practice in Government polytechnic in Srikakulam

162—

6215-D Q.—Sri K.A.N. Bhukta.:—Will the Minister for Social welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the M. L.A.s of Srikakulam district to start the course of Diploma in Commercial Polytechnic. Srikakulam,

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision to start the Diploma in Commercial Practice in the Government Polytechnic. Srikakulam during 1975 as promised by the Chief Minister and the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education to the M.L.As. of Srikakulam; and

(c) whether necessary staff will be posted for starting the course from the academic year 1975?

A.— (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Orders for the starting of two year Diploma Course in Commercial Practice with effect from 1975-76 at Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam have been issued in G.O.Ms. No. 1147, Education, dated 27th September, 1975.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Social Welfare Hostels in Taluk Headquarters

163—

6261 Q.—Sri S. Papi Reddy (Kanigiri) :—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Social Welfare Hostels in all Taluk Headquarters; and

(b) if not, the places where there are such Hostels?

A.— (a) No, Sir.

(b) Statement showing the Taluk Headquarters where there are no hostels for school-going children.

1. Visakhapatnam district:
   (i) Chintapalli
   (ii) Paderu
2. East Godavari district:
   (i) Prathipadu
3. Krishna district:
   (i) Divi
4. Medak district:
   (i) Andole
Written Answers to Questions. 8th March, 1976.

Key Villages in Nellore District

164—

6339 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy:—Will the Minister for Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of key villages in Nellore District; and

(b) whether the Government are going to increase the number of these centres?

A.— (a) There are three key village blocks functioning in Nellore district at the following places:

1. Allur.
2. Damaramadugu, and
3. Kota. (Kota is a new block sanctioned during 1974-75 under Six Point Formula Schemes).

(b) No funds are provided for starting new Key Village Blocks during 1975-76 under normal plan. No new Key Villages Blocks are contemplated in Nellore district under Six Point Formula Schemes also during 1975-76.

The Key Village Block, Kota, which was sanctioned during 1974-75 under Six Point Formula is being continued during 1975-76.

Dilapidated condition of the Judicial Courts Buildings at Kakinada.

165—

6157 Q.—Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bar Association of Kakinada presented a memorandum to Government that the Judicial Courts Buildings at Kakinada near Brahmasamaj Mandir on Rama Mohan Roy Road were in a dilapidated condition and that they should be repaired and renovated; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.— (a) The Bar Association, Kakinada represented a Memorandum, dated 8th January, 1974 to the Chief Minister making, inter alia the following requests:

(1) To construct buildings in the vacant space available in the compound where the other courts are located or in the compound of the old Magistrate Courts, which is besides the College, and to shift the two Munsif Magistrates' Courts, which are presently located in rented buildings two miles away, and relieve the hardship and loss caused to the Advocates and the litigants public; and

...

(2) to provide additional accommodation and the minimum amenities to the Bar Association, Kakinada, whose strength is 130, and to relieve the difficulties of the Advocates.

(b) Government have accepted, in principle, the proposal of the High Court for construction of Court Buildings and Quarters for Judicial Officers, wherever necessary. Consistent with the funds that Government could provide for the purpose, the High Court fixes priorities and sends up proposals to Government for sanction. These two items are not included in the works proposed by the High Court to be taken up for construction during the current financial year from within the provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs made by Government in the Budget for 1975-76.

Messages from Hon’ble Chairman Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker:—I have received the following communications from the Chairman Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council:

In accordance with the Rule 150 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1976, L. A. Bill No. 6 of 1976 as passed by the Legislative Council on 4th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.

In accordance with Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1976, L. A. Bill No. 7 of 76 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 4th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.

In accordance with Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Second(Amendment) Bill, 1976, L.A. Bill No. 10 of 76 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 4th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.

In accordance with Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Bill, 1976, L. A. Bill No. 10 of 76 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 4th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.
Messages from the Chairman Legislative Council.

8th March, 1976.

Bill, 1976, L.A. Bill 14 of 76 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 4th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.


In accordance with Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Amending Bill, 1976, L.A. Bill 20 of 76 as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 5th March 1976 without any amendment and signed by me.
Papers laid on the table.

MATTER UNDER RULE 341


Sri J. Vengala Rao:—There is no need to appoint any House Committee.

Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar):—If you go through the proceedings of that day, the Minister concerned had very clearly told that if there is any doubt Mr. Hasan can prove.

Mr. Speaker:—Minister has said so. It is not denied. There is no need for the Committee, that is what the Chief Minister said.

Sri Syed Hasan:—I would leave the Assembly, if these charges are not proved.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Supplementary Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the Year 1973-74 (Civil) (Andhra Pradesh)

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, On behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to lay on the Table:

"A copy of the Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the Year 1973-74 (Civil) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh under clause (2) of Article 151 of the Constitution of India".

Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation for 1974-75.

Sri P. Mahendranath:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

"A copy of the Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation for the year 1974-75 in pursuance of sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 ".

Mr. Speaker:—Papers said on the Table.
ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES


Sri Syed Rahmat Ali: —Sir, I beg to move:

"The Second Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Fifth Legislative Assembly presented to the House on 16-2-1976 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: —Motion moved.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: —I request the Speaker to permit us to discuss on this Second Report. It is almost on the lines of a Bill for consideration. I would like to know from the Chairman of the Committee of privileges that, when once a person has adopted an attitude of belittling a Committee itself—it is not an individual—he has belittled the entire Committee—it might be an error or it might be something or a lapse on the part of a particular person, but here it does not seem to be a lapse on the part of a particular person. It is a deliberate thing. He is totally ignorant of the responsibilities with which the Legislature Committee functions and it is very strange phenomenon that an official is ignorant of the functioning of the democratic system. Secondly, if he is not ignorant, it is a deliberate act of superiority. What I found is profound regrets and apology. Actually there will be action when people make mistake, when people inadvertently behave in a particular manner. Here it does not strike me that that particular person behaved inadvertently. He has not behaved well. What action is taken? Such people must be properly taught that ought to be taught and the limitations with which they are functioning. In a democracy it should be realised that one should give respect and take respect and know his own responsibilities. But here I am very much surprised. It has become a practice of the Privileges Committee. It is only when a prima facie case is brought that the Speaker will refer the matter to the Privileges Committee. When it is referred to the Committee of Privileges, it should go in detail. It is not that it is a question of penalising somebody. It is a question of adopting certain norms and good conduct and all that. I feel, the Privileges Committee has not gone into the matter and it has become a stock phrase profound regrets. Therefore, it has to be condemned. Here what action is taken? As far as the official is concerned, what was his old record? That also must be gone into. I would like some sort of explanation, some sort of elucidation from the Chairman who wanted that this Report may be taken into consideration.

Sri A. Srijamulu: — This is a very serious case where a paid official of an Institution under the Control of the Government insulted the Committee of this House. He is a young man and he is an officer. He must be drawing about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. The explanation that is now
given to us is that he has left the service of the T.T.D. Perhaps he is seeking service elsewhere. But this is a very very bad approach on the part of the young man. This House has the capacity to summon such individual who has shown disrespect to the authority of the House and also the power to punish such individuals. I entirely agree with the comments made by my friend Mr. C. V. K. Rah that this should not be left so lightly and it should not become a matter of routine. Unless there is a prima facie case, the Hon'ble Speaker does not refer it to the Committee of Privileges. When the Committee is convinced that an individual has committed a breach of privilege, this Committee will have to exercise the powers of the Court, so that it will serve as a deterrent for many other officials. This has almost become the order of the day, a Government employee or a Government servant trying to boss over the Legislature and this tendency is not conducive to the working of the democracy. If this House agrees with this Motion of our Deputy Speaker, I request the Deputy Speaker to summon him to this House and punish him till the rising of the House. This will be a sort of deterrent and warning to most of the arrogant officials, who arrogate themselves the authority to boss over. I would appeal to the Chief Minister and also to the Members of this House that as an example, this must be taken seriously because the Committee is insulted and hereafter there would be no respect for the Ministry and also the Chief Minister.

He has gone. But he is bound to seek employment somewhere in Karnataka or Kerala. He is sure to repeat the very same mistake.
Adoption of the Report of the Committee of Privileges.

8th March, 1976. 281

Sri Ch. Parasarama Naidu:—As the Chief Minister has said repentence has its great value and will have to be given consideration. But the expression of apology has many forms and where an affront has been committed it is almost an insult to the House itself. A committee of the Legislature is a representative of the House itself and a deliberate act has been done. So, when a deliberate act has been done a sort of receipt of apology in absentia becomes too mechanical. Let the apology be a live apology. Let it be one convincing to the Speaker and the House and so his presence before the House is the primary requisite. Let him come before the House and the Speaker and the House will judge whether the man has really repented. It is a sad experience. The Hon. Ministers sitting may not have our experience with the officialdom. They don't really respect the Legislators as they shall. They don't see that the Legislators are after all, that the ministry is after all the Committee of the legislature. They disregard totally the Legislators. This feeling is in us. We have to convey it most humbly to the Hon. Chief Minister to appreciate our feelings and to agree with us that the man will have to be summoned before the House and that there shall be a live proceeding in the matter instead of mechanical acceptance of his apology. A slap is generally given and then mechanically said 'Oh, I am sorry.' This sort of thing is not in apology.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a matter where two motions have been moved, one in this House and one in the other House.

Sri A. Sri ramulu:—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Against the same person two different motions have been moved. Both have been admitted. I directly referred the matter to the Privileges Committee.

Sri A. Sri ramulu:—We are not going to reject it, because, we have great regard for our Deputy Speaker. The only point is, atleast
in future when such questions are made out, when there is prima facie case let not this stock phrase ‘accepting with profound regrets’ be used. Let the Chief Minister be a little more strict in regard to such behaviour of the paid officers. If that assurance is given we shall certainly.

Sri. J. Vengala Rao:—Not only paid officers, even any outsider also, even Press also.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Fifth Legislative Assembly presented to the House on 16-2-76 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the House agrees with the recommendation contained in the Report.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The question is:

“That the House agrees with the recommendation contained in the Report.”

The motion is carried and the House agreed with the recommendations contained in the Report.

THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges of the Fifth Legislative Assembly presented to the House on 16-2-76 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—There are letters in this report and both the gentlemen Mr. Oruganti Subrahmanyam and Mr. Chandrasekhara Rao have defended themselves. That is the sentence which they wrote in the textbook. It is surprising as to how the Committee came to this conclusion that they have expressed the regret. The Committee accepted his deep and unqualified regrets and decided to recommend to the House to drop the matter and see the letter of Mr. Oruganti Subrahmanyam. “The argument for and against political parties as opposed to partyless democracy is perhaps as Old as Political Science; and the passage in question is quite general in its scope and does not refer to Andhra Pradesh Legislature or Andhra Pradesh Legislators—its partymen or Independents. And this book Inter–Civics I from which that passage is taken was written in 1969. Therefore, I am sorry there is nothing for me to do, so late in the day and six years after his first publication... The proper authority to do anything in the matter now is the Telugu Academy.” He says that there is nothing that I can do. Does not matter. About the publisher—Director of Telugu Academy is the Publisher. He is an old man who is far away. If the Committee was prepared to be very lenient to this old man who is far away, what about the Director of the Telugu Academy. These people are supposed to scrutinise every text that comes. I find in this Appendix II, the letter of the Director K. V. Rao, M. L. A., Ph.D., I am not able to find out whether we have any Ph. Ds in this House. If it is Mr. C.V.K. Rao I shall be very happy. Are you prepared to make him a Director, Sir.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—No, Sir, Thank God.

Sri A. Sriramulu: Perhaps this is M.A., Ph.D., That is wrong printing. In Assembly documents also such bad mistakes are coming. This gentleman says. It is really unfortunate that such statements as quoted occurred in our publication. We regret very much for this and will take necessary steps to.
correct the statements while bringing out a revised edition on the said text-book very soon." In the last session speaking on the Education Demand I have pointed out several howlers in the text-books which are very amusing howlers. This is the shoddy way in which this Telugu Academy is attending to the work of publication. It is certainly unfortunate we have an Academy of this type, we have a Director of this type, we have writers who write such defamatory remarks about the Legislators. This is what is happening. Atleast there should be a written apology from some of these people. I expect our students to read what is good and not this filth.

10-00 a.m.
Adoption of the Report of the Committee of Privileges

8th March, 1976

The report of the Committee of Privileges was adopted.

This report contains recommendations for the improvement of parliamentary procedures and the conduct of business in the legislature.

The report emphasizes the need for greater transparency and accountability in the legislative process.

The committee has proposed measures to enhance the role of the opposition in parliamentary debates and to provide better protection for whistleblowers.

The report also suggests the creation of a special committee to oversee the implementation of its recommendations.

The House expressed its full support for the recommendations contained in the report and instructed the relevant authorities to take necessary steps to implement them.

The report is an important step towards strengthening the democratic institutions of the country.
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House agrees with the recommendations contained in the report."

Mr. Speaker;—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That the House agrees with the recommendations contained in the Report."

The motion was adopted and the House agreed with the recommendations contained in the report.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Bill 1976

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Bill, 1976."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Bill, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

Motion Under Rule 134 of the Assembly Rules regarding the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh State Aid to Industries Bill, 1975.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
"That under the proviso to Rule 134 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh State Aid to Industries Bill, 1975."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The question is:

"That under the proviso to Rule 134 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly leave be granted for the continuance of the Andhra Pradesh State Aid to Industries Bill, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) For 1976-77

Voting of Demands

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

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,85,78,000 under Demand No. XXXIV-Agriculture *

Sri Md. Ibrahimali Ansari:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,08,43,000 under Demand No. XXXIX - Forests" *

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,31,30,800 under Demand No. XXXIII-Co-operation"

Sri D. Munuswamy: Sir I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,83,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII-Fisheries.

Sri K.V.Keshavulu: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,89,95,000 under Demand No. XXXVI-Animal Husbandry.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,74,000 under Demand No. XXXVII-Dairy Development. "

10-10 a.m.

Mr. Speaker: Demands moved.

* See Appendices for the Explanatory notes on Demands furnished to the House by the Ministers.

"It is mentioned therein as 'Government have decided to charge only agricultural tariff instead of industrial tariff.' It should be corrected as 'Government have decided to charge only industrial tariff instead of commercial tariff.'"
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,31,30,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-. 

For the delay in bringing forward a comprehensive co-operative Bill to make the Co-operative institutions more democratic and purposeful commensurate with the present day requirements.

Failure to take necessary action against Sri N. Phillip, President of Co-operative Tenants Society, Gamalapadu Village Palnad Taluq, Guntur District for misappropriating the funds of the Society for drawing loans with forged signatures of ten members of the Society and for not handing over the records to the Co-operative Officials.

Failure to file a criminal case against the Ex-president of the Co-operative Marketing Society Piduguralla, Palnad Taluq, Guntur District for Black Marketing of chemical fertilizers and for the violation of government orders.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,31,30,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-.
For inability to prevent large scale misappropriation, mismanagement, corruptions and heavy loses.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,31,30,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To demand the Government to make the Corporation Department more efficient and serve the weaker sections.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,41,30,800 for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for its gross neglect of Charities, which is mismanaged and financial position made bankrupt.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved:

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,85,78,030 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For the failure to disreserve the areas which are found to be unsuitable for growth and for the failure to develop suitable forest growth in the reserved areas where it is possible.

To reduce the allotment Rs. 94,85,78,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Sri N. Venkataratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,85,78,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For failure to ensure remunerative prices to agricultural produce.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,85,78,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To demand the Government to provide an agriculture college at Kakinada.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976.

Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,89,96,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

For not providing one Veterinary dispensary for every panchayat having 5,000 and above population.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,89,96,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,89,96,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for its half hearted attitude with regard to weaker sections requirement in investments by Animal Husbandry Department.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,74,000 for Dairy Development by Rs. 100/-

Failure to grant permission for cultivation which is under the control of Dairy Development and lying idle at Pedanimalipur Sattinapalli Taluq, Guntur District to the land-less poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,75,000 for Dairy Development by Rs. 100/-

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,74,000 for Dairy Development by Rs. 100/-

For failure to prevent large scale corruption fraud and misappropriation by the regional manager of Milk Project Vijayawada.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,74,000 for Dairy Development by Rs. 100/-
To criticise the Government for inefficient management of Dairy Development and gross negligence and indifference in milk supply to customer citizens at Kakinada Centre.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,83,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

Sri N. Venkataratnam: Sir. I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,83,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,83,13,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for making Fisheries Department in competent and indifferent to the interests of fishermen.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

Failure to deforest the cultivable forest lands and distribute to landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

Failure to deforest the lands under cultivation of the landless poor already in different village of the State and grant pattas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

Failure to distribute the deforested lands at different places to dry landless poor of the locality.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-

For failure to check large scale corruption in the department.

Sri, C.V.K. Rao:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,08,43,000 for Forests by Rs. 100/-
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

To criticise the Government for its failure to eradicate corruption in Forest department.

Mr. Speaker:-- Cut motions moved.

10-20 a.m
8th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

The financial results for the year 1976-77 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>12,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The profit figure includes an interest expense of 2,500, which has been accounted for in the budget estimates.

10-30 a.m. The meeting adjourned for a short break.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants

10-40 a.m.

...
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(Budget) for 1976-77.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

10-30 a.m.

[(Coaching Text)]
Annual Financial Statement

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(Budget) for 1976-77.

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(Budget) for 1976-77. 
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(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The Assembly adjourned at 11-00 a.m.
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

8.50 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

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Annmai financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976.

Voting of Demands for Grants

سیرت غیر اسپیکر - صلاح الدين صاحب یہ کہ رہے ہیں کہ مسجد کے اطراف بازو لگادی گئی ہے - تاکہ مسجد میں کمیز برہنہ کیہ کوئی نہ چاہے ہے -

شری قدسی راوا ہا سے لے میں ہو رہے ہیں کہ آپ اور میں جاکر دوھون اس مقام کو دیکھنے کے - جہان تک مغربی مسلمیون ہوا ہے - میں اگر یکلپل سکریٹری اور اگری کلیپل بیوپوری کی رجھور سے بات چیت کیا ہو - وہان بہ اہمیت حالات کیچھ نہیں ہیں اتیہ انجیئنر کی انتظامیہ - مسجد ہوری - اس ہد فکری میں وہاں دلائنا ہو رہے ہیں وہان انسانیت ہو ۔

شری سلطان صلاح الدین اوسمی - پقلہ شاعر ہے - ہاکی دوجائیکہ ہیم ہم گو ہیں ہویہ نک الكیہ یہ کہ کہ چاند نہیں دے رہے ہیں -

11-7
8th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants

مسیح دینی اسپیکر - اپیسی صاحب - منصور صاحب کو رهہ ہیں کہ
انسکشن کیاکہ گانیکے - اس لئے میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں کہ ہم تینوں مالک اس
مقام پر گانیکے -

شیر سلطان صلاح الدين اپیسی - آپیسی بات میں تو نہ کہ ہے - لیکن
اسپیکر صاحب - آپیسی ذریعہ منصور صاحب کی علم میں لاوتا ہے اب اپیسی نیا
نورن ملا ہے - آپ میں کہتے ہیں کہ مذہبی رنگ نہ دیتا جانے - اب میں آپ
بیان کی کونسا رنگ ہویں رنگون کی بات اپیسی ہے کہ "یہ سب روح میں
ہیں بہاری بیا بہون"، وہی بات تو نہیں کرسکتا - بھر حال رنگ کا یہ عالم
گہ ہے آپیسی یونیورسٹی میں آپیسی ہدایات کے بعد وہاں بر کہا ہا رہا ہے
کہ مسجد اگر ہے تو کسی کے پاس اس تعلقات کی کچھ شبتوں میں تو لاکر
diy جانے - ثبوت کون دینا چہرھے - صرف طلبہ دین اور اسٹاف دے انتو دکھکی
di جارھے ہے - جسیا کہ حیدر آبادی اصللہ میں "آب دیکھ لیتا ہوئ
آ توش صبح سامنے "، یہ معاملہ چلا آرہا ہے - آپکہ رہے ہیں کہ ہدایات دیا
ہوئ - آپ بیہیں ہیں پن کھپر کی سیاست کی بات تو نہیں ہے - وہاں یونیورسٹی
cے نتوہری پر یہ لکھا گیا ہے - آپ رجوع ہوئے - اس سے یونیورسٹی میں
cیک پروفیسر ہے - اور وہ جن سکھے اور آر پر پس سے تعلقات رکھتا ہے - اور یہ
پروفیسر وہا دے ہے ۔ یہ مسجد نہیں تھی - وہاں بر ملدی تھا - اس
cسم کے آپکے پاس رنگ دیا رھا ہے - آپ وہاں کو رنگ نہیں دیکھتے یہاں کے
رنگ میں عجیب نظر آرہے ہیں -

شیری - جی چوکا راؤ - اسپیکر صاحب میں میں آپ سے درخواست کیا کہ
ہیں آپ اور اپیسی صاحب مالک جاکر دیکھنے کی اگر اپسی ہو تو کورافت
آپیسی چھوٹی کو بردشت نہیں کرسکتی -
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1976-77.

Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1976.

Aazmai #!naaciai Statement (Sodget) ^th March, l^f & 3#f
for 1976-77.

Votiag of Demaads for Grants
ان سے خلاف سی-سی-آئی آنکوواہری هو رہی ہے اور اوہ دوسرے غرب لگون کو بدقبال ہوا ہو جتا ہے ایک کہاوت کہ "جیسا چور پہچانی پاسی"، محفوظ جنگلات میں اپیس کسی کسی چھڑیہ میں رہی ہے۔ مین سہت چھپا اس معاملہ میں توجہ دینے کی کوشش اور اس ایسیر کی عمر میں کافی ہوچھی ہے اور گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے لاہوں روہیہ کا قرض سل چکا ہے - اور ایک مکان کی تکلیش "ہے اور دوسرے کو تبادہ کیا چاہتا ہے۔ اور اس کے اپس رشتن کو چڑھا چارہ ہے - جو سے اک چڑھا ہویہی اور ہو لگو کر صرف دستخط کر دیکھی کہ تشریف لائے تھے لیکن ایک کہا نہیں جاتا۔ جہاں انکھی اکھی بھی ہے اور ہو لگو۔ ہوۓ چڑھا چارہ ہے - ایسے میں سہتے میں سہت چھپا اس میں وہاں چڑھا چارہ ہو رہی ہے۔ اس سے سلسلہ میں سہت چھپا اسٹیج کی لگو کر بن تھا - چڑھا چارہ ہو رہی ہے۔ اب ایک چڑھا چارہ
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77
Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1976

As the budget for 1976-77 has been submitted, I would like to address the assembly regarding the allocation of funds for various demands.

The demands for grants are reviewed and discussed in detail. Each item is thoroughly examined to ensure that the funds are allocated appropriately.

The allocation process involves several steps, including the submission of demands, their examination by the relevant committees, and finally, the voting in the assembly.

Each demand is considered carefully to ensure that it aligns with the overall budgetary goals and priorities of the government.

I would like to highlight the importance of transparency and accountability in the allocation of funds. All financial decisions are made in the best interest of the people.

Thank you for your attention and consideration of these matters.
8th March, 1976

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77

Voting of Demands for Grants

మాత్రముగా ప్రతి ప్రత్యామనం మేరకు ఉండేవారు. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇందులో తప్పించిన
14 మంది ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా మంది
కోడి స్థానం ఉండదం కాదు. తద్వంతం కొద్దించిన 1975 గంటల తప్పించిన 7 ప్రత్
యాదాద్రికంగా ఉండడం కాదు. స్థానం మరింత తగ్గించిన విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
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ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన ప్రత్యేకంగా విషయం ఉండి. సంపాదించిన
ప్రత్యేకంగా తప్పించిన 

8th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77

Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77
Voting of Demands for Grants

8th March, 1976.

[Text content in Telugu script]
8th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77).  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text not visible due to occlusion]
8. క్రమవంతంగా కేంద్రంలో ఉండే పరిస్థితి పోలిస్టిక్ సేవల జరిపించడానికి తప్పిన లక్షణాలు ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి. అందుకే ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయించాలి. ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి అనే ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి.

9. క్రమవంతంగా కేంద్రంలో ఉండే పరిస్థితి పోలిస్టిక్ సేవల జరిపించడానికి తప్పిన లక్షణాలు ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి. అందుకే ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి. ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి అనే ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి.

10. క్రమవంతంగా కేంద్రంలో ఉండే పరిస్థితి పోలిస్టిక్ సేవల జరిపించడానికి తప్పిన లక్షణాలు ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి. అందుకే ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి. ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి అనే ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి.

11. క్రమవంతంగా కేంద్రంలో ఉండే పరిస్థితి పోలిస్టిక్ సేవల జరిపించడానికి తప్పిన లక్షణాలు ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి. అందుకే ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి. ఈ పరిస్థితి పైన ఆధారం చేయాలి అనే ప్రతి జాతి మాత్రమే కావాలి.

Belgama is a busy defus market and a major trading center within the state. It is a center of trade and commerce, known for its vibrant market and rich cultural heritage. The annual financial statement for the year 1976-77 provides an overview of the financial status of the state, highlighting the key financial indicators.

The budget for 1976-77 focuses on several key areas, including education, health, and infrastructure development. The budget allocations reflect the government's commitment to improving public services and infrastructure. The table below summarizes the key financial highlights for the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Budget Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Rs. 750 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Rs. 500 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Rs. 200 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget also includes a provision for development projects, aimed at enhancing the state's economic growth and social welfare. The allocation for these projects is Rs. 500 million.

The annual financial statement is a crucial document that provides a comprehensive overview of the state's financial position. It serves as a guide for policymakers and stakeholders in making informed decisions to improve the state's economy and social welfare.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th March, 1976.

...
8th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77.

(코리아어 내용을 포함하여 번역한 내용)
1 It has a very vast potential but at the same time, we are not able to tap all its potential resources. The area of the state is vast but the resources are not fully utilized. The main reason is the lack of proper planning and management. The state should focus on developing its resources to the fullest extent. The state has a huge potential in various fields such as agriculture, industry, and tourism. The state has a large number of natural resources such as forests, minerals, and water bodies. The state should make effective use of these resources to generate employment and increase income. The state should also focus on developing its infrastructure to attract more investment. The state has a rich cultural heritage which should be preserved and promoted to attract tourists. The state should also focus on education and skill development to enhance the employability of its people. The state should also focus on social welfare programs to improve the standard of living of its people.
8th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

8th March, 1976.

The financial statements for the year 1976-77 are presented below. The budget for the year is outlined as follows:

- Revenue from Operations
- Revenue from Other Sources
- Total Revenue
- Expenditure on Operations
- Expenditure on Other Items
- Total Expenditure
- Surplus or Deficit

The detailed figures are provided in the following pages.

7-13

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976

for 1976-77

3 1/2 crore rupees for 1974-75 was 4 1/2 crore.

The figures show a 250% increase. The net profit is calculated in the same manner as in the previous year. The figures are calculated inclusively of the sum of the amounts shown in the previous year's financial statement. The gross figures are shown in the financial statement for 1974-75. The figures for 1976-77 show a significant increase in net profit.

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Sri N. Venkatratnam:— Sir, the Hon. Minister is not present. In duty bound I have to point out certain points in this Demand. It is only fortunate for our State to have him as Vice-Chancellor, as he is not only a scholar but a man of broad outlook. His presence is a great asset to the University. It is only fortunate for our State to have him as Vice-Chancellor.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
8th March, 1976.

12.00 p.m.

[Document content not transcribed due to unrecognizable text]
8th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.
81/2 రు సాధారణంగా ప్రదర్శించబడింది 1974-75 మధ్య 4 సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో ఇది సేకరించబడింది. సంస్కరించిన సంఖ్య 250% రు వివిధ సమయాలలో ఉండి వచ్చింది. కేంద్రం నిర్మాణం చేయాలనుకు సంబంధించిన మొత్తం లేదా కొనసాగించారు. కొన్ని సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం వానిలో ఉన్న మేలపై వస్తు మార్గదర్శనానికి అధిక ప్రాంతాలు కలుస్తుంనారు. రైతులను కలిపి మాత్రమే ఇది విస్తరించబడింది. అంతే భాషాపై ఉన్న ప్రత్యేక లేదా ప్రతిక్రియలను సుమారు చిత్రీకరించారు. కొన్ని సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం ఇది సేకరించబడింది. మద్యప్రాంతాను ప్రతి సంఖ్యలను కలిపి విస్తరించారు. మేలపై వస్తు మార్గదర్శనానికి అధిక ప్రాంతాలు కలుస్తుంనారు.
8th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Sri N. Venkatratnam — Sir, the Hon. Minister is not present. In duty bound I have to point out certain points in this Demand.

It is only fortunate for our State to have him as Vice-Chancellor.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

12.00 p.m.

Mr. [Name] called the meeting to order at 12.00 p.m.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

The Treasurer presented the annual financial statement for the year 1976-77.

The financial report was discussed and approved by the members present.

The Secretary thanked the members for their contributions and concluded the meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1976-77.

8th March, 1976.

Aaaua! Pinaacia! Statement 8th March, 1976. 327

The amount of 50 rupees was received for the purpose of
the Budget for 1976-77. The amount is to be
employed for the purpose of the Budget for 1976-77.

12-40 p. m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

5th March, 1976.

(Company Name)

The Directors of the Company hereby submit for your approval the following Annual Financial Statement for the year ending 30th June, 1976:

- **Revenue**
  - ... (details)
- **Expenses**
  - ... (details)
- **Profit/Loss**
  - ... (details)

The directors are satisfied that the Company has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the accounts presented are full, true, and correct.

(Signed)

[Names of Directors]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976.


...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 8th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

1-00 p.m.
332 8th March, 1976. 

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77.)


The budget for the financial year 1976-77 is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget is approved by the Board of Directors on March 8, 1976.

Sincerely,

[signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

No other instrument is as potent, powerful and strong to have the social purpose as co-operative movements which helps people who help themselves. 1974-75 to 1976, the cooperative sector has witnessed a growth of 22% in the previous year. The growth in 1976-77 is expected to reach 30%.

In 20 years, the cooperative sector has grown significantly. The number of societies has increased from 7,226 in 1974-75 to 9,886 in 1976-77. The membership has increased from 450 in 1974-75 to 700 in 1976-77. The capital of the cooperative sector has increased from 88% in 1974-75 to 90% in 1976-77. The number of branches has increased from 600 in 1974-75 to 650 in 1976-77.

“In the developing economy of the State, chiefly dependant on Agriculture, and with the ushering in of green revolution to maximise production under package of improved technological innovations, ‘Marketing’ which is a part and parcel of the production process, has a vital role to play. In consequence, problems of agricultural marketing are assuming greater importance year after year. The marketing system requires to be reorganised and re-oriented so as to subserve to the needs of the planned economy, improving the prosperity of the agriculturists in general.”
(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

(1976-77)
8th March, 1976.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

...annual financial statement... 

Mr. Speaker:—Now we will take up discussion arising out of a short notice question.
HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARISING OUT OF S.N. Q. NO. 7732-T REGARDING

MISAPPROPRIATION FUNDS IN ANDHRA PRADESH PALMGUR CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION, NIDADAVOLU

8th March, 1976.

alf-an-Hour Discussion:

 tamil text

Half-an-Hour Discussion:

33$ 3th March, 1976. Half-an-Hour Discussion: 18 সীমা এবং দামের উপর তথ্যগুলি নিয়ে সপ্তাহের প্রথম দিকে মানুষের মাত্রার প্রতি ক্রমান্বয়ে শুরু হয়। 18 সীমা এবং দামের উপর তথ্যগুলি নিয়ে সপ্তাহের প্রথম দিকে মানুষের মাত্রার প্রতি ক্রমান্বয়ে শুরু হয়।
Half-an-Hour Discussion.

8th March, 1976

...
8th March, 1976.

Half-an-Hour Discussion:

(1) Dr. [Name]: —[Speech].

(2) [Name]: —[Speech].
Sri C.V.K. RAO:—Mr, Speaker, Sir. When this question was raised I put some supplementaries and the answers that were given by the hon. Minister were not satisfactory, As such we have made the request that a discussion may be conducted. I thank you for that, at the outset.

Now this is an issue of highest moral basis. I would have appreciated very much, if the hon. Minister who is in the know of the whole thing, had placed the paper on the Table of the House. The question was put by one of my colleagues and as the answers were not coming up, I thought some sort of defence mechanism was being utilised and on that I wanted a small probe. It would have been very useful if we were informed as to what was the origin of the society, who was managing the society, what was the amount that was involved in it, who are the ring leaders. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, if he is sincere, let a House Committee be appointed with all representatives and let it be probed. Not that we are prejudiced. It is the test of leadership. Such type of leaders exist in our country. There are people who get into the institutions dominate and abuse the public funds. They have no right to be here. Let a House Committee be appointed which goes in full detail into all these affairs.

The Financial Adviser of the Khadi Board and the Accountant of the Khadi Board conducted an internal audit. They made some recommendations. They were asked to dispose of the lorries immediately. They have disposed of the lorries. Of course, the van has not been disposed of because they have not been able to get a proper price. The statutory audit is going on and will be completed very soon. The Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Department is conducting the statutory audit. I think we will be getting the report in about a fortnight. I request the hon. members to wait till we get that audit report. So far as the figures are concerned, they have taken Rs. 30
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lakhs as loan and Rs. 14 lakhs as grant. Out of that they have repaid Rs. 15 lakhs and nearly Rs 8 lakhs are due from the Primaries to the Federation.

The sale deed was executed in 1972. Misappropriation was of the order of Rs. 13,900. The wife of the gentleman happens to own one acre of land worth Rs. 9,700. So the defaulter got a sale-deed executed by her relating to that land. That sale-deed was executed in 1972.

In 1973, the Federation filed a suit for possession of the land. In 1974, the lady filed a suit alleging that the sale deed was taken under coercion. So they had kept quiet for two long years. If really sale deed had been taken under coercion, it is likely they would have waited. It is a matter pending in the court. We may not discuss now. As Mr. Srikrishna is suggesting, I will see that some other independent auditor is appointed. It is a case where some independent auditor has to be appointed. I agree. That, I will do.

Sri P. Basi Reddi:—Internal audit does not show. Even the Committee of Officers including an Officer from the Khadi Commission did not say that there has been any misappropriation. There have been losses and they have misutilised the amount, which they took from the Khadi Board. These are the findings of the Committee.

Sri P. Basi Reddi:—These are all accumulated things of the past. I agree. It is a matter of common knowledge that how the affairs of
the Khadi Board have been going on. We are trying to our best and I have warned this Board that unless they turn out good work, I will have to think of abolishing the Board. Then they have shown improvement they have collected Rs. 22 lakhs during two years. Previously the average collection per year was Rs. 4 lakhs and the average collection during the last two years is Rs. 11 lakhs. Still we are doing our best. It is a big ocean of lapses. As Mr. Srikrishna suggested, I will appoint an independent auditor. If afterwards, I find the need for appointment of a House Committee, I may concede that also.

Sri P. Basi Reddy.—He has been transferred. Unfortunately he holds two posts. He is the organiser of the Pamlur Society and that place happens to be his headquarters.

Sri V. Srikrishna.—He should be immediately sent away from that place by replacing another person.

Sri P. Basi Reddy.—I will consider that proposal. But it relates to the Cooperative Department. I will consult the hon. Minister for Cooperation and see that the suggestion of the hon. member is implemented.
In the mis-utilisation, there may be mis-appropriation also. I am not ruling out that possibility.

Mr. Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet against Half past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 9th March 1976.)
APPENDICES

NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXXIV-AGRICULTURE 1976-1977 BUDGET

Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies, Drought Prone areas Programme and Warehousing

Schemes included in Fifth Five Year Plan

(\textit{In Rupees})

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1975-76</th>
<th>Revised Estimate 1975-76</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Schemes for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.</td>
<td>3,67,60,000</td>
<td>3,67,60,000</td>
<td>2,13,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme - Schemes included in the Fifth Plan.</td>
<td>4,69,00,000</td>
<td>4,69,00,000</td>
<td>4,81,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>505. Capital outlay on Agriculture (d) Storage and Warehousing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Investments in State Warehousing Corporation</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

With a view to making determined effort to improve the flow of credit to the Small Farmers and also to evolve programmes for their economic improvement the All India Rural Credit Review Committee has recommended the creation of special Agencies for the purpose. Following its recommendation, the Government of India sponsored two schemes one for the Development of Small Farmers and the other for the development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers envisages the provision of credit to the small farmers who are potentially viable and who with assistance can undertake investments in specific channels for undertaking intensive agricultural development programmes like sinking of wells, installation of oil engines and electric motors and pumpsets, raising high yielding varieties and also taking up subsidiary occupations like Dairying and Poultry etc., in a manner as would ensure their credit worthiness over a period. Each Small Farmers Development Agency has an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs and each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency, Rs. 100 lakhs over the project period as grants-in-aid. The Government of India provide the grants in full. The State Government would provide necessary infrastructure facilities and extension of staff on I.A.A.P. pattern in the project areas. The scheme provides for conversion of a portion of the credit to small and marginal farmers into subsidy.

During the IV plan period, three small farmers development agencies one each in the districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda and two Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies one in visakhapatnam District and another in Nalgonda District were constituted. So far in these districts an amount of Rs. 392.53 lakhs was expended towards payment of subsidies to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, risk cover fund to cooperatives etc. as against Rs. 396.96 lakhs released. The present period of working of these agencies is upto 31.3.1976. Thereafter the Small Farmers Development Agency in Cuddapah District will be wound up as there is Drought Prone Area programme under implementation in that District. The agencies in the other districts will continue for another 3 years each with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs. During the V Plan period, 12 more projects were allotted to this State. These are composite schemes both for Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Each agency will be provided Rs. 150 lakhs over the project period by the Government of India. Of these six were registered during 1974-75 in the Districts of East Godavari, Nellore, gilabad, Hyderabad, Medak and Khammam. The project reports
in respect of these agencies were approved by the Government of India. Work by these agencies has started and an amount of Rs. 77.30 lakhs was released to them as grants-in-aid during 1975-76. In the current year four more agencies were ordered to be registered in the Districts of Prakasam, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal. The Small Farmers Development Agency in Prakasam district has been registered. The others will be registered soon. The project reports for these agencies were sent to the Government of India and are awaiting their approval. Two more agencies will be taken up next year in the districts of Krishna and Guntur.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Deverkonda taluk of Nalgonda district and Kanigiri, Giddalur and Markapur taluks of Prakasam district. Following the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, and the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission, a strategy for integrated development of Drought Prone Areas Programme was drawn up with the accent more on productive schemes than on labour oriented schemes. Under the revised strategy, Cattle Development, Forestry, Dairy Development, Sheep Rearing Dry-land Farming, Irrigated Agriculture are some of the sectors which now receive special attention. The programme which was entirely financed by the Centre in the Fourth Plan is now being shared equally by the Centre and the State. Another novel feature is the tapping institutional finance for some sectors of the programme.

Master Plans for V Plan period for these districts have already been drawn up and cleared by the Government of India excepting Agricultural and Animal Husbandry sectors. Even under these sectors, pending approval of the programme by the Government of India, the District Development Authorities have already been asked to put them on ground so as to avoid any loss of time.

During 1975-76, a programme with an outlay of Rs. 580.44 lakhs was drawn up taking into account the Central assistance of Rs. 256.00 lakhs, matching contribution of the State and also the unspent balance of the previous year available with each District Development Authority. Upto the end of January, 1976, an expenditure of Rs. 101.06 lakhs was incurred on the programme and it is expected to spend another sum of Rs. 189.71 lakhs before the year end.
As for the physical achievement under the programme, the position is as follows:

307 works including wells had been completed under minor irrigation, an area of 7132 hectares has been covered under soil conservation, planation has been done over an extent of 622 hectares under forestry, apart from supplying bag plants of 4,55,000. Extensive fencing work has also been done under pasture development. Under animal husbandry 73 milch animals have been distributed, in addition to 80 sheep units set up. Under sericulture, which is programmed this year, 15,000 cocoons have so far been supplied to sericulturists.

For the year 1976-77, Government of India have indicated an allocation of Rs. 424.39 lakhs for the programme as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Anantapur .. .. .. 125.00
2. Chittoor .. .. .. 68.00
3. Cuddapah .. .. .. 68.00
4. Kurnool .. .. .. 68.00
5. Mahaboobnagar .. .. .. 68.00
6. Prakasam .. .. .. 20.50
7. Nalgonda .. .. .. 6.80

Total: 424.39

This is conditional on matching contribution of Rs. 424.39 lakhs being provided by the State Government. In the Budget Estimates for 1976-77, only a sum of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been provided. However taking into consideration the Central assistance and also in view of the importance attached to the programme; steps are being taken to tap additional amount required to match the Centre's share of assistance. In fact, the District Development Authorities have already been requested to formulate the annual plans for 1976-77 on the basis of Centre's allocation with the matching contribution by the State Government and also taking into account the likely saving of the current year.

Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation

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

The Corporation was established with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.00 crores and the paid up capital as on 31.3.1975 was Rs. 67,25,000/-. During the year 1975-76 the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation have contributed a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs each towards further share capital of the Corporation. It is proposed to issue further share capital of Rs. 19.00 lakhs during the current financial year to be contributed equally by State Government (Rs. 9.50 lakhs) and Central Warehousing Corporation (Rs. 9.50 lakhs). During 1976-77 the State Government have included a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in the annual plan as its contribution towards the share capital of this Corporation. An equal sum is expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation as its share.

The Corporation during the last 17 years of its existence established warehouses of its own in about 20 important centres in the State besides providing such accommodation in hired godowns in another 20 centres. The total godown capacity of the 40 Warehouses functioning under this Corporation at present is about 1.60 lakhs M. Ts. which includes 54,000 M. Ts. owned capacity. The utilisation of storage space has gone up during 1974-75 from 68% in the previous year to 77.8%. The Corporation has accepted 2.76 lakhs M. Ts. commodities and effected deliveries of 2.50 lakhs M. Ts. The deposits for 1974-75 were more by 61,000 M. Ts. when compared to previous years figures.

During 1974-75 the Corporation has made a profit of Rs. 2,35,180 and declared dividend at 3 % to the share holders on the share capital contribution. The current financial year is likely to close with a profit of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

During 1975-76 the Corporation has taken up construction of godowns at 8 centres with about 21,000 M. Ts. capacity at estimated cost of about Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Some of them are likely to be completed shortly.

In order to meet the growing storage demand and to replace the hired capacity the Corporation proposes to take up new works at 14 centres with a capacity of 31,000 M. Ts. at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs besides completing the spill over works of 1975-76. The Corporation also proposes to enlarge its area of operation at other potential centres hitherto not tried.
"Warehousing" is a service oriented scheme conducted on commercial principles. At present, the facilities are mostly made use of by the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation, Food Corporation of India, Co-operative Marketing Federation, the Agriculture Department of the State Government, various Fertilizer Companies etc. Farmers are not able to make use of the facilities on the anticipated scale due to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the allocation of Agricultural credit to the farmers. With the setting up of the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation, and new fertilizer companies and expectation of increased production of fertilizers and food grains, the prospects of handling more custom in the coming years are very bright for the Corporation.

J. Chokkarao,
Minister for Agriculture.

Note on Demand No. XXXIX, Forests: Rs. 11,08,43,000.

Mr. Speaker:—Sir The Forest Demand No. XXXIX for 1976-77 is Rs.11,08,43,000. However the provision for the Forest Department in the Budget for 1976-77 is Rs.11,23,10,200., which covers soil conservation schemes also which are shown in the Agriculture demand. The break up of this Budget is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision under Plan.</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 295</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 307</td>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>13,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 313</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>87,76,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 513</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Plan</td>
<td>1,12,76,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision under Non-Plan.</th>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 295</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>21,63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 307</td>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>27,24,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head : 313</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>9,61,11,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Head : 715</td>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,10,34,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Plan and Non-Plan Provision. .................................................. 11,23,10,200

2. The Plan provision for 1976-77 is as follows:
   Rs. in lakhs.
   
   (i) State Sector Forests. .......................................................... 90.00
   (ii) State Sector soil conservation .............................................. 5.00
   (iii) Centrally sponsored schemes .............................................. 11.44
   (iv) Special development funds under 6 point formula .................. 6.32

3. The revenue receipts for 1975-76 are estimated to be about Rs. 1450.650 lakhs. The Revenue receipts for 1976-77 are expected to be about Rs. 1857.650 lakhs.

4. The total area under forests in Andhra Pradesh is 65,548.54 Sq. Kms. of this 47,319 Sq. KM.s is reserved forests; 16,094 Sq. Kms. is protected forests and forests under reservation; 1,134 Sq. Kms., un-notified forests.

5. As per the National Forest Policy mandate 33 1/3% of the land area of the State should be retained under forests whereas our forest area constitutes only 23.5% of the land area of the State; and yet we continue to lose forest areas year after year. During the last 20 years 1,88,761.91 hectares of forest lands have been dis-afforested in the State. The demand for disafforestation continues unabated. The need for keeping a minimum area under forests for purposes of ecological balance and environmental hygiene needs no emphasis. Therefore, the Government have decided not to dis-reserve any more forest areas except in very exceptional cases.

6. Review of our work during the year 1975-76 (Plantation Programmes).

I am happy to inform the Members that during the year 1975-76 it has been possible to increase the tempo of our plantation activity, due to additional allotment for Rs. 25.00 lakhs made by our Chief Minister. We are particularly beholden to the Chief Minister and it is hoped that in future also the Chief Minister will show the same indulgence regarding forestry plantation programmes. The following are the targets achieved in raising plantations of economic species during the year 1975-76:

1. Teak ................................................................. 3,320 hec.
2. Bamboo ............................................................ 3,564 hec.
3. Eucalyptus ......................................................... 400 hec.
4. Casuarina ......................................................... 577 hec.
5. Red-Sanders ....................................................... 42 hec.
6. Cashew .......................................................... 37 hec.
7. (1) **Coffee Plantations**

The Members are aware of the scheme for raising Coffee Plantations for rehabilitation of repatriates from Srilanka initiated in the year 1972. Prior to taking of this rehabilitation scheme, Forest department raised 491.23 hec. of Coffee Plantations. Under the rehabilitation upto 1974-75, 352 hectares of Coffee Plantations were raised, 125 quarters were constructed and 93 families of Srilanka repatriates were settled utilising the loan assistance of Government of India. During 1975-76, the Government of India with-drew the loan assistance and suggested that institutional finance from Commercial Banks might be obtained.

Since raising of funds through institutional finance was not a feasible proposition, raising of Coffee Plantations under rehabilitation scheme has been frozen at the present level. Therefore at present the total extent of Coffee Plantations under the control of Forest Department is 850.60 hectares (2085 acres) comprising 491.23 hectares raised by the department prior to 1972 and 532 hectares raised under the rehabilitation scheme.

Realising the potential for development of Coffee in the State and with a view to solve the specific problems of growing Coffee in our State, I am happy to inform the Members, that the Planning Commission has sanctioned the establishment of a Regional Coffee Research Station near Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam district to cater to the needs of the non-traditional Coffee growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. 500 acres of Forest land have already been handed over to the Coffee Board for this purpose. The establishment of this research station will go a long way in the development of Coffee Plantations in the backward tribal areas.

7. (2) **Pepper Plantations**

A Centrally sponsored scheme for raising nurseries of Punnayar-I, a hybrid variety of high-yielding pepper at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs upto the end of the fifth plan has been put on the ground in the year 1975-76. The object of the scheme is to produce 1.20 lakhs cuttings of Punnayar-I for the supply to tribals for planting in their back yards and in Coffee Plantations.

Another Centrally sponsored scheme for laying out demonstration plots in tribal holdings at a cost of Rs. 6250 till the end of the fifth plan has also been sanctioned and the scheme was put on the ground in the year 1975-76.
7. (3) Soil Conservation works in Sileru Basin:

To control soil erosion in the catchment of the Sileru Basin, soil conservation works are being continued. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1975-76 for this work. Under this scheme plantations of Silver oak, Bamboo and Eucalyptus are being taken up in Podu areas in mini catchments in the Sileru Basin and terracing and bunding are being done in agricultural fields. Recently a study team sponsored by the Government of India reviewed the work so far done. They were satisfied with the execution of the work and the results achieved. The study team also suggested that one more sub-catchment in Sileru Basin also may be taken up in the coming years.

8. Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation:

A significant achievement during the year 1975-76 is the formation of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation. The Corporation will tap institutional finance to take up large scale plantations of Eucalyptus, Bamboos etc. The Corporation has been established in June, 1975 and in the year 1976-77, it is proposed to plant 600 hectares bamboos and 400 hectares Eucalyptus in Khammam district and 500 hectares of Eucalyptus in East Godavari district. The Corporation will be increasing its target of planting to 1200 hectares Bamboo and 600 hectares Eucalyptus in Khammam and 1100 hectares of Eucalyptus in East Godavari district from 1977-78. The possibility of taking up much larger areas is also under the active consideration of the Corporation.

9. Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Bamboos:

Departmental Extraction schemes were started in Adilabad (1956) and East Godavari Districts (1963) in order to feed the Government Saw Mills at Jannaram and Rajahmundry respectively.

Departmental Extraction scheme was introduced in Atmakur (1970-71) and Nandyal Divisions (1974-75) to eliminate Contractor's Agency and thereby regulate the working of the forests on scientific lines. It was felt desirable to extend the Departmental Extraction to other districts as well in a phased manner and accordingly it was introduced during 1975-76 in the entire districts of East Godavari, Kurnool, Khammam and part of Nizamabad, Prakasam, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

With the introduction of Departmental Extraction the following benefits are expected to accrue to the State:
(1) Proper protection of forests due to elimination of contractors agency.

(2) Scientific working of the forests by putting modern logging tools to use.

(3) Fair and prompt payment of wages to labour, particularly the tribals living in the forests.

(4) Assured supply of raw materials to the wood based industries like Paper Mills, Ferro Alloys, Match industry etc., which is important in the context of rapid industrialisation of the State.

(5) Distribution of fuelwood to the public through Co-operative Societies, Super-Bazars and other organized institutions.

Although the schemes were sanctioned in April, 1975, the work could be completely organised and put on ground in full steam, only from mid-November, the main bottlenecks being (1) the incessant heavy and prolonged rainy season this year and (2) the unwillingness of the private lorry-owners to undertake transport of the departmentally extracted material from the forest to the Depots. Although about half the year was lost, even during a short period promising progress have been made as is evident from the following account of achievement.

The total production in Khammam, Kurnool and Rajahmundry circles is expected to be to the tune of 89,000 cmt. of timber and 4,00,000 cmt. of fuelwood. Out of this, supplies are being made to industries and Posts and Telegraphs Department as details below.

(1) 30,000 cmt. of mixed hardwood (Fuel wood) to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.

(2) 17,800 cmt. timber, 36,000 cmt. to Singareni Colleries Limited [props of Eucalyptus and mixed] district Kothagudem, Khammam hardwood.

(3) 10,000 cmt. fuel wood to M/s. Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys, Paloncha, Khammam district.

(4) 50,000 cmt. fuelwood to tobacco barenas in Khammam district.

(5) 1,000 Telegraph poles to Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The balance timber is being sold to public in auction in Government Depots and the balance fuelwood is supplied to the public through Super Bazars and other Co-operative organisations, as well as by open auction, either at coupe site or in the Government depots.
The Government Integrated Saw Mill at Rajahmundry is supplying during 1975-76 sawn and treated non-teak timber worth about Rs. 20.00 lakhs to various Government and Quasi-Government institutions both in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The bulk supplies are to:

1. Naval Project, Visakhapatnam.
2. Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.
3. Housing Board, Tamil Nadu.
4. Police Housing Corporation, Hyderabad.
5. Central and State Warehousing Corporations, etc.

During 1974-75 supplies to the tune of Rs. 10.50 lakhs were made to,

1. Integrated Milk Supply scheme, Rajahmundry.
5. Tamilnadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation, Madras.
7. Project Manager, Kothagudem.
8. Thermal Power Station, Paloncha.
9. Executive Engineer, Power House Division, L.S. Project.
10. Madras Housing Board, Madras.
11. Port Trust, Madras.
13. Food Corporation of India, Madras.
14. Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Madras.
15. Assistant Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Kothapet.
Similarly, the Government Saw Mill and Timber Depot at Jannaram in Adilabad district supplied 814 omts. of round and 92 omts. of sawn teak timber of the value of about Rs. 9.62 lakhs to the following Government and Quasi-Government institutions during 1974-75.

(1) Boat Building Yard, Kakinada.

(2) Furniture Mill-cum-Mechanised Wood Workshop, Sanathnagar.

(3) Zilla Parishad, East Godavari, Kakinada.

(4) Saw Mill-cum-Timber seasoning Plant, Nirmal.


(6) Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited, Ramagundam division.

(7) Artillery Centre, Hyderabad.

(8) President, C.L.M.B., Huzurabad.

(9) Panchayath Samithi, Wankidi.

(10) Zonal Engineer, A. P.C.C.L., Godavari Khani.


(13) Hyderabad Plywood Industries Private Limited, Hyderabad

(14) Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Madras.

(15) Central Jail, Warangal.

(16) Assistant Director, D. L. T.C., Warangal.

(17) Industrial Training Institute, Warangal.

Bamboo extraction by the department has also been introduced on small scale during the current year. One coupe in Giddalur division of Prakasam district, two coupes in Kurnool district and dry bamboo extraction in a few coupes of Nagar kurnool division of Mahaboobnagar district are being worked departmentally.
The dry bamboo from Nagarkurnool will be supplied to the Sirpur Paper Mills, while the dry bamboo from Prakasam and Kurnool districts, will be supplied to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills. The Green-Bamboo will be sold in public auction in all the three districts.

The total investment in the departmental Extraction schemes during 1975-76 is about Rs. 190.00 lakhs and the anticipated revenue is about Rs. 420.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 250.00 lakhs is expected to be realised before 31-3-1976. The realisation would have been much more but for the un-precedented heavy and prolonged rains during this year, and also normal teething troubles of a new project.

10. **Forest based industries:**

Forest based industries have made great strides in the recent past. The investment on major forest industries is 122 crores. We are embarking on new industries every year. The Forest Department has assured supply of raw material to the following major industries.

*Paper Industries:*

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

**Sirpur Paper Mills (Adilabad district).**

70,000 tonnes of bamboos and 27,000 tonnes of mixed wood.

**Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills.**

*(East Godavari District).*

1,00,000 tonnes of bamboo and 80,000 tonnes of mixed woods.

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

We propose to supply raw material to the following industries.

**Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills.**

*(Kurnool District.)*

45,000 tonnes of Babamboos and 45,000 tonnes of mixed wood,
**Plywood Industry:**—There is one plywood factory at Hyderabad and a factory is under construction at Rampachodavaram in East Godavari district.

**Particle Board Industry:**—A factory for manufacture of particle board is under construction at Pattancheruvu in Medak District.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has a project for the establishment of a Rayon Grade Pulp Factory near Etturnagaram in Warangal District. The possibility of supplying raw material to this factory is being investigated. A detailed resources survey has been done and we hope to meet the wood requirement for this industry.

11. **Drought Prone Areas Programme:**

The Drought Prone Areas Programme with the sole objective of reducing the rigours of drought in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Prakasam, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar is in operation. Under this programme in forestry sector, large scale sheep and cattle pastures are being established and afforestation works are being taken up.

The following are the major works proposed under this programme.

- (i) Farm Forestry.
- (ii) Soil and Moisture Conservation works coupled with pasture development for cattle.
- (iii) Pasture Development for Sheep.
- (iv) Raising of shelter-belts and fuel plantations.
- (v) Avenue Plantations.
- (vi) Water resources development and construction and repair to farm ponds and kuntas in Reserve Forests.

Master Plans have been drawn for all the Districts and the schemes have been started in the year 1975-76. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the fifth plan period.
12. **Wild Life Conservation**:

Andhra Pradesh has been known for its rich and varied wild life. It has a fair number of the vanishing tigers and is visited by the great Indian bustard. The Deer and Antelope are in plenty in some areas. The present emphasis on wild life conservation and the publicity has focussed the public attention on this aspect.

Shooting has been banned in our State for the past three years and this has had a very salutary effect on the animal population particularly that of the threatened species like the tiger.

The new wild life protection Act of 1972 and the rules made thereunder provide for deterrent punishments for illegal shooting, trade and possession of Wild Animals, and their products.

A big step towards rehabilitation of the Black Buck (\textit{Anjali}) is the opening of the Mahavir Harin Vanasthali, in Hayatnagar at 13th Km. on the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Highway. This will in due course be developed into an excellent recreation-cum-study centre for the propagation of Black Buck, which is one of the species threatened with extinction.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the creation of a Wild Life Wing within the Forest Department to look after Wild Life Conservation. An anti-poaching squad has been sanctioned during the year 1975-76. More such squads will be created during 1976-77 for the effective implementation of the Wild Life Act in the field. It is also proposed to establish a game sanctuary in the Chamala Valley in Chittoor District and develop the Kinnersani area in Khammam District, where Deer Park was established during 1974-75, into a Game Sanctuary.

13. **Nehru Zoological Park**:

The Nehru Zoological Park continues to attract a large number of visitors annually. During the year 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 21.808 lakhs has been proposed to be spent on its maintenance. Only an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs were spent on capital works during the year 1975-76. During 1976-77, it is proposed to spend Rs. 2.50 lakhs on capital works. The Lion Safari Park, the first of its kind in India is attracting a large number of tourists and efforts are being made to obtain one more Vehicle for the Safari Park.

14. **Indira Gandhi Zoological Park**:

Indira Gandhi Zoological Park near Visakhapatnam was started in the year 1972-73. The Park comprises an area of 240 hectares.
During the year 1975-76 Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been allotted for construction of enclosures for various animals. During 1976-77 Rs. 4.50 lakhs are proposed to be spent on capital works.

A wilderness park extending over an area of 1224 hectares (3000' acres) is proposed to be developed as a recreation centre and a ‘lung for the Steel City of Visakhapatnam. Nature trails are proposed to be laid to view points situated on hill tops from where one can have a beautiful view of the Sea and the surroundings.

15. *Social Forestry :*

The Government of India have agreed in principle to provide funds for a Centrally sponsored scheme for afforestation of degraded forests. The Government of India will give 50% matching grant for the schemes taken up under this programme. Under the degraded forest scheme, it is proposed to take up raising of 800 hectares of Casuarina plantations in Srikakulam District and 200 hectares of Fuel Plantations in Hyderabad district during the year 1976-77.


During 1975-76 the revision of Working Plans of Nandyal, Bellampally, Srikakulam Divisions have been taken up and are in progress.

The Forest Resources Survey in the Kothagudem catchment comprising of Khammam, Kothagudem and Paloncha divisions and Warangal catchment comprising of Warangal North, Warangal South, Kareemnagar East and Karimnagar West Divisions has been completed and data analysis is in progress.

During the year 1976-77, the revision of working plans for Nandyal, Bellampalli, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions will be continued.

17. *Tropical Pines :*

Small scale experimental plantations of Tropical pines have been taken up for the last five years in Araku, Chintapalli and Maredumilli areas. These trials have given encouraging results. It is proposed to take up field trials of tropical pines from the year 1976-77. Tropical pines with their long fibre and good mechanical properties will most
both our pulp and paper needs as well as small timber for construction. Hence the successful development of these plantations will go a long way to meet our future pulp wood requirements.

18. State Trading Scheme in Beedi leaf:—

The scheme for regulation of Trade in Beedi Leaf introduced in 22 Forest Divisions during the year 1971-72 (1971 Season) with the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1971. This scheme is in operation in nine districts of Telangana Region including a portion of Tiruvuru Taluk of Krishna district.

The average revenue realised prior to Nationalisation of the trade in Beedi Leaves was about Rs. 112.00 lakhs per annum.

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 rupees)</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred (in rupees)</th>
<th>Net Revenue (in rupees)</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>1972-73</td>
<td>2,35,135</td>
<td>4,26,13,969</td>
<td>1,39,24,244</td>
<td>2,96,89,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>1,78,690</td>
<td>2,35,79,976</td>
<td>1,14,88,816</td>
<td>1,20,91,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2,55,159</td>
<td>3,72,17,723</td>
<td>1,54,39,042</td>
<td>2,17,78,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>2,02,689</td>
<td>2,89,45,143</td>
<td>1,30,77,386</td>
<td>1,58,67,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>2,52,100</td>
<td>3,84,00,000</td>
<td>1,93,62,800</td>
<td>1,90,37,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures of overall expenditure and net revenue for 1975-76 are the probables for the year.

Thus it may be seen that the average gross and net revenue obtained after the nationalisation of trade in Abnus leaves (from 1971 to 1975) works out to Rs. 3,31,68,582 and Rs. 2,00,77,311 respectively. Due
to non-receipt of timely showers after pruning operation during the collection season of the year 1975, there was a short fall in collection as well as revenue realised.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1976-77. The target for collection of leaf is put at 2,52,100 standard bags.

This scheme is a unique one, since in a short period of about 50 to 60 days, an amount of approximately Rs. 1,50,00,000 is expected to be spent by the Government towards collection and handling charges of Beedi Leaves in the entire Telangana Region. A part from the above a further amount of about Rs. 75,00,000 is expected to be spent by the purchasers 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. 2,25,00,00 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. Further, the 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. Further, rates for collection to be paid to the labour are fixed and notified by the Government well in advance and given very wide publicity in News Papers and by other means such as rate posters exhibited at the collection depot and therefore there is no scope for short payment to the labourers. If may be mentioned here that the rates notified for collection during 1976 season have recently been raised in order to confer benefit to the labourers. Incidentally, I may add that the rates of wages for labourers in this state for this work are higher than those prevailing in all the neighbouring States.

19. Free Grants : During the year 1975—timber to the tune of Rs. 4,080 has been supplied to the Fire Victims of Bogalapalli Madigavada village and Apparajupet village in Cuddapah district.

Poles, Vasams and Bamboos to the tune of Rs. 5,130 have been supplied to the Fire Victims of Gopalapalli village Pethapatnam Taluks Srikakulam district.

20. Forests and Tribal Welfare under 20 point Economic Formula Programme:

The following activities of the department are benefitting the Tribals and other weaker sections of the Society, living in forest area.
Appendices.

(a) The Department is leasing out the right to collect Minor Forest Produce from the forest areas by the Girijan Development Corporation at concessional terms, in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Chittoor. This lease is given to the Corporation for a three year period from 1974-75 to 1976-77 on a royalty of Rs. 70.00 lakhs per annum without any increase in the royalty in spite of the rise in market prices over the three year period. This concession will enable the collection of the Minor Forest Produce by the Tribals and their sale to the Corporation at the rates profitable to the tribals.

(b) Plantations of Minor Forests Produce Yielding Trees:

With a view to increase the area under Minor Forest Produce potential in the agency areas, a scheme for growing Minor Forests Produce Plantations has been started in the year 1974-75 in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Under the scheme plantations of fruit trees like Tamarind, Mango, and Jac etc., are being taken up in Podu areas while permitting the tribals to cultivate the areas in between the planted trees. Nurseries have been raised during 1974-75 and Plantations of 800 hectares will be taken up in 1976-77.

A scheme for raising Silver Oak Plantations over an area of 300 hectares is also being implemented during the year 1976-77, in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts to enable growing of Coffee under the shade of Silver Oak in the coming years.

(c) Training of Tribal Workers:

With a view to train the tribal workers in modern logging methods under the departmental extraction of timber, a training course has been taken up at the Andhra Pradesh Forest School, Yellandu. Under this scheme, young tribal workers are trained in modern logging methods and they will be given gainful employment in the departmental extraction schemes. In order to enable the Tribal Workers to take up transport of Forest Produce felled in the departmental extraction, Teak timber is being supplied to them at concessional rate of Rs. 25 percent., for manufacture of bullock carts.

(d) Departmental extraction of Forest Produce:

The working of forests under departmental extraction scheme in tribal areas as referred to earlier, is a policy decision of the Government to create continuous employment opportunities to Tribals and other weaker sections of the Society to achieve rapid improvement in thei
economy by eliminating the middleman viz., Contractor's agency. This scheme is being extended to other districts gradually to achieve its object.

(e) Other concessions:

Tribal candidates are allowed concessions in the matters of recruitment to services as follows:

(i) Relaxation of physical measurements prescribed in the Forest Subordinate and Forest Subordinate Establishment Rules.

(ii) Relaxation of educational qualifications prescribed;

(iii) Relaxation of age restrictions;

(iv) Tribals need not be sponsored by employment exchanges but can be recruited as Forest Guards, Reserve Watchers etc., without the media of employment exchanges.

(v) Tribals are preferred for recruitment to services if they possess the required qualifications and they will be discharged in the order of juniority, only after all the persons appointed in the unit not belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are discharged.

(vi) Vacancies are reserved for Tribal candidates to the extent of 4% in every category for direct recruitment.

(vii) They are allowed promotional opportunities on the basis of seniority subject to fitness as against the principle of merit and ability for others excepting certain posts indicated in G.O.Ms.No. 770, General Administration (Ser-D) Department, dated 15-11-1975.

(f) Forest Cooperative Societies

The Government's policy to give the right to collect Minor Forest Produce to small cooperative societies continues. The 'Buroods', 'Medaras' and the 'Yerukulas' are being provided bamboos required by them for manufacturing marketable products like bamboo baskets, etc., at concessional rates. They have the option to take part in sales and get 10% reduction in the lease amount or obtain their requirements at reasonable rates from the agency working the areas.

During 1974-75, fifteen societies benefitted from the concessions.

21. Grazing

Grazing in State Forest is free. With a view to reduce the pressure on cattle coming to our forests for grazing from outside the State, a
grazing fee of Rs. 5.00 per Cow or Cow Calf, Rs. 10.00 per Buffalo or Buffalo Calf, Rs. 2.00 per Sheep, Rs. 25.00 per Camel, Rs. 15.00 per Horse and Rs. 200.00 per Elephant is being levied from the year 1975 on Cattle from other States.

22. Buildings:

The Departmental staff in the interior forest areas, particularly Forest Guards, Watchers and Foresters have not been provided with living accommodation in several places. This is resulting in great inconvenience to these poorly paid staff living in the interior Forest Areas. It is proposed to construct about 50 quarters during the year 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI,
Minister for Forests.
CO-OPERATION

Introductory:

The Honourable members are aware that the Co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh has taken rapid strides in the economic advancement of the common man adapting itself to the compelling needs and aspirations of the people. The promulgation of National Emergency and the enunciation of the 20 Point Economic Programme by the Prime Minister of India, required the Co-operative Movement in our State to rise upto the many challenging tasks, whether in the matter of increasing agricultural production or arranging free flow of food grains and other essential consumer goods to the Common man or providing gainful employment opportunities to the Weaker sections of the Community. It is a matter of great pleasure for me to mention at the outset that the achievements of the movement during the past one year in the various sectors of development, particularly credit, Consumers and Weaker sections are by no means, small. I shall attempt to briefly outline some of the important features of the progress made in the various fields of Cooperative activity and also indicate the programmes envisaged for the coming year.

Short-Term Co-operative Credit Structure in Andhra Pradesh:

The Short-term Co-operative Credit structure in Andhra Pradesh is a three tier pyramidal structure having the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank at the Apex level, 26 District Central Cooperative Banks at the middle tier and about 15,000 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies at the village level. These cooperative institutions issue short and medium term loans mainly for agricultural production to the cultivators who are invariably their members and also shareholders of these societies. For the last two years, the Co-operative movement in the State had made rapid strides in all respects.

Short-term Agricultural Production Credit:

The policy has been mainly to concentrate on providing adequate short-term agricultural production credit to the farmer members of the societies and to fill up the credit gap in the rural areas, to the extent possible. As against the Short-term loan of Rs. 27.48 crores during the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 51.89 crores was disbursed during the year 1974-75 towards production credit. During Kharif 1975 seasons ended with October 1975, the lendings reached a record level of Rs. 51 crores. Another sum of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be lent during
the current Rabi season. The direction of production flow was so regulated that the relatively high percentage of lendings should reach small and marginal farmers. The present policy is that 75% of the total lendings should go to small farmers as against 50% previously. Special attention is also being paid for financing of landless tenants who are not able to produce adequate land security or declaration of charge. It has been laid down for the current rabi season that a tenant can be financed even on the basis of group guarantee consisting of five tenants from different families without insisting on furnishing of two land holding sureties as is being done at present.

Branch Expansion Programme:

With a view to serve the agriculturist members of the Co-operatives as nearer to their villages as possible, besides providing them the banking services, the Appex Co-operative Bank offered a subsidy at Rs. 10,000/- for each new branch opened by the Cooperative Central Banks before 31-12-75 and 60 branches were opened at taluk headquarters and other important business centres under the scheme during the last six months, thus increasing the total number of branches of Co-operative Central Banks to 205 by 31-12-75. These branches have the added advantage of facilitating disbursement of loans to members through cheques, so as to prevent any malpractice.

Recovery performance:

On account of the sustained efforts of the banks and the Department and active association of the Collectors in the Review Committee Meetings to watch the progress in recovery of dues, the position of overdues has been reduced from 33% as on 30-6-74 to 27% by 30-6-75. This is expected to be reduced further by 30-6-76.

Rehabilitation Programme:

Honourable members may recall that last year I had brought to your kind notice a disquieting feature of overdues mounting in some Co-operative Banks and the programme of rehabilitation of as many banks as possible by Government. Upto the end of 1974-75 15 weak central Co-operative Banks were assisted by way of share capital contributions, loans and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 3.82 crores. Of these, 4 banks have been restored to normal working order. Eleven of the 26 banks are still considered as weak banks. During the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was provided to 9 banks and during the year 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been sanctioned to Anantapur and Guntur District Co-operative Central Banks as long term loan assistance. A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has also been provided as subsidy for appointment
of sale officers in 10 of the weak co-operative Central Banks for speedy recovery of overdues. A budget provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made under this scheme during 1976-77. Government had also constituted a Committee to go into this question. The Committee's report had been received by Government a few days back.

**Appointment of paid secretaries in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:**

In tune with the suggestions of the Reserve Bank of India under viability programme to appoint full-time paid-secretary to each of the Primary agricultural credit society, 1673 Co-operative trained personnel were already appointed as paid secretaries under half-a-million-jobs programme during 1973-74 in viable or potentially viable societies. 682 Matriculates were specially trained during 1975-76 under Employment promotion programme sponsored by the Government of India and they are being absorbed as paid secretaries in other viable or potentially viable primary societies. In order to have paid secretaries in all the viable and potentially viable societies, Government decided to provide subsidy not exceeding Rs. 600/- per annum per society, the balance of the cost being met by the society and the financing bank. A sum of Rs. 10.30 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1975-76 towards managerial subsidy to these societies for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1976-77 under this scheme to meet similar expenditure. Appointment of paid secretaries has toned up the working of the primary agricultural credit societies.

**Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:**

A provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is made under central sector schemes during 76-77 for providing grant to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to its Agricultural Credit stabilisation Fund which is used for converting short term loans into medium term loans in periods of drought and other natural calamities. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is sanctioned during 75-76. As the budget provision was Rs. 10 lakhs only, an additional provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made in the supplementary estimates. The total amount to the credit of the Fund by the end of 1976-77 would be Rs. 2.36 crores.

**Deposits:**

The Co-operative Central Banks could mobilise an amount of Rs. 34.03 crores as deposits, while the Apex Co-operative Bank is having a sum of Rs. 24.79 crores as on 30.11.75. Government have given serious thought to the problem of boosting the deposits in Co-operative Banks. Apart from periodical drives for Deposits mobilisation
months, Government recently issued orders instructing the public Coop-
erations, quasi-Government bodies: local bodies and non-Agricultural—
Apex Co-operative Institutions etc., to invest their surplus funds in Apex
and Central Co-operative Banks. A Committee of Secretaries headed by
Second Secretary to Government will review the deposit mobilisation
effort by periodical meetings. The impetus for deposit mobilisation
has been given by Government so as to enable them to participate in
the developmental programmes sponsored by Government. With
the assistance provided by Government, the Co-operatives are poised
for achieving an ambitious target of Rs. 75 crores under short term
and Rs. 4 crores under Medium term loans during the coming year.

In addition to financing traditional seasonal agricultural operations,
the Girijan Co-operative Corporation has been provided with a credit
limit of Rs. 50 lakhs for purchase of minor forest products and Rs. 40
lakhs for running domestic requirement depots. These limits were
fully utilised by the Corporation.

A scheme for the development of fisheries in the Coastal areas with
the help of Agricultural Refinance Corporation and financed the Andhra
Fisherman Central Co-operative Society for purchasing of 45 mechanised
boats for the benefit of fishermen in the coastal area has also been,
financed by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited.

Long Term Credit :

In tune with the All India pattern and in fact, as an improvement
over it, the banks known for a long time as the primary land mortgage
banks and the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage
Bank in the State have been renamed as “Primary Agricultural Deve-
lopment Banks” and “Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricul-
tural Development Bank” respectively.

During the current year, 13 new primary banks exclusively serving
tribal areas have been started raising the total number of primary banks
to 200. These banks continued to make steady progress in meeting
the long term credit needs of farmers.

Loanng Programme and Achievements :

The banks have an ambitious programme to step up issue of long
term loans to the order of Rs. 24 crores during the current year i.e.,
1975-76 as against the last year’s performance of Rs. 18.8 crores. To
fulfil this loaning programme, a budget provision of Rs. 130.00 lakhs
has been made towards State participation in the debentures of the
Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank, against the actual investment of Rs. 95 lakhs during the previous year (1974-75).

Keeping in view the target of development and the increasing requirements in the project areas, a loaning programme to the tune of Rs. 26.00 crores is proposed for the year 1976-77. To fulfill this programme, a provision of Rs. 180 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 for Government investment in the debentures of the central agricultural development bank.

Ground-water exploitation and Diversification of loaning:

Bringing more land under irrigation through ground-water exploitation is part of the 20 Point Economic Programme. Already loans for minor irrigation works constitute the bulk of the total lendings of our banks and the Central Agricultural Development Bank has drawn up an ambitious long term programme to provide loans to farmers to the tune of Rs. 60 crores over the Fifth Plan period, towards sinking of about 75,000 wells and installation of about 19,000 pumpsets, benefiting approximately 1.68 lakhs hectares.

In the context of the fact that a bulk of the clientele of the Agricultural Development Banks belongs to the class of small and marginal farmers, there is an urgent need to diversify the long term lending programmes to cover subsidiary occupations such as dairy, sheep-breeding, pisi-culture poultry and piggery. While on one hand, this diversification will give a boost to the economy of the small farmers, on the other hand it will meet the growing demand for nutritious items of food to the society at large. It is against this back-ground that eleven schemes with an outlay of Rs. 272 lakhs for dairy and eight schemes with an outlay of Rs. 114 lakhs for sheep rearing have been formulated and sent to Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation for sanction. Most of the schemes have already been grounded.

Scheme for financing fisheries development in Kolleru Lake:

Schemes for advancing long term loans to develop pisi-culture in Kolleru lake area in Krishna and West Godavari districts at a total financial outlay of Rs. 205.90 lakhs have been formulated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development bank Ltd., Hyderabad, and forwarded to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation through the State Government.

Government have agreed to stand guarantee for 30% of the loan amount advanced to Fishermen in respect of the above schemes. These
schemes are intended to benefit 7100 fishermen assigned lands in the Kolleru lake bed.

Scheme for Development of land under Kolleru Lake areas:

An amount of Rs. 74.40 lakhs was proposed to be spent for improvement of irrigational Canals in the Kolleru lake area through the Agricultural Development Banks. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank has requested the District Collectors, West Godavari and Krishna to send the required data for formulation of a scheme for development of Kolleru lake area. As soon as the particulars are received, the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank will formulate a scheme and send the same to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for sanction.

Subsidy on Long Term Taccavi Loans:

During the year 1975-76, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38.50 lakhs towards subsidy to the ryots, payable to them in respect of taccavi loans issued during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 under Loan Term Taccavi scheme for sinking of wells and purchase of pumpsets as subsidy to Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank for onward transmission to the ultimate borrowers.

A budget provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1976-77 to meet the subsidy claims of the ryots under the same scheme.

Co-ordination between Short and Long Term Credit:

In order to bring about a close and effective co-ordination between long term and short term credit, a decision has been taken to locate primary agricultural development banks and branches of Co-operative Central banks in the same premises so as to facilitate issue of short term, medium term and long term loans to the farmers at one contact point. It has also been decided that the agricultural Development Banks will take steps to ensure that the long term loanees become members of primary agricultural credit societies, if they are not already so, by forwarding their applications with the requisite share capital to the respective primary societies.

Yet another gratifying feature of the long term credit structure in the State is that the old procedures and policies in respect of processing of loan applications have been re-oriented and streamlined. This was done with a view to enable the farmer to obtain his loan in the shortest time possible. Under this new procedure, the farmers are able to
get their loans in right time. As a policy 75% of the lendings go to small and marginal farmers as a result of this re-orientation of old policies and procedures. Special care is also being taken in respect of farmers belonging to weaker sections of the farming community such as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and assignees of lands by the Government.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing:

There are 256 primary marketing societies covering all mandi centres. With the organisation of a new District Cooperative Marketing Society at Ongole during the year to serve Prakasam District, there are now 21 District Co-operative Marketing Societies covering all districts. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation is functioning at the State level, undertaking not only distribution of fertilisers but also procurement of paddy and other commodities, running of processing units etc. There are 144 rice mills and 51 other processing units such as groundnut decorticators, oil expellers, cotton ginning processes, dhall mills etc. 1016 godowns were constructed and 184 godowns are nearing completion, all with a storage capacity of 2.66 lakhs metric tonnes. Out of these 144 rice mills 141 rice mills have been installed and 125 of them commissioned.

Procurement of Paddy:

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad, assisted by its constituent Cooperative Marketing and Primary societies having rice mills, has been playing a very important role in the procurement of paddy right from 1964-65 onwards.

As in previous years, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, is acting as an agent of the State Government on par with Food Corporation of India for procurement of paddy in the State during the current year also. A target of 1,50,000 M.Tonnes of paddy under producers levy has been fixed for cooperatives for procurement during kharif 1975-76. Besides, they have been permitted to procure 30,000 M.Tonnes of paddy in open market without incurring the mill levy liability to enable the Cooperatives to supply the resultant rice to the public through Super Bazars at cheaper rates. For implementing the above scheme successfully, Government have furnished guarantee on behalf of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation to the State Bank of India to an extent of Rs. 6.60 crores. State Government have also decided in principle to furnish guarantees for an additional sum of Rs. 2 crores to the Marketing Federation for undertaking procurement of open market paddy.
Appendices. 8th March, 1976

Cooperative Storage.

Financial assistance of Rs. 234.293 lakhs was sanctioned to Cooperative Societies for taking up construction of 1302 godowns in the State up to 31-3-1975, out of which 102 godowns were dropped. Subsequently out of the balance of 1200 godowns 1016 godowns have been constructed. Vigorous action is being taken to construct the remaining godowns at an early date.

The storage capacity of these godowns is 2.66 lakhs M.Tonnes. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1976-77 towards assistance for construction of spillover godown. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for this scheme under National Cooperative Development Corporations sponsored scheme for 1976-77.

Share Capital Construction to Cooperative Marketing Societies.

Financial assistance of Rs. 66.948 lakhs was sanctioned to Cooperative Marketing Societies and District Cooperative Marketing Societies up to 31-3-1975 towards Government Share Capital Contribution on matching basis so as to enable the societies to increase their borrowing limit and secure necessary funds, from financing agencies for carrying on their business. During the financial year 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards Share Capital Contribution to Cooperative Marketing Societies has been made.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme under National Cooperative Development Corporation sponsored scheme for 1976-77.

Consumers Cooperatives : (a) General.

It has been accepted in principle that the public distribution system of essential commodities should be increasingly brought under Cooperatives.

This has received greater emphasis in the context of the 20-point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister of India. It is against this background that the Government have taken up the setting up of a large number of Super Bazars and Consumers Cooperatives in the State. As the Honourable Members are already aware there are 31 consumers cooperative central stores in the State of which 14 are running Department Stores (Super Bazars.).

Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance for establishment of Super Bazars by the Central Stores at Guntakal, Ongole,
Tirupathi and one large-sized retail outlet by the Nagarjuna-Sagar project consumers Cooperative Central Stores at Vijayapuri. Action is being taken to set up the Department stores by the above stores. All the Department stores have been functioning successfully. Some more projects recommended to Government for sanction of financial assistance are still under the consideration of Government of India.

In our State, all the towns where the population exceed 50,000, are already covered by Central Stores. As per the decision taken by the State Government, Super Bazars have been established in 34 other Taluq-Head quarters and towns having a population of 25,000 and above and Government sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 15.60 lakhs in March 1975.

As the very first point of Prime Minister's 20 point Economic Programme is on streamlining the distribution of essential commodities the State Government have taken a decision to establish Super Bazars in all the remaining Taluq and Sub-Taluq Head quarters. So far, 74 Taluq Cooperative Super Bazars have been established, against the programme for organising 85 Super Bazars during the current year. If the remaining 11 Taluq Head quarters also, the Super Bazars are expected to be established before the close of the year.

The year 1975 being international Women's year Government decided to establish 11 Mahila Super Bazars viz., 5 in the Twin Cities at one each at Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Guntur, Vijayawada and Warangal, in order to make the women participate effectively and purposefully in the distribution of essential commodities through cooperative consumers' sector. These Mahila Super Bazars are exclusively managed and run by women.

Besides, there are 3 consumers cooperative Stores organised for the benefit of students and staff of Universities namely Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara. Action is taken for supply of essential commodities goods to the student Hostels at concessional rates under the 20 point Economic Programme.

Financial support to the extent of Rs. 23.82 lakhs was provided to these consumers stores during 1974-75. This has been stepped up Rs. 36.95 lakhs during the current year. A provision of Rs. 39 lakh has been made for 1976-77.

(c) State Federation.

The Apex Federation known as the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Cooperative Central Stores Limited, coordinates...
activities of all the consumers co-operative stores. It has taken up the
distribution of controlled cloth through co-operative stores etc., in the
state besides distribution of confiscated goods and other scarce commodi­
ties. The Federation has, during the year, commissioned its proces­
sing units viz. Dhal Mill, spices grinding unit and polythene bag manu­
ufacturing unit and has taken up procurement of the required raw material
for being processed and supplied to the consumer co-operatives.

The Federation recorded significant progress in its business during
the Cooperative year 1974-75. Its business turnover during this year
rose to Rs. 374.94 lakhs as against Rs. 327 lakhs during the previous
year. The Federation earned a net profit of Rs. 4.28 lakhs during the
year.

As a measure of expansion and diversification of business and the reby
provide employment for more persons, the Consumers' Federation ope­
new a branch and a Super Bazar as units of its own in Eluru, West Goda­
vari District. The Eluru Super Bazar in turn opened its branches, one
for Sree Krishna Jute Mill Workers at Eluru and another for co-opera­
tive Sugar Factory workers at Bheemadole and a third one at the Head
quarters Hospital, Eluru to cater to the consumer needs of the Hospital
staff and patients. The Federation has provided employment for 153
educated and semi-educated.

Future Programmes:

The Federation has under its consideration, the following proposals
for expansion and development of its business.

(1) Setting up a Laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000/-
for analysing ground spices and agmarking the processed commodities,

(2) To establish units for manufacturing synthetic detergents and
sooth pastes with the Government financial assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs
sought for.

(3) Establishment of a modern bakery at an estimated cost of
Rs. 39.00 lakhs at Visakhapatnam in collaboration with the National
Cooperative Consumers Federation.

(4) Bulk purchases of tamarind, Chillies, Jaggery and pulses from
the producing centres in the seasons for distribution to the consumers
through the Central Stores and Super Bazars.

(5) Acquisition of additional sites in the Monika Ali Industrial Estate
for construction of additional drying yards for the dhal mill and con­
struction of additional godowns and quarters for watch men.
Other Primary Stores.

There are 833 primary consumers Cooperative stores all over the State with a membership of 2.60 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 34.50 lakhs and turnover of about Rs. 1.60 crores. Out of the above 833 primary consumers stores, 87 relate to Industrial establishments, 32 relates to railway employees and 18 police consumers co-operative Stores and the remaining relates to general public. It is proposed to organise consumer stores in all industrial establishments in the State employing 300 or more workers. The employers are required to give financial assistance in the shape of share capital contribution, working capital and managerial subsidy etc.

(e) Distribution of Consumers articles in rural areas:

According to the objectives of the Scheme, consumers activity is to be organised on co-operative lines for rural areas as an integral part of holding the price line for the country as a whole. At present, select marketing societies and village societies and service co-operative societies are distributing consumers articles in rural areas. About 160 village societies and 170 marketing societies are involved in this activity with targeted turnover of a business of about Rs. One crore 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 the purpose spread over a period of 3 years.

During 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made to provide managerial subsidy to primary cooperative marketing societies dealing in distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas and appointing additional staff for this purpose. A special programme to revitalise and strengthen this activity through two select good working marketing co-operatives in each district with 25 select primary village societies affiliated to them has been drawn up and sent to National Co-operative Development Corporation for providing financial assistance by way of share capital and managerial subsidy at the rate of about Rs. 1.00 lakh for each marketing society. The scheme is under consideration of the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Assistance to Weaker Section Co-operative Societies:

In tune with the 26 point economic programme of the Prime Minister and the policy of the Government to help the weaker sections of the community and save them from exploitation and to ameliorate the
weaker sections such as Washermen, Barber, small and marginal farmers, Scheduled castes, landless poor, etc., a programme for providing financial assistance to them under the co-operative sector has been taken up in a big way. The broad strategy adopted for this purpose is the reorientation of policies and procedures to benefit such weaker sections. In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community, to protect them from exploitation and to enable them to have better income and improve their standard of living, co-operatives have been organised for taxi drivers, auto-rickshaw drivers, cycle rickshaw drivers, lorry drivers, Washermen, barbers, skilled and unskilled labourers, printing workers, destitute women, landless labourers, etc. Government have been giving special attention for organising such societies wherever necessary and providing liberal financial assistance to them. As total sum of Rs. 89.68 lakhs is being provided as assistance to these societies during 1975-76 both under State plan and six point formula schemes. The Programme for 1976-77 envisages an outlay of Rs. 83.45 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs from the State plan and Rs. 8.45 lakhs from the special development funds. It has to be mentioned in this connection that special attention was given to promote the weaker sections co-operatives during the Panchayat Raj Silver Jubilee Celebrations from 1st to 19th November, 1975. During this period, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 20.55 lakhs was disbursed benefitting about 1,500 members of various types of weaker sections co-operative societies.

The programme for 1976-77 envisages (i) provision of financial assistance to farming co-operatives to be formed for assignees of surplus land for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks, implements, etc.

(ii) Provision of assistance to members of weaker sections of the community particularly Washermen, Barbers, Cycle Rickshaw Pullers, Printers and Binders, etc.

(iii) Strengthening of labour contract co-operative societies by way of Share Capital, loan and subsidy.

(iv) Provision of financial assistance to piggery Co-operative societies, Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies organised for weaker sections of the community.

(v) Creating Self-Employment potentials to other weaker section of the community through Co-operatives formed exclusively for them. The broad details of the various schemes are indicated below:

**Labour Co-operatives:**

The programme of Labour Co-operatives is specially designed to benefit manual labourers who constitute the bulk of the weaker section.
of the community such as Harijans, Scheduled Tribes, etc. The pro­
gramme envisages replacement of the existing contract system gradually in
the execution of Public Works to ensure adequate wages to the labourers,
and to save them from exploitation by contractors.

In view of the importance given to labour co-operatives in the recent
past, the financial assistance provided to labour co-operative societies
has been stepped up from year to year, in order to enable them to take
more works and thereby benefit members. There are 545 labour co­
operatives in the State. A total financial assistance of Rs. 32.74 lakhs
has so far been provided by Government under plan schemes to these
societies towards share capital, working capital and subsidy. It is
proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 9.50 lakhs to the labour
co-operatives during the year 1976-77.

The labour co-operatives at present are allowed entrustment of works
on nomination upto Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 10,000 as in the past.

*Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies:*

The Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies are formed for the welfare
of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and backward
classes in the State. The programme envisages providing employment
to its members by allotment of coupes to these societies by the Forest
Department with a view to save them from exploitation by the Forest
contractors. It is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 50,000
to these societies during the year 1976-77.

*Co-operative farming:*

The scheme of Co-operative Farming envisages development of
Co-operative Farming societies of Joint and Collective Types with a view
to ensure land to the landless poor and to boost up food production besi­
des providing gainful employment to landless agricultural labourers and
Marginal and Sub-marginal cultivators. So far, 934 Co-operative
Farming Societies have been organised in the State with a membership of
about 46,550 and paid up share capital of Rs. 16.07 lakhs. The total
extent of land commanded by these societies is about 53,080 acres, of
which about 40,103 acres of land has been brought under cultivation.
A total financial assistance of Rs. 89.20 lakhs has so far been given by
Government under plan schemes to these societies towards share capital,
contribution, medium term loans, godowns construction managerial
subsidy, etc.
During the financial year 1975-76 the following amounts are proposed to be given to Co-operative Farming societies:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) State Plan Schemes 17.90
(b) Six point formula schemes 17.50

Total 35.40

Farmers' Service Societies:

Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and in view of the National Emergency and the need to fill up the credit gap arising out of recent moratorium on rural indebtedness and to provide integrated services to the agriculturist under one roof it has been decided to organise Farmers Service Societies in each of the Small farmers development agency/Marginal farmers Agricultural Labourers/Drought Prone area programme and command Area Development project areas. These societies provide not only short, medium and long term loans to the farmers but also render other allied services like supply of inputs and consumer goods, marketing and processing facilities, etc. So far, five farmers service societies have been registered at the following places:

(i) Ranastalam in Srikakulam District.
(ii) Polepalli in Visakhapatnam District.
(iii) Mydukur in Cuddapah District.
(iv) Narpala in Anantapur District.
(v) Hindupur in Anantapur District.

Provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs during 1975-76 towards subsidy to the farmers service societies to meet expenditure on staff and a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is made in the budget for 1976-77 for the same purpose.

Committee on Co-operative Farming:

In 1974 the Government constituted a Committee to study the working of Co-operative Farming Societies in the State under the Chairmanship of Sri G. Sivaiah, the then M.L.A., Chittoor District. The Committee submitted its report to Government in March, 1974.
The report contained the observations and as many as 105 recommendations of the Committee. Some of the recommendations in respect of assignment and lease of lands to Co-operative Farming societies relate to Revenue Department and some of the recommendations relate to other departments such as P.W.D., P.R., etc. The copies of the Farming Committee report has been printed and the printed copies of the reports have been sent to other departments in August 1975 for taking necessary action with which they are concerned. The copies of the report have been placed on the Table of both the Houses of Legislature. Necessary action is being taken on the proposal that have been received by Government on urgent basis.

During the year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates under different schemes for Development of Co-operative Farming.

A provision of Rs. 3.76 lakhs is proposed under National Co-operative Development Corporation sponsored Schemes to assist 3 service repair centres for tractors and other agricultural Machinery and for providing customs service and agricultural machinery during 1976-77.

*Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies*:

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the Cycle Rickshaw Pullers and to emancipate them from the clutches of private rickshaw owners. There are 278 rickshaw pullers co-operative societies in the State and more such societies will be organised wherever necessary. According to the schemes, full cost of cycle rickshaw is being sanctioned by Government to the Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies for purchase of Rickshaws. So far Rs. 57.50 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government for 9,313 Rickshaws. It is proposed to provide Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1976-77 to assist Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies.

*Lorry Transport Co-operative*:

These societies are organised with a view to enable lorry drivers to acquire vehicles of their own and thus free themselves from the hands of private owners and also to improve their earnings besides becoming self-employed. Government sanction 10% cost of vehicles as margin money to these societies, 5% cost is contributed by the allottee members and the remaining 85% cost is secured from commercial banks. Upto the end of 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 22.15 lakhs has been provided by Government towards 10% cost of 196 lorries, 46 tempos and Mini-buses. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for further assistance to these societies during 1976-77.
Appendix. 8th March, 1976.

Auto Rickshaw Co-operative Societies:

The objective and the pattern of financial assistance under this scheme are similar to that of lorry transport Co-operative Societies. Upto 1975-76, a total sum of Rs. 20.23 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government to help 1,035 Auto Rickshaw Drivers through 36 Co-operative Societies. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for further assistance to Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies during 1976-77.

Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies:

The objective of the scheme is to enable the poor drivers to own the vehicles they run and to emancipate them from the clutches of private owners. According to the scheme, 10% cost of vehicle is sanctioned by Government, 5% by the allottee member and the remaining 85% cost is secured from Commercial Banks. Upto 1975-76, 43 Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies have been provided with a total assistance of Rs. 30.07 lakhs by Government for purchase of Taxi Cars. The Taxi's are allotted on hire purchase system.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made to assist Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies during 1976-77.

Washermen and Barbers Co-operative Societies:

The Scheme envisages provision of financial assistance to the members of these societies in the shape of loan at Rs. 350 each, for purchase of their professional implements like Tables, Vessels, Iron, Washing Soda, etc., for washermen and Razor and other implements for the Barbers. Upto 1975-76 these societies were provided with a total financial assistance of Rs. 30.38 lakhs benefitting 9,236 washermen and 4,490 Barbers.

It is proposed to provide further assistance to the extent of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Washermen Co-operative Societies and another Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Barbers Societies during 1976-77.

Women Welfare Co-operatives:

In order to ameliorate the socio-economic standard of destitute women, deserted wives etc., by creating gainful employment like sewing, embroidery, dairying, poultry, card board making, preparation of dietary articles like papad, masala powder, etc., Women Welfare Co-operatives are formed. There are 118 such co-operatives. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided during 1975-76. An increased provision of Rs. 4.00 is provided to women welfare co-operatives during 1976-77.
Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies:

Full cost of Bullock and cart is being sanctioned by Government to the Scheduled Caste members of the Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies. The scheme was taken up during 1975-76 and an amount of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned to the scheduled caste Bullock Cart Co-operatives for purchase of Bullocks and Carts. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1976-77 to assist the Scheduled Caste Bullock Cart Co-operatives.

Piggery Co-operative Societies:

Financial assistance is provided by Government to the members of Piggery Co-operative Societies for purchase of pigs with a view to emancipate them from the clutches of private money lenders. During 1974-75 and 1975-76 a total assistance of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned to Piggery Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh to assist the Piggery Co-operative Societies during 1976-77.

Painting and Writers Co-operative Societies:

To provide employment to printers, binders, writers and other persons who have experience in allied Printing Works and Publication of Books of Writer Members, Co-operatives are formed and assisted by Government. Upto 1975-76 financial assistance of Rs. 9.03 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to Printing Co-operatives for setting up Printing Press and Publishing of books. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh to assist Printing Co-operatives during 1976-77.

E. P. O. C. Societies:

Under the Programme for educated unemployed it is proposed to provide self-employment to educated unemployed through the Cooperatives. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh to assist the E.P.O.C. Societies during 1976-77.

Cooperative Training and Education:

The Four Cooperative Training Centres at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Anantapur continue to cater to the needs of Cooperatives in providing basic training to the untrained employees. In order to meet the growing demand for trained personnel from the Telangana Districts, a new Co-operative Training Centre was started at Warangal on 6th January, 1976. Each of the training centres has been permitted to admit upto 300 candidates (which includes 200 freshers) as against
200 candidates permitted during 1974-75. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided to meet the cost of the teaching staff during 1976-77 as against Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided during 1975-76. Four-non-officials lecturers have also been appointed in the Cooperative Training Centre at Warangal to start with, as an experimental measure and this will be extended to the other training centre also in due course. Provision has also been made for payment of stipends at Rs. 40 per month to each in-service candidate during the period of training.

Training:

The scheme for education of members and officers of Cooperative Societies, which is vital to the healthy growth of Cooperatives, is being continued under the Supervision of a Special Category Deputy Registrar functioning as Chief Educational Officer and through 22 Educational Instructors who are the employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Limited, Hyderabad. Over 15,000 persons are trained in the principles and practice of Co-operation, every year under this scheme. The entire anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakhs will be met by Government during 1975-76. The scheme will be continued during 1976-77 and it is also proposed to double the strength of the Educational Instructors i.e., there will be 44 Educational Instructors, to train more persons. Government have provided a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union Limited, Hyderabad, to meet the expenditure on publicity, propaganda, publication of journals etc., during 1975-76. The entire expenditure incurred on account of running the Central Co-operative Institute, Hyderabad, is being reimbursed to the Union. Similar assistance will be provided to the Union during 1976-77 also.

Regional Rural Bank:

The Government of India have cleared the proposal to establish a regional Rural Bank covering Nalgoada and Khammam Districts in this State and this Bank will be sponsored by the State Bank of India group. The main criteria applied in selection of the location of the Regional Rural Bank is weakness of the existing institutional credit structure and potential for development. The Bank is intended to provide credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, Commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas.

The State Government have decided to contribute Rs. 3.75 lakhs towards the paid-up share capital of the Regional Rural Bank soon after the establishment of the same by the State Bank of India.
Further more, this Government are pursuing with the Government of India for selection of two more locations in Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of Regional Rural Banks.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF STATE.

Legislators for Cooperation.

The Consultative Committee of State Legislators for Cooperation appointed by Government consists of 30 Legislators and it is headed by M (Coop) as its Chairman. The Committee has so far held 4 meetings. Several important items such as providing reservation to weaker sections in the managing committees of certain types of Cooperative Societies, constitution of Committee on Co-operation, strengthening of consumers Cooperative movement, providing of enhanced assistance to weaker sections are considered and recommended by the Committee. Accordingly Government have issued an ordinance providing for reservation for weaker sections in the managing committees. Government have also agreed in principle for the constitution of Committee on Cooperation. Other recommendations of the Committee are also being considered by the Government.

Misappropriations:

Honourable Members had time and again brought to notice cases of misappropriations and other malpractices in Cooperative Department, that had been energetically dealt with. The existing procedure of filing criminal cases in Law Courts by the Police against persons held responsible for the misappropriation involved a time consuming process dragging the cases for years together without achieving adequate results. Government have examined this problem at length and they have decided to entrust all the misappropriation cases in Co-operatives to the special staff attached to the C.B., C.I.D., to be sanctioned for the purpose. Sanction was accorded by Government to the C.B., C.I.D. for the employment of following staff to attend exclusively this item of work so that better expeditious results can be achieved in bringing down the cases to the minimum extent possible.

(1) Deputy Superintendent of Police .. 1
(2) Inspectors .. 4
(3) Sub-Inspectors .. 4
(4) Head-constables .. 4
(5) Constables .. 6
(6) L. D. C. .. 3
Appendix.

The cases of misappropriation are being reviewed by each of the Joint Registrars at the rate of one or two districts. As a result, there is a marked improvement in the recovery. Instructions have also been issued for timely audit and inspections to prevent mal-practices.

Conclusion:

The policy of Government will continue to be one of extending support and assistance to the Co-operatives, which are democratic institutions with the Prime objective of uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the community, more particularly the weaker sections. Experience has shown that Co-operative form of organisation has always been resorted to, essentially by the poor sections of the community like the small and marginal farmers, artisans, workers etc. As they obviously lacked the necessary strength and resources, some affluent persons exploited them to the detriment of the interests of the poorer sections. While this was, doubtless, not intentional, the law could not, all along, prevent this as the poor and weak sections forming majority of members in any Cooperative Society, had no adequate representation on the Management to safeguard their own interests. This Government have removed all such lacuna by laying down that not less than one half of the total number of seats to be filled by elected members on the Committee of any society or class of societies as may be notified by Government shall be reserved to be filled by members of weaker sections. This is a bold step taken by Government with the object of protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the community and ensuring better and more effective service to them. Another important step taken by Government to enable all small farmers and other weaker sections of the community to join the cooperatives is the amendment to the Act carried out through an ordinance on 11-1-1976, which has since been introduced as a Bill and passed by this House. According to this amendment, any applicant automatically becomes a member of a Cooperative Society from the date of receipt of his application in the Society and the Management has no right to refuse admission as in the past. Even in regard to appointments to posts in Cooperative Institutions, a provision has been made in the Act for reservation of posts and grant of special concessions in favour of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes. With these statutory provisions, the cooperatives are well placed now to render better service to the deserving weaker sections of the community and protect them from exploitation by vested interests.

As the members may kindly see from what I have stated, the Co-operative movement has made rapid strides during the last one year.
the notable being in the fields of short and long term credits, consumers and weaker section cooperatives. What is more, even some structural changes are coming. It is hoped that with continued interest and support of the Hon’ble Members of the Legislature and the public in general, the Cooperative movement will expand further in the coming years both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

B. SUBBA RAO,
Minister for Co-operation.
Note on Demand XXXVII Fisheries.

Mr. Speaker Sir:

An amount of Rs. 2,03,73,000 as been provided for expenditure on various activities of Fisheries Department during the year 1976-77 showing Rs. 1,85,83,000 under Fisheries Demand and the remaining amount under other Demands, V M Land Revenue and XXVIII tribal Welfare, the break up being as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Head of Account</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Non-Plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312. Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVII</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,26,57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Plan:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) 312. Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>59,26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) 312. Capital Grant on Fisheries</td>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Major Head 299. Social Security and Welfare</td>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total of Non-Plan and Plan. | VII |        | 2,03,73,000 |

While the expenditure is as indicated above, the Revenue Receipts under head of account 112. Fisheries is estimated at Rs. 34,51,000.

2. Non-Plan Expenditure.

The Non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 1,26,57,000 broadly relates to the expenditure on administration, maintenance of the Research Units, the Training Centres, Inland Fisheries etc. It includes the expenditure of Rs. 29,98,000, the share of Government of Karnataka for the development of Fisheries at Tungabhadra Dam which is a joint venture of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the share of 5:13 respectively.
The break up of Non-Plan expenditure is furnished hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Headquarters Office and District Offices</td>
<td>21,35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Research</td>
<td>2,09,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Education and Training</td>
<td>3,90,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Development of Inland Fisheries</td>
<td>57,82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities</td>
<td>72,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Preservation and Marketing Units</td>
<td>3,43,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mechanisation Programme</td>
<td>12,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Welfare Schemes and Tungabhadra Fisheries Project</td>
<td>37,12,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Non-Plan: 1,26,57,000

3. PLAN EXPENDITURE.

The total outlay on the State Fisheries Plan during Fifth Five Year Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 395 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 56.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1976-77 for State Plan Schemes under Fisheries Sector. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 12.66 lakhs has been provided under the Special Development funds under Six Point Formula and a taken provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e., Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor Ports. An amount of Rs. 4.24 lakhs has also been made available under Drought Pruned Area Programme Schemes in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar Districts. The detailed breakup of these schemes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Lakhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Plan Schemes</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. Accelerated Development of Backward Areas under Six Point Formula :
  (a) Coastal Andhra                                  | 5.780  |
  (b) Telangana                                        | 3.850  |
  (c) Rayalaseema                                      | 3.030  |

Total Rs. 12.660

4. Drought Prune Area Programme Schemes
   (a) Kurnool                                          | 2.600  |
   (b) Mahabubnagar                                    | 2.240  |

Total 4.842
Appendix. 8th March, 1976.


Details of expenditure proposed for 1976-77 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme.</th>
<th>Expenditure (3) Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Marginal Money for introduction of Mechanised Boats</td>
<td>8.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Purchase of boats from A.P. Fisheries Corporation</td>
<td>2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Survey staff at Nizampatnam</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Survey staff at Narsapur</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Staff to look after Mechanised boats</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanisation Programme:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Establishment of new Fish Farms</td>
<td>2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Capital Outlay for Construction of Fish Farms</td>
<td>5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Development of Fisheries in Collair Lake</td>
<td>2.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Supply of inputs</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Assistance to Fisherman Boys at Inland Training Centre</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Subsidy for reclamation and formation of tanks for fish culture</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Staff for I.C.A.R. Project at Nagarjunasagar</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inland Fisheries:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Fresh Water Prawn Scheme at Kovvali</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I.C.A.R. Schemes 25% share for Brackish Water Fish Farming and Air Breathing Fishes</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Training of Departmental and Private candidates</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Strengthening the organisation of Fisheries Extension work</td>
<td>3.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Provision of funds for N.C.D.C. Scheme</td>
<td>8.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education and Training:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Assistance to Fishermen Fishing with Non-Mechanised Contrivances</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Caste Fishermen</td>
<td>3.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribe Fishermen</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Salient Features of the Schemes During 1976-77**

(a) **Mechanisation Programme:**

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided towards Margin money for supply of Mechanised boats to eligible categories so as to enable them to seek matching loan from financing agencies like Banks. It also includes purchase and supply of Mechanised Boats from the Fisheries Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to provide Practical Training to Fishermen Trainees trained at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada. The survey at Nizampatnam to find out the feasibility of operation of 9 metres boats, which has been already taken up will be continued, at a cost of Rs. 0.800 lakhs. It is proposed to take up similar surveys at Narsapur at a cost of Rs. 0.800 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.300 lakhs is provided for the staff to watch and to realise the Government dues from boat hirers and to maintain harbour area at Kakinada in hygienic condition.

(b) **Inland Fisheries:**

An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided to operate two new fish farms being constructed from funds allotted in 1974-75 and 1975-76 and establish new fish farms and also for improvement of existing fish farms with a view to produce fish seed required for stocking in Inland waters. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for development of Collair lake area. An amount of Rs. 1.500 lakhs is provided for supply of nylon to Fishermen at 50% subsidised cost; an amount of Rs. 0.300 lakhs for supply of nylon yarn 50% subsidised cost to the Private candidates trained at Inland Fisheries Training Centre, Warangal; an amount of Rs. 1.500 lakhs towards subsidy on the cost of reclamation of tanks.
exclusively for fish culture. An amount of Rs. 0.200 lakh for research on reservoir fishery at Nagarjunasagar with the collaboration of I.C.A.R has been provided.

(c) Research:

The Research work on Fresh Water Prawn Culture at a cost of Rs. 0.600 lakh will be continued. Two Research Units (1) on Brackish Water Fish Farming and (2) On Air Breathing Fishes with the Collaboration of Indian Council of Agriculture Research established during 1975-76 will be continued and 25% of the cost will be borne by the State Government. (The balance 75% will be borne by I.C.A.R.)

(d) Education and Training:

An amount of Rs. 3.600 lakhs is earmarked towards training of private candidates and departmental officers at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Government of India to enable them to get qualified as Skippers, Bosans and Engine Drivers for operating large fishing vessels. It also includes training of Fisheries Extension Officers at the Fisheries Extension Training Centre, Government of India at Hyderabad.

It is also proposed to strengthen the Fisheries Extension Organisation in the State with the assistance of Government of India at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Under this, Government of India and the State Government, will share the cost of publicity material 50% each and the State Government will bear full expenditure on the staff. The total cost of the scheme is about Rs. 11.5 lakhs in which 3 lakhs will be the State Government share and 8 lakhs that of Government of India.

(e) A token amount of Rs. 8.000 lakhs is provided for taking up Fisheries Schemes with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation, Government of India.

(f) Marine Fishermen Fishing with non-mechanised Crafts will be given 25% financial assistance for purchasing their implements by subsidising part of the cost. An amount of Rs. 1.500 lakhs have been provided towards subsidy portion.

(g) For schemes meant solely for the benefit of (1) Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes, an amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively has been provided.
(h) A token amount of Rs. 1.000 lakh has been provided for the formation of Feeder Roads connecting fishing villages to the main roads to facilitate Fishermen to transport their catches.

(i) An amount of Rs. 6.30 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of Directorate and Divisions.

(f) Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

A token provision of Rs. 8.000 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1976-77 under Landing and Berthing facilities at Minor Ports.

(k) Six Point Formula Schemes:

An amount of Rs. 12.660 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of Six Point Formula Schemes for the development of Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh.

5. The A. P. Fisheries Corporation.

The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1936 on 7-5-1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 4.00 crores. Initially the share capital contribution was Rs. 1.00 lakh. During the period from October, 1974 to March, 1975 the Government further contributed share capital of Rs. 54.863 lakhs and the total share capital contribution as on date is Rs. 55,86,300. However, it commenced its activities only from 1-10-1974 i.e., the date on which the units were transferred to the Corporation.

2. The financial year of the Corporation has been adopted from 1st of July to the end of June of the following year. Thus, the first financial year has expired on the 30th June, 1975. Consequent to the appointment of the auditors by the Government of India very recently, the accounts for the first financial year have yet to be audited and the balance sheet of the first financial year is likely to be presented to the General Body Meeting to be held before 31st of March, 1976.

3. The performance report furnished hereunder is for the first financial year ending 30th June, 1975.
4. With a view to ameliorate the economic conditions of the fishermen on the shore by redeeming them from the clutches of middlemen and to ensure fair price for their catches, the Corporation entered the field of marketing from January, 1975. The Corporation opened retail outlets in Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Guntur. The marine fish procured from fishermen and landed by our boats is being supplied at reasonable rates to the consumers thereby stabilising the price of fishes in the internal market.

5. Besides operating the mechanised boats from Kakinada and Visakhapatnam, the Corporation has placed orders for the import of two trawlers from Mexico. The cost of each of the trawlers is US Dollars 3,11,569. 20% down payment has already been made and the 80% cost has to be paid in 30 half yearly instalments commencing 12 months after the trawlers are delivered. (Steps are being taken to strengthen the fishing operations mainly with a view to export the Frozen prawns as also to feed the internal markets). The freezing plant at Visakhapatnam is being commissioned shortly and the Corporation is entering export market shortly.

7—22
6. In the field of Inland Fisheries the Corporation has agreed to take up monopoly marketing of fish in Kollair Lake from 40 tanks proposed to be developed under the A.R.C. Scheme which involves an outlay abroad Rs. 2 Crores. Suitable steps to strengthen the marketing core of the Corporation are being taken in this regard.

7. The future plans of the Corporation include the construction of Ice-cum-Cold Storage at Vijayawada and Kakinada and an Ice Plant at Hyderabad besides putting up a Freezing Unit at Kakinada. Efforts are being made to provide institutional finance for fishermen and prospective entrepreneurs to encourage development of fishing industry on our coast.

6. FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVES

There are 850 Fishermen Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-1975 with a membership of 1,66,025 and a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 18.07 lakhs which is inclusive of Rs. 9.55 lakhs being the State participation in the share capital of the four Central Societies and to five primary fishermen co-operative societies. During the year 1975-76, the State Government have given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Societies Limited, Kakinada, Rs. 1.00 lakhs to the Srikakulam District Fishermen Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Srikakulam and Rs. 5,000 each to 5 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Khammam district.

2. The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited Kakinada has completed the second phase in addition to 15 boats in the first phase of construction of 30 mechanised boats and allotted them to groups of fishermen and thus the scheme for Development of Marine Fisheries in East Godavari District for operating 45 boats with the refinance facility by A.R.C., Bombay with a total outlay of Rs. 58.549 lakhs is under implementation.
3. The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd, Hyderabad is procuring Fresh Fish from Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Achampet and the Nagarjunasagar Primary Fishermen Co-operative Society Ltd., Macharla and Marketing the same through the sale depots in the premises of the Directorate of Fisheries, Hyderabad, Super Bazar and Trupthi Super Bazaar, Secunderabad. In addition to that, the Society is running a Fisheries Canteen in the premises of the Directorate of Fisheries and popularising the dishes prepared with fish at reasonable price to the Fish Consumers of the twin cities.

4. In the absence of a provision in the Reserve Bank of India Act for refinancing the Co-operative Central Banks in respect of loans advanced by them to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies, the Co-operative Central Banks were reluctant to finance the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. To overcome this difficulty, the State Government at the instance of the Director of Fisheries urged the Government of India to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act suitably and the Reserve Bank of India Act 1935 has already been amended through the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment Act) 1974 according to which the fishing industry has also been included under "Agriculture Operations" and the Reserve Bank of India has been requested to formulate suitable policy for provision of short term and medium term finance through the Co-operative Banks to implement the fisheries development schemes through the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State. All the Asst. Directors of Fisheries and the Regional Central Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been advised to bring this new scope for vast development to the notice of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies under their jurisdiction and also take urgent action to prepare workable and viable schemes for the development of Fisheries and also to assist the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in getting their loan requirements from the Co-operative Central Banks. During the year, the Co-operative Central Banks, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Nellore have already sanctioned loans to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 60,800 for purchase of their craft and tackle and for repair of nets and boats, etc.

5. The Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, has already agreed to provide the required margin money to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies on workable and viable schemes to enable them to raise require loan assistance from the Banks. The Corporation has already sanctioned Rs. 18,000 towards margin money to borrow an amount of Rs. 1,20,000 to the Marine Fishermen Co-operative Society, Machilipatnam for purchase of boats and accessories to 6 individuals.
6. Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad, has drafted a project report for Pisciculture Development in Kollair Lake area availing of refinance from A.R.C., Bombay and submitted to Government for their approval and onward transmission to the A.R.C., Bombay. This project aims at construction of 71 ponds for Pisciculture covering 58 villages in Kolleru lake area of Krishna and West Wodavari Districts at a total cost of Rs. 205.90 lakhs.

7. In addition, the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi, has already expressed its willingness to provide financial assistance for the development of fishing industry through Co-operatives in the State and every effort will be made to get financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation, for implementation of the schemes and to develop the industry through Co-operatives.

8. Thus every effort will be made to get maximum loan assistance to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies for the Development of Fisheries through the above agencies to develop both Inland and Marine Fisheries which in turn would improve the economic condition of Fishermen in the State.

D. MUNUSWAMY,
Minister for Fisheries.
POLICY NOTE ON THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1976-77.

I rise to move a demand of Rs. 10,89,96,000 for the year 1976-77 under XXXVI Animal Husbandry.

The Animal Husbandry sector has played a vital role in stepping up the Livestock, Sheep and Poultry production of this state considerably with the active co-operation and participation of enthusiastic farmers taking advantage of the large population of bovine, sheep and poultry wealth in Andhra Pradesh.

The State had committed itself to implement the 20 point programme for uplifting the weaker sections of the society. With this objective in view, a good number of schemes are drawn up under the various schemes associated with the Small, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers besides backward classes and tribals.

Drought Prone Area Programme had laid particular emphasis on the Animal Husbandry schemes, with a view to supplement the income of these farmers and mitigate distress in case of drought.

The funds allocated under six Point formula have helped to establish new livestock centres to support the economic programmes in the areas in the regional development schemes under Animal Husbandry sector.

Budget Estimates for the year 1976-77 provide for an amount of Rs. 10,89,96,000 comprising of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>7,35,83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Plan</td>
<td>65,00,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>11,53,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>12,61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>22,87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>30,67,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td>2,11,93,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10,89,96,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Intensive Cattle Development Projects continued to play a major role in the dairy development programmes with a view to bringing about accelerated increase in milk production by 30% over a period of five years. The Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Vijayawada and Hyderabad started during the year 1964-65 have achieved significant increase in milk production over a period of ten years. In 1965-66 the milk production in Intensive Cattle Development Project, Vijayawada was 117.372 Mts. per day with four Regional Cattle Development Units functioning. It is now 286.870 Mts. per day with six Regional Cattle Development Units functioning. The proportionate increase in milk production with four Regional Cattle Development Units by the end of the year 1974-75 is 75% over basic year 1965-66. The milk production in Intensive Cattle Development Project, Hyderabad was only 47.633 Mts. per day during the year, 1966-67 with five Regional Cattle Development Units functioning and it has gone up to 76.770 Mts. per day by the end of the year 1974-75 with six Regional Cattle Development Units functioning. The proportionate increase is 40% over base year 1966-67 in five units. The milk production in Intensive Cattle Development Project, Warangal which was started in the year 1971-72 is about 33,954 Mts. per day by the end of the year 1974-75. In addition to these Intensive Cattle Development Projects, a two more Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Nandyal and Visakhapatnam and two medium sized Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Khammam and Jagitial, started functioning since, last year. In all there are seven Intensive Cattle Development Projects by the end of the year 1974-75. During the current year two more medium sized Intensive Cattle Development Project one each at Chittoor and Mahabubnagar and one Regional Cattle Development Unit at Yemmiganur to be annexed to Intensive Cattle Development Project, Nandyal (Kurnool District), are sanctioned under Drought Prone Area Programme. Besides these, two more Regional Cattle Development Units one at Vikarabad (Hyderabad District), under Plan and the other at Srikakulam under six point formula are sanctioned. They will start functioning before the end of the current year. The Intensive Cattle Development Project, Visakhapatnam is functioning in Collaboration with Indo-Swiss Project covering the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies under phased programme. These Intensive Cattle Development Projects are functioning adopting the package programme of scientific methods of breeding, feeding, management, disease control and marketing, with the expansion of the
intensive Cattle Development Projects and addition of Key Village Centres under Drought Prone Area Programme and Six Point formula and other special schemes the Coverage of breedable cows and buffaloes will be about 12.26 lakhs which is approximately 17% over breedable cows and buffaloes used for breeding in the State. The scheme provides essential technical inputs with particular emphasis on fodder production and dairy extension activities. The technique of Artificial Insemination has gained considerable popularity among the farmers and very soon they will be using, Frozen Semen. The sexual health control measures have been advocated particularly with reference to the improved progeny of rossbreds and graded buffaloes with view to improving their breeding efficiency. Sterility camps are organised in project areas to identify sterile and infertile animals and treat them are proving very useful to the farmer. So far the three older intensive Cattle Development Projects have conducted 6.55 lakhs of inseminations since inception with the semen of exotic breeds like jersey, Holstein Friesien, Brown Swiss and Indigenous breeds of Ongole, Tharparkar, Deoni and Murrah and produced about 1.51 lakh calves of cross breed in this area. In order to intensify the cross breeding work exotic breeds will be introduced eliminating the indigenous breeds and also cross bred bulls will be used to keep the optimum level of exotic blood in our cross bred stock. As a result of massive scientific cross breeding operations, the cross bred produced in the Intensive Cattle Development Project area are yielding about 1500 to 2000 Lts. of milk per lactation of 300 days on an average, with the age of maturity between 15 to 18 months and the dry periods from 2 to 3 months. This is an improvement over the performance of local cow, yielding about 200 to 250 Lts. of milk per lactation over 200 days with the age of maturity being 36 to 42 months and a long dry period of 6 months.

In these projects youth clubs and study tours of farmers' wives were organised to involve young farmers and women folk in Animal Husbandry activities. "Save Calf Campaign are organised to prevent calf mortality due to worm infection. Rearing of cross bred is rapidly gaining ground in milk-shed areas where the cross bred born of exotic breeds of Holstein Friesien and Jarsey have gained popularity.

In the Intensive Cattle Development Project, Hyderabad 1443 Small and Marginal Farmers are provided with loans amounting to Rs. 13.86 lakhs by the Scheduled Banks towards purchase of milch animals. In these projects 50% to 60% of Small and Marginal Farmers and 20% landless poor are getting the benefit through the intensive activities of the cattle development programmes.
Fodder development programmes have been well laid in these projects by introducing improved fodder varieties like Hybrid Napper Cowpea, N.B. 21, Impi Jowar and leguminous crops like lucern, berseem and sirsa. During the year 1974-75 3.38 lakhs of fodder by supplying 0.77 lakhs Kgs. of fodder seeds and 212.46 lakhs of fodder slips to the farmers. These programmes have had the desired results and there is a definite change in farmers in fodder programme and shifted to raise improved fodder varieties to rear dairy cattle economically.

The salient features and work done by Intensive Cattle Development Projects for the last two years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Area covered in Sq. Kms.</td>
<td>9485</td>
<td>12592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>No. of villages covered</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>2190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Breedable bovine population (in lakhs).</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>5.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>No. of Regional Cattle Development Units.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Total No. of Artificial Insemination Units.</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>No. of Artificial Inseminations done (in lakhs).</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>No. of calves born (Lakhs).</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>No. of fodder demonstration plots organised (lakhs).</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Seeds supplied (lakhs).</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Fodder slips supplied (lakhs).</td>
<td>263.69</td>
<td>2.12.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Centralised Semen Collection Centres.

There are at present 15 Centralised Semen collection Centres in the State catering to the semen needs of 1997 Artificial Insemination Centres functioning under different cattle development programmes i.e., Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Key Village, Schemes, panchayat Samithi and departmental artificial insemination centres. Two more Centralised Semen Collection Centres are being established one at Cuddapah and the other at Jachherla (Mahabubnagar District) under Drought Prone Area Programme by the end of the financial year. It is proposed to station Jersey bulls in these centres. One more Centralised Semen Collection Centre at Wyra (Khammam District), under Six Point formula is being established. This centre is intended
to serve the semen needs of Intensive Cattle Development Project and other Artificial Insemination centres in Khammam District. The centralised semen collection centres at Chitterur and Reddypalli (Anantapur District) are strengthened to meet the increased demands of semen supply for cattle breeding programmes sanctioned under Drought Prone Area Programme in those districts. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation has stationed Jersey bulls for Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Rajanagaram (East Godavari District.), and Tadepalligudem (West Godavari District.), to cover the operation flood area in these districts. One Frozen Semen Bank is being established under Indo-Swiss Project at Government Dairy Farm Visakhapatnam during the current year with the use of exotic breeds of Brown Swiss. Starting of one more Frozen Semen Bank at Nandyal (Kurnool District.) with Danish collaboration for the use of Jersey Holstein Friesian bulls is under consideration.

By the end of 1974-75, 328 breeding bulls are stationed of which 70 belong to exotic breeds viz., Jersey, Guernsey, Brown Swiss and Holstein Friesian, 62 Indigenous i.e., Ongole, Tharparkar, Hallikar, Deoni, 196 Murrah. During the year 1974-75 these Centralised Semen collection Centres have processed 17.50 lakh doses of semen and supplied 14.58 lakhs doses of semen to 1549 Artificial Insemination Centres. The following is the performance of Centralised Semen collection Centres for the last two years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>No. of Centralised Semen Collection Centres.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>No. of bulls stationed.</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Quantity of diluted semen Processed (ml. in lakhs).</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Quantity of processed semen supplied (ml. in lakhs).</td>
<td>14.68</td>
<td>14.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>No. of Artificial Insemination Units to which semen is supplied.</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>1549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Village Scheme**

Key Village Centres are serving as forerunners to the establishment of intensive Cattle Development Projects in the State. It is with this objective that key Village Centres are established in milk-shed areas and also to help the weaker sections, in the area to augment and supplement their income through dairy units. There were 36 Key Village Centres at the beginning of the current year. During the year
six Key Village Centres are sanctioned i.e., one each at Muddanur, Rajampet and Nandimandalam in Cuddapah District. One at Markapur in Prakasam District, and two at Kalvakurthi and Wanaparthy in Mahabubnagar District under drought Prone Area Programme. Three more key Village Centres at Palakonda, Veeraghattam and Rajam in Srikakulam District are also sanctioned under Six Point Formula programme. These will be soon established. During this year the Key Village Centre, Metpally is merged with Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jagitial. Three Key Village Centres viz., Chittoor, Pakala and Thiruchanur in Chittoor district are to be merged with the newly sanctioned Intensive Cattle Development Project in Chittoor District under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Thus there will be 41 Key Village Centres at present covering a population of nearly 4.13 lakh cows and buffaloes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of I.C.D.P. K.V. Centres</th>
<th>Newly sanctioned</th>
<th>K.V. Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Palakonda</td>
<td>(b) under S. P. F. Programme.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Veeraghattam</td>
<td>1. Palakonda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rajam. Srikakulam Dist.</td>
<td>2. Veeraghattam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The work done under key Village Scheme for the last two years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item.</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of Key Village Blocks.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No. of Artificial Insemination Units under K. V. Scheme.</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No. of breedable bovine population covered (lakhs).</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No. of Artificial Inseminations done (in lakhs).</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. No. of calves born (in lakhs).</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No. of demonstration plots organised (in lakhs).</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. No. of exotic grass slips supplied (in lakhs).</td>
<td>61.38</td>
<td>46.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*State Livestock Farms.*

There are Cattle Breeding Farms in the State for the production and supply of Pedigree breeding bulls of different breeds to various Centralised Semen Collection Centres and Farmers in the State. Surplus female stock are released from the farmers for sale. Continuous efforts are made to improve the milk yield of the stock through better breeding. With the extension and expansion of milk supply scheme in the State, Milk production is only a subsidiary activity. Hence, these farms are different from commercial dairy farms. They also serve as demonstration units for educating the neighbouring farmers in scientific management of livestock and dairying besides for production and conservation. Improved varieties of forage seeds and grass slips are also supplied to the farmers.

Progeny testing Unit, Banavasi, in Kurnool District, is a centrally sponsored scheme functioning since 1973. Progeny tested murrah-buffaleo breeding bulls will be released primarily to Semen Banks and Artificial Insemination Centres. Under the technical programme the bulls are tested for their performance and transmitting ability of milk character. Only bulls of proved transmitting ability are released to the field. So far 16 bulls received from semen banks are put to test. In addition to this unit, Government of India have sanctioned one exotic cattle breeding farm at Banavasi during this year. An amount of Rs. 94.17 lakhs have been sanctioned for this farm, 75% of it being as grant and 25% as loan, by the Central Government. In this connection the Danish Government is expected to supply 300 pregnant Jersey and Holstein Friesian heifers to this farm in a phased manner within a period of 3 years besides extending necessary training to the concerned departmental personnel at Denmark. It is a happy augury that Government of Switzerland in collaboration with Government of
India have established at the Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, a progeny testing farm with 100 Ongole breed of cows and 10 Brown Swiss breed of bulls with a view to develop cross breed bulls for the use of frozen semen centre for the extension programme of cattle development in Intensive Cattle Development Programme in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam District. A Frozen Semen Centre is being established in the premises of Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam. The required Brown Swiss breed of bulls and sophisticated equipment are being supplied by Swiss Government.

During this year one Composite Livestock Farm at Aswaraopet in Khammam District is sanctioned. This farm is intended to maintain cattle, sheep and Poultry and also serve as a practical demonstration-cum-training farm to the farmers in the region and tribals in the area particularly.

One Central Herd Registration scheme for Ongole breed with office at Ongole is sanctioned by Government of India. All the promising Ongole cows of the area will be registered in the Central Herd Register. The performance of the cows and their progeny will also be recorded. This will help in future selection of Ongole stock as per the record maintained at this centre. This will go a long way in the revival of famous Ongole breed.

It is gratifying to note that Ongole bull belonging to Sri V. Seshaiiah Chekurupadu, Prakasam District from our State has been declared as Best animal of the All India Cattle Show held at Madras during January, 1976.

achievements of livestock farms during 1975-76.

upto 31-12-1975.

1. No. of breeding bulls so far distributed. 71
2. Quantity of milk produced. 4,63,514 Kgs.
3. Quantity of milk sold. 4,19,634 Kgs.

Feed Mixing Plants.

There were two Feed Mixing Plants one at Karimnagar and the other at Amadalavalasa under the control of Animal Husbandry Department at the beginning of this year. The Feed Mixing Plants prepare and market balanced livestock feeds to the farmers at no loss no profit basis. The Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar has since been transferred to the administrative control of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 1-7-1975.
The Feed Mixing Plant, Amadalavalasa in Srikakulam District has been established in collaboration with Small Farmers Development Agency Srikakulam, at a cost of Rs. 6.2 lakhs.

This Feed Mixing Plant is preparing (a) Breeding Bull ration (b) Dairy animal ration for Government Farms (c) Cattle feed for sale to public and (d) Calf starter rations.

In order to provide cheap cattle feed to the weaker sections of the area, 200 “Cheap Feed Blocks” are made using Bagasse, Urea, Molasses, Mineral mixture and Vitamin supplements of this plant. This feed is under field trial in Intensive Cattle Development Project, Vissakhapatnam.

Work turned out during the year 1975-76 so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Feed manufactured</th>
<th>Quantity in tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Breeding Bull ration</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dairy animal ration for Government Farms.</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cattle feed for sale to public.</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Calf starter ration.</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>143.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fodder Development

The State is having 16.25 million bovine adult units, 8.34 million bovine adult units as per the latest estimates. There is a shortage of 56% green fodder and 39% dry fodder for the livestock in the State.

With the extension of milk production and procurement programmes to the rural areas through Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Key Village Scheme, and Cattle Breeding Farm, the fodder development activities are carried out in an intensive manner through all the above departmental institutions to achieve the improved milk production. All the above institutions in the State are implementing the fodder development activities by raising fodder crops with the following improved fodder varieties.
(a) Rainfed.

Non-leguminous crops.

Maize fodder Jowar
Imphi chari Teosinth
Bajra.

(b) leguminous crops

Cowpea Sunhemp Pillipesara Horse gram.

(c) Irrigated parennial grasses.

Paragrass Hybrid Napier
N. B. 21 Lucerne Berseem

(d) Pastures.

Cenchrus Ciliaris Cenchrus Setegerus Pendicilatum.
Rhodes grass Spear grass
Spear grass Siratro
(legume).

The following is the work carried out by the department under fodder development activities in the State during the year 1974-75.

1. Cultivation of improved fodder crops. 47,956.38 hectares.

2. Quantity of fodder ensiled. 844 M. Ts.

3. No. of silopits constructed. 129

4. No. of chaff cutters distributed. 429

5. Quantity of superior seeds supplied. 74 M. Ts.

6. No. of exotic grass slips supplied 409.86 lakhs.

During the current year special attention is being paid for fodder and pasture development particularly in the districts of Drought Prone Area Programme in the State in order to improve the nutritional status of the bovine and ovine population. Improved pastures will be established to provide grazing for sheep in those areas which is an important occupation and source of living for considerable population of the weaker section of Drought Prone Area Programme. It is proposed by the department to raise fodder crops in 1,000 acres and undertake seed production in 40 acres. Pasture seed production is also taken up to cover 3,900 hectares during the current year and 9,300 hectares during the Plan period.

During the year 1975-76 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 under Plan provision towards multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of grass seeds and slips in State Livestock Farms, Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Key Village Block and milkshed areas.

There is a "State Fodder and Grass Land" Development Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to co-ordinate the efforts of Animal Husbandry Department and Forest Department for augmenting the fodder production in the State.
SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

Our State has about 84 lakhs of sheep and is next to Rajasthan in Sheep wealth. Sheep rearing is mainly taken-up by the weaker sections of the Society. A great part of Rayalaseema and Telangana areas is best suited for rearing coarse wool type of sheep. In coastal area sheep population is comparatively sparse and are reared mainly for mutton, special mention could be made of Nellore breed of sheep known to be the heaviest mutton breed of India. During the Fifth Five Year Plan special attention is being given to Sheep development in an organised manner in selected compact blocks by organising intensive Sheep Development Project. This project will have 4 blocks with 30-40 extension centres. Necessary inputs are to be provided by way of (1) Superior rams (2) Improving the quality of existing grazing areas (3) Health coverage of local flocks and (4) Marketing of wool and livestock.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme Sheep development has been given priority in the four Rayalaseema districts and Mahaboobnagar district besides Giddalur, Markapur and Kanigiri Taluqs of Prakasam District. The State Sheep farms supply quality rams and ewes. The Sheep units, sheep and wool Extension centres and Sheep Supervisory Units, look after the development and Health coverage of sheep in the field.

There are two sheep farms one at Penukonda (Anantapur District) and the other at Mahaboobnagar. Besides these, sheep units are attached to Livestock Farms of Chinthapalli, Mahanandi, Banavasi and Mamnnoor (Warangal Dist.). The prestigious Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipally (near Hyderabad) is resorting to cross breeding operations between the indigenous Nellore and Bellary breeds of ewes and Corriedale (exotic) rams from Australia. In addition, there are 24 sheep and wool Extension Centres, 8 sheep Demonstration Units and 4 sheep Supervisory Units, in the State.

LARGE SCALE SHEEP BREEDING FARM : MAMIDIPALLY

This farm is being continued as a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fifth Plan as well. The object of the farm is to raise 6000 sheep and produce about 2000 pedigreed crossbred rams per year to upgrade sheep in selected areas of the State to improve wool and mutton production. Distinct advantages have been noticed by crossbreeding both Nellore and Bellary sheep with the exotic Corriadesals obtained from Australia. There is an increased weight gain of about 7 Kg. in the Nellore cross breed for Progeny over the indigenous Nellore sheep at the age of 1 year fetching the sheep farmers about Rs. 35/- more in terms of money for each cross-breed lamb. It is also observed that
there has been an addition of about 0.7 Kg. of wool covering on the
back of cross-bred Nellore sheep as against the purely hairy type of
Nellore breed. In case of Bellary crossbreed, the wool weight is doubled
from 0.6 to 1.2 Kg. besides making the wool finer while there is an in­
creased weight gain of 5 Kg. per cross breed lamb at one year age.
Summarising, the improvement observed from the crossbreed sheep
the farmer stands to gain Rs. 1000/- more for meat and Rs. 500/- more
for wool for a flock of 100 sheep by cross breeding local sheep with
Corriedales. The progeny having 75% and 50% of Corriedale inheri­
tance will be distributed in the field centres for improving the mutton
and wool of the local sheep. At present the farm is maintaining 2258
sheep. So far 252 Corriedale cross-breed rams are distributed in Ananta­
pur, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad districts, in the centres
associated with ‘Drought Prone Area Programme’ and, ‘Small Farmers
Development Schemes’. 830 Cross-breed lambs were born during
this year so far (75-76) through the adoption of Artificial insemination
technique, 2000 local sheep are being purchased for strengthening the
farm in the current year.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

Poultry Development has made rapid progress in our State during
the last 10 years. With 18.6 million birds, our State is leading all other
States in Poultry Production. There are 6 Regional Poultry Demonstra­
tion cum Research Farms, 8 District Poultry Production farms and one
Duck Extension Centre in the State to cater to the needs of the Poultry
and Duck farmers. These farms are supplying birds of superior strain
to private Poultry farmers, Panchayat Samithies Small Farmers and
Marginal Farmers Development agencies. Besides this, practical train­
ing in Poultry Farming is being imparted to all the interested poultry
entrepreneurs in all the Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research
farms. All these farms are running on self sufficiency basis.

The total Egg production in this state has increased from 250 Million
Eggs to 830 Million Eggs with in a period of Ten years. The per capita
consumption of Eggs has considerably increased from 3 Eggs to 12
Eggs per annum, mainly due to the technical know how rendered by
the Animal Husbandry Department, through the Intensive Poultry
Development Blocks in the State.

WORK TURNED OUT IN REGIONAL POULTRY DEMONSTRA­
TION AND RESEARCH FARMS AND DISTRICT POULTRY
PRODUCTION FARMS DURING 1975-76 UPTO 31-12-1975.

(1) Number of eggs produced. 10,83,600
(2) Number of chicks produced. 2,48,000
Appendix. 8th March, 1976.

(3) Number of birds sold for table. 71,400
(4) Number of birds sold for breeding. 2,17,300
(5) Number of eggs sold for hatching. 98,400
(6) Number of eggs sold for table. 5,51,000

There were 8 Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-Cum-Marketing Centres with 16 Sub Centres at the beginning of the year. During the current year, one sub centre at Nellore is upgraded as Marketing centre and 7 new Sub centers are established at Tenali, Gudlavelleru, Kavali, Guntakal, Nizamabad, Kothagudem and Suryapet. Besides Marketing of eggs and birds, these poultry marketing centres and sub-centres are rendering technical assistance to the poultry farmers regarding maintenance, feeding and management including health coverage. Marketing centres at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam are supplying balanced poultry feeds at competitive rates.

WORK TURNED OUT IN INTENSIVE EGG AND POULTRY PRODUCTION-CUM MARKETING CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES DURING 1975-76 UPTO 31-12-1975.

(1) Number of eggs collected. 55,67,673
(2) Number of eggs marketed. 49,72,109
(3) Number of Dressed birds sold for table. 18,852,243 Kgs.
(4) Number of farms visited. 2,628
(5) Number of vaccinations conducted. 13,37,628
(6) Number of debeakings done. 3,22,727

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PROJECT NO. 353

This Project was associated with marketing centres Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam during 1968. Through this programme, a total of 3409-750 M. Tonnes of grains were received freely under World Food Programme and an amount of Rs. 11,93,310-65 was generated as Counter part Funds by pricing the grains on an average of Rs. 300/- per tonne. 65% of the generated funds is utilised for developmental activities like purchase of vehicles, egg and chicken meat processing and storage equipment, construction of buildings, godowns and feed mixing plants. The remaining 35% of the Generated funds have been utilised for the opening of personal Deposit Accounts to serve as Revolving Fund in these centres. These accounts will be operated for bulk purchase of coarse grains for the manufacture of Poultry feed.

Much importance is given for conducting mass scale vaccination of birds against Ranikhet disease encouraging development of rural
Poultry Population by Exotic Cocks exchange Programme, rearing of cross breed birds on free range and semi-intensive methods.

It is gratifying to note that the prices of Poultry feed have come down considerably during this year resulting in increased profits to the poultry farmers. Government have decided to charge only Agriculture Tariff instead of Industrial tariff for the electricity energy used in poultry farms under the present conditions poultry farming is a very promising enterprise with increased returns, enabling the weaker sections to actively participate in poultry production.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

Our state has about 6 lakhs of pigs which form roughly 1/8th of the country’s pig population. There are good potentialities for pig development in Coastal district. Bacon factory, Gannavaram (Krishna District) is the nucleus of piggery developmental activities in the State. There are 4 Pig Breeding Stations in Gannavaram, Muktyala, Pedavagi and Gopannapalem and a Model Piggery unit at Vizag. These centres produce and supply improved breeds of pigs of Yorkshire and Landrace to the farmers. Technical guidance is given to farmers regarding improved methods breeding, feeding and management. A total of about 3,000 pigs are being maintained in these stations.

During this year, 4,549 pigs were distributed for fattening and breeding purposes. For the uplift of Harijans and other weaker sections of the society of Krishna and other weaker sections of the society of Krishna and Godavari Districts, 130 fattening units have been established with the active cooperation of District Collectors and Commercial Banks. It is observed that on an average a Harijan family has got a net profit of Rs. 1,000/- annually by maintaining a unit of 10 fattening piglets. Pig Feed Mixing Unit, Bacon Factory, Gannavaram is manufacturing 3 types of pig feed for supply to the departmental pig units.

Bacon Factory, Gannavaram, has a slaughtering capacity of about 10,000 pigs per annum and manufactures wide range of pork products. The marketing of pork products is organised through daily sales centres, weekly sales centres and agents and dealers at various towns of the State. For increased utilisation of the capacity of the Plant, Bacon Factory is undertaking slaughter of sheep and dressing of chicken. A regular in service training programme is being conducted for the Field veterinarians and Veterinary Compounders. This training is of immense help to them for implementing schemes of Small Farmers Development Agency, and Marginal Farmers Development Agency Programme etc. It is gratifying to note that besides supply of pigs to various
units in the State the pure-breeds are being supplied to other States also. From 1970 onwards, 1,328 pure breed pigs were sold to other States so far.

ACHIEVEMENT OF BACON FACTORY : : GANNAVARA M
DURING 1975-76 UPTO 31-12-1975.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number slaughtered</th>
<th>Qty.of meat marketed (kgs)</th>
<th>Value (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Pigs</td>
<td>2536</td>
<td>62,047.00</td>
<td>6,71,379.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Chicken</td>
<td>9976</td>
<td>10,356.70</td>
<td>1,09,465.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Sheep</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>2,064.25</td>
<td>27,711.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES

The animal health activities are broadly categorised into two, viz, (1) Treatment of ailing animals and (2) Control of contagious and infectious disease of livestock and poultry. The ailing animals are treated at various veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. There are at present 1,319 veterinary institutions in the State. During the year, under Drought Prone Area Programme two major veterinary hospitals, one each at Proddatur and Nandyal are upgraded into Poly-Clinics to provide additional facilities for gynaecological work and are functioning under the supervision of Gazetted Superintendents. At present, 16,400 bovines are being covered by Veterinary graduate institutions and 7,800 bovines when non graduate institutions are included.

With the yardstick of covering 15,000 bovine population by a graduate veterinary institution, 243 more veterinary graduate institutions are required to cater to the needs of the State fully. This gap will be filled up as and when funds are made available under Plan provision and under Six Point Formula.

FASCIOLIASTS SCHEME

This parasitic disease is peculiar to water logged areas i.e., in, command areas under irrigation projects. The scheme is functioning in 645 villages under Nizamsagar, Musi, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Project with 18 major units and 46 sub-units. During the year 1975-76 under Drought Prone Area Programme, 4 major institutions and 20 sub-units are sanctioned in Tungabhadra Project area. Thus, with the inclusion of new units, the total number of major units are 22 with 66 sub-units. The staff under this scheme attend to mass medication of susceptible animals in the area and treat ailing animals and
attend to control measures. The following is the work done during the year i.e., upto 31-12-1975 by the Anti Liver fluke Scheme staff.

1. Mass medication. 1.8 lakhs animals.
2. Spraying and broadcasting. 1.28 lakhs Sq. Mts.
4. Specimens examined. 0.23 lakhs.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rinderpest: —The deadly disease of Rinderpest is checked from entering into our State across border areas by having strict and constant vigil at Check posts and protecting animals all along the State borders to a depth of 16 Kms by the Staff of vigilance units and of the immune belt.

During the year 1975-76, one Checkpost and Four Vigilance units are sanctioned (under central sponsored scheme). Thus, in all 21, checkposts, 21 immune belts and 8 vigilance units are functioning in the State. During 1974-75 a total of 35.71 lakhs of animals were protected, and during this year i. e., upto December, 1975, a total of 25.87 lakhs animals are protected against this disease.

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad, is responsible for the disease control activities of livestock and poultry in Andhra Pradesh by manufacturing potent vaccines in adequate quantities, besides helping the field staff in arriving at correct diagnosis of various diseases of livestock and poultry.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of vaccine produced in V.B.R.I. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Budget (Rs. lakhs)</th>
<th>Net profit to Government if these vaccines were to be purchased from elsewhere in the Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>37.37</td>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>24.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>31.38</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>22.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>90.90</td>
<td>16.22</td>
<td>74.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>73.67</td>
<td>25.44</td>
<td>48.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Till Dec, 1975)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix. 8th March, 1976.

In addition to the above supply of vaccine within the State, vaccines worth lakhs of rupees were supplied to other States as detailed below.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of vaccine Supplied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>upto December, 1975.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The All India Co-ordinated project for Epidemiological studies on Foot and Mouth disease is located in the campus of Veterinary Biological Research Institute and is concerned with typing the virus from Foot and Mouth outbreaks in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This typing of virus enables the department to identify the prevalence of the particular type of virus present in the State so as to enable the Institute to prepare cheaper Foot and Mouth vaccine for effective control.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection and production of wholesome meat free from communicable diseases is very important from public health point of view and needs to be given top priority.

Meat inspection is being carried out by the qualified veterinarians in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and some other Municipalities like Kakinada, Vijayawada and Guntur. The other Municipalities utilise the services of the local Veterinary Surgeons as a part-time job for meat inspection. There are 312 recognised slaughter houses of different categories in the State but the slaughter houses in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are the major ones slaughtering about 65,000 cattle and buffaloes and over 5,50,000 sheep and goats per annum. The slaughter houses in Hyderabad provide market for livestock from all parts of the State.

To improve the quality of the meat and provide facilities for scientific and humane slaughter of animals and to utilise the by-products that are now going waste and with a view to export meat and meat products and by-products to earn foreign exchange for the country the State Government have proposals to set up a modern slaughter house at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 225 lakhs.

The question of setting up a “Meat and Meat products corporation”, for developing a modern slaughter house and promotion of meat production has been under the consideration of the Government.
MARKETING AND PUBLICITY

Marketing and Publicity wing looks after the Publicity of the Animal Husbandry activities using all the propaganda media and assists in marketing of livestock and Poultry produce.

The Head-quarters of the Marketing and Publicity wing which was at Gannavaram (Krishna District) has since been shifted to Hyderabad to have comprehensive coverage of Animal Husbandry activities through the State. To conduct the regional level work, the Assistants of this wing are located at Vizag, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Hyderabad.

The Wing is collaborating with All India Radio and T. V. Wings relating to Animal Husbandry subjects for mass education campaigns. Animal Husbandry subjects have attained great popularity in T. V Programmes as compared to other subjects. The wing participated actively in several Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions conducted at district head-quarters at Chittoor, Krishna, West Godavari, Warangal and at Hyderabad. The Publicity wing assisted the private livestock owners for exhibiting their valuable livestock and Poultry in All India Cattle shows held at New Delhi and Madras.

ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS PLANT, KESARAPALLY.

Animal By-products Plant, Kesarapally, Krishna District collects dead animals from about 75 villages nearby. The collected dead animals are processed systematically into cured hides, Sterilised Meat-Bone-meal and Refined Tallow and sold. The owners are given compensation on an average of Rs. 50 per carcass for the dead animals collected by the plant. The activities of the plant are further diversified and it is manufacturing mineral mixture for cattle, Poultry and Piggery. Dog biscuits manufactured at this plant have gained considerable popularity and are in great demand. In order to fully utilise the handling capacity of the plant, sterilised Fish meal also is being manufactured. During this year from 1-4-1975 to 31-12-1975, 620 Carcasses were lifted and an amount of Rs. 21,500 was paid as compensation to the farmers.

Achievements of the Plant during 1975-76 from 1-4-1975 to 31-12-1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity in Kgs.</th>
<th>Value Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cured hides</td>
<td>13,432</td>
<td>13,432.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sterilised meat-meal</td>
<td>27,946</td>
<td>54,882.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sterilised Bone-meal</td>
<td>77,172</td>
<td>1,50,408.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sterilised Fish-meal</td>
<td>21,168</td>
<td>24,927.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mineral Mixture (Cattle)</td>
<td>1,38,848</td>
<td>1,89,040.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mineral Mixture (Poultry)</td>
<td>58,311</td>
<td>57,340.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mineral Mixture (Piggery)</td>
<td>10,620</td>
<td>12,024.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dog biscuits</td>
<td>38,604</td>
<td>2,317.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Refined Tallow</td>
<td>4,949</td>
<td>28,401.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Veterinary and Livestock Production is a fast developing science and knowledge of latest techniques and development is essential for successful raising of livestock. Hence the departmental personnel are being deputed to various ‘Inservice training’ programmes conducted in different branches of sciences at institutions in the State, country and abroad.

Institute of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta, East Godavari District, is conducting 3 months certificate course in Animal Gynecology and obstetrics to senior officers. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are being given 6 weeks training in Artificial Insemination techniques. During this year, 12 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are trained in 3 months certificate course and another 100 are trained in 6 weeks training course.

Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Livestock Assistants and Veterinary Compounders are being trained in Artificial Insemination at Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres at Kankipadu (Krishna District), Nandyal (Kurnool District) and Hyderabad. During this year, 260 candidates are trained in these centres.

Training in Swine Husbandry is being imparted at Bacon Factory, Gannavaram for a period of one month to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Compounders. During this year 11 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 12 Veterinary Compounders are trained in this Centre.

Livestock Assistant Training Centre, Hyderabad provides training to the senior Veterinary Compounders of the department in the field of Animal Husbandry, Breeding and Reproduction for a period of 8 months. It is targeted to train 120 Veterinary Compounders during this year. One more Livestock Assistant training Centre, is established at Nandyal during this year and 36 Veterinary Compounders are undergoing training at present at this institute. To meet the increasing demand for Livestock Assistants, Government have sanctioned two more Livestock Assistant training centres during this year at Visakhapatnam and Warangal.

In addition, several senior officers of the department were selected and sent to certain courses at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izathanagar, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Bangalore, High Level Inservice Training Centre, Bangalore and for specialised trainings like “Frozen Semen” at Madupatty, Kerala and “Fodder Management” at Patiala. During this year, 31 officers were deputed to these centres to undergo advanced training in Disease Investigation, Livestock and Poultry Husbandry branches. One officer was deputed to Australia and Colombo Plan to undergo training in Artificial Breeding and Frozen Semen techniques.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
(Six Point Formula)

Government of India have allotted funds for accelerated development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh under the Six Point Formula and under this programme, a sum of Rs. 49.75 lakhs was sanctioned during 1974-75 for Animal Husbandry Programmes.

Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs was spent upto 31-3-1975 leaving a balance of Rs. 24.75 lakhs which has been revalidated and released to the Department for utilisation. The details are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>9.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>11.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 65.66 lakhs have been allotted as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>12.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>30.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>22.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>65.66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of Rs. 65.66 lakhs, following amounts are for the scheme already sanctioned during 1974-75 and continued during 1975-76:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remaining amount of Rs. 49.36 lakhs is allotted for new schemes proposed in three regions under Six Point Formula during 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>23.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>18.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.36</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 8th March, 1976. 417

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

Under the policy of the Govt. to implement the schemes for the benefit of tribals, a part of the Plan allocations for Animal Husbandry Dept. has been spent on schemes in the tribal areas. The schemes implemented in the tribal areas are as following:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme.</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Continuation of (25) Vety. First Aid Centres in Tribal areas.</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Special Officer for Tribal Welfare Schemes under Animal Husbandry.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, under the Tribal Welfare Department's Animal Husbandry Sub-Plan a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided during 1975-76 towards continuation of the following schemes.

1. Establishment of (10) Natural Breeding Centres in Tribal areas Rs. 0.60 lakhs in the Districts of Khammam, Adilabad, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar.

2. Strengthening of Government Livestock Farm, Chintapally Rs. 0.65 lakhs.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

The Drought Prone Areas Programme was taken up during the 4th Five Year Plan period in the five Districts of Ananthapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar and in Devarkonda taluk of Nalanda Dt. and Markapur, Giddalur and Kanigiri taluks of Praksam Dt. Actually the Animal Husbandry sectoral schemes are being implemented from 1975-76 i.e., from the second year of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Master Plans were prepared by the Animal Husbandry Department for cattle, Sheep and Poultry development which are still...
awaited for clearance from the Govt. of India. In anticipation of formal clearance, the State Govt. have asked the District Development Authorities for implementation of the Animal Husbandry Schemes from 1975-76 onwards. Necessary staff required in all the districts for various activities of Drought Prone Areas Programme Schemes of Animal Husbandry sector have been sanctioned by the Government as per approved and existing pattern in the Department.

There is World Bank aid for the Cattle Development and Sheep Development programmes being taken up in Ananthapur Dt. The drawn up schemes are being taken up in Ananthapur Dt. and they have got the approval of the World Bank and they are in accordance with the appraisal report. The two Spearhead teams sanctioned for Ananthapur for Dairy Development Programme have already been trained at National Dairy Development Board, Anand for a period of 2 months in organising Primary Milk Cooperative Societies. 80 Milk Co-operative Societies and 45 Sheep Co-operative Societies are envisaged under this Drought Prone Areas Programme for increasing milk, mutton and wool production. Almost all the (40) Co-operative Societies and (7) Sheep Co-operative Societies have been formed and the registration is under completion. On the whole an amount of Rs. 179.93 lakhs is likely to be spent in 1975-76 under Animal Husbandry and Dairying out of the total outlay of Rs. 799.28 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period earmarked for the purpose. The tentative programme outlay for 1976-77 will show 20% increase over that of 1975-76 outlay. The pattern of Central assistance would be 50%. The Drought Prone Areas Programme scheme are mainly intended to provide alternative or supplemental vocations as the farmers prone to be affected by frequent droughts. This will not only supplement their income, but also help in the increased production of milk, mutton and eggs for the farmers and will stabilise economy of the State.

An amount of Rs. 708.863 Lakhs has been provided for Animal Husbandry Department for 5 years and an amount of Rs. 159.70 lakhs have been allocated for the year 1975-76. The break up of the above amounts under each sector is shown below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ananthapur</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>80.90</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>255.90</td>
<td>32.07</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>36.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>52.91</td>
<td>41.22</td>
<td>9.92</td>
<td>104.05</td>
<td>20.16</td>
<td>15.24</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>38.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>80.74</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>100.24</td>
<td>28.28</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>35.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>71.30</td>
<td>33.933</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>115.433</td>
<td>12.95</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>26.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>45.05</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>64.05</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>21.91</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>45.19</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>458.91</td>
<td>208.103</td>
<td>41.85</td>
<td>708.863</td>
<td>104.51</td>
<td>43.75</td>
<td>11.44</td>
<td>159.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**

Rs. 708.863 lakhs

Rs. 159.70 lakhs
Employment Promotion Programme:

The Employment Promotion Programme was sanctioned during 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs. 8.58 lakhs. The programme envisages employment to 203 Veterinary and other Graduates through Poultry farming on co-operative basis. The scheme is under implementation in 14 centres spread all over the State. The prospective Poultry entrepreneur should be an unemployed graduate and capable of investing at least Rs. 4,000 as his share. Selected candidates will be trained in the Regional Poultry Production and Research Farms for a period of 3 months before setting up of the farm. Each candidate is paid stipend of Rs. 150 per month (Non-Veterinary Graduate) or Rs. 300 (Veterinary Graduate) during training and a soft loan of Rs. 3,000 by the Government. The remaining requirements of Rs. 28,000 is met by the Banks as institutional loan. The scheme ensures at least Rs. 600 per candidate per month as managerial allowance besides provision to clear off institutional and soft loans within a period of 6-7 years.

So far 48 candidates were sent for training, out of which 19 have completed training already. An amount of Rs. 37,013-10 has been spent as stipend and incidental charges for the training. Though the scheme attracted several graduates, all of them could not start poultry farms due to non-availability of security to the satisfaction of the Banks.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Vth Plan.

Government of India have sponsored the following schemes on a set pattern of financial assistance during the fifth plan period as indicated below, schemes functioning currently are indicated below:

1975-76.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholly financed by Government of India:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipalli.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Progeny Testing Unit, Banavasi.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Starting of Sample Survey Unit and Assessment Unit for strengthening of Statistical Organisation.</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Est., of Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Banavasi under Indo-Danish Project.</td>
<td>16.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure shared by Government of India and State Government:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Programmes for Sheep, Poultry, Piggery production and Calf Rearing under Centrally Sponsored Projects in specified S.F.D.A. areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>No. of Dists. to be covered</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries in each District.</th>
<th>Amount to be spent over entire Vth Plan period per District. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calf rearing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The outlay for 1976-77 is yet to be indicated by G. O. I.

Schemes for Assistance to Weaker Sections.

Government of India have drawn up a programme to assist the weaker sections like Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income through Animal Husbandry programmes. Under this, cross-bred calf rearing, and poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes are to be taken up in the Vth Plan period in selected Districts.

The main features of the scheme are as follows:

1. Subsidies will be provided to the eligible farmers and Agricultural labourers for rearing cross-bred calves, and towards inputs to take up units of sheep, poultry and pigs. The coverage is tentatively proposed as follows:

2. Programme will be dovetailed with the existing Departmental infrastructure.

3. Necessary supervisory staff will be provided for each District.

4. A cell of subject matter specialists will be created at the office of the Head of the Department. The cost of this will be shared equally by the State and the Central Government.
Government of Andhra Pradesh have approved an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs in the Vth Plan period for various schemes under Animal Husbandry sector in Command Area of Nagarjunasagar Project, Tungabhadra Project area, K. C. Canal and Pochampad Project areas.

Out of this during 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been allotted for implementation of Animal Husbandry schemes under Command Area Development. Out of the proposed 7 Animal Husbandry schemes, 6 schemes have been sanctioned costing Rs. 8.00 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 5.88 lakhs had been spent out of it.

During the year 1975-76 only 4 schemes of the last year were continued costing about Rs. 7.64 lakhs.

It is proposed to continue the schemes sanctioned during the previous years in 1976-77.


With a view to making a determined effort to improve the flow of credit and thereby improve the economic conditions of the economically weaker classes, Government of India have sponsored two schemes, one for the Development of Small Farmers and the other for the Development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Each Small Farmers Development Agency is expected to spend a grant of Rs. 150.00 lakhs benefitting 50,000 Small and Marginal Farmers and each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Agency Rs. 100 lakhs benefitting 20,000 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

In the IV plan period three Small Farmers Development Agencies in the districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda and two Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Nalgonda were started. These programmes are continued in the Vth Plan period and 12 projects have been allotted to this State. Six of them were started in 1974-75 and four are taken up during 1975-76 and two are proposed to be taken up in 1976-77.
The programmes include among others, provision of financial assistance to the identified beneficiaries to start Dairy units, poultry units and sheep units, on the following lines:

1. Dairy Units: Supply of one milch animal initially, with addition to another animal after 6 months.
2. Poultry Units: 50 layers.
3. Sheep Units: One Ram and 20 ewes.

The Agency provides a subsidy of 25% to the Small Farmers and 33-1/3% to the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers on the capital investment of the units. It also arranges for loan from institutional sources to meet the rest of the capital requirements.

Annual Plan For 1976-77.

An amount of Rs. 65 lakhs has been allotted for the Annual Plan for 1976-77. The following is the abstract of the allocation of funds.

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \quad \text{Cattle Development.} & 30.64 \\
2. & \quad \text{Poultry Development.} & 2.68 \\
3. & \quad \text{Sheep Development.} & 1.93 \\
4. & \quad \text{Piggery Development.} & 0.61 \\
5. & \quad \text{Fodder and Feed Development.} & 2.10 \\
6. & \quad \text{Other programmes.} & 0.50 \\
7. & \quad \text{Veterinary Services and Animal Health.} & 15.76 \\
8. & \quad \text{Veterinary Research.} & 4.00 \\
9. & \quad \text{Veterinary Education.} & 4.03 \\
10. & \quad \text{Administration.} & 1.88 \\
11. & \quad \text{Investigation and Statistics.} & 0.87 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{Total: } 65.00\]

Annexure

Schemes under Annual Plan 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme.</th>
<th>Amount.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>Cattle Development continuing Schemes :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam</td>
<td>8.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Name of the Scheme</td>
<td>Amount (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project, Nandyal</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project Khammam.</td>
<td>5.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovur.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Key Village Block, Yemmiganur</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Regional Cattle Development Unit, Vikarabad.</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Calf subsidy scheme.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Replacement of breeding bulls in Centralised Semen Collection Centres.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Government Livestock Farms.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Composite Livestock Farm, Aswaraopet.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Nalgonda (buildings).</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen Bank, Banavasi (acquisition of land).</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Indo-Swiss Project, Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Feed and Fodder Development Continuing Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Feed Mixing Plant, Amadalavalasa.</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Feed Mixing Plant, Karimnagar.</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Distribution of fodder slips (New Scheme).</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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(c) Poultry Development continuing Scheme:

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<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Intensive Poultry and Egg Production-cum-Marketing Centres at Nalgonda.</td>
<td>1.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Intensive Poultry and Egg Production-cum-Marketing Centres at Kavali, Gudlavalleru and Suryapet.</td>
<td>0.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Intensive Poultry and Egg Production-cum-Marketing Sub-Centres at Tenali, Guntakal, Nizamabad and Kothagudem.</td>
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### Appendix

8th March, 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Intensive Poultry and Egg Production-<em>cum</em>-Marketing Centre, at Nellore.</td>
<td>0.54</td>
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<td>4.01</td>
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</table>

**(d) Sheep Development Continuing Scheme:**

| 21.   | Additional items at Sheep Farm, Mahabubnagar and Siddirampuram.                    | 0.60    |

**New Schemes:**

| 22.   | Establishment of Sheep Unit at Cattle-*cum*-Dairy-Farm, Mamnoor.                   | 0.67    |
| 23.   | Strengthening of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, Mahabubnagar and construction of Sheds at Mahanandi and Siddirampuam. | 0.75    |
| 24.   | Purchase of Corriedale Rams                                                        | 0.22    |
|       |                                                                                  | 2.22    |

**(e) Piggery Development Continuing Scheme:**

| 25.   | Pig Breeding Station, Gopannapalem.                                               | 0.30    |
| 26.   | Strengthening of Pig Breeding Stations, Gopannapalem, Visakhapatnam, Pedavegi and Gannavaram. | 1.89    |
|       |                                                                                  | 2.19    |

**(f) Animal Health Continuing Schemes:**

| 27.   | Vetrinary Dispensary, Sathupalli                                                   | 0.23    |
| 28.   | Vetrinary Dispensary, Bayannagudem                                                | 0.26    |
| 29.   | Upgrading of (86) Rural Vetrinary Dispensaries into Vetrinary Dispensaries.        | 6.50    |

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7—26
<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Conversion of (53) Own Your Own Veterinity Dispensaries into Veterinity Dispensaries</td>
<td>Rs. 1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>(25) Vaternity First Aid Centres in Tribal Areas</td>
<td>Rs. 1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Clinical Laboratories at Khammam and Adilabad</td>
<td>Rs. 0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Vaternity Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Supply of medicines to Vaternity Institutions</td>
<td>Rs. 2.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**New Schemes.**

| 35.   | Supply to Foot and mouth Diseases Vaccine                                           | Rs. 1.00|
| 36.   | Establishment of (10) Vaternity Dispensaries                                        | Rs. 1.98|
| 37.   | Strengthening of Vaternity Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad (Equipment)     | Rs. 1.07|
| 38.   | Establishment of Modern Slaughter House.                                            | Rs. 3.00|
| 39.   | Establishment of Medical Stores Depot                                               | Rs. 1.87|

\[
\text{Total} \quad 24.90
\]

\[
\text{(g) Administration and Training Continuing Schemes:}
\]

| 40.   | Stockmen Training Centre: Hyderabad and Nandyal                                     | Rs. 0.76|
| 41.   | Vaternity Compounders Training Centre                                                | Rs. 0.13|
| 42.   | Payment of stipends to B.V.SC., condensed Course students                           | Rs. 0.61|

**New Schemes:**

| 43.   | Creation of the posts of Regional Assistant Directors at Ongole and Vijayanagaram.  | Rs. 1.35|
### S. No. | Name of the Scheme                                                                 | Amount  
---|---|---
44. | Creation of Small Farmers Development Agency Cell in Directorate. | Rs. 1.40  
45. | Strengthening of Head Office. | Rs. 0.26  
46. | Strengthening of Sub-Offices. | Rs. 0.38  
47. | Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in Head Office and Regional Assistant Director Offices. | Rs. 0.47  
5.36 | **Grand Total** | **82.96**

### Abstract Allotment.

- (a) Cattle Development: Rs. 42.88  
- (b) Feed and Fodder Development Programme: Rs. 1.40  
- (c) Poultry Development: Rs. 4.01  
- (d) Sheep Development: Rs. 2.22  
- (e) Piggery Development: Rs. 2.19  
- (f) Animal Health: Rs. 24.90  
- (g) Administration and Training: Rs. 5.36  

#### ANNEXURE.

**FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.**

*Annual Plan Schemes for 1976-77.*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

- (a) Cattle Development:

  - (i) Continuing Schemes:

    1. Continuance of Intensive Cattle Development Project in Visakhapatnam District, Srikakulam district. Rs. 8.95
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<th>(3)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intensive Cattle Development Project, Nandyal</td>
<td>7.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Medium sized Intensive Cattle Development Project, Khammam.</td>
<td>6.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Kovur.</td>
<td>0.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Key Village Block, Yemmiganur (Kurnool district)</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Composite Livestock Farm, Aswaraopet.</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Regional Cattle Development Unit, Vikarabad.</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Nalgonda.</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Livestock Farms</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Replacement of bulls at Centralised Semen Collection Centres</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Distribution of improved varieties of grass seeds in Key Village Blocks in milkshed areas.</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<td>30.64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) Piggery Development:

(ii) Continuing Schemes:

12. Pig Breeding Station, Gopannapalem.                 | 0.35 |
13. Strengthening of Pig Breeding Station, Gopannapalem, Pedavegi, Vizag and Gannavaram. | 0.26 |

(iii) Continuing Schemes:

(c) Sheep Development:

14. Additional items at Sheep Farm, Mahabubnagar and Sheep Farm, Siddirampuram. | 0.63 |
Appendix

No. Name of the Scheme. Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

15. Sheep Unit at Cattle-cum- Dairy Farm, Mamnoon 0.30

16. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, Mahabubnagar and Construction of sheds at Mahanandi and Siddirampuram 0.25

17. Establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in tribal areas 0.75

1.93

(d) Poultry Development:

(iv) Continuing Schemes:

18. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre, Nalgonda. 0.93

19. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre, Kavali, Gudlavalleru and Suryapet. 0.50

20. Upgrading of the Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre, Nellore into full fledged centre. 0.50

21. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Sub-Centre, at Guntakal, Tenali, Nizamabad and Kothagudem. 0.75

2.68

(e) Feed and Fodder Development:

(v) Continuing Schemes:

22. Feed Mixing Plant, Amadalavalasa, Srikakukulam District 0.75
23. Supply of balanced feed under Calf Subsidy scheme ................................. Rs. 1.25

24. Proposal for appointment of Deputy Director (Fodder Development)—(new scheme.) .................. 0.10

(f) Other Development Programmes:

(vi) New Schemes:

25. Establishment of Meat and Meat Products Corporation at Hyderabad .................. 0.50

(g) Veternity Services and Animal Health:

(vii) Continuing Schemes:

26. Veternity Dispensary, Bayannagudem .................. 0.24

27. Veterinary Dispensary, Sathupalli .................. 0.24

28. Upgrading of (86) Rural Vety. Dispensaries into Veterinary Dispensaries .................. 7.00

29. Conversion of (53) Own Your Own Vety. Dispensaries into Vety. Dispensaries .................. 1.95

30. (25) Veterinary First Aid Centres in Tribal Areas .................. 1.55

31. Clinical Laboratories at Khammam & Adilabad .................. 0.25

32. Increased supply of Medicines at Vety. Institutions .................. 1.50

33. Supply of Foot & Mouth Disease Control Vaccine .................. 0.50

34. Establishment of (10) Minor Veterinary Dispensaries .................. 2.40

35. Upgrading of Minor Vety. Dispensary into Vety Hospital, Bhimunipatnam, Vizag Dist. (This scheme has been proposed from out of the plan savings) .................. 0.13

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<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tr>
<td>23. Supply of balanced feed under Calf Subsidy scheme</td>
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<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Proposal for appointment of Deputy Director (Fodder Development)—(new scheme.)</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Establishment of Meat and Meat Products Corporation at Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Veternity Dispensary, Bayannagudem</td>
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<td>0.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Veterinary Dispensary, Sathupalli</td>
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<td>0.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. Upgrading of (86) Rural Vety. Dispensaries into Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
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<td>29. Conversion of (53) Own Your Own Vety. Dispensaries into Vety. Dispensaries</td>
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<td>30. (25) Veterinary First Aid Centres in Tribal Areas</td>
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<td>31. Clinical Laboratories at Khammam &amp; Adilabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Increased supply of Medicines at Vety. Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Supply of Foot &amp; Mouth Disease Control Vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Establishment of (10) Minor Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Upgrading of Minor Vety. Dispensary into Vety Hospital, Bhimunipatnam, Vizag Dist. (This scheme has been proposed from out of the plan savings)</td>
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Appendix. 8th March, 1976. 431

(Rs. in lakhs.)

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<th>S. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>h) Veterinary Research :</td>
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<td>Rs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>viii) Continuing Schemes :</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Continuance &amp; Strengthening of Vety. Biological &amp; Research Institute, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>37. Livestock Assts. Training Centre Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Vety. Compounders Training Centres</td>
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<td>39. Livestock Assts. Training Centres at Vizag, Warangal &amp; Nandyal</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<td>40. Training of Departmental Personnel</td>
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<td>i) Veterinary Education :</td>
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<td>(ix) Continuing Schemes :</td>
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<td>41. Office of the Regl. Asst. Director, Ongole</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Office of the Regl. Asst. Director Vizianagaram</td>
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<td>43. Strengthening of Ministerial establishment of Head Office (New Scheme)</td>
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<td>44. Appointment of Special Officer for Tribal Welfare Schemes (New Scheme)</td>
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<td>0.30</td>
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<td>1.88</td>
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<td>(j) Administration :</td>
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<td>(x) Continuing Schemes :</td>
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<td>45. Strengthening of Statistical cell in Head Office and creation of Statistical cell in Regl. Asst. Director Offices</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>(k) Investigation and Statistics :</td>
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<tr>
<td>(xi) New Scheme :</td>
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I rise to move the demand for Rs. 205.74 lakhs in respect of Schemes under Dairy Development for 1976-77.

In Andhra Pradesh even though about 70% of the people living in rural areas are almost entirely dependent on agriculture and allied activities, the agricultural economy of the State is characterised by the fact that while the agriculture in irrigated areas, especially in Krishna and Godavari deltas, is fairly well-developed, the same is not the case in the rest of the State where dry cultivation, purely dependent on monsoons, predominates. It is, therefore, necessary that substantial importance is given to the allied sectors of agriculture such as Animal Husbandry and Dairying which form the major components in the ten employment intensive programmes listed out in the approach paper for the Fifth Plan. It is now widely recognised that a well organised urban milk industry will stimulate milk production in rural areas and lead to introduction of high yielding breeds of cattle and increasing production by better feeding and management practices.

The guidelines given by the Planning Commission indicated that the main thrust in the Fifth Plan will be to develop a co-ordinated Plan of action for dairying linked up with milk production so as to meet the growing demand for milk. Further the optimum utilisation of the existing milk plants and expansion of milk plants to benefit small and marginal farmers is emphasised. Priority is given to dairy industry not merely because this would increase milk supply but also of the impact it has on the economy of small and marginal farmers by way of generating larger employment opportunities and thus helping increase their income levels. Even those small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who may not be able to derive benefits from the agriculture programme can look to dairying as a profitable subsidiary occupation. An initial push and some infrastructural facilities are needed. Though a beginning has been made to identify these groups and supply the who is withal yet much of the task remains to be completed during the Fifth Plan. Hence the approach of the State in promoting the dairy industry is to create conditions that would facilitate this major objective of providing improved employment possibilities and income levels for the weaker sections in the rural areas. This would necessarily involve also arrangements for linking rural-urban areas, a wider milk grid and arrangements to meet seasonal variations.
Appendix.

Order to ensure that all the above objectives are achieved in a commercial manner providing on the one hand a remunerative price to the producer and collecting a reasonable price from the consumer and on the other to infuse more working efficiency, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had, as the honourable members are aware, set up the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation on 7-2-1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores made up of Government owned shares of Rs. 100.00 each and transferred all the dairy units and the Feed Mixing Plants to the Corporation in two stages on 2-4-1974 and 1-8-1974.

I am happy to announce that the A. P. Dairy Development Corporation, has made considerable advance in the field of milk procurement, processing and distribution and the Corporation expects, to procure, 708.00 lakh litres of milk during 1975-76 as against the corresponding figure of 686.00 lakh liters during 1974-75. It is expected that the milk sales would be of the order of 727.00 lakh liters during 1975-76 as against 608.00 lakh litres sold during 1974-75.

Monthly Card system was introduced in twin cities with effect from 10th September 1975 in order to ensure an assured supply milk to fixed and higher income groups. However sale of milk for such consumers who cannot pay money in advance is being continued on cash basis.

The honourable members will be happy to note that the Dairy Development Corporation has contracted with the Defence for the supply of 260 tonnes of Whole Milk Powder during 1975-76. Besides, the liquid milk turn-over of 727.00 lakh litres during 1975-76, it is programmed to manufacture 1600 tonnes of ghee, 700 tonnes of Skim Milk Powder and 150 tonnes of White Butter during 1975-76. The corresponding figures for 1974-75 were of the order of 1890 tonnes of ghee, 984 tonnes of Skim Milk Powder. The reduction in the turn-over of milk products is mainly due to the increase in liquid milk sale during 1975-76.

Programme for 1976-77:

During 1976-77 it is proposed to procure about 795.00 lakh litres of milk and attain simultaneously 790.00 lakh litres of liquid milk sales leaving a cushion for the production of 1100 tonnes of Skim Milk Powder, 300 tonnes of Whole Milk Powder, 500 tonnes of White Butter and 1,700 tonnes of ghee.

Financial Turn-over:

The financial turn-over of the Corporation on sale of milk and milk products and cattle feed during 1975-76 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 18 Crores. During 1976-77, the turn-over is expected to be Rs. 24.72 Crores.
Social Objectives:

As a part of commitment to UNICEF, for the supply of equipment for Hyderabad and Vijayawada in the initial stages, the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation is supplying milk free of cost or at subsidized rate to the following organizations:

(1) 18,000 Primary School Children of 70 Schools in twin cities: Free supply of quarter liter per day each of sweetened skim milk.

(2) 12 Children's Homes, Orphanages and Home for the aged (under 20 point economic programme) 1350 beneficiaries, free supply of quarter liter per day each of sweetened skim milk.

(3) 960 Low Income Group Families Subsidized Skim Milk at Rs. 1 per liter.

(4) 320 Children of the Balwadies of Women's Welfare Department: Free supply of quarter liter per day each of sweetened skim milk.

(5) 6400 Children and expectant others in Vijayawada, Guntur complex: Free supply of sweetened skim milk.

Loans for the Purchase of Milk Animals:

The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation has arranged for the advance of Rs. 45,00 lakhs through Commercial Banks to the poor farmers during 1975-76. Recoveries are made through the bills for milk supplied by the loans to the Corporation.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided as margin money under Six point Formula Schemes for Mahabubnagar District against which Canara Bank has agreed to advance Rs. 4.00 lakhs loans without collecting any margin money from the farmers. This is in addition to the loans arranged by other developmental agencies like S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L.D.A., D.P.A.P., Girijan Development Agency etc.

New Dairies and Chilling/Cooling Centres under Constructions:

The honourable members are aware that the Milk Powder Factory, Hyderabad which has been taken up as one of the Fourth Five Year Plan Schemes with the financial assistance extended by the farmer Telangana Regional Committee during 1972-73 was commissioned on 14th October 1975. This factory has facilities for manufacturing 8 tonnes of milk powder and 3 to 4 tonnes of butter and ghee every day. This fulfills the aspirations of the backward people of Telangana and is yet another milestone in the economic development of the Telangana Region.
During 1975-76 one new milk chilling centre at Ongole with a capacity of 12,000 litres per day and a milk cooling centre of 4,000 litres capacity at Banavasi have been commissioned in April, 1975 and December, 1975 respectively.

The Honourable Members are aware that a Feeder Balancing Dairy is being established at Sangamjagarlamudi under the Operation Flood Programme with the assistance of the Indian Dairy Corporation. Consequently on the formation of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation the burden of repayment of Loans to the Indian Dairy Corporation has devolved on the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation and no appropriate provision is available for meeting the expenditure during 1975-76 and 1976-77. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs under 311. Dairy Development for debiting the grant portion for the Assistance and Rs. 24.50 lakhs under 711. Loans for Dairy development, for debiting the loan portion of the assistance is provided during 1976-77.

A Bull Mother Farm for Jersey Cattle has been established at Nakrekal under the Operation Flood Programme for which a grant of Rs. 16.5 lakhs is sanctioned by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Technical inputs programme in Guntur District at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed to be implemented under the "Operation Flood" Programme which includes animal Health Coverage Food and Fodder Development, Feed Mixing Plant Stand Farm and Artificial Insemination Centre and Dairy extension.

An amount of Rs. 18.05 lakhs is provided for organising Co-operative milk producers societies in Guntur District as grant from the Indian Dairy Corporation under the Operation Flood Schemes.

A Modern Dairy of 50,000 literes capacity with assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation is coming up at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 76.00 lakhs and it is expected to be commissioned in December, 1976.

A Dairy of 12,000 litres capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs is being put up in Khammam and it is expected to be commissioned during 1976-77. Part of the funds required for this Dairy are being provided under the Six Point Formula.

In addition to the above, three Chilling Centres at Nandyal, Jagtial and Nalgonda, four Mini-Chilling Centres at Pitchatur, Kavali, Luxxettipet, Gurazala and two Cooling Centres at Narayanakhed and
and Tandur are in various stages of completion and all of them are expected to be completed during 1976-77. At the same time cooling Centres at Pargi, Medak and Mahabubnagar are being upgraded into Chilling Centre of 12,000 litres capacity each. Proposals for establishing three more Mini-Chilling Centres at Srikalahasti, Torrur and Kamaraydi under Six Point Formula have also been cleared by the Planning Commission and are ready for implementation. The proposal to establish a Cooling Centre at Pattikonda is awaiting clearance of the Planning Commission. A Mini Chilling Centre and two Cooling Centres are being proposed in suitable areas of the State with a view to help benefit the weaker sections of the tribal areas.

The Dairies, Chilling Cooling Centres existing and their capacities and peak handling at these units are shown in the statement enclosed.

**Annual Plan 1976-77:**

Under the Annual Plan for 1976-77 it is proposed to consolidated the various spill-over schemes taken up under the first two years of Fifth Five Year Plan and strengthen the existing major dairies units and all the District dairies at an outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs.

The Scheme-wise details are as follow.

**Coastal Andhra Region.**

*Milk-Products Factory, Vijayawada.*

Rs. in lakhs.

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76 .. 16.62

(b) Provision for 1976-77 .. .. .. 22.50

During 1976-77 for strengthening the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada, the following works have to be taken up:

(a) Strengthening of the Water supply system to meet the increased quantities of water.

(b) Additional stores godown.

(c) Construction of workers rest house.

(d) Construction of additional staff quarters.

(e) Provision of a higher capacity bottling line.

The total estimated cost of the above works is of the order of Rs. 54.50 lakhs as against which a sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is provided during 1976-1977.
Appendix.

Consolidation of Chilling and Coloring Centres in Krishna Guntur and West Godavari Districts:

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76...Rs 2.90 lakhs.

(b) Provision for 1976-77...Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the completion of the spill over works and for providing electric generators for the Chilling Centres at Narasaraopet, Tiruvur and Chillakallu.

Feeder Balancing Dairy, Sangamjagarlamudi:

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76...57.50

(b) Provision for 1976-77...23.50

(c) Anticipated assistance from IDC...35.00

For providing staff quarters at the Sangamjagarlamudi complex, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided during 1976-77. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs is provided towards the purchase of minor dairy equipment.

Rajahmundry Dairy:

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76...3.07

(b) Provision during 1976-77...5.00

As against the installed capacity of 12,000 litres per day this dairy has reached 18,000 litres handling level during the last flush season and requires to be strengthened immediately to cope up with the increased handling. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1976-77.

Nellore Dairy:

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76...2.25

(b) Provision during 1976-77...5.00
Nellore Dairy also requires expansion like Rajahmundry Dairy and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1976-77.

**Chilling Centre, Ongole:**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: 1.35
(b) Provision during 1976-77: 1.50

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the Ongole Chilling Centre for providing stores building and workers rest house and a generator.

**Chilling Centre, Guruzala:**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: 1.88
(b) Provision during 1976-77: 2.50

This is a spill over scheme and an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided during 1976-77 for completing the works.

**Chilling Centre, Bhimavaram:**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: Nil
(b) Provision for 1976-77: 3.10

The Chilling Centre at Bhimavaram has reached its installed capacity during the last flush season and such difficulty is being experienced to handle the increased quantities of milk. It is proposed to expand the centre at cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs during 1976-77.

**RAYALASEEMA REGION:**

**Chittoor Dairy:**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: 2.50
(b) Provision during 1976-77: 0.50

For providing certain workers amenities a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for Chittoor Dairy during 1976-77.

**Kurnool Dairy:**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: 1.03
(b) Provision during 1976-77: 0.50

For providing certain workers amenities a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for Kurnool Dairy during 1976-77.
Appendix.

8th March, 1976. 439

**Chilling Centre, Nandyal :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional expenditure</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for 1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a spill over Scheme and for completing the civil and mechanical works a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is required during 1976-77.

**Anantapur Dairy :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional expenditure</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision during 1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for Anantapur Dairy for completing the spillover Civil works like internal Roads Stores Building and Cycle stand etc.

**Mydukur Dairy :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional expenditure during</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision during 1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is required for providing B. T. Roads.

**Telangana Region :**

**Hyderabad Dairy :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional expenditure during</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>27.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision during 1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consequent on the commissioning of the Milk Products Factory at the Hyderabad Dairy a necessity has arisen to take up the following additional works:

- Additional underground reservoir: 2.00
- Overhead Tank: 3.00
- Additional staff quarters: 17.00
- Stores building: 6.00
- Concrete pavements around the Milk Powder Factory: 2.00
- Strengthening of the By-products section in line with the capacity of the Powder Factory: 9.60

**Total :** 39.60

As against the total estimated cost of Rs. 39.60 lakhs on the above works, a sum of Rs. 27.30 lakhs is provided during 1976-77 for undertaking the Civil and Mechanical works.

**Strengthening of Chilling/Cooling Centres under the Milk shed of the Hyderabad Dairy :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisional expenditure</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision during 1976-77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For consolidation of the various chilling/cooling centres situated under the Hyderabad Dairy complex a sum of Rs. 8.30 lakhs is required during 1976-77.

**Khammam Dairy**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: .. 15.00
(b) Provision during 1976-77: .. 6.00

The dairy at Khammam is being set up with a part of the funds provided under the Six Point Formula and annual Plan. During 1976-77 a sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs is provided under the annual Plan 1976-77.

**Warangal Dairy**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: Nil.
(b) Provision during 1976-77: .. 1.00

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required for providing high capacity cream separators.

**Karimnagar Dairy**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: .. 0.15
(b) Provision during 1976-77: .. 1.00

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for purchasing high capacity cream separators.

**Nizamabad Dairy**

(a) Provisional expenditure during 1975-76: .. 0.30
(b) Provision during 1976-77: .. 1.50

For completing the miscellaneous civil works a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is required during 1976-77. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required for providing higher capacity cream separators.

**Mini-Chilling Centre is Tribal areas**

A sum of Rs. 6.13 lakhs has been provided under the Annual Plan 1974-75, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided during 1976-77 for meeting the spill over expenditure of this Centre.
New Schemes:

With a view to help benefit the inhabitants of the tribal areas of the State it is proposed to establish two Cooling Centres in suitable tribal areas of the State during 1976-77.

Data Processing equipment:

The activities of the Dairy Development Corporation have grown to such a magnitude as to introduce Data processing machines for day to day processing of milk accounts wage bills and receipt auditing. Orders have already been placed by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation for the installation of I.B.M. equipment at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs and according to the terms and conditions of the contract a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is required to be paid during 1976-77 and the balance during 1977-78.

SIX POINT FORMULA SCHEMES:

The honourable members are aware that with special assistance under the Six Point Formula Programme, the following Dairy sub-sectoral schemes have been taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation for implementation at a total outlay of, Rs. 35.88 lakhs during 1975-76.

COASTAL ANDHRA REGION:

1. Mini-Chilling Centre, Kavali .. .. .. 3.00
   Total .. 3.00

RAYALASHERMA REGION:

1. Mini-Chilling Centre, Pitchatur .. .. .. 3.94
2. Mini-Chilling Centre, Kalahasti .. .. .. 3.40
3. Milk-Cooling Centre Pattikonda. (Planning Commission clearance awaited). 3.00
4. Purchase of Prime mover for the Road Tanker for Kurnool Dairy. 1.40
   Total .. 11.74

TELANGANA REGION:

1. Mini-Chilling Centre, Tandur .. .. .. 2.00
2. Mini-Chilling Centre, Narayanakhed .. .. .. 2.00
3. Strengthening of Aliar Cooling Centre .. 1.00
4. Mini-Chilling Centre, Luxxettipet .. 2.00
5. Mini-Chilling Centre, Kamareddy .. 2.00
6. Chilling Centre, Jagatial .. 2.00
7. Khammam Dairy .. 6.00
8. Mini-Chilling Centre, Torrur .. 4.00

Total .. 21.00

ABSTRACT

Coastal Andhra Region .. 3.00
Rayalaseema Region .. 11.74
Telangana Region .. 21.00

Total .. 35.74

In order to meet the spill over expenditure on the above Six Point Formula Scheme during 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 35.74 lakhs is tentatively provided during 1976-77.

FEED MIXING PLANTS:

Three Feed Mixing Plants at Bhongir, Budhavaram and Gudlavalleru were transferred from the Animal Husbandry Department to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation on 2-4-1974. One more Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar was transferred during 1975-76 (on 1-7-1973). Their installed capacities and present output are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Feed Mixing Plant</th>
<th>Capacity per Shift of 8 hours</th>
<th>Present Production and sale average per one day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhongir</td>
<td>20 Tons</td>
<td>19 M.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>10 Tons</td>
<td>10 MT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Budhavaram</td>
<td>20 Tons</td>
<td>37 M. Tonnes Sales 30 M. Tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gudlavalleru</td>
<td>10 Tons</td>
<td>14 M. Tonnes Sales 11 M. Tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One more Feed Mixing Plant of 10 tonnes per shift capacity is sanctioned under Six Point Formula which is proposed to be established at Gadwal in Mahabubnagar District.

By popularising the use of scientific balanced feed prepared at these Plants, the off take from these Plants is expected to be increased considerably during the year 1976-77. Preparation and sale of Poultry Feed has also been taken up at the Feed Mixing Plants Bhongir and Gudlavalleru not only to offer good quality Poultry Feed to the breeders, but also to utilise the idle installed capacity of these Plants.

S. VENKATRAM REDDY,

Minister for Rural Development and Animal Husbandry.

DETAILS OF BUDGET DISTRIBUTION ON VARIOUS WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION UNDER THE GRANT XXXVII.

Plan, Six Point Formula and Operation Flood Programmes.

| Appropriation | Budget Allocation during 1976-77.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head:</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Dairy Development (a) Dairy Development Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>(i) Investments in the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Investments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lakhs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Consolidation of Chilling &amp; Cooling Centres in Krishna and Guntur and West Godavari District.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Feeder Balancing Dairy Sangamjagaramudidi .. 23.50
4. Rajahmundry Dairy .. .. .. 5.00
5. Nellore Dairy .. .. .. 5.00
6. Chilling Centre, Ongole .. .. 1.50
7. Chilling Centre, Guruzala .. .. 2.50
8. Chilling Centre, Bhimavaram .. .. 3.10
9. Chittoor Dairy .. .. .. 0.50
10. Kurnool Dairy .. .. .. 0.50
11. Chilling Centre, Nandyal .. .. 9.00
12. Anantapur Dairy .. .. .. 0.50
13. Mydukur Dairy .. .. .. 0.20
14. Hyderabad Dairy .. .. .. 27.30
15. Strengthening of Chilling/Cooling Centres under the Milk-shed of the Hyderabad Dairy. 8.30
16. Khammam Dairy .. .. .. 6.00
17. Warangal Dairy .. .. .. 1.00
18. Karimnagor Dairy .. .. .. 1.00
19. Nizamabad Dairy .. .. .. 1.50
20. Mini-Chilling Centre in Tribal area .. 2.10
21. Two Cooling Centres in Tribal areas .. .. 6.00
22. I.B.M. equipment .. .. .. 6.00

Total .. 135.00

Major Head 511

Capital outlay on Dairy Development:
Schemes included in the fifth five year Plan:

X. Special Development Funds for Coastal Andhra

(i) Investments in the A.P. Dairy Development Corporation. 3.00

18 investments.
### Appendix.

8th March, 1976.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y. Special Development Funds for</td>
<td>11.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema Investments in the A.P. Dairy Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation 18 Investments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z. Special Development Funds for</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Investments in the A.P. Dairy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Corporation 18 Investments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total M.H. 511.</td>
<td>170.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major Head : 311. Dairy Development : Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan**

U. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(i) Grants-in-aid to A.P. Dairy Development


Total M.H. 311. 10.50

**Major Head : 711. Loans for Dairy Development :**

Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. U. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(a) Dairy Development (i) Loans to Feeder Balancing Dairy,

Sangamjagarlamudi-Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

Total 24.50

Total Demand XXXVII 205.74

**ABSTRACT.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>511. Capital Outlay in Dairy Development</td>
<td>170.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311. Dairy Development</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711. Loans for Dairy Development</td>
<td>24.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Demand XXXVII</strong></td>
<td>205.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT SHOWING CHILLING AND COOLING CENTRES AND MEDIUM SIZED DAIRIES IN THE STATE AS ON 31-12-1975.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Capacity per Peak handling day.</th>
<th>Capacity per Peak handling day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) (L)</td>
<td>(2) (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Milk Products Factory, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>1,45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Litres)</td>
<td>(Litres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Mother Dairies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Bhongir</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Shadnagar</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Kadthal</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Zaheerabad</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Gajwel</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Suryapet</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Milk Products Factory, Hyderabad Complex:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chilling Centres:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Chityal</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Medak</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Kalwakurthy</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Alair</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cooling Centre Parge</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cooling Centre, Gadwal</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada Complex:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Pammuru</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Hanumanjunction</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Gudlavalleru</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Veerankillock</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Angalakuduru</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Chillakallu</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Kolluru</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. *Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada, Complex* : (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chilling Centre</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Returu</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Bhimavaram</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Tiruvur</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Narasaraopet</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Ongole</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chilling Centre, Bhimadole</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. *Medium sized Dairies and Independent Cooling and Chilling Centres*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rajahmundry Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nellore Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chittoor Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mydukur Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kurnool Dairy</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Anantapur Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>(a) Warangal Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Mulug Cooling Centre</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>(a) Nizamabad Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Cooling Centre Nirmal</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Karimnagar Dairy</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. *Independent Milk Cooling Centres* :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Ramabhadrapuram</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Bavnasi</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Kothagudem</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>