

**ANDHRA PRADESH  
STATE ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT**

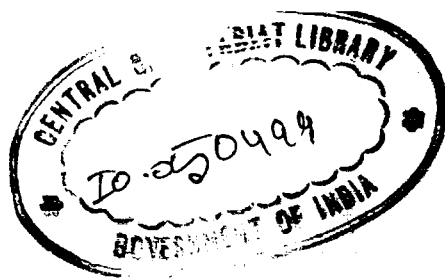
**1968-69**





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The temple at Panagal, Nalgonda district which is a protected monument of the Government has magnificent specimens of sculptures and its plan is somewhat unusual and the building seems never to have been finished. There is a large rectangular hall which is divided north to south into four aisles by rows of exquisitely carved pillars, which represent the high water-mark reached by the Brahmanical faith during this period. The scenes depicted consist of episodes from the Ramayana, Puranas and other religious texts.

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## INTRODUCTION

**T**HIS is the 16th Administration Report of our State since the formation of the State of Andhra on the first of October, 1953 and the 13th since the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1-11-1956.

The year 1968-69 was a year in which the State was subject to severe stresses and strains. A striking feature of the year was the failure of the South-West Monsoon on an unprecedented scale resulting in the onset of drought conditions throughout the State. Not only the chronically drought districts but those which in the past had seldom or never been subjected to seasonal vicissitudes were affected by drought during the year, with the result that the agricultural economy of the State was gravely damaged. Government had to undertake a massive relief programme to tide over this calamity. The programmes included the execution of relief works for providing employment, the sinking of wells to relieve the scarcity of the drinking water, the grant of loans for subsistence and the opening of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains. The outlay on drought relief schemes during the year amounted to as much as Rs. 15 crores.

It was an irony of fate that the year which witnessed such unprecedented drought conditions should also have witnessed a severe cyclone which struck the Srikakulam coast in November, 1968. The cyclone caused loss of human life and cattle and extensive destruction to coconut plantations. The State Government organised appropriate relief measures in the areas of distress.

Not all our difficulties were due to nature. There had been for some time considerable Naxalite activity in the Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. In 1968-1969 the Naxalites and other similar terrorist groups started to extend their operations to other areas in the State. As a result of the firm action taken by the Government, the activities of these anti-social groups were progressively suppressed.

December, 1968 was the beginning of the agitation for formation of a separate State of Telangana. It was unfortunate that the agitation often took a violent turn resulting in loss of life and damage to private and public property. The frequent "bundhs" disturbed normal trade and

business activities, while the student community was put to loss on account of closure of educational institutions. Government had necessarily to take firm measures to maintain law and order. As a result of the agitation, however, the economy of Telangana region suffered a set-back and the favourable climate for investment and industrial development which had been built up in the State was jeopardised.

Notwithstanding the several difficulties that the State had to face during the year, advances were registered in several sectors. The Agro-Industries Corporation was set up. The foundation-stone was laid for the Musi Irrigation Project. The Lanka Sagar and Varaha Projects were inaugurated and the Upper Sileru Project was commissioned.

In the field of industrial development progress was registered both in the public and private sectors. The decision of the Government of India to sanction the establishment of a Second Fertilizer Plant at Visakhapatnam was widely welcomed. The State Government with a view to offering incentives to new industries, announced concessions in respect of sales-tax, power and water tariffs.

On October 2, 1969, the Nation and the State celebrated the Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The celebrations which were inaugurated at the State capital by the Governor included cultural programmes, film-shows and special exhibitions.

Every nation has to pass through periods of stresses and strains. For Andhra Pradesh the year 1968-69 was a trying period ; nevertheless the State and its people faced the difficulties with fortitude and courage, looking forward with confidence to the better times that lay ahead.

M. T. RAJU, I.C.S.,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*



SIR ARTHUR TANGE, AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER  
WITH THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SRI M.T. RAJU, I.C.S., ON 3-9-1968



## CHAPTER I

### CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The year 1968-69 was a trying period for Andhra Pradesh. The adverse seasonal conditions on one hand and the Naxalite and Telangana political agitation on the other put a severe strain on the administrative machinery of the Government.

In spite of these difficulties, the business of Government was carried on normally. Several important legislative measures were enacted and noteworthy projects executed.

Sri Khandubhai K. Desai, was sworn-in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the 11th April, 1968. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice Sri P. Jaganmohan Reddy, and the warrant of appointment was read by Sri M.T. Raju, Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh.

#### The Legislative Assembly—Important Enactments

Among the more important enactments were the following :—

- The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1969 ;
- The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969
- The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 ;
- The Andhra Pradesh Lotteries Act, 1968 ; and
- The Andhra Pradesh Sales-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968.

#### The State Budget

The State Budget for 1968-69 was presented to the State Legislature on February 15th, 1968 by the Chief Minister and it was a deficit one. It provided a total revenue of Rs. 199 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 204.67 crores. Some of the principal items of Capital Outlay are :—

1. Rs. 81 lakhs for purchase of paddy and other seeds and pesticides.
2. Rs. 16.19 lakhs for pumping schemes under the control of Chief Engineer, Irrigation in addition to normal maintenance of irrigation sources.
3. Rs. 48 lakhs for the implementation of U.G.C. Scales of pay to College Teachers.
4. Rs. 40 lakhs for purchase of paper for the Nationalised Text-Books in case no gift paper is received from Sweden.
5. Rs. 13 lakhs for grant of Central Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

**Inaugurations and Foundation-Stone laying**

- April*, 3, 1968 : Foundation-stone was laid for the Journalists Co-operative Housing Colony by the Chief Minister.
- 2, 1968 : A Tourist Hotel was opened by the Chief Minister at Vijayawada.
- 24, 1968 : Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, visited Hyderabad. Inaugurated Vidyut Soudha and Hostel Building of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
- 25, 1968 : Foundation-stone was laid for the Musi Project.
- 26, 1968 : The Chief Minister inaugurated the Rs. 50.74 lakhs Cable Plant at Uppal in Hyderabad.
- July*, 24, 1968 : President Zakir Hussain opened the new building of Salar Jung Museum.
- 27, 1968 : The Lanka Sagar Project was opened by the Chief Minister.
- 30, 1968 : Addanki Branch Canal was inaugurated.
- August* 2, 1968 : Waraha Reservoir Project costing Rs. 73.92 lakhs was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in Vizag district.
- 3, 1968 : The Rs. 18.5 crore Upper Sileru Project was commissioned by the Chief Minister.
- 7, 1968 : First stage of Venkatapuram pumping scheme in Guntur district was inaugurated by Minister of Irrigation.
- 29, 1968 : Animal feed plant was inaugurated at Shakarnagar.
- September*, 16, 1968 : A centre for the mentally handicapped was inaugurated at Hyderabad by the Minister for Education.
- 29, 1968 : A Tourist hotel was inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism at Visakhapatnam.
- October*, 2, 1968 : Gandhi Centenary Celebrations were inaugurated at Hyderabad by the Governor.
- 3, 1968 : A feed mixing plant was inaugurated at Gudlavalleru by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Thimma Reddy.
- 7, 1968 : Women's Polytechnic was inaugurated at Guntur by the Chief Minister.
- 20, 1968 : Foundation-stone was laid for Vemulavada anicut by Minister for Irrigation.

*November*, 1, 1968 : Andhra Pradesh Information Centre, at Delhi was opened by Mr. K.K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

1, 1968 : The Rs. 4.5 Crore Republic Forge Company was inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Hyderabad.

*December*, 2, 1968 : Acetic acid plant was inaugurated at Hyderabad.

6, 1968 : Rs. 1 crore Transformer Factory was inaugurated at Visakhapatnam by the Chief Minister.

12, 1968 : Foundation-stone for the Ball Bearing Plant at Moulali was laid by the Minister for Industries, Mr. B.V. Gurumurthy.

*January*, 1, 1969 : Mr. Veerendra Patil, Chief Minister for Mysore inaugurated the 29th All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad.

2, 1969 : Mr. K.K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurated the Intensive Publicity-cum-Information Campaign in Nagarjunasagar ayacut area.

10, 1969 : Mr. Y.B. Chavan, Union Minister for Home, inaugurated the new building complex of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

15, 1969 : Foundation was laid for the Rs. 17-lakh Kakareveni Project, in Mahaboobnagar district by the Chief Minister.

17, 1969 : The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Technologists Forum was inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Hyderabad.

#### **Conferences, Seminars and Miscellaneous**

*April*, 10, 1968 : A Panel headed by Mr. Manohar Pershad, former Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court was set up to draw up a list of Backward Classes.

*June*, 7, 1968 : Vengal Rao Committee report on Panchayati Raj was submitted to the Government.

17, 1968 : Free education for boys upto 10th Class announced.

19, 1968 : Minimum wages for labour revised.

- July*, 26, 1968 : Cabinet reshuffle of Andhra Pradesh Cabinet was announced.
- September*, 4, 1968 : Private practice by Government Doctors was banned.  
3-Man Cabinet Panel was set up to deal with drought conditions.  
A fertilizer plant at Kothagudem was approved by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.
- 10, 1968 : Agro-Industries Corporation's programme was announced.
- 23, 1968 : Telangana safeguards were extended for a further period of 5 years.
- 30, 1968 : Second Fertilizer Complex at Vizag was approved by the Centre.
- November*, 1, 1968 : Andhra Pradesh Formation Day was celebrated.
- 22, 1968 : A draft Fourth Plan for the State with an outlay of Rs. 650 crores was announced by the Chief Minister at the State Advisory Committee meeting.
- 24, 1968 : The Governor addressed a Joint Session of the State Legislature.
- December* 24, 1968 : The 28-crore scheme for hill tribal colonies was announced.
- January*, 2, 1969 : Mr. K.K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurated the Intensive Publicity-cum-Information campaign in Nagarjunasagar ayacut area.
- 2, 1969 : Rs. 14 crore colonization scheme and Rs. 3 crore education scheme for tribals were announced by Mr. S. Sidda Reddhy, the Minister for Irrigation and Tribal Welfare, at Vizag.
- 3, 1969 : A conference of the South Zone State Ministers for Information was held at Hyderabad.
- 17, 1969 : Barter deal for purchase of tobacco with Spain was announced.
- February* 7, 1969 : The Rumanian Trade Team held discussions with the Chief Minister on Industrial Collaboration at Hyderabad.
- 25, 1969 : The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill providing for the extension of Telangana safeguards for five years.



“ ASSUMING THE YOKE OF RESPONSIBILITY ”

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
SRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI AT RAJ BHAVAN, ON 11TH APRIL, 1968

- March 3, 1969* : Rs. 8.5 crore deficit Budget was presented to the Assembly by the Chief Minister.
- 11, 1969* : Mr. T. Nagi Reddy, Marxist Member, resigned from the State Assembly.
- 13, 1969* : Kumar Lalit's findings on Telangana surpluses were submitted to the State Assembly.
- 21, 1969* : Rs. 1 crore for the development of each Telangana district was announced.
- 24, 1969* : A Cabinet panel was constituted and an additional Chief Secretary was appointed to implement the Telangana safeguards.
- 28, 1969* : Mr. Konda Lakshman resigned from the Cabinet.

#### Appointments

- April 11, 1968* : Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai was sworn-in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Mr. P. Jagannathan Reddy and the warrant of appointment was read by Mr. M.T. Raju, Chief Secretary.

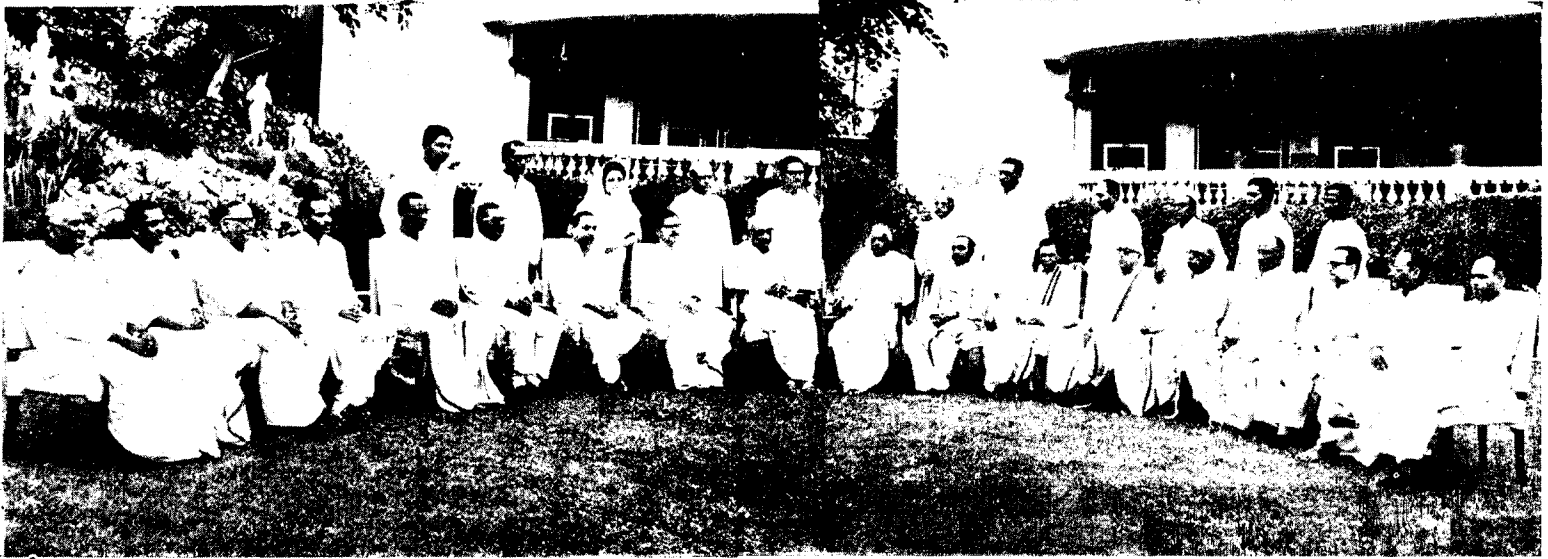
#### Deaths

- April 23, 1968* : Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, the great musician passed away at Hyderabad.
- June 28, 1968* : Mr. Mehdi Nawaz Jung passed away.

#### V.I.Ps. Visits

- June 24, 1968* : Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, visited Hyderabad, inaugurated Vidyut Soudha and Hostel Building of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
- July 23, 1968* : The President, Dr. Zakir Hussain arrived at Hyderabad on a two-day visit.
- August 11, 1968* : Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai visited the drought areas in Rayalaseema.
- September 3, 1968* : The Yugoslav water drilling experts visited Hyderabad.
- November 2, 1968* : German Fertilizer Experts visited Ramagundam.
- December 1, 1968* : A World Bank Team on Agriculture visited the State.
- 3, 1968* : A 3-Member Hungarian team visited Hyderabad to finalise collaboration in glass factory.

- January* 4, 1969 : Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador visited Nagarjunasagar.
- 5, 1969 : Mr. B.D. Jetty, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry visited Hyderabad.
- 19, 1969 : Afghan Minister, Mr. Reza, visited Nagarjunasagar.
- February* 7, 1969 : The Rumanian Trade Team held discussions with the Chief Minister on industrial collaboration at Hyderabad.
- 9, 1969 : The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, addressed the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Tirupathi.



“ ARCHITECTS OF ANDHRA’S GREATNESS ”  
ANDHRA PRADESH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITH THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH



## CHAPTER II

### THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

#### The Governor and his Council of Ministers

Sri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai continued as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh till 11th April 1968, when he relinquished his office as Governor.

Sri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai was sworn-in as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the forenoon of the 11th April, 1968 at Raj Bhavan and continued as Governor of Andhra Pradesh during the period under report.

At the beginning of the year, the Council of Ministers consisted of 17 Cabinet Ministers with Sri K. Brahmaananda Reddi as the Chief Minister. The Business of the Government among the Ministers was allocated as shown below (till 26th July 1968) :

1. SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI, *Chief Minister*: General Administration, Services, Elections, Major Industries, Power, Irrigation, (except Medium and Minor Irrigation), Transport, Finance, Tribal Welfare, Home, Police, Arms Act, Cinematograph, Passports and Commercial Taxes.
2. SHRI P. THIMMA REDDY: Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief, Money-lending and Money-lenders, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project and Dairy Development and State Warehousing Corporation.
3. SHRI V. B. RAJU: .. Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Civil Supplies and Rationing.
4. SHRI THOTA RAMASWAMY: Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Fisheries and Small Savings.
5. SHRI J. V. NARSING RAO: Buildings, Roads, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department, Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.
6. SHRI T. V. RAGHAVULU: Education and Cultural Affairs.
7. SHRI KONDA LAKSHMAN BAIPUJI: Information and Public Relations, Tourism and Labour and Relief and Rehabilitation.

8. **SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Health and Medical, Official Language and Legislature.
9. **SHRI B. V. GURUMURTHY :** Industries (other than Major Industries) Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Small Scale Industries, Corporation, Mines, Mining Corporation and Controlled Commodities.
10. **SHRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU :** Municipal Administration, Town Planning, Housing, Accommodation Control and Forests.
11. **SHRI K. VIJAYABHASKARA REDDY :** Co-operation, Co-operative Sugar Factories, Ayacut Development under Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Projects.
12. **SHRI R. RAMALINGA RAJU :** Religious and Charitable Endowments.
13. **SHRI S. SIDDHA REDDY :** Medium and Minor Irrigation.
14. **SHRI K. V. NARAYANA REDDY :** Planning, Bureau of Economics, Commerce and Export Promotion, Law Courts and Law Officers.
15. **SHRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI :** Prisons, Wakfs, Wakfs Board and Salar Jung Estate.
16. **SHRI ARIGAY RAMASWAMY :** Social Welfare including Women's Welfare.
17. **SHRI V. SATYANARAYANA RAO :** Excise and Prohibition.

The re-allocation of Business of the Government among the Ministers was ordered by the Governor with effect from 26th July 1968 as follows :

1. **SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI, Chief Minister :** General Administration, Services, Elections, Planning, Bureau of Economics, Power, Transport, Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Finance and Commercial Taxes.
2. **SHRI P. THIMMA REDDY :** Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief, Money-lending and Money-lenders, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project and Dairy Development and State Warehousing Corporation.
3. **SHRI V.B. RAJU :** Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt, Settlement Board, Civil Supplies and Rationing.
4. **SHRI THOTA RAMASWAMY :** Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Forests and Small Savings.

5. SHRI J. V. NARASING RAO: Buildings, Roads, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.
6. SHRI T. V. RAGHAVULU: Law Courts, Law Officers and Prisons.
7. SHRI KONDA LAKSHMAN BAPUJI: Janasambandha Sakha (Information and Public Relations) Cinematograph, Tourism, Relief and Rehabilitation, Ravindra Bharathi, Sports Council and Games, Stadium and Cultural Delegations visiting the State.
8. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Physical Education, Official Languages and Legislature.
9. SHRI B.V. GURUMURTHY: Industries including Major Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Small Scale Industries, Corporation and Controlled Commodities.
10. SHRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU: Municipal Administration, Town Planning, Housing and Accommodation Control.
11. SHRI K. V. VIJAYABHASKARA REDDY: Co-operation, Co-operative Sugar Factories, Tungabhadra Project and Nagarjunasagar Project and their Ayacut Development.
12. SHRI R. RAMALINGA RAJU: Religious and Charitable Endowments.
13. SHRI S. SIDDHA REDDY: Irrigation except Nagarjunasagar Project and Tungabhadra Projects and Tribal Welfare.
14. SHRI K. V. NARAYANA REDDY: Labour, Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation.
15. SHRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI: Health and Medical, Wakfs, Wakfs Board and Salar Jung Estate.
15. SHRI ARIGAY RAMASWAMY: Social Welfare including Women's Welfare.

17. SHRI V. SATYANARAYANA      Excise, Prohibition and Fisheries.  
RAO :

Consequent on the acceptance of the resignation tendered by Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji, Minister for Janasambandha Sakha on 29th March, 1969, the subjects under his portfolio, viz.,

“Janasambandha Sakha (Information and Public Relations)  
Cinematographs, Tourism, Relief and Rehabilitation, Ravindra  
Bharathi, Sports Council and Games, Stadium and Cultural  
Delegations visiting the State”

were allocated to Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Education.

#### **Governor's Tours in Andhra Pradesh**

The Governor, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, toured in Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar, Nellore, East Godavari and Nalgonda districts.

In the course of his tours, the Governor visited educational institutions, Local Government Institutions, Social Services Organisations and Medical Institutions.

#### **Opening of Institutions**

The Governor declared open the new building of the Co-operative Central Stores, Mahaboobnagar, Bala Vihar-cum-Adult Education Centre Chintapalli, Dr. V.S. Krishna Government Arts and Science College in the Andhra University Campus, Waltair, and new Convocation Theatre in the Andhra University Campus, Waltair.

During his tours, the Governor received representations and memoranda from various individuals, local bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations. He took every opportunity to make an appeal to the public, the local bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations to work in a spirit of self-help and mutual co-operation and thus improve the living condition of the people, particularly in villages.

#### **Tours outside the State**

During the visit to Gujarat State in May, 1968, the Governor attended the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Textile Labour Association at Ahmedabad. On the 15th May, 1968 he was presented with a Civic Address by the Bulsar Municipality, his home-town. He met the Governors of Maharashtra and Gujarat and discussed with them matters of common interest during his visit.

During a short visit to Madras in May, 1968, the Governor called on Dr. Radhakrishnan, Ex-President of India and Shri C. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General.

In October, 1968, the Governor attended an informal working committee meeting of the Gujarat I.N.T.U.C. at Ahmedabad. On the 15th October, 1968 he visited Nadiad and declared open the new building of the Local union of the I.N.T.U.C. of which he was the first President. On the 16th he inaugurated the Third Annual Convention of the

Gujarat Professors' Association at Ahmedabad and on 17th, he attended the Executive Committee meeting of the Snatak Sangh and later presided over the Snatak Sangh meeting at Ahmedabad. On the 18th, he attended the Annual Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad.

During November, 1968, the Governor attended the Conference of Governors' on the 15th and 16th November, 1968.

On the 28th December, 1968, the Governor left for Madurai and visited the Gandhi Museum, the Meenakshi Temple and later addressed a meeting at the Gandhi Memorial Museum at Madurai. On the 29th, he presided over the Ninth Convocation of the Rural Institute, at the Gandhigram, on the 30th, he addressed the staff and students of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya at Coimbatore Vidyalaya and visited Sri G.D. Naidu's Industrial Exhibition. On the 31st, he visited Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College and left for Bangalore the same day and had discussions with the Governor of Mysore on matters of common interest. He returned to the headquarters on the afternoon of 1st January, 1969 from Bangalore.

#### **Governor at Hyderabad**

During the year under report the more important of the Governor's activities in Hyderabad were the following :

In April, 1968 he presided over the Annual Day Celebrations of the E.S.I. Hospital at Sanatnagar, Hyderabad and attended the Eighth Centenary Celebrations of Lord Basaveswara organised under the auspices of the Hyderabad Nagar Veerasaiva Samaj at Prakasam Hall, Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderabad. On 28th May, 1968 he visited the Harijan Colony at Picket, Secunderabad. On 3rd June, 1968 he inaugurated the XVIII Indian Veterinary Conference at Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad, and on 15th June, 1968 a meeting of the Andhra Pradesh Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee at Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad. He presided over the inauguration by the Deputy Prime Minister of India of the New Hostel and Junior Staff Quarters at the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Campus and the inauguration by Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India of 'Vidyuth Soudha' Electricity Board Building at Somajiguda, Hyderabad. On 25th June, 1968 he presided over the Annual Day Celebrations of the Central Welfare Committee at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad and on 28th June, 1968 he presided over the First Death Anniversary of Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Ex-Governor of Gujarat at Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.

In July, 1968 the Governor received Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India at the Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, and on 24th July, 1968 he presided over the inaugural function of the New Building of the Salar Jung Museum by the President of India at Baradari, Hyderabad. In August, 1968, the Governor inaugurated an Orientation Camp in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations at Sangareddy, Medak district. He inaugurated the District Collectors' Conference at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.

In October, 1968, the Governor presided over the inauguration of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Osmania University by the President of India. He attended an "At Home" given by the Osmania Graduates

Association in honour of the President of India at the Exhibition Ground, Hyderabad and also a dinner arranged in honour of the Chief Justice of India at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. He presided over a General Body meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan on the 27th October 1968. In November, 1968 he inaugurated the P and T Week Celebrations at the Head Post Office, Secunderabad, and presided over the 25th Quarterly Rifle Training Course Function organised under the auspices of the Nehru Rifle Coaching and First Aid Training School at the Shikar Club, Hyderabad. In the evening of 30th November, 1968 he presided over the Music Festival organised by the Andhra Pradesh Union of Working Journalists at Lady Hydari Club, Hyderabad.

In December, 1968, he declared open "Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai Rehabilitation Home" under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Gaddiannaram beyond Malakpet Colony, Hyderabad. On 26th December, 1968 he presided over the inaugural function of the Golden Jubilee Session of the Indian Economics Association at the Osmania University Auditorium, Hyderabad.

On 9th January, 1969 he received Their Imperial Majesties the Shahansha Aryamehr and Shahbanou Farah of Iran at the Begumpet Airport. Immediately thereafter, he presided over a Special Convocation of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, and conferred an honorary Doctorate Degree on the Shah of Iran. In the afternoon he bade farewell to Their Imperial Majesties the Shahansha Aryamehr and Shahbanou Farah of Iran at the Begumpet Airport. On 10th January, 1969 he presided over the inaugural function of the New Buildings of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad by Shri Y.B. Chavan, Union Home Minister. On 17th January, 1969 he presided over a special Convocation of the Osmania University and conferred an honorary Degree on H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. On 26th January, 1969 he took the salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade in front of the Public Gardens, Hyderabad. The same evening, he gave an "At Home" at Raj Bhavan in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations, and on 28th January, 1969 he attended the "Beating Retreat" at Lal Bahadur Stadium, Hyderabad in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.

In March, he released a commemorative stamp in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Osmania University at the University Campus, Hyderabad.

#### **Presiding over the University Convocations**

The Governor presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra University, Waltair on the 14th December, 1968. The Governor presided over the special Convocation of the Osmania University on the 9th January 1969 and conferred an Honorary Degree on His Imperial Majesty the Shahansha Aryamehr. On the 17th January, 1969, he presided over a special Convocation of the Osmania University and conferred an honorary Degree on H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. On the 18th January, 1969, he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Osmania University at Hyderabad. On the 9th February, 1969 he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Tirupathi. On the 16th February, 1969, he presided over the Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupathi.

## CHAPTER III

### THE LEGISLATURE

#### Strength of Parties

The party position in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and in the Council at the close of the year under report, besides the Hon'ble Speaker and the Hon'ble Chairman, was as follows :

<i>Sll. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>Assembly</i>	<i>Council</i>
1.	Congress .. .. .	201	66
2.	Communist Party of India .. .. .	10	3
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) .. .. .	8	3
4.	Jan Sangh .. .. .	3	4
5.	Republican Party .. .. .	2	..
6.	Sanyuktha Socialist Party .. .. .	1	..
7.	Democratic Front .. .. .	36	..
8.	Peoples Democratic Group .. .. .	8	..
9.	Independents .. .. .	16	4
10.	Noninated .. .. .	1	..
11.	Swatantra Party .. .. .	..	3
12.	Nationalist Teachers Front .. .. .	..	3
13.	National Democrats .. .. .	..	3
14.	Vacant .. .. .	1	1
	Total ..	287	90

#### Assembly Sessions

During the period under review the Assembly sat for 47 days.

#### Council Sessions

During the period under review the Council sat for 29 days.

#### Course of Legislation

*Assembly.*—During the period under review, 33 Bills were passed by the Assembly. A short summary of Bills passed in the Assembly during the period is as follows :

(1) *The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1968.*—At present the registration of medical practitioners in the Andhra

area of this State is regulated by the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Medical Registration Act, 1914 and in the Telangana area by the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Medical Registration Act, 1348 F. With a view to secure uniformity in the laws applicable to the entire State, the Government have decided to enact a unified law by consolidating and amending the laws in that regard and to repeal the two Acts referred to above.

(2) *The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to prescribe deterrent punishments for offences like manufacturing liquor or any intoxicating drug and for the possession of any materials, steel utensils, implements or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquors or intoxicating drug with imprisonment for not less than 2 years but not more than 5 years in addition to fine. In addition the Bill provides to establish distilleries for the manufacture of liquor and warehouses for the storage and also to levy duty of excise on toddy or sweet toddy tapped or drawn from any toddy producing trees in the form of a tax on such variety of toddy producing trees.

(3) *The Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—According to Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas Act, 1965, the Tahsildar after notice to the Joint Pattadars and after enquiry should grant separate pattas for their respective shares. The cost incurred by the Government in connection, with such division should be recovered from the pattadars concerned, but the Government will have to meet the expenditure initially. The present Bill empowers the Government to collect fees in advance from the Pattadars at the rate of Rs. 4.00 per sub-division.

(4) *The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Amendment Bill, 1968.*—The Bill empowers the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings) Tribunal to appoint any person as assessor to assist it in conducting an enquiry into any case or cases referred to it.

(5) *The Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill empowers the Deputy Tahsildars and Special Deputy Tahsildars to perform the functions of Tahsildars under Section 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905 like eviction of persons unauthorisedly occupying lands and to forfeit any crop or other produce raised on the land.

(6) *The Industrial Employment Standing Orders (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to widen the scope of the term "Industrial Establishment" so as to include such other establishment as the State Government by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette specifies.

(7) *The Payment of Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—At present there is no provision in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the grant of exemption to persons employed from the payment of Court-fees in respect of any proceedings under Section 15 of the said Act. The Bill seeks to give such exemption.

(8) *The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—As the need for declaring the service in the hospitals and dispensaries as a public utility service is a permanent one, it has been decided



to include the service in hospitals and dispensaries within the definition of "Public Utility Service" in clause (n) of Section 2 of the said Act so as to obviate the need for a declaration every six months.

The Bill seeks to amend section 2 (n) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so as to include the term "any service in hospitals and dispensaries".

(9) *The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—In order to remove hardship and inconvenience caused to the public on account of the compulsory closure of the shops on Sundays under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 it is considered necessary to amend the Act so as to give choice to employers of shops to specify any day in a week for the closure of the shops.

(10) *The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—At present the civic administration of areas which are mining settlements or industrial colonies is in most cases being carried out by the managements concerned. It is proposed to take power to notify such areas and to appoint committees therefor with such powers of a municipality as are considered appropriate for the areas concerned.

(11) *The Indian Ports (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to credit the port dues recovered under Section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 to the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Bill also seeks to repeal the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938.

(12) *The Andhra Pradesh Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to abolish the Landing and Shipping Fees Fund and to credit the balances of the fund to the consolidated Fund of the State.

(13) *The Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1968.*—The Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1961 empowers the Estate Officer to evict unauthorised occupants from the public premises, Section 5 of the said Act has been struck down by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the ground that it is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. The present Bill seeks to re-enact the entire Act by making specific provision in the Act to the effect that the ordinary procedure of eviction by suit shall not be applicable to the eviction of unauthorised occupants and that only the provisions of the Act shall apply to such eviction.

(14) *The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Extension Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill is intended to extend the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Duty Act, 1939 to the Telangana area of the State.

(15) *The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to increase the house rent allowance admissible to every Minister, the Speaker or the Chairman from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

The Bill also seeks to extend the salaries of the Legislators from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem.

(16) *The Andhra Pradesh Objectionable Performances Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill empowers the Magistrate to

authorise only a Police Officer of and above the rank of an Inspector of Police instead of any Police Officer to exercise the power of entry, search, arrest and seizure as detailed in Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Objectionable Performances Prohibition Act, 1954. The Bill also enables that rules made under the Act shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of the State Legislature.

(17) *The Andhra Pradesh Lotteries Bill, 1968.*—The Bill is intended for the control and regulation of lotteries in the State by prohibiting the promotion or conduct of lotteries and raffles with a private profit motive and to allow lotteries which do not have such motive subject to certain conditions under a system of licensing.

(18) *The Andhra Pradesh Krishna and Godavari Delta Andhra Drainage Cess Bill, 1968.*—The Bill intends to levy a drainage cess on all the lands comprised within each of the divisions in the delta area of the Krishna and Godavari rivers for a period of six years. The Bill also proposes to constitute the proceeds of the drainage cess, into a separate fund and to establish a Board to administer the said Fund.

(19) *The Andhra Pradesh Excise Bill, 1968.*—At present there are two sets of laws in the two areas of the State relating to the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the levy of duties of excise and countervailing duties on alcoholic liquors for human consumption, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs. The Bill seeks to integrate the laws for achieving uniformity of law applicable to the entire State. It is, however, proposed to extend the unified law only to Telangana Area in the first instance.

(20) *The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill enables a protected tenant to mortgage or create a charge on his interest in land in favour of a co-operative society or other institution and secure loans.

(21) *The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to extend the time-limit specified in sub-section (1) of Section 50-B of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 by one more year from 22nd April, 1968.

(22) *The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—According to Section 67-A of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli a shikmedar granted a shikmedari certificate in respect of any land by a Revenue Officer shall be declared as a pattadar of that land by the Deputy Collector. It has come to the notice of the Government that many of the shikmedars have transferred their rights in the lands to other persons for consideration or otherwise. These transfers have passed on person to person and in some cases to a fifth person also. Bill intends to declare the last transferee occupant as Pattadar on payment of the consideration, if any, payable therefor and to grant him a patta after collecting the registration fees and stamp duty due thereon.

(23) *The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill enables the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to authorise any Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Registrar to be

the Election Officer for conducting elections to the Committee of a Co-operative Central Bank, a District Marketing Society, a District Co-operative Wholesale Stores etc. instead of a Joint Registrar as at present.

(24) *The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill fixes the term of office of the Members of Local Library Authority at five years instead of the present three years. The Bill proposes to change the name of the Local Library Authority as the Zilla Grandhalaya Parishad. Provision is also made for the removal of the Chairman, Local Library Authority in certain contingencies like wilful omission or refusal to carry out the provisions of the Act or abuse of his position or powers.

(25) *The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Levy of Betterment Contribution (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—According to the existing provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Advance Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955, Government are not entitled to collect advance betterment contribution in respect of any work, the execution, construction or alteration of which, has already commenced by the Government, but which could not be proceeded with sufficient expedition having due regard to the priorities of works and availability of funds although the owners of lands come forward to pay advance betterment contribution for the completion of the work. The Bill seeks to extend Section 3-A of the Act to such cases also in which the estimated cost of works exceeds ten lakhs of rupees. The Bill also proposes to give a rebate of 10% to owners of lands who pay in lumpsum the entire advance betterment contribution.

(26) *The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill 1968.*—The Bill seeks to credit 95% of the proceeds of the tax collected in respect of entertainments held within the jurisdiction of any local authority to that local authority. Provision is also made making it an offence for a spectator to obtain admission to or remain in an entertainment without a ticket.

(27) *The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) Amendment Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to extend the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) Act, 1956 to the Telangana Area.

(28) *The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Amendment Bill, 1968.*—In view of the observations made by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, it has been considered desirable to amend the Act so as to incorporate the provision contained in Section 13 immediately after Section 2 of the Act and modify the wording thereof so as to make the intention clear.

(29) *The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) The supplementary grants made by the Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1968,
- (b) The supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

(30) *The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.*—The Bill seeks to divide the Municipal Corporation into Single-Member Constituencies with uniform voting strength.

(31) *The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill, 1968.* The Bill intends to give effect to the following recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee that—

- (1) Section 47 of the Act requiring previous sanction of the Tahsildar for alienation or transfer of agricultural lands be deleted ;
- (2) the other sections in Chapter V of the Act should be amended suitably, if necessary, subject to the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 and the tenancy provisions contained in the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 ; and
- (3) the concessions given by the extension of time-limit under Section 50-B of the Act for transactions effected upto 21st February, 1961 be extended to alienations effected after 21st January, 1961 and upto the proposed date of deletion of Section 47 of the Act without prejudice to the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961.

(32) *The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1969.*—The Bill provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) The supplementary grants made by the Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1968,
- (b) The supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

(33) *The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.*—The Bill authorises the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) The grants made in advance by the Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1969,
- (b) The expenditure charged on the said fund for the same part of the same financial year.

### Council

The Bills passed in the Council during the year under report are :

1. The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1968.
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Prohibition Amendment Bill, 1968.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Bill, 1968.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

5. The Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
6. The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.
7. The Payment of Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.
8. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill, 1968.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment ) Bill, 1968.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
11. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
12. The Indian Ports (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1968.
13. The Andhra Pradesh (Electricity Duty) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1968.
14. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
15. The Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants ) Bill, 1968.
16. The Andhra Pradesh Objectionable Performances Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
17. The Andhra Pradesh Lotteries Bill, 1968.
18. The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage and Cess Bill, 1968.
19. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.
20. The Andhra Pradesh Excise Bill, 1968.
21. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
22. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
23. The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Advance Betterment Contribution) Amendment Bill, 1968.
24. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Bill, 1968.
25. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
26. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968.
27. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
28. The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1968

29. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
30. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
31. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
32. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Bill, 1968.
33. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1968.
34. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.
35. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1969.

*The particulars of questions received, admitted, disallowed, answered in the Assembly and the Council from 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969 are as below :*

#### Assembly

(1)	(2)	Starred (3)	Un-star red. (4)	S. N. Q. (5)	Total (6)
1.	Number of Questions received	3,988	48	370	4,406
2.	Number of Questions admitted ..	1,352	31 *221	49 **119	1,772
3.	Number of Questions disallowed ..	2,415	17	202	2,634
4.	Number of Questions answered ..	1,102	229	49	1,380

\*Starred Questions admitted as Un-starred.

\*\*Short Notice Questions admitted as Ordinary Starred Questions.

#### Council

(1)	Starred ques- tions. (2)	Un- starred ques- tions. (3)	Short notice ques- tions. (4)	Total (5)
Number of Questions received ..	721	..	52	773
Number of Questions admitted ..	617	..	35	652
Number of Questions disallowed ..	104	..	17	121
Number of Questions answered ..	512	..	..	..

*A short summary of the Bills that have become Law during the period under report is given below,*

### Appropriation

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1968 (Act 24 of 1968) was enacted to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1968.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1969 (Act 14 of 1969) was enacted to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1968.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1969 (Act 15 of 1969) was enacted to authorise the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1969.

### Betterment Levy

The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Advance Betterment Contribution) Amendment Act, 1969 (Act 3 of 1969) was enacted so as to :

- (1) Apply the provisions of section 3-A of the Principal Act in respect of the completion of the construction, expansion or alteration of any uncompleted work, the estimated cost of which exceeds ten lakhs of rupees, so as to enable the Government to proceed with the execution of advance betterment contribution as provided in that section.
- (2) Make the provisions in sections 5 and 6 relating to the issue of individual notices and the inquiry into objection inapplicable so far as the levy of advance betterment contribution is concerned, and to modify the provisions of section 3(A) so as to provide for the publication of a preliminary draft of the scheme for the commencement and completion of a work not already commenced, or the completion of the incompleting part of stage of a work already commenced, inviting objections and suggestions from the public and to publish it as a final scheme either with or without modifications, after considering the objections and suggestions, if any;
- (3) Apply the provisions of section 3-A, 5, 6, 10 and 13 of the Act without the amendments now made by the Amendments to Act 3 of 1969 to the schemes which have already been published under section 3-A and notices in respect thereof have also been published under section 5, so that the progress of work in respect of those schemes may not be affected by the new procedure.

### Civil Services

The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1968 was enacted so as to make a provision in the Principal Act that the Tribunal might in its discretion co-operate an assessor to assist it.

### Co-operative Societies

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 4 of 1969) was enacted so as to :

- (1) Empower the Registrar to authorise any officer of the Co-operative Department not below the rank of a Deputy Registrar to be the Election Officer for conducting elections to the committees of the societies by amendment to section 31(3) of the Act, instead of the Joint Registrar,
- (2) Bring within the scope of the expression "Registrar of Co-operative Societies", the District Collector and the Special Cadre Deputy Registrar working as Personal Assistant to the Collector as the powers of the Registrar under the Act, in respect of certain societies, have been delegated to the said officers.

### Drainage Cess

The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968 (Act 11 of 1968) was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of drainage cess on all lands comprised within the delta area of the Krishna and Godavari rivers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses incurred on drainage schemes undertaken in the said delta area and for matters connected thereunder.

### Entertainments Tax

The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 8 of 1969) was enacted so as to :

1. Increase the share of the local authorities in respect of the entertainment tax collections from 90% to 95% and to set apart 2% of the tax for the purpose of promoting cinematograph films and arts;
2. Make it an offence for a spectator to obtain admission or to remain in an entertainment, the admission to which is for payment which is subject to an entertainment, without a ticket or a free pass and to provide penalty for admission without tickets.
3. Provide for the levy of tax on complimentary tickets, issued by the proprietor.

### Electricity Duty

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 8 of 1968) was enacted to extend the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Duty Act, 1939, which is in force in the Andhra Area to the Telangana Area of the State, and to make certain amendments to the Act in its application to the State.

### Excise

The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 (Act 17 of 1968) was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquor and



drugs, the levy of the duties of excise and countervailing duties on alcoholic liquors for human consumption and opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics and to provide for matters connected therewith in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Labour**

The Payment of Wages (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 21 of 1968) was enacted to provide for exemption from the payment of court-fees in respect of proceedings under section 15 of the Principal Act so as to give relief to the persons employed, from the payment of court-fees.

The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 22 of 1968) was enacted to include any service in hospitals and dispensaries within the definition of public utility service so as to obviate the need for declaring the said service every six months under section 2(n) (vi) of the Principal Act.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act, 1969, (Act of 1969) widens the scope of the definition of the words 'Industrial Establishment' so as to include such other establishments as the State Government may, by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, specify and in respect of which the State Government is the appropriate Government.

### **Land Revenue**

In view of the observations of the High Court regarding section 13 of the Principal Act while upholding the validity of that Act, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Amendment Act, 1969 (Act 6 of 1969) was enacted to amend the Principal Act so as to incorporate the provision contained in section 13 immediately after section 2 of that Act, and modify the working thereof to make the intention clear.

### **Land Encroachment**

The Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 15 of 1968) was enacted to invest the Deputy Tahsildars including the Special Deputy Tahsildars with powers of eviction under the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905, with a view to reduce the burden on the Tahsildars and to provide effective remedial measures for the prevention and removal of an unauthorised occupation of Government lands.

### **Extension of Laws**

The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Requisitioning and Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Act, 1969 (Act 10 of 1969) was enacted to extend the Principal Act to the whole of the State so as to secure uniformity of law throughout the State.

### **Libraries**

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 7 of 1969) was enacted to fix the term of office of members at five years instead of three years as at present and provides that the books to be stocked in the libraries should be selected from the list of books approved by the Government and that the Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha shall stock

such books and periodicals as may be specified by the Government and that the Government shall have power in certain contingencies to remove the Chairman of Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha.

### **Lotteries**

The Andhra Pradesh Lotteries Act, 1968 (Act 16 of 1968) provides for the control and regulation of lotteries in this State by prohibiting the promotion or conduct of lotteries and raffles with private profit motive and to allow lotteries which do not have such motive subject to certain conditions under a system of licensing and to repeal section 294-A, of I. P. C. in its application to this State.

### **Medical Practitioners**

The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1968 (Act 23 of 1968) was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of medical practitioners of modern scientific medicine in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith.

### **Municipalities**

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 7 of 1968 ) was enacted so as to (i) enable the constitution of a municipality or inclusion of area in, or exclusion of areas from, a municipality at least twice in a year *i.e.*, from the 1st April, or to 1st of October;

(ii) remove the restriction on division of wards ;

(iii) provide that where a notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 10 results in the material alteration to the existing division of a municipality into wards, the Government may direct that the alteration shall take effect from the date of next ordinary elections.

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act I of 1969) was enacted to take power to notify under the Act areas which are mining settlements or industrial colonies, (the civic administration of which is being carried at present by the management concerned) and to appoint committees therefor with such powers of a municipality as are considered appropriate for the areas concerned.

### **Municipal Corporations**

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 5 of 1969) was enacted to provide for the division of the constituencies in the Corporation of Hyderabad into single-member constituencies on the basis of population as at the last census.

### **Objectionable Performances**

The Andhra Pradesh Objectionable Performances Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 13 of 1968) was enacted so as to provide that the Magistrate may authorise only Police Officers of and above the rank of an Inspector to exercise the powers of entry, search, arrest and seizure instead of any Police Officer as at present.

## Ports

The Andhra Pradesh Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 9 of 1969) was enacted to amend the Madras Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 9 of 1968) so as to abolish the Landing and Shipping Fees Fund constituted under the Principal Act and to credit the balance of the said fund to the Consolidated Fund of the State and also to extend the Act to the Telangana area also.

The Indian Ports (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 18 of 1968) was enacted to amend certain provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1968 in its application to the State of Andhra Pradesh and to abolish the ports fund constituted under the Act for the ports in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to credit the balance of that fund to the Consolidated Fund of the State as the revenues which are credited to the Port Fund account have to be made, subject to appropriation by the vote of the Legislature under Article 266 of the Constitution. The Act also repeals the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938 as the Port Fund itself is abolished.

## Splitting of Joint Pattas

The Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 14 of 1968) was enacted to empower the Tahsildar to recover in advance such fees as may be prescribed for each sub-division and get the shares of land sub-divided where necessary.

## Prohibition

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area Prohibition) (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 12 of 1968) was enacted so as to:

- (i) provide deterrent punishment for not less than two years but not more than five years in respect of certain offences under the Act.
- (ii) establish distilleries for the manufacture of liquor and warehouses for the storage of liquor.
- (iii) levy of duty of excise on toddy or sweet toddy tapped or drawn from any toddy producing tree in the form of a tax on each variety of toddy producing trees.

## Public Premises

The Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1968 (Act 20 of 1968) was enacted to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for matters connected therewith and to repeal the Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1961.

## Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications

The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 6 of 1968) was enacted so as to :

- (i) increase the salaries of the members of the State Legislature from two hundred and fifty rupees to three hundred and fifty rupees ;

- (ii) provide that the expenditure on repairs, additions and alterations to the residences owned and occupied by the Minister, Speaker or Chairman shall be borne by the Minister, Speaker or Chairman himself and in consideration thereof, the house rent allowance admissible to them shall be rupees five hundred per mensem;
- (iii) provide that the expenditure for furnishing the residences of Minister, Speaker or Chairman and the maintenance thereof shall be borne by the Government.

### **Sales-Tax**

The Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act V of 1968) was enacted so as to

- (i) bring the sales of motor spirit for the levy of tax under the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act itself repealing the Andhra Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1960,
- (ii) increase the rates of tax on certain goods and to effect changes in the mode of levy of tax in respect of certain goods from multi-point to single-point,
- (iii) enable the assessing authority to treat the return which includes the turnover or any of the particulars thereof which have not been disclosed but for inspection by the Sales Tax Officers as incorrect and incomplete return and to make assessment to the best of judgment,
- (iv) enable the assessing authority to make assessment of the turnover of a firm where a firm, a Hindu undivided family or an association has discontinued its business or dissolved as if no such discontinuance or dissolution has taken place,
- (v) prohibit the collection by any person of any sum by way of tax in respect of sale or purchase of any goods on which tax is not payable under the Act and any amount in excess of the tax payable by a dealer under the Act.

### **Shops and Establishments**

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 2 of 1969) was enacted to give choice to the employees of shops to specify any one day in a week for the closure of their shops instead of compulsory closure of shops on Sundays and to provide for the renewal of registration certificates and restriction and double employment etc., so as to remove certain working difficulties.

### **Tenancy**

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Second Amendment) Act, 1968 (Act 19 of 1968) was enacted to provide for the extension of time-limit prescribed in section 50-B of the Principal Act from four years to six years to enable the alienee or transferee in respect of the agricultural land, the alienation or transfer of which took place on or before 10th June 1950 and before 21st February 1969, to apply to the Tahsildar for a certificate declaring that such alienation or transfer is valid.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 11 of 1969) was enacted to enable a protected tenant to secure loans not only from the Government but also from a land mortgage bank of other co-operative society, or any other institution which advances loans to agriculturists under the relevant law by mortgaging or creating a charge on his interest in the land in favour of the Government, Co-operative Society or other institution as the case may be.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Third Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 12 of 1969) was enacted to omit sections 47, 48, 49, 50 and 50-A of the Principal Act and to amend section 50-B of the Act to validate alienations or transfers of lands effected before the date of commencement of Act 12 of 1969.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 1969, (Act 13 of 1969) was enacted to provide *inter alia*, for the conferment of pattedari rights on the transferees who have in good faith purchased or otherwise acquired the interests of the Shikmidari in the land, either directly from the Shikmidari or from any other person who in good faith acquired such interest, after necessary enquiry and after payment of the reasonable price for the land and the deposit of the registration fee and stamp duty.





**“ THE SCALES OF JUSTICE IN A NEW SETTING ”**

**JUSTICE SRI HIDAYATULLAH, CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA, INAUGURATING,  
THE CITY COURT BUILDINGS AT HYDERABAD, ON 28TH OCTOBER, 1968**

**CHAPTER IV**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

**Civil Justice**

*Judges Strength.*—At the commencement of the year under report the number of Judges working in the High Court was 19 viz., 16 permanent, 2 additional and 1 Ad-hoc Judge. During the course of the year one permanent Judge retired whereas one Ad-hoc Judge relinquished office.

*Appointments.*—During the year 3 permanent Judges were appointed. At the close of the year there were 18 permanent Judges and 2 Additional Judges in the High Court.

*State of File in the High Court.*—The Civil cases filed, disposed and pending in the High Court during the financial year were as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Cases</i>	<i>Cases pending as on 1-4-1968</i>	<i>No. of cases instituted during the year 1968-69</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of during the year 1968-69</i>	<i>No. of cases pending as on 31-3-1969</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	First Appeals ..	2,433 (2,517)	836 (596)	761 (680)	2,508 (2,433)
2.	Second Appeals ..	2,664 (3,369)	904 (990)	1,606 (1,695)	1,962 (2,664)
3.	Civil Misc. Appeals	1,198 (1,634)	485 (461)	871 (897)	812 (1,198)
4.	Civil Misc. Second Appeals	311 (419)	100 (107)	278 (214)	133 (311)
5.	Letters Patent Appeals ..	298 (199)	247 (231)	224 (132)	321 (298)
6.	Writ Appeals ..	218 (180)	849 (241)	437 (203)	630 (219)
7.	Writ Petitions ..	6,037 (4,024)	5,095 (5,049)	5,399 (3,036)	5,733 (6,037)
8.	Civil Suits ..	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
9.	Spl. Tribunal Appeals ..	47 (80)	17 (12)	13 (45)	51 (47)
10.	City Civil Court Appeals ..	528 (465)	175 (186)	168 (123)	535 (528)



11. Civil Misc.	4,870 (6,298)	20,202 (1,8428)	19,322 (1,9856)	5,750 (4,870)
12. Civil Revision Petns.	2,211 (3,690)	2,462 (2,296)	3,120 (3,775)	1,553 (2,211)
13. Tax Revision Cases	106 (151)	46 (92)	21 (37)	231 (206)
14. Referred cases	149 (203)	88 (36)	51 (90)	186 (149)

(The figures shown in brackets relate to the previous year, *i.e.*, 1967-68)

There was an upward trend in the institutions in respect of the following cases :

First Appeals, (2) Civil Misc. Appeals, (3) Writ Appeals, (4) Writ Petitions, (5) Civil Revision Petitions and (6) Civil Misc. Petitions.

The disposals in respect of First Appeals, Civil Misc. Second Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Writ Petitions and City Civil Court Appeals have also considerably increased.

The pendency at the end of the year increased in respect of First Appeals, Writ Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Special Tribunal Appeals, City Civil Court Appeals, Civil Misc. Petitions, Tax Revision Cases and the Referred cases.

*Appeals to the Supreme Court.*—At the commencement of the year under report, 40 (52) Applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were pending in the High Court. During the year 324 (128) Applications were filed in the High Court making available a total of 364 (180) Applications for disposal. Out of these 364 Applications which were available for disposal, 350 (14) Applications were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 14 (40) Applications at the close of the year under report.

*Contempt Applications.*—The number of Contempt Applications pending in the High Court at the commencement of the year was 9 (15). During the year 42 (46) Applications were received, bringing the total number of Applications available for disposal to 51 (61). Out of them, 44 (52) Applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 (9) Contempt Applications at the close of the year.

*Subordinate Civil Courts.*—The number of Judicial Officers who presided over the Civil Courts during the year under report was as below:

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Officers
1.	District Judges	19
	Chief Judges, City Civil Court, Hyderabad	1
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad	1
	Addl. Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad	1
	Total :	22

2. District Judges working as Presiding Officers in the Tribunals and Labour Courts .. .. .	4
3. Additional District Judges including one II Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad .. .. .	15
4. Subordinate Judges .. .. .	45
5. District Munsifs including 3 Temporary District Munsifs working as Presiding Officers of the 3 Rent Controller's Courts in the twin cities of Hyderabad, and Secunderabad .. .. .	209

#### State of File in the Subordinate Civil Courts

*Original Suits.*—The total number of Original Suits pending at the commencement of the year under report in all the Civil Courts in the State was 31,576 (29,026). During the year 34,738 (32,186) Original Suits were instituted and 4,334 (7,182). were revived or otherwise received. The total number of suits available for disposal was 70,648 (64,252). Out of these, 36,507 (32,676) suits were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 34,141 (31,576) suits at the end of the year. Of the pendency of 34,141 suits, 15,100 suits were pending for more than one year. There was an increase in the total pendency of Original Suits by 2,565 (2,550) at the end of the year which was due to the increase in institutions by 2,552 (3,411) suits.

*Nature and Value of Original Suits.*—Out of the 34,738 (32,186) Original Suits instituted during the year, 17,720 (16,988) relate to money or movable property, 10,145 (9,611) pertain to immovable property (Title) and 5,873 (5,587) to other categories. The aggregate money value of the 34,738 (32,186), Original Suits was approximately Rs. 12,84,95,061.01 (Rs. 13,25,49,530.20).

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*Small Cause Suits.*—The number of Small Cause Suits pending at the commencement of the year was 13,694 (13,775). The total number of Small Cause Suits instituted during the year was 42,245 (42,609) while 824 (4,979) were revived or received otherwise. The total number of Small Cause Suits available for disposal was 56,763 (57,722). Out of these 42,231 (44,028) S. C. Suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14,532 (13,694) at the close of the year. 6,023 (4,251) Small Cause Suits were pending for over six months.

The total value of the 42,245 (42,609) S. C. Suits instituted, was about Rs. 1,75,02,396 (Rs. 1,48,89,605.36).

*Civil Miscellaneous Cases.*—The pendency at the commencement of the year was 58,563 (40,348). The total number of Civil Misc. Cases instituted in all the Subordinate Civil Courts during the year was 2,75,618 (2,66,459). Out of the 3,34,181 Civil Miscellaneous Cases available for disposal, 2,81,940 (2,42,834) Civil Misc. Cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52,241 (58,563) pending at the close of the year.

*Civil Appeals.*—The pendency of Civil Appeals in all the District Courts in the State and the Subordinate Judges Courts in Andhra area was 7,347 (7,032). The number of Civil Appeals instituted during the year was 4,505 (4,210) and 362 (2,524) Civil Appeals were received otherwise or remanded or re-admitted. The total number of Appeals available for disposal was 12,214 (13,766). Out of these, 4,469 (4,313) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7,745 (7,347) Appeals at the end of the year. Of these 2,309 (1,687) Civil Appeals were pending for more than one year.

*Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.*—There were 1,332 (1,256) Civil Misc. Appeals pending at the commencement of the year. 1,576 (1,488) Civil Misc. Appeals were filed and 66 (396) were received either by transfer or otherwise. The total number of Civil Misc. Appeals available for disposal during the year was 2,964 (3,140). Out of them, 1,504 (1,572) Civil Misc. Appeals were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,460 (1,322) at the end of the year. Out of them, 246 (270) Civil Misc. Appeals were pending for more than a year.

*Execution Petitions.*—The number of E. Ps. pending at the commencement of the year was 22,453 (20,941). The number of E. Ps. filed during the year was 42,047 (42,425), and 675 (1,547) were received either by transfer or by way of being re-admitted. A total of 65,175 (64,913) E. Ps. were available for disposal during the year. In all 42,338 (42,460) E. Ps. were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 22,837 (22,453) at the end of the year, including 9,059 (9,173) E. Ps. pending for more than six months.

*Value of the Execution Petitions.*—The approximate aggregate amount involved in the Execution Petitions disposed of was Rs. 4,27,46,595.69 (Rs. 5,86,54,070.38) and the total approximate amount realised was Rs. 1, 27,40,131.16 (Rs. 0,56,77,946.51).

*Insolvency Petitions.*—There was a pendency of 808 (739) I. Ps. at the commencement of the year. The total number of I. Ps. registered during the year was 776 (741), while 92 (78) I. Ps. were received by transfer or otherwise. This total number of I. Ps. available for disposal was 1,676 (1,558). Out of these, 304 (394) I. Ps. were transferred among the Courts, and 409 (456) were actually disposed of, leaving a pendency of 963 (808) I. Ps. at the close of the year.

### Criminal Justice

*High Court.*—The Judicial work on the Criminal side, done by the High Court during the year under report is set out in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Pendency as on 1-4-1968	No. of cases filed during the year 1968-69	No. of cases disposed of during the year 1968-69	Pendency as on 31-3-1969
1.	Referred Trials ..	4 (4)	24 (20)	27 (20)	1 (4)
2.	Criminal Appeals ..	1,461 (1,884)	954 (871)	1,520 (1,294)	895 (1,461)
3.	Criminal Revision Cases ..	640 (1,065)	858 (883)	1,148 (1,308)	350 (640)

(The figures shown in the brackets relate to the previous year.)

The above figures would disclose a substantial reduction in the pendency of the Criminal Cases.

In the 27 (20) Referred Trials disposed of 44 (23) persons were involved. Death sentence was confirmed on 8 (4) persons during the year. In respect of 19 (14) persons sentence of death was modified, while 11 (5) persons, who were convicted and sentenced to death under Section 302 I. P. C. were acquitted by the High Court.

*Subordinate Criminal Courts.*—The number of Judicial Officers engaged wholly or partly in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year under report was as follows :

(i) Sessions Judges including the Principal Sessions Judge, Sessions Division of Hyderabad	..	20
(ii) Additional Sessions Judges	.. ..	15
(iii) Assistant Sessions Judges	.. ..	45
(iv) Judicial First Class Magistrates	.. ..	209
(v) Judicial II Class Magistrates	.. ..	36

*Sessions Cases.*—The number of Sessions Cases pending at the commencement of the year was 318 (297). In all, 1,295 (1,342) Preliminary registered cases were committed to the various Sessions Divisions during the year making a total of 1,631 (1,639) cases available for disposal during the year under report. Out of these 1,400 (1,391) Sessions Cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 213 (318) cases pending at the close of the year. There was a considerable reduction in the pendency of Sessions Cases.

The total number of persons involved in all these Sessions Cases was 8,716 (7,787) ; out of them 4,722 (4,166) persons were either discharged or acquitted, and 693 (712) persons were either transferred or escaped or died. 1,806 (1,145) male adults were convicted, while the number of females convicted was 35 (15). The number of Juvenile males involved and convicted was 14 (10). The number of persons remaining under-trial at the end of the year was 1,446 (1,739).

*Criminal Appeals.*—The number of Criminal Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 919 (891), while 3,507 (3,440) Criminal Appeals were registered during the year, making for a total of 4,426 (4,331) Criminal Appeals available for disposal. Of these, 3,603 (3,412) Criminal Appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 823 (819) Appeals at the close of the year.

The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals at the commencement of the year was 1,951 (1,925) and that relating to Appeals registered during the year was 7,011 (6,586). The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals disposed of (including transferred) was 7,011 (6,512). The number of appellants in all the Criminal Appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,995 (1,999).

*Criminal Revision Petitions.*—The number of Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the commencement of the year was 363 (312). The

number of Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 985 (1,194), bringing the total to 1,348 (1,506) Criminal Revision Petitions for disposal during the year under report. Out of these, 1,009 (1,143) Criminal Revision Petitions were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 339 (363) Criminal Revision Petitions at the close of the year.

The number of petitioners in cases pending at the commencement of the year was 1,124 (959). The number of petitioners involved in 985 (1,194) Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 3,764 (3,788). The number of petitioners involved in the Criminal Revision Petitions disposed of was 3,650 (3,552), leaving 1,238 (1,195) petitioners relating to the balance of 339 (363) Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the close of the year.

*Offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.*—The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code pending in all the Criminal Courts, apart from the Sessions Courts, at the commencement of the year under report was 8,972 (8,901). 59,385 (49,280) cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 68,357 (58,181) cases available for disposal. Out of these, 59,061 (49,209) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,296 (8,972) cases at the close of the year.

*Cases under other Acts including Special and Local Laws.*—13,343 cases under other Acts including Special and Local Laws were pending at the beginning of the year. 3,37,273 cases were filed in all the Subordinate Criminal Courts in the State during the year, making a total of 3,50,616 cases available for disposal. Out of these, 3,38,406 cases were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 12,210 (13,343) cases at the close of the year.

*Security Cases under Cr. P. C.*—The number of security cases under Cr. P. C. pending at the commencement of the year was 621. During the year, 9,205 cases were filed making a total of 9,826 cases available for disposal. Out of these 9,226 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 600 cases, pending at the end of the year.

*Punishments in the Criminal Courts—(other than Sessions Courts).*—During the year under report, 13,726 (12,707) persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The total number of persons convicted during the year was 4,23,924 (3,78,062). The total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 29,247 (25,666) and simple imprisonment was 18,737 (16,772). The number of persons released on probation was 6,840 (7,325). An amount of Rs. 52,94,244.65 (Rs. 44,32,012.09) was imposed as fine and the sum of Rs. 44,23,390.30 (Rs. 41,07,064) was released. A further sum of Rs. 1,10,774.36, was also realised during the year out of the fine amount imposed in the previous year.

*Punishments in the Sessions Courts.*—The total number of persons convicted in all the Sessions Courts in the State during the year under report was 1,869 (1,170). 25 (11) persons were convicted under Section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced to death. 361 (335) persons were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for life. The total number of persons sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment was 1211 (693) and 48 (1) respectively. 162 (167) persons were sentenced

to pay a fine of Rs. 89,390 (Rs. 34,540). Out of the total fine of Rs. 89,390 (Rs. 34,540) imposed by all the Sessions Courts a sum of Rs. 46,380 (Rs. 23, 895) was realised during the year.

The cost of public services or the expenditure incurred during the year 1968-69 on the administration of Justice in the State was approximately Rs. 2,24,75,616.00 (Rs. 2,02,14,586.35).

The Statement showing the number of description of Suits instituted in the State during the Financial year is appended.

*The Statement showing the Number of Description of Suits instituted in the State during the Financial year*

DISTRICT	ORIGINAL SUITS					SMALL CAUSE SUITS		
	Suits for money or movable property.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits relating to other categories.	Total Number of suits excluding money or movable property.	Grand Total.	Suits for money or movable property.	Title and other suits.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anantapur .. ..	1,211	343	264	607	1,818	2,465	..	2,465
Chittoor .. ..	786	726	287	1,013	1,799	2,759	..	2,759
Cuddapah .. ..	873	387	180	567	1,440	1,210	..	1,210
East Godavari .. ..	1,294	576	898	1,474	2,768	6,106	..	6,106
West Godavari .. ..	2,029	366	843	1,209	3,238	4,644	..	4,644
Guntur .. ..	2,046	1,042	932	974	4,020	6,381	..	6,381
Krishna .. ..	1,244	421	533	954	2,198	5,079	..	5,079
Kurnool .. ..	1,664	506	404	910	2,574	2,723	..	2,723
Nellore .. ..	594	363	445	808	1,402	4,149	..	4,149
Srikakulam .. ..	1,460	305	344	649	2,109	2,133	..	2,133

<b>Visakhapatnam</b>	..	..	1,635	367	336	703	2,338	2,628	..	2,628
<b>Adilabad</b>	..	..	132	762	20	782	914	3	..	3
<b>Hyderabad</b>	..	..	774	655	839	1,494	2,267	1,874	..	1,874
<b>Karimnagar</b>	..	..	321	631	270	901	1,222	2	..	2
<b>Khammam</b>	..	..	321	210	..	210	531	40	..	40
<b>Medak</b>	..	..	86	268	10	278	364	..	..	..
<b>Mahboobnagar</b>	..	..	393	364	2	366	759	4	..	4
<b>Nalgonda</b>	..	..	243	1,323	22	1,345	1,588	..	..	..
<b>Nizamabad</b>	..	..	334	318	153	471	805	8	..	8
<b>Warangal</b>	..	..	281	212	91	303	584	37	..	37
<b>Total</b>	..	..	17,720	10,145	6,873	17,018	34,738	42,245	..	42,245





## CHAPTER V

### SERVICES

#### Public Service Commission

The Commission conducted as usual the Departmental Tests at 22 Centres in the State in the months of May and November, 1968 in accordance with the programme as scheduled in the Andhra Pradesh Departmental Tests Rules, 1965 and 14,547 and 15,870 candidates appeared respectively for all the tests put together.

Special Qualifying Test of the S. S. L.C. standard was conducted by the Commission in pursuance of Government orders to enable the temporary clerks and typists who have put in more than 2 years of service as on 1-7-1967 to be absorbed in the vacancies in which they were working or elsewhere according to circumstances. Of the 3,851 candidates who applied for the test, 2,899 were found eligible to it; but only 2,703 candidates appeared for the same. Out of them 1,842 candidates secured the qualifying marks and of these 1,366 candidates were absorbed as Lower Division Clerks and 260 as Typists including Steno-Typists by the close of the year under report. The result of 70 candidates, whose cases were considered as doubtful on various considerations and also of 572 already working in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, not considered eligible to appear for the test but were allowed to sit for the test provisionally pending clarification sought from the Government could not be announced. Subsequently on an undertaking from the Electricity Board that they would absorb all qualified candidates, the answer-books of these 572 candidates were got valued but their results had to be tabulated and announced by the end of the year under report.

*Group IV Services Examination.*—The object of securing employment for the candidates who were found qualified for appointment as Lower Division Clerks on the basis of the results of the competitive examination for Group IV Services conducted in May, 1967 pertaining to the year 1966-67, without conducting another Group IV Services Examination for the year, after marginal adjustment of all the candidates who were equally found qualified in the Special Qualifying Test held in May, 1968 could not be achieved, as by the time the list of candidates qualified in the Special Qualifying Test was finalised, most of the available vacancies were filled by candidates allotted from the then existing approved list drawn up from the examination for the year 1965-66 and the balance of vacancies were not at all adequate even for the candidates who qualified in the Special Qualifying Test. The prospect of absorbing the balance of eligible Special Qualifying Test candidates and of the Clerks considered passed in May, 1967 examination even with high rank was dim in view of ban on all fresh recruitments imposed by the Government in G. O. Ms. No. 326, General Administration (Ser. A) Department, dated 12-4-1967. The position has not improved by the

partial lifting of the ban in February, 1968 permitting fresh recruitment to vacancies of over 3 years' duration as on 31-3-1966, which were due to be filled by direct recruitment.

During the year, the selection for one post of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies (Group-III Services) in Andhra region reserved to be filled in by a candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribe was under consideration of the Commission. Due to non-availability of candidates belonging to S. T., the deficiency was made good by selecting a candidate next entitled to it according to the order of rotation.

The Commission in its Notification, dated 21-8-1968 invited applications for appointment as Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Services from all communities and as Reserve Sub-Registrars in the Andhra Pradesh Registration Subordinate Service from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes only, included in Group-III Services [P. U. C. or H. S. C. (Multi-purpose) Standard]. The last date for receipt of applications is fixed as 10-10-1968. The Government meanwhile issued orders in G. O. Ms. No. 653, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 29-10-1968 declaring persons, who are in the service of Government of India or Government of State as also eligible to apply for such direct recruitments subject to the condition that on their selection and appointment they will retain all the benefits accrued to them in the previous post (s) except that the lien (including probationary rights) which they enjoyed over it/them will come to an end as soon as they accept the new appointment (s) etc. Consistent with the above instructions, a Supplemental Notification was issued on 16-11-1968 fixing 12-12-1968 as the last date for receipt of applications. 2,112 applications were received in all. Scrutiny of applications was in progress at the end of the year under report.

*Group-II B Service Examination.*—Allotment of successful candidates from the approved list drawn up on the results of the competitive examination held in September, 1967 could not be taken up before the end of the previous year for want of revised estimates of vacancies from the Unit Officers, consequent on the partial lifting of the ban on fresh recruitments in February, 1968. On receipt of the revised estimates of vacancies from Unit Officers, 195 candidates for appointment as U.D. Clerks and U.D. Auditors and 330 candidates for appointment as Lower Division Clerks and L.D. Auditors in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service, Andhra Pradesh Treasury and Accounts Subordinate Service, were allotted during the year under report.

In December, 1968 applications were invited by 23-1-1969 for admission to a competitive examination for the revised Group II (B.A. Standard) Examination for recruitment to the posts of Circle Inspectors of Excise in the Andhra Pradesh Excise Subordinate Service, Municipal Commissioner, Grade III in Andhra Pradesh Municipal Commissioners' Subordinate Service, Reserve Sub-Registrars in the Andhra Pradesh Registration Subordinate Service, District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts, U.D. Auditors, U.D. Accountants and Lady Commissioners in the Andhra Pradesh Treasuries and Accounts Subordinate Service, Assistants and L. D. Clerks in the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service

and U. D. Clerks in the offices of the Heads of Departments, Public Works and Electricity Departments and U. D. Inspectors in H. R. and C. E. (Administration) Department in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service, 1,570 applications were received. Some posts like Excise Sub-Inspectors, Municipal Commissioners III Grade and Local Fund Inspectors were notified solely for candidates with Mulki qualification only, but in view of the Supreme Court's Judgment striking down the Mulki Rule some clarifications were sought for from the Government and the same was pending at the close of the year under report.

*Group I Services Examinations.*—The Commission in September, 1968 issued a Notification inviting applications for admission to a competitive examination for recruitment to Group I Services [B.A. (Hons.) or M. A. or M.Sc. Standard] for one post of Commercial Tax Officer, in the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Taxes Service, one post of Divisional Fire Officer in the Andhra Pradesh Fire Service, 12 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (Category-2) in the Andhra Pradesh Police Service, 2 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (Category-3) in Andhra Pradesh Police Service, one post of District Registrar in the Andhra Pradesh Registration Service, and one post of Regional Transport Officer in the Andhra Pradesh Transport Service. The last date for receipt of applications was fixed as 31-10-1968. Meanwhile the Government issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 653, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 29-10-1968 declaring regular/permanent employees of State Government or Government of India also as eligible for such direct recruitments. Accordingly a Supplemental Notification was issued on 15-11-1968 fixing 12-12-1968 as the last date for receipt of applications. 738 applications were received from which 625 candidates were eligible for admission to the written examination. Out of them, 303 candidates appeared for the written examination held on and from 3-3-1969 to 12-3-1969. The Commission proposed to conduct oral tests in June, 1969. The selections could not, therefore, be finalised during the period under report.

A notification was issued in November, 1968 for recruitment to 71 posts of District Munsifs in the Andhra Pradesh State Judicial Service. Supplemental Notification was also issued on 15-4-1969 making reservation of certain posts for Emergency Commissioned Officer/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers. The last date for receipt of applications was fixed as 30-4-1969. Out of the 699 applications received in response to the above notification 675 candidates were admitted to the written examination. The selections were under finalisation during the period under report.

A notification was issued in November, 1968 for appointment to 5 posts of Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Service, 4 posts of Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh (Roads and Buildings) Engineering Service and some vacancies of Assistant Engineers (number still to be declared) in the Andhra Pradesh Electrical Service. The last date for receipt of applications was fixed as 19-12-1968. A supplemental notification was also issued on 31-3-1969 making reservation of certain posts to the Graduate Engineers released from the Armed Forces. The last date for receipt of applications was 28-4-1969 and hence the recruitment was still pending at the end of the period under report.

At the time of the last report final selections on the basis of oral tests for certain Technical posts were not completed. The position in respect of each of them during the current year was as follows :

(a) The Commission on a requisition from Government in the Health Department had issued a notification on 31-1-1967 inviting applications for 6 appointments of Statisticians in the Andhra Pradesh Public Health Service. In response to that notification, applications were received from 86 candidates and the qualified candidates were interviewed by the Commission from 3-6-1968 to 5-6-1968. But the Commission could not finalise the selections as the qualifications prescribed for the post were found to be ambiguous *vis-a-vis* the qualifications possessed by some of the applicants, and the matter was under correspondence with Government at the close of the year under report.

(b) On a requisition received from the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the Commission issued a notification inviting applications on 24-2-1967 for the following posts :

<i>Post</i>	<i>No. advertised</i>	<i>No. reserved Mulokies out of the No. noted in Col. 2</i>
Senior Investigators	6	2
Junior Investigators	40	13
Junior Computers	4	1

In response to that notification, applications were received from 281 candidates. While the Commission was proceeding with the selection, Government had requested the Commission to consider the cases of certain overaged candidates working temporarily in the department. But the Commission did not agree with the Government to relax the age rule as it was not only discriminatory but also confined only to a particular class of people. The Government, however, agreed to the suggestion of the Andhra Pradesh Service Commission for enhancing the age-limit for one and all, uniformly to three years in the case of Senior Investigators and 6 years in the case of Junior Investigators and Junior Computers. Accordingly, a supplemental notification inviting applications from all such candidates was issued on 11-2-1969 for the above categories, fixing 10-3-1969 as the last date for the receipt of applications. The applications were under scrutiny at the end of the year under report.

(c) The recruitment position in regard to 400 posts of Junior Engineers (Electrical, Mechanical and Tele-communications) in the Andhra Pradesh Electrical Subordinate Service notified on 16-3-1967 was at a standstill for want of Government's permission to proceed with the recruitment during the year under report.

(d) The Commission sought clarification from the Government for recruitment to 65 posts of Radio Supervisors, one post of Field Assistant and one post of Receptionist notified on 30-3-1967. The Government in their letter No. 5576/67-4, General Administration (J.S.) Department, dated 16-4-1969 issued clarification together with the permission to proceed with the recruitment. The Commission subjected all the 100

candidates qualified for the posts of Radio Supervisor to the prescribed oral tests held in June, 1968. None of the 4 applicants applied for the posts of Field Assistant and Receptionist were qualified. The selections to the posts of Radio Supervisors also could not be finalised as the High Court of Andhra Pradesh stayed the above selections on a writ petition filed by certain overaged candidates who were not admitted for the oral tests on account of their being age-barred. The Government since agreed to the general relaxation of age upto 35 years and the Commission proposed to issue a supplemental notification with a view to finalise the selection, pending disposal of the writ petition in the Court.

(e) In the Notification dated 3-2-1968, the Commission invited applications for 7 posts of Junior Hakeems in the Andhra Pradesh Indian Medicine Subordinate Service. 67 applications were received. The qualified candidates were interviewed by the Commission. The selections could not be finalised during the period under report since the Commission was requested by Government to keep the selections in abeyance till the question of overaged candidates and candidates who did not possess the minimum general educational qualification is decided by Government.

The Commission in its notification, dated 29-7-1968 invited applications for about 14 appointments of U. D. Stenographers in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service. 50 applications were received. Out of them, 43 candidates were found eligible for admission to the test. The recruitment work was under progress at the end of the year under report.

The Commission in its notification, dated 5-8-1968 invited applications for 150 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service. 335 applications were received. All the qualified candidates were interviewed by the Commission from 5-11-1968 to 15-11-1968 but the results could not, however, be finalised during the period under report, in view of the Government orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 653, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 29-10-1968 declaring regular/permanent employees of State Government and Government of India, also eligible for such direct recruitment subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The Commission had to issue supplemental notification inviting applications from such candidates also.

The Commission in its notification, dated 6-8-1968 invited applications for 750 appointments of Health Inspectors in the Andhra Pradesh Medical and P.H. Subordinate Service. In pursuance of the Government Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 653, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 29-10-1968 declaring the employees working in State Government/Government of India eligible for such direct recruitments subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions a supplemental notification was issued on 23-11-1968 fixing 19-12-1968 as the last date for receipt of applications. Subsequently, on receipt of Government orders making certain overaged candidates also as eligible for this recruitment, the Commission had again to issue another supplemental notification on 19-2-1969, with 11-3-1969 as the last date for receipt of applications. 1,572 applications were received. The recruitment was in progress at the end of the period under report.

*Agricultural Assistants in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Subordinate Service.*—In the notification dated 7-8-1968, the Commission invited applications for 723 posts of Agricultural Assistants in the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Subordinate Service. 1,410 applications were received; and 1,330 were considered eligible to the prescribed oral tests held by the Commission during the year under report. In the meanwhile Government allowed certain age concession to candidates for the recruitment to the said posts. The Commission invited applications from persons not exceeding the age-limit of 40 years as on 1-7-1968 as fixed by Government, irrespective of whether they were in service or not on 1-3-1969, through the supplemental notification. 80 more applications were received. Interviews for the candidates who applied in response to the supplemental notification was pending before the closure of the year under report.

*Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Service.*—The Commission in the notification, dated 8-11-1968 invited applications for 192 appointments of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Grade II in the Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Service. 1,236 applications were received. During the year under report the Commission did not accept the proposal to regularise the services of about 150 overaged School Assistants in view of their long service, for outright regularisation without subjecting them to the usual tests along with the other eligible applicants. The Government were apprised of the fact that the cases of the temporary candidates would also be considered along with the other eligible candidates provided age rule is relaxed in their favour. The matter was under correspondence with Government at the end of the year under report.

*The Andhra Pradesh Industries Subordinate Service.*—The Commission notified on 8-11-1968 inviting applications for 5 appointments of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the Andhra Pradesh Industries Subordinate Service. Of the 5 posts, one was reserved post to be filled by a Mulki. Applications were received from 46 candidates. But the Commission could not proceed with the selection after the Supreme Court of India had struck down the Mulki Rule. The Commission addressed Government seeking instructions on the procedure that was to be followed in selecting candidates for subordinate services. Government's instructions were awaited before the close of the year under report.

The Commission accorded concurrence of continuance beyond three months of 10,415 temporary appointments, both in the **Gazetted** and **Non-Gazetted** cadres during the year under report.

The Commission also selected 250 candidates for 26 categories of technical posts out of a total number of 650 candidates interviewed by it for this purpose.

The Commission during the year under review dealt with 48 references relating to the recruitment to State Services by promotion from Subordinate Services and reviewed the cases of 1,107 subordinates and recommended to Government 648 subordinates for appointment by promotion (transfer) to the State Service.

*Advice tendered.*—During the period under report the Commission tendered its advice in 17 disciplinary cases, 4 appeals, 4 memorials and 4 cases relating to grant of injury pension or gratuity.

*Examinations for Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun.*—During the period under report, the Secretary to the Commission conducted the written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun in August, 1968 (for the January 1969-term) and in February, 1969 (for the August 1969-term). Eleven candidates appeared for the January, 1969-term and 8 candidates for the August, 1969-term. One candidate was finally selected and two candidates were placed in reserve list for January, 1969-term for which the written examination was held in August, 1968, and for August 1969-term for which the written examination was held in February 1969. The final selection list of the candidates was not received by the Commission from the Government of India so far.

*Conduct of Union Public Service Commission Examinations.*—The Secretary to the Commission also conducted the following Union Public Service Commission Examinations at Hyderabad Centre on behalf of the Union Public Service Commission, during the period under report in addition to its normal duties.

(i) Quarterly Typewriting Test (Eng.)	..	(April, 1968)
(ii) National Defence Academy	..	(May, 1968)
(iii) Indian Military Academy	..	(May, 1968)
(iv) Special Class Railway Apprentice	..	(May, 1968)
(v) Written Examination of Stenographers		(June, 1968)
(vi) Clerks Grade	.. ..	(June, 1968)
(vii) Quarterly Typewriting Test (Eng.)	..	(June, 1968)
(viii) Army Medical Corps	.. ..	(July, 1968)
(ix) Indian Forest Service	.. ..	(July and August, 1968)
(x) Engineering Service	.. ..	(August and September 1968)
(xi) Quarterly Typewriting Test (Eng.)	..	(September, 1968)
(xii) Indian Administrative Services	..	(Oct. and November, 1968)
(xiii) Indian Military Academy	..	(November, 1968)
(xiv) Test in Stenography of Stenographer Examination	.. ..	(December, 1968)
(xv) National Defence Academy	..	(December, 1968)
(xvi) Indian Economics and Statistical Service	.. ..	(January, 1969)
(xvii) Quarterly Typewriting Test (Eng.)	..	(January, 1969)

The vacancy of a Member existing as on 1-4-1968 consequent on the retirement of Sri G. Simhadri, I.A.S., in February, 1957 was filled up only in August, 1968. The Commission functioned with the Chairman and two Members only from 3-1-1969 (f.n.) as Government did not fill the vacancy of a Member after the elevation of Sri H. Ramalinga Reddy,



Member as Chairman of the Commission on the retirement of Sri K. Subba Rao, I.A.S, on superannuation on the forenoon of 3-1-1969.

#### Disposal of Pending Pension Cases

Government appointed in January, 1969 a Special Officer for the settlement of all outstanding pension cases of Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers who retired or died on or before 31st December, 1965 including cases of Compassionate Pension, Family Pensions etc., which accrued on or before that date. The Special Officer was vested with full powers to dispose of summarily all issues which hinder the settlement of such cases. During the year 137 cases were finally disposed of and five cases rejected as those were found not admissible for pension.

*Commutation of Pension.*—1,255 pensioners applied during the financial year for commutation of their pension and a total amount of Rs. 30,71,925 was paid towards the commuted value of pension during the year.

The amounts of pensions, gratuities, old age pension, compassionate pensions etc., disbursed during the year under report were as follows :

1. Pensions	Rs. 2,04,46,022-10
2. Gratuities	Rs. 46,50,764-95
3. Family Pensions	Rs. 17,25,261-38
4. Old Age Pensions	Rs. 31,33,737-31

#### Joint Staff Council

During the year under report, the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council held 2 meetings under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and passed 55 Resolutions covering various aspects of service conditions of Government employees.

The Joint Staff Council for Departments of Secretariat held two meetings under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary to Government, Home Department and passed 32 Resolutions.

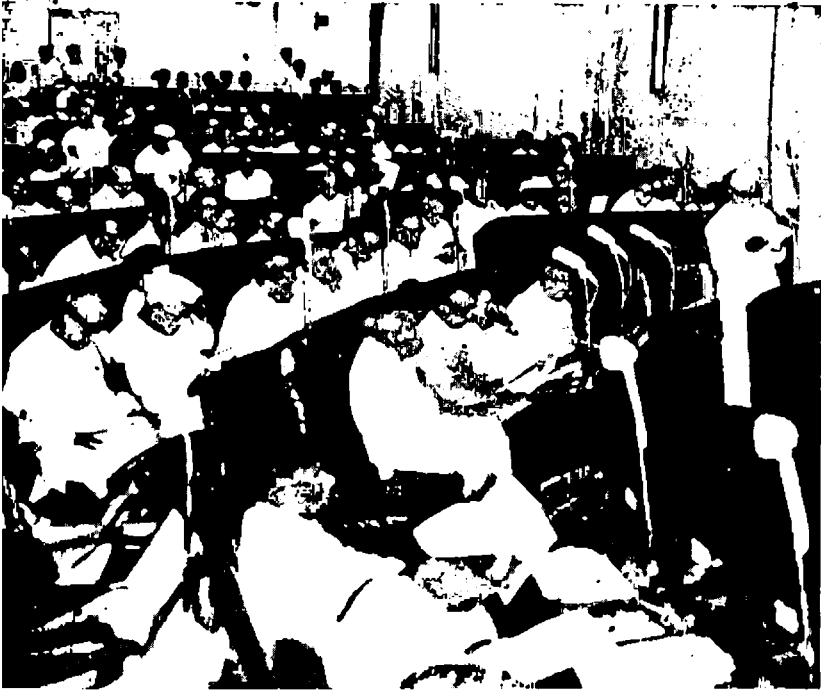
Both the Councils and the District Joint Staff Councils functioned smoothly and satisfactorily in the year under review.

Statement showing strength of various services of the State for the year under report is appended below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Service</i>	<i>Strength of Service</i>
1	Indian Administrative Service (including I.C.S. Officers) .. .. .	220
2	Indian Police Service (Semi) .. .. .	91
3	A.P. Animal Husbandry Service .. .. .	139
4	A.P. General Service-Class IX (Assistant Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries Non-I.A.S.) .. .. .	154
5	A.P. General Service-Class VII (Legislature Secretariat) .. .. .	8
6	A.P. Public Service Commission (Members) .. .. .	3
7	Public Service Commission (Deputy & Assistant Secretaries) .. .. .	6
8	A. P. Forest Service .. .. .	155
9	A. P. Police Service .. .. .	168
10	A.P. General Service-Police Prosecuting Officers, Assistant Public Prosecutor, etc. .. .. .	54
11	High Court Judges .. .. .	20
12	A. P. High Court Service .. .. .	28
13	A. P. Higher Judicial Service .. .. .	45
14	A. P. Judicial Service .. .. .	376
15	A. P. Registration Service .. .. .	38
16	A. P. Boilers Service .. .. .	8
17	A. P. Factories Service .. .. .	24
18	A.P. Agriculture and Marketing Service (Commerce and Export Promotion included) .. .. .	367
19	A. P. Labour Department .. .. .	60
20	A. P. Education Service .. .. .	744
21	A. P. Technical Education Service .. .. .	490
22	A. P. Medical and Health Services (including Nursing) .. .. .	4,431
23	A. P. General Service-Lay Secretaries & Drug Inspectors .. .. .	63
24	Indian Medicine Department .. .. .	41
25	A. P. Public Works Department .. .. .	1,630
26	A.P. Industries Department (including Weights and Measures) .. .. .	115
27	Electricity Department (including Projects under A.P. S. E. Board) .. .. .	1,125
28	State Excise Department .. .. .	45

## Statement—(contd.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Service</i>	<i>Strength of Service</i>
29.	A. P. Co-operation Department .. ..	235
30.	A. P. Employment Exchange Department ..	63
31.	A. P. Mines and Geology .. ..	14
32.	Highways Department .. ..	253
33.	Central Stores Purchase Department .. ..	2
34.	Jails Department .. ..	20
35.	A. P. State Civil Services (Ex-Branch) Dy. Collectors	250
36.	A.P. State Civil Service (Tahsildars) .. ..	304
37.	Survey and Land Records .. ..	26
38.	Commercial Taxes Department .. ..	210
39.	A.P. Treasuries and Accounts Service .. ..	98
40.	A.P. Printing Service .. ..	20
41.	A.P. Information Service .. ..	52
42.	A.P. Social Welfare Service .. ..	70
43.	A.P. General Service (Jagir Admn. Misc. Dept., Translation, Archives) .. ..	12
44.	District Gazetteers .. ..	2
45.	A. P. Panchayati Raj Service (Engineers, B.D.Os.)	420
46.	A. P. Fire Service .. ..	16
47.	A. P. State Architect .. ..	2
48.	A. P. Archaeology and Museum Department ..	15
49.	A. P. Municipal Commissioners and Valuation Officers	122
50.	Town Planning Department .. ..	14
51.	Civil Supplies Department .. ..	4
52.	District Panchayat Officers .. ..	20
53.	Examiners and Asst. Examiners of L.F. Accounts	36
54.	A.P. Radio Engineering Service .. ..	30
55.	A. P. Life Insurance Department .. ..	4
56.	A. P. Transport Officers .. ..	37
57.	Bureau of Economics and Statistics .. ..	61
58.	A. P. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department .. ..	35
59.	A. P. Fisheries Department .. ..	56
60.	A. P. Public Health and Municipal Engineering Service	218



**“ GREAT EXPECTATIONS ”**  
**PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET ON 3RD MARCH, 1969**

**CHAPTER VI**  
**FINANCE**

**Revenue and Expenditure**

The total Revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 23,940.85 lakhs and the total Revenue Expenditure was Rs. 23,090.64 lakhs, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 850.21 lakhs. The main sources of revenue for the State and the percentage each of them bears on the total revenue are given below :

[Rs. in lakhs

<i>Nature of Revenue</i>	<i>Accounts 1968-69 March (Journal entries)</i>	<i>Percentage of total Revenue</i>	<i>Last years yields 1967-68</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Union Excise Duties ..	2,244.64	9.38	1,808.71
2. Income Tax ..	1,438.49	6.00	1,291.25
3. Land Revenue ..	2,016.17	8.42	790.10
4. State Excise Duties ..	1,802.16	7.53	1,599.76
5. Stamps .. ..	728.53	3.04	629.33
6. Taxes on Vehicles ..	1,311.58	5.48	945.11
7. Commercial Taxes (Sales Tax and other Taxes and duties) .. ..	4,506.05	18.82	3,798.02
8. Electricity .. ..	271.31	1.13	212.36
9. Other items .. ..	9,621.92	40.20	7,352.33
Total :	23,940.85	100.00	18,426.97

The increase in the revenue is mainly due to a larger amount received from the Government of India, as the State's share in the Central taxes and better collection under Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Stamps, Taxes on Vehicles and Commercial Taxes.

On the expenditure side, the outlay on the Nation-Building Services and the percentage of such expenditure on revenue account is analysed below :

<i>[Rs. in lakhs]</i>					
<i>Name of Service</i>	<i>Expenditure Accounts (1968-69) March (Journal entries).</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure on Revenue Account</i>	<i>Last year's Expenditure (1967-68)</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1. Forest .. ..	280.61	1.21	249.82		
2. Irrigation .. ..	912.58	3.95	1,889.37		
3. Education and Scientific Departments ...	4,659.74	20.18	3,784.14		
4. Medical .. ..	1,231.97	5.53	1,136.97		
5. Public Health .. ..	660.35	2.86	546.94		
6. Agriculture .. ..	715.73	3.10	735.90		
7. Animal Husbandry .. ..	333.05	1.44	422.39		
8. Co-operation .. ..	294.46	1.27	204.74		
9. Industries, Supplies and Disposals .. ..	211.59	0.92	198.48		
10. Amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Tribes/Castes and other Backward Classes and Miscellaneous Departments .. ..	805.11	3.44	677.26		
11. C.D. Projects and L.D. Works .. ..	514.38	2.23	446.98		
12. Other items .. ..	12,471.07	54.07	8,687.52		
Total :	23,090.64	100.00	18,980.51		

Except under Irrigation, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the expenditure on all other important Nation-Building Services mentioned in the above statement was more when compared with last year's expenditure. The total expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 23,090.64 lakhs as against the expenditure last year of Rs. 18,980.51 lakhs.

Apart from the expenditure on revenue account, the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,994.41 lakhs on Capital account as against the expenditure last year of Rs. 2,732.91 lakhs.

### Loans and Advances

The total disbursements under "Loans and Advances by the State Government" during the year were Rs. 1,242.76 lakhs (Preliminary accounts) as against Rs. 1,020.85 lakhs during the previous year. The recoveries under this head of account during the year were Rs. 552.88 lakhs (Preliminary accounts) as against Rs. 985.15 lakhs in the previous year.

### Cash Balances

The opening cash balance of the Government (inclusive of moneys with the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks) was Rs. 429.98 lakhs as on 1st April, 1968 and the closing balance was Rs. (—) 96.86 lakhs as on 31st March, 1969. The details are :—

	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	<i>As on 1st April 1968</i>	<i>As on 31st March 1969 (Preliminary Ac- counts)</i>
Cash in Treasuries (including Cash in Transit) .. ..	0.41	0.33
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India ..	295.18	(—)231.58
Deposits with other Banks .. ..	134.39	134.39
Total :	429.98	(—)96.86

### State Borrowings

During the year 1968-69, the State Government floated the 5½% Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1980, in September, 1968 for Rs. 11 crores and the Loan was oversubscribed for a total amount of Rs. 13,01,08,900. The subscriptions finally accepted by the Government was to the extent of Rs. 12,08,27,300.

*Loans from Government of India.*—The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 491.44 crores. During the year under report loans amounting to Rs. 65.29 crores were obtained from the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 62.94 crores was repaid by the State. The total amount outstanding repayment to the Government of India as on 31st of March, 1969 was Rs. 493.79 crores.

### Public Debt

The total public debt liability of the State including loans from the Government of India, etc., as on 1st April 1968 was Rs. 600.59 crores. Taking into account the loans taken from the Government of India and other autonomous bodies like the LIC., National Agriculture (long-term Co-operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, etc., and also the repayment of instalments in respect of such loans falling due during 1968-69, the total

public debt liability on 31st March 1969 was Rs. 616.99 crores. Hence the net increase in the public debt during the year was Rs. 16.40 crores.

### Investments

The State Government invested from the Sinking Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,97,274 in the 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  % in Haryana State Development Loan, 1980 as against the face value of Rs. 2,01,300 during 1968-69.

### Resources for Financing the Plan Scheme

According to the Revised Estimate for the year 1968-69, the State's resources for financing the Plan expenditure in 1968-69 were as follows:

	[Rs. in crores]
1. Balance on Revenue Account (at current level of taxation) .. .. .	(—) 27.05
2. Loans from the Public (net) .. .. .	5.52
3. Share of Small Savings .. .. .	3.00
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts .. .. .	28.39
5. Total State's Resources .. .. .	<u>9.86</u>

The Plan outlay of the State according to the Revised Estimates for 1968-69 was to be of the order of Rs. 73.00 crores. This covers the Plan programmes of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Local Bodies which were to meet from their resources an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 20.34 crores. Excluding this, the net Plan outlay to be met by the State Government was estimated at Rs. 52.66 crores. The Central Assistance by way of loans and grants for Plan schemes in the year being Rs. 42.80 crores, the balance of Rs. 9.86 was to be met from the resources of the State Government. Thus the total Plan outlay of Rs. 73 crores as per Revised Estimate 1968-69 was to be financed as follows:

	[Rs. in crores]
State's resources .. .. .	9.86
Central Assistance .. .. .	42.80
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Local Bodies .. .. .	20.34
Total :	<u>73.00</u>



### Treasuries and Accounts Department

The various units that functioned during the year under the control of Director of Treasuries and Accounts were:

1. All the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the State.
2. Accounts Branches in the office of the following Heads of Departments:—
  - (i) Director of Agriculture.
  - (ii) Director of Animal Husbandry.
  - (iii) Director of Public Instruction.
  - (iv) Director of Medical and Health Services.
  - (v) Director of Industries.
  - (vi) Director of Social Welfare.
  - (vii) Director of Employment and Training.
  - (viii) Director of Janasambandha Sakha.
  - (ix) Director of Tribal Welfare.
  - (x) Inspector-General of Police.
  - (xi) Inspector-General of Prisons.
  - (xii) Commissioner of Police.
  - (xiii) Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Accounts).
  - (xiv) Controller of Weights and Measures.
  - (xv) Director, Government Central Press.
3. Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
4. Compilation Section, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
5. Accounts Training School at Hyderabad and Guntur.
6. Local Fund Audit Branch.

*Treasuries.*—There is a District Treasury at the headquarters of every district attending to the payments and receipts of both Central and State Government Offices located at the District Headquarters. There are also sub-treasuries at all taluk headquarters and also at some other important places like Buchireddipalem, Tirupathi, Guntakal, Mancherla, Upper Sileru, attending to the same functions as those of the district treasuries. The accounts relating to the transactions passing through the sub-treasuries are sent to the concerned District Treasuries. The district treasuries consolidate all the transactions for the entire district and furnish monthly accounts to the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The cash business of all Government transactions at the district treasuries is conducted through either the State Bank of India or State Bank of Hyderabad as the case may be.

Similarly many of the sub-treasuries are conducting their cash business through the branches of State Bank of India or State Bank of Hyderabad or State Bank of Mysore, as the case may be. With the opening of a new sub-treasury at Buchireddipalem, Nellore district on 27th May 1968, the number of the sub-treasuries in the State has raised to 192 at the close of the year under report. With the expansion of the activities of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries to new places in the State where the sub-treasuries are functioning the cash balances of the sub-treasuries is being gradually taken over by the branches of the Bank. During the year under review, the number of banking sub-treasuries went upto 149 by 31st March 1969 and only 43 sub-treasuries were maintaining currency chests on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India and conducting Government cash transactions also.

The sub-treasuries are inspected once in a year by the District Treasury Officers. The district treasuries are inspected twice in a year by the Director or the Deputy Director of the Department. The total number of transactions which passed through all the treasuries in the State excluding those in twin cities which were attended to by the Accountant-General, were about 74,25,127 and their monetary value was Rs. 622.57 crores. The total expenditure on the Treasury establishment for the entire year was Rs. 79.55 lakhs, and it worked out to roughly 0.13% on the total value of transactions in the treasuries.

The new arrangement for deputing a Treasury Accountant to the Bank for the purpose of verifying the chalans tendered by the public at the Bank premises itself was continued further on a temporary basis, since it was found to be a measure of great public convenience and facility.

*New Procedure of Control over Expenditure.*—The new procedure of control over expenditure against budget provisions has been continued in all the 20 districts in the State and extended to the twin cities also, from 1st April 1968 with a view to ensure, the departments do not incur uncovered and unauthorised excess expenditure over the budget allotments.

*Accounts Branches in the Heads of Departments*—During the year under report there were no further cases of setting up of Accounts Branches in any one of the remaining departments. The setting up of Accounts Branches in the Directorate of Fisheries and N.C.C. was under correspondence with the respective Heads of Departments at the close of the year under report. The Accounts Branches are inspected by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts or Deputy Director of Treasuries and Accounts, wherever the necessity arises.

*Pension Payment Offices.*—The Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad attended to the disbursements of pensions, mansabs, Jagir Commutation, commuted value of pensions and gratuities etc. The Pension Payment Officer at Secunderabad is in addition to his duties also attending to the completing of accounts for the entire transactions in the P.A.D. Section of the Secunderabad Branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad and sending the daily classified lists to the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad along with the vouchers.

The value of pensions etc., disbursed by both the Pension Payment Offices during the year is as follows:

Nature of payment.	Pension Payment Office	
	Hyderabad.	Secunderabad.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pension including Mansab ..	79,45,295.24	46,32,917.09
2. Amount of Gratuity ..	21,78,161.68	4,80,492.91
3. Jagir Commutation ..	10,95,173.35	..
4. Commuted Value of Pension ..	16,02,062.17	6,86,578.81
Total : ..	1,28,20,692.44	57,99,988.81

*Compilation Branch, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.*—This is a Government office located at the State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad for scrutinising the chalans for remitting money into Government account at the Gunfoundry Office of the State Bank of Hyderabad and for rendering daily classified accounts to the Accountant-General in respect of the Government transactions passing through the said bank.

*Accounts Training Schools.*—There are two Accounts Training Schools in this Department at Hyderabad and Guntur. Candidates newly recruited for appointment in this department are given training for 4 months in these schools. About 180 candidates have undergone training in these two schools during the year under report.

*Local Fund Audit Branch.*—This branch is headed by the Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts who is assisted by an Additional Examiner, and is solely incharge of the audit of accounts of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis.

The main function of this branch is to audit the accounts of all Panchayati Raj Institutions like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, local bodies like Marketing Committees and Municipalities, other institutions like Religious Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, State Trading Schemes of the Director of Agriculture etc. The total number of institutions covered by this branch is now 19,834 as shown below:

Institutions	No.
Zilla Parishads .. .. .	20
Panchayat Samithis .. .. .	321
Municipalities .. .. .	81
Gram Panchayats .. .. .	15,035
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions .. .. .	3,118
Market Committees, Universities, Local Library Authorities, Minor Ports, Social Welfare Hostels, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, Official recoveries, State and District Chambers of Panchayati Raj, etc. .. .. .	1,259
Total :	19,834

The audit of accounts of the Municipalities of Vijayawada and Guntur and of the three Universities *viz.*, Osmania, Andhra, Sri Venkateswara Universities, the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Panchayati Raj Institutions *viz.*, Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads and all notified Gram Panchayats to be done by this branch on concurrent basis was continued. The transactions of the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams were pre-audited as in the past. The post-audit of the accounts of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and concurrent audit of the accounts from 1968-69 was entrusted to this branch and the audit is in progress. The pre-audit of establishment bills of Primary and Secondary Schools Teachers under Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads was introduced with effect from 1st April 1968. The Examiner was also declared as Audit Officer for certifying the amount of Pension, and Death-*cum*-Retirement Gratuity admissible to retired employees of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

*Issue of Audit Reports in Telugu.*—The system of issuing audit report of Gram Panchayats in Telugu in Krishna and Mahaboobnagar districts was continued during the year. This scheme is yielding fruitful results, as the reports in Telugu are easily understood by the Sarpanches and members of Gram Panchayats and is enabling them to give prompt replies to the audit reports. Extension of this scheme to other districts is under consideration.

*Scrutiny of Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies.*—The proper utilisation of various grants sanctioned to local bodies continued to be watched by this branch and utilisation certificates forwarded to the Accountant General, overdrawals and irregular drawals of grants, were pointed out by this branch. Effective steps were taken by the officers concerned for the early clearance of the outstanding objections.

*Surcharge and Disallowance.*—The Examiner and his Assistants exercise the power of surcharge and disallowance of losses, illegal expenditure and unprofitable outlay under the Municipalities and Panchayati Raj institutions. As many as 534 surcharge certificates involving an amount of Rs. 1,29,400.85 were issued during the year under report.

*Clearance of Audit Objections.*—In order to reduce the pendency of audit objections relating to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads a State Level Committee with the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj as Chairman and District Level Committee with the Collectors as Chairmen have been formed.

*Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.*—The Examiner, who functions also as Treasurer of certain Charitable Endowments, held securities of 251 endowments worth Rs. 16,10,000.

*State Trading Schemes.*—The Examiner continued to be the Chief Auditor for the State Trading Schemes administered by the Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue. The total receipts and expenditure of the State Trading Schemes audited during the year worked out to Rs. 8.08 crores.

The total expenditure on the Local Fund Audit Branch during the year was about Rs. 44.72 lakhs. The cost of audit worked out to

about 2% of the transactions audited. A sum of Rs. 13,63,887.85 was recovered towards audit fees during the year for auditing the accounts of the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, etc.

### **National Savings**

A target of Rs 5.3 crores net was fixed for realisation under various securities of the National Savings Scheme during the year under report. As against this target a sum of Rs. 3.30 crores was realised. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 21,02,17,000 while net collections amounted to Rs. 3.30 crores for the current year as against which the net collections realised during the corresponding period of the previous year was Rs. 1.44 crores.

45,205 C.T.D. accounts and 81,741 P.O.S.B. accounts were opened during the year. 765 pay-roll savings groups were organised. The total number of agents appointed during the year was 841.

*Activities of the Organisation.*—Government have constituted a State Advisory Board to review the work of National Savings Organisation with the Minister for Panchayati Raj as Chairman and Smt. Shyamala Devi as Vice-Chairman. The Board reviews the progress of National Savings collections and the performance of the field staff put to this job in respect of the State Organisation as well for the Central Organisation headed by the Regional Director at State headquarters. Besides the State Advisory Board, District Level Boards with Collectors as Chairmen for propagation of essential themes of targets, fixed for the districts were also organised. As a measure of an incentive to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Government proposed that a percentage of the collections realised under the National Savings Schemes would be granted to such Samithis from out of the total realisations in those areas for development works sponsored in that area.

The following programme of publicity was undertaken for the year under review. A sum of Rs. 48,750 was granted for the year for the purpose.

The scheme was publicised through the issue of 34 newspapers at a cost of Rs. 1,655, and 18,000 copies of "Podupu". The participation and co-operation of the Panchayati Raj institutions, at Zilla Parishad and Samithi levels gave a grand fillip to the movement in the rural areas.

*Hoardings.*—72 display hoardings containing "National Savings" slogans with approved designs on C.T.D. and F.D. schemes were prepared and placed at important business centres in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

*Exhibition.*—In the National Savings Pavilion at the All-India Industrial Exhibition during the current year all the important posters on National Savings Schemes were exhibited. Model project schemes like T.B.P., N.S.P. and other electricity projects were exhibited in the pavilion. Pamphlets and booklets printed on the objects and profitability of investments in the National Savings Securities were distributed to the public during the exhibition day.

*Savings Fortnights.*—Savings Fortnight synchronising with International Thrift Day was celebrated in the State from 31-10-1968 to 14-11-1968 to acquaint the public with the benefit of small savings securities.

### Life Insurance Department

The scope of this department has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-1-1968. The minimum rate of premium to be contributed is 4% of the pay of the subscriber with an option to subscribe up to a maximum of 12% of the pay or the maximum of the scale attached to the post substantively held. The Funds of this department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently at 4.80% per annum with effect from 1-4-1967.

Four Inspection Cells with an Insurance Officer, sanctioned by Government secured a large number of proposals from uninsured and under-insured employees.

The work relating to XIth Valuation of the Fund for the triennium ending 31-3-1966 was on hand during the year under report. This department on behalf of the Government looks after the work of getting the lives of Ministers and other Government Officers who travel by Air on Government duty, insured against risk of Air Travel, with M/s. Hindusthan Ideal Insurance Company, Ltd.

#### *Salient Features of The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department:*

- (i) Monthly premia are deducted at source from the salaries of the subscribers;
- (ii) The subscribers are exempted from medical examination when the sum assured is Rs. 3,000 or less. However, when it is considered necessary the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department has the right to call upon the proponent to undergo medical examination even if the sum assured is less than Rs. 3,000;
- (iii) The amounts of policies of this department are exempt from attachment in execution of any decree or order of a court of law;
- (iv) Loans are advanced against the policies to the policy-holders to the extent of 90% of the surrender value of the policies;
- (v) No Government dues are deducted from the policy amount except the amounts due to this department on account of arrears of premia or loan.

#### 1. *Proposals and Policies :*

Period	Proposals received	Policies issued	Annual premium Rs.	Sum assured Rs.
1967-68	7,214	10,555	6,25,102	1,33,53,200
1968-69	7,293	9,943	5,61,653	1,20,88,769

2. *Premium Income :*

Period	Amount
1967-68	Rs. 40,99,762 (Actuals)
1968-69	Rs. 42,25,000 (Approx.)

3. *Current position of business :*

(a) Total No. of Lives insured as on 31-3-1969	58,844 (Approximately)
(b) Business in force as on 31-3-1969	.. Rs. 7,70,52,503
(c) Cash balance in deposit with Government (Trifurcated)	Rs. 3,66,39,126 (Approximately)

4. *Loans and advances to Policy-holders :*

Period	Amount sanctioned by Government	Loan applications received	Loan applications sanctioned	Amount of loan advanced
	Rs.			Rs.
1967-68	12,00,000	4,978	4,340	11,41,592
1968-69	12,50,000	5,411	4,827	12,48,946

5. *Claims paid :*

Period	Maturity	Death	S.V. & P.V.	Fee to Doctors
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68	14,23,123	3,00,891	35,895	623
1968-69	9,01,924	3,14,789	55,753	1,570

*Note :* 1967-68 figures include Bonus arrears from 1-4-1968 onwards.

6. *Management expenses :*

Period	Amount
1967-68	Rs. 4,27,251 (Actuals)
1968-69	Rs. 4,47,500 (Approximately)

7. *Family Pension Fund.*—Although the Family Pension Fund Scheme (for Class IV Employees of former Hyderabad State) was wound up with effect from 1-6-1951 the outstanding claims continue to be settled by this Department. The details of claims so settled are below :

Period	Lumpsum payments	Pensions
1967-68	Nil	Rs. 1,929
1968-69	410	Rs. 1,937 (Approximately)

8. *Air Risk Insurance of Government Employees.*—The particulars of Air Risk Business transacted on behalf of Government are as below:

Period.	No. of Flights covered.	Amount of discount.	Premium adjusted.
1967-68	1,072	Rs. 4,080	Rs. 6,375
1968-69	1,236	Rs. 4,550	Rs. 7,291

*Central Political Pension.*—During the year under report, nine pensions were administered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on behalf of the Government of India on an agency basis as detailed below,

Machilipatnam Pensions ..	..	3
Kurnool Pension ..	..	1
Anegundi Pension ..	..	1
Mahipat Ram's Family Pension and other pensions ..	..	1
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>6</b>



## CHAPTER VII

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

#### Board of Revenue

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Board of Revenue Regulation 1803 (Regulation I of 1803) defines the functions of the Board of Revenue. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Revenue Commissioners Act 1849 (Act X of 1849) regulates the distribution and reservation of business of the Board of Revenue among the Members. The main functions of the Board of Revenue are the general superintendence of the revenues of the State from whatever source they may arise and the recommendation of such propositions to the State Government as in their judgment would be calculated to augment and improve the revenues.

The Board exercises both statutory and executive functions. The statutory functions are exercised in respect of several enactments like the Hereditary Village Officers Act, the Irrigation Cess Act, the Land Encroachment Act, the Estate Abolition Act etc. The Board has also got equally heavy executive duties under the powers delegated to it by the Government. Most of these delegations are specified in Board's Standing Orders as far as Revenue and Irrigation matters are concerned. There are separate executive instructions in matters relating to Commercial Taxes and Excise. The Board supervises the work of the District Collectors Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Excise and through them their subordinates to ensure that they discharge their duties efficiently and properly. The Members of the Board of Revenue are touring officers and they inspect offices of District Collectors annually. The Board is responsible for the District Revenue Administration.

#### Land Revenue

*Source of Land Revenue.*—Land Revenue is one of the important source of revenue of the State and it is derived from the assessment levied on wet and dry lands and includes water rate etc.

*Land Revenue Collections.*—The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act of 1962 came into effect from 1st July 1962. The operative sections of this Act were, however, struck down by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the Supreme Court of India. Consequent on the striking down of this Act, the Government suspended the collection of Land Revenue. Subsequently, the State Legislature passed the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act of 1967 making it applicable with retrospective effect from 1st July 1962 and the same is being followed.

Out of the estimated current demand of Rs. 17,51,25,148, an amount of Rs. 9,94,78,757 was realised upto the end of March, 1969, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,56,46,391. The percentage of collection worked out to about 56.8% (the balance represents only current balance).

*Charges debitable to Land Revenue.*—The expenditure connected with the assessment and collection of Land Revenue and General Administration is debitable to the Head of Account "19. General Administration District-Administration" which comprises the expenditure on account of the District Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and their Establishments, Village Establishments and also the expenditure on account of the staff sanctioned for taking over management of Estates. The expenditure during the year under report worked out to Rs. 841.32 lakhs. The above expenditure does not represent the cost of collection of Land Revenue dues alone. The Revenue Department in the districts is entrusted with the general administration of the districts and has multifarious duties of which the collection of Land Revenue is one. Since the Collectors are entrusted with the Planning and Developmental activities connected with the Five-Year Plans and to relieve them of the routine Revenue and Civil Supplies work, a post of District Revenue Officer in the senior time-scale was created for each district.

*Loans.*—An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs (three lakhs only) was provided for granting loans by the Revenue Department to cultivators and to those ryots who have no saleable rights in their lands occupied and enjoyed. The above allotment was distributed uniformly among 20 districts at the rate of Rs. 15,000 for each district.

### **Minor Irrigation**

From 1st April 1961 both the programmes (1) Normal maintenance and repairs and (ii) restoration of breached and abandoned sources have been transferred at the State level to the Chief Engineer (Local Administration). Government have also directed that all the tanks fed from P.W.D. sources should be transferred to the P.W.D. even though they might be under the Revenue Department, (2) that it is desirable that P.W.D. maintains such tanks which in the opinion of the Collectors are fed by a common source whether the P.W.D. maintains such sources or not and (3) that where the source of supply crosses the boundaries of a district and the tanks fed by it are better maintained by the P.W.D., they should be transferred to the P.W.D. The investigation, preparation of estimates and execution of works relating to restoration of breached and abandoned Minor Irrigation sources by the Engineering staff of the Local Administration Department are confined to sources having an ayacut of Ac. 25.00 and less, while those having an ayacut of more than Ac. 25.00 will be investigated and executed by the P.W.D.

However, since 1965-66 the Government in the Revenue Department have taken up the scheme of executing repairs to minor irrigation sources in the estate villages not yet taken over by Government under the Estates Abolition Act and in Minor Inam villages with a view to recover the cost from the persons responsible for the maintenance of such sources under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvements and Construction) Act, 1943. The agency of Panchayat Raj Engineering service was being utilised for execution of the works as the Revenue Department had no technical staff under its control.

### **Ayacut Development**

In the Plan Budget for 1968-69, the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs under the head "19. General Administration—F."

Schemes included in the IVth Five-Year Plan localisation of ayacut under Irrigation Projects". From the above provision an amount of Rs. 1.51 lakh was allotted towards the cost of staff on localisation under Nizam-saga Project. As per the report of the Collector, Nizamabad an amount of Rs. 1.78 lakhs was spent up to the end of March, 1969.

### Estates

*The Andhra Pradesh (A.A.) E.A. Act, 1948.*—Out of the collection of Rs. 57,26,657 made under section 55 (1) of the E. A. Act, 1948, an amount of Rs. 28,37,313 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 22,55,317 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 5,17,145 was deducted towards collection charges, upto the end of March, 1969 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,882 yet to be disposed of under section 55 (1) of the Act. The percentage of disposal worked out approximately to 98%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balance of Rs. 1,16,882.

### The A. P. A. S. E.L. (R. R.) Act., 1947

a) *Estates taken over*.—Out of the total collection of Rs. 31,43,520 made under section 3 (4) of the (R. R.) Act, 1947 pending disposal on the notified date in respect of the estates taken over, an amount of Rs. 6,86,846 was paid to land-holders. An amount of Rs. 10,84,866 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,84,266 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March, 1969 leaving a balance of Rs. 87,993. The percentage of disposal worked out to 97%

b) *Estates not taken over.*—Out of the total net collection of Rs. 43,97,470 made in respect of estates not taken over, an amount of Rs. 22,21,516 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 14,44,457 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 4,07,168 was deducted towards collection charges leaving a balance of Rs. 1,70,506. The percentage of disposal worked out to 96%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balances.

### Land Reforms

1. *Implementation of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967.*—The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967 came into force with effect from 6th October, 1967. Under the Act, all inam lands including the lands held by religious and charitable institutions and all service inams stand abolished. The holders of the inam lands, viz., Inamdars, Khabiz-e-Khadeem, etc., to whom the ryotwari patta will be granted are liable to pay the land revenue from the date of grant of the patta. Rules under the Act were framed and action for granting the ryotwari patta was in progress, at the close of the year under report.

*Implementation of Section 38-E of the A. P. (T. A.) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.*—The provisions of section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 provide for compulsory transfer of ownership to the protected tenants in respect of the lands held by them as protected tenants and which they are entitled to purchase from their land-holders. These provisions were hitherto being implemented in Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district in the years 1955 and 1956, respectively.

Under these provisions 10,898 and 1,850 protected tenants in Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district respectively were entitled to acquire ownership rights over the lands held by them.

The Government issued a notification conferring ownership of the lands under the above-mentioned provisions on the protected tenants in respect of the remaining area of Telangana, with effect from 15th August, 1968. The follow-up action was in progress at the close of the year under review.

*Implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961.*—The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 is in force since 1st June, 1961. Under section 5 of the Act, 25,534 persons filed declarations of their holdings. As a result of the disposal of these declarations so far under section 6 of the Act, the lands mentioned below have been declared to have been found surplus for the purposes of being taken over by the Government.

Extent of lands deemed to have been found surplus under section 7 (3) and 7 (4) of the Act.

In terms of family holdings (1)	In terms of acres. (2)		
	Wet	Dry	Total
850.857	.. 1,209.99	1,9271.36	20,481.35

The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purposes of taking over the surplus lands on payment of compensation. This sum was distributed among all the districts of the State according to their needs. Reports received indicate that by the end of March, 1969 an amount of Rs. 3,31,950 could be spent. Action for taking over the surplus lands by the Government was in progress during the close of the year under report.

*Amendment of Section 43 of the Andhra Pradesh (T. A.) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.*—Section 43 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 enables a protected tenant to mortgage, or create a charge on, his interest in the land in favour of the Government for consideration of a loan advanced to him by the Government. Section 43 of Act No. 11 of 1969 was amended so as to enable a protected tenant to secure loans not only from the Government but also from a land mortgage bank or other co-operative society, or any other institution, which advances loans to agriculturists under the relevant law for the time being in force in the State.

#### National Savings

The Government fixed a target of Rs. 5.3 crores net for realisation under various securities of the National Savings Scheme such as Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and Fixed Deposit Scheme, etc. A sum of Rs. 1.88 crores was realised for the current year. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 21,02,17,000 while net collections amounted to Rs. 1.88 crores for the current year. The net collections realised during the corresponding period of the previous year was Rs. 1.44 crores.

45,205 C. T. D. accounts and 81,741 P. O. S. B. accounts were opened during the year under report. 765 Pay Roll Savings Groups were organised. 841 agents were appointed during 1968-69 for the purpose.

The Government constituted the State Advisory Board with the Minister for Panchayati Raj and National Savings as Chairman and Smt. Shynala Devi as Vice-Chairman. This Board reviews the progress of National Savings Collections and the performance of the field staff belonging to the State Organisation as well as Central Organisation headed by the Regional Director at State headquarters, assisted by the Dy. Director and Assistant Directors and District Organisers at the district level. Besides the State Advisory Board, District Level Boards with Collector as Chairman for propagation of essential themes of the National Savings Schemes were in existence. The co-operation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the matter of propagation of National Savings Schemes and realisation of targets, fixed for the districts was obtained. Panchayati Raj Institutions at Samithi level were paid a percentage of the collections realised under National Savings Schemes out of the total realisation made in those areas for development works sponsored in that area.

A sum of Rs. 48,750 was sanctioned for the year 1968-69 under Publicity Programme.

#### Supply and Distribution of Stamps

The supply position of stamps from the Central Stamps Store, Nasik was somewhat improved during the year under report. Due to acute shortage of foreign exchange required to import printing paper the supplies were not regular during the preceding years as a result of which various steps such as over-printing of ex-Hyderabad Stamps, releasing of special adhesive stamps etc., were taken to bring the situation into control. As the public were unable to get their requirements with the licensed stamp vendors especially in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad a counter of direct sales of stamps was opened for the convenience of the Public. This public counter functioned very satisfactorily. Every effort was taken to ensure that the public got their requirements easily.

There was an overall increase of Rs. 1,27,58,414.46 in receipts during the year when compared to the receipts of the previous year 1967-68. The figures are furnished below:

			Rs.
1968-69	..	..	11,18,80,543.89
1967-68	..	..	9,91,22,129.43
			<hr/>
Increase :			1,27,58,414.46
			<hr/>

The increase is partly due to increase in the rates of stamp duty with effect from 20-10-1967 and partly due to drive against the under-valuations and audit of the Public Offices to detect leakage of stamp revenue,

### Survey and Settlement

The Survey and Land Record Department continued to function during the year in respect of settlement operation under the E. A. Act, XXVI of 1948 (Andhra Area).

*Office Process.*—Survey records relating to 8.96 sq. miles were processed during the year under report. An area of 58.95 sq. miles which was completed under the stages of correction, R. P. O. H. (O.P.), R. P. O. H. (Ex), Supplemental Correction-cum-Fair Accounts, Increment Remission and Diglott during the year under report. 1823 cases under the various sections of the Act were disposed of by the former Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam and the present Settlement Officers, Visakhapatnam, Eluru and Nellore.

*Field Work.*—Field work completed during the year under report by the Settlement staff was —

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (a) Area completed by the Settlement Revenue Inspector .. ..               | 38.89 sq. miles. |
| (b) Area completed by the Settlement Deputy Tahsildar .. ..                | 44.94 sq. miles. |
| (c) Area completed by Asst. Settlement Officer (now the Sett. Officers) .. | 44.94 sq. miles. |
| (d) Area completed by the former Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam ..      | 44.94 sq. miles. |

*Introduction of Settlement Rates.*—During the year under report, Settlement rates were introduced in 52 villages covering an area of 59.74 sq. miles spread over in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Khammam, Nalgonda, Chittoor and Cuddapah.

*Notification under Section 1 (4) of the Act.*—During the year under report 46 estates were taken over by the Government, and the Director of Settlements has disposed of 131 R. P. cases relating to statutory enquiries. No revision petition cases were not disposed of for want of clarification from the Government in view of the decision given by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in W. P. No. 406/66, dated 13-6-1968.

### Adverse Seasonal Conditions

The prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of the State or the other has been a recurring phenomena in Andhra Pradesh for the last few years except 1964-65 which was the last year in which seasonal conditions in the State were normal. In 1965-66 as a result of inadequate and untimely rains, 16 out of the 20 districts were affected by drought and relief measures were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 3 crores, also land revenue amounting to Rs. 3 crores was remitted. In 1966-67 drought conditions continued to prevail in 6 out of the 16 districts which were affected during the previous year necessitating the continuance of relief measures. Again in 1967-68, 11 districts were affected by drought and the State Government had to undertake relief measures on a large scale besides ordering the remission of Land Revenue amounting to approximately Rs. 1.5 crores,

The year under review was the worst year of drought. The south-west monsoon failed, the deficit in rainfall, during the period from June 1968 to September, 1968, which is the crucial period for the kharif crop, being as high as 33%. Even the rainfall that was received was patchy and ill-spaced. Drought conditions extended to all the 20 districts of the State affecting over 17,000 villages and a rural population of over 125 lakhs.

Kharif operations in 1968-69 suffered a severe set-back as a result of the drought. Even where sowings of dry crop was attempted, the long dry spell in August, 1968 resulted in the withering away of the standing crops. Most of the minor and medium irrigation sources remained almost dry upto the end of August, 1969 curtailing transplantation operations. The effect of the State's economy can be gauged from the fact that the total production of foodgrains during the agricultural year 1968-69 was estimated at only 55.68 lakhs tonnes as against 70.79 lakhs tonnes in 1967-68, the output of the rice alone in 1968-69 was estimated at only 33.44 lakh tonnes as against 46.00 lakhs tonnes in the previous year, registering a decrease of over 27%.

In view of the deteriorating seasonal conditions, the Government undertook in September, 1968 a special assessment of the situation on a districtwise basis with a view to determining the scope and nature of the relief measures needed to provide relief to the affected population. Following this, the Government sanctioned a comprehensive drought relief programme as detailed below to be implemented in all the 20 districts of the State.

1. Relief works to provide employment to the unemployed persons in the area of distress,
2. Provision of drinking water,
3. Supply of food, fodder and seed and
4. Grant of distress takkavi loans.

Subject to the over-riding criterion of the capacity of the work to provide employment to the distressed population, emphasis was laid in the selection of relief works like irrigation, soil conservation and other works of a productive nature which were likely to prove to be of permanent benefit to the areas concerned. Over 8,000 minor irrigation works were taken up under the relief programme. As a result of the programme, irrigation was established for over 4.35 lakh acres and new irrigation potential created for over 1 lakh acres. In the Agricultural sector, 1.24 lakh acres were contour-bunded. 6,000 acres were brought under afforestation and over 2,000 road works comprising both consolidation of existing roads and formation of new roads were taken up for execution. While the level of employment varied at different times, the peak level of employment achieved is estimated at over 3.5 lakhs persons.

The supply position of drinking water in some areas of the State caused much concern. Though the situation was somewhat relieved as a result of late rains during September and October, 1968 in view of the poor precipitation, scarcity was again felt in later months. Funds were accordingly sanctioned for digging new wells and for deepening

of the existing wells. In all, over 4,500 new wells were sunk and over 3,200 were renovated at a cost of nearly Rs. 70 lakhs.

Apart from the programme of sinking and deepening of wells through traditional means, Government decided to go in for the rapid sinking of new wells and revitalisation of existing wells in areas of water scarcity with mechanical rigs and other similar equipment. With a view to achieving speedy results, the task of operation, maintenance and deployment of mechanical rigs was mostly entrusted to the Agro-Industries Corporation. Over 70 rigs in all are now deployed in various parts of the State. The total number of wells sunk during the year under report comes to 3,412.

### **Food**

With a view to check the rise in the open market price of foodgrains consequent on the on-set of the drought conditions, Government took necessary steps to conserve and augment the State's food supplies. In view of the greater pressure on the public distribution system in the State, exports of rice were drastically curtailed. Steps were also taken to obtain Central allotments of milo and jowar. The District Collectors were authorised to open additional number of Fair Price Shops to the extent necessary and for a large part of the year about 11,000 shops were functioning throughout the State as against a little over half the number during the previous year.

With a view to ensuring that every effort was made to take advantage of the meagre and belated rainfall in September to raise non-season bound short-term varieties of crops, wherever practicable, the Government authorised the Department of Agriculture to undertake procurement and supply of seed, to the extent necessary, the cost of transport and other incidentals incurred under the scheme being borne by the Government.

Scarcity of fodder was being felt in some districts of the State but the rains in September and October, considerably relieved the situation. The Department of Animal Husbandry was authorised to undertake the collection and transportation of fodder to areas of scarcity, should this become necessary. Stand-by arrangements were also evolved whereby, rice bran and wheat bran in the mills in the State could be made available, if necessary to the areas of scarcity.

The Government also granted loans under the distress taccavi schemes to an extent of over 2.70 crores in order to enable the smaller cultivators to pull through until the seasonal conditions improved. The terms of the loans were liberalised by raising the ceiling limit from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 and permitting the utilisation of the loan not only for subsistence but for the purchase of seed and fodder and for the deepening of irrigation wells.

### **Remission**

Having regard to the intensity of the drought conditions prevailing during the year, Government issued orders sanctioning the remission of the Land Revenue in the drought affected villages on a liberalised scale. In the case of both dry and wet lands, full remission was granted where the yield of crop was below 4 annas and half remission where the yield of crop was above 4 annas and below 6 annas. The collection of arrears



of Land Revenue, cesses etc., on land eligible for remission, whether wholly or in part, was also ordered to be postponed. Further collection of arrears in drought affected villages even on lands not eligible for remission was limited to 50% leaving the balance of 50% to be collected during the next fasli.

The drought relief programme for the year 1968-69 was originally intended to be terminated by the end of June, 1969, but in view of the belated monsoon during the current year and reports of inadequate rainfall from certain districts, Government have authorised the continuance of drought relief measures upto the end of September, 1969 wherever necessary.

With a view to secure non-official association and participation in the drought relief programme to the maximum extent, the review of the implementation of the drought relief plan was entrusted to the Zilla Parishads and a sum of Rs. 20.15 crores was sanctioned from April, 1968 onwards for the implementation of the drought relief programme out of which a sum of Rs. 17.05 crores was released during the financial year 1968-69 and Rs. 3.10 crores programmed to be utilised after April, 1969. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of June, 1969 was reported at Rs. 16.96 crores. The Government of India have approved a total ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 14 crores for the financial year under review and a tentative ceiling of Rs. 2 crores for the year 1969-70. The Government of India have been addressed for an upward revision of the ceiling for 1968-69 to Rs. 15.00 crores and a provisional ceiling of Rs. 9 crores for the year 1969-70.

### Commercial Tax

*The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act 1957.*—The Act came into force from 15-6-1957. The working of the Act was reviewed by Dr. P. S. Lokanadham, Director General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi in the year 1962-63. In the light of his recommendations certain amendments were made to the Act by the Amendment Act, 1963 (Act 16 of 1963). These amendments came into force from 1-8-1963. The general rate of tax was raised from 2% to 3% with effect from 1-4-1966 by Act No. 7 of 1966.

The A. P. S. M. S. T. Act, 1960 was repealed by Act No. 5 of 1968 and motor spirits were made liable to tax under A. P. G. S. T. Act at the point of first sale in the State under entries 70 to 74 of the first Schedule from 1-7-1968.

In order to overcome the situation arising out of the judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in the case of Irri. Veera Raju v. Commercial Tax Officer, Tadepalligudem (20 S. T. C. page 501) that the agent is not liable to tax if transactions of the principal on whose behalf the agent is acting, is not liable to tax, section 11 of the A. P. G. S. T. Act was amended by Act No. 5 of 1968 and the agent was made liable to tax irrespective of the fact that such principal is not liable to pay the tax or penalty in respect of a transaction on account of the turnover of the principal being below the minimum turnover specified in sub-section (1) of section (5).

A proviso to section 8 of the A. P. G. S. T. Act was added by the Act No. 5 of 1968 and dealers who deal in textiles, sugar or tobacco and

its products on which duties of excise are not levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, are made liable to tax with effect from 1-7-1968.

The goods specified in the first, second and third schedules are liable to tax at a single point at rates ranging from  $\frac{1}{3}$ % to 25%. The fourth schedule contains the list of exempted goods.

A post in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner was created in the Office of the Board of Revenue (C. T.) Hyderabad for making case studies to assess the extent of evasion in the commodities liable to tax, study the modes of evasion, devise methods for control of evasion and to conduct raids on mass sale whenever necessity arises.

The Commercial Tax Officers functioned as assessing authorities in respect of dealers whose total turnover was Rupees 3 lakhs and above per year. They are also the first appellate authorities in respect of dealers whose total turnovers are less than Rs. 50,000 per year. Additional C. T. Os. and C. T. Os. for tackling overflow of assessments were appointed in circles where the number of assessments to be dealt with was heavy. The D. C. T. Os. functioned as assessing authorities in respect of dealers whose total turnovers were less than Rs. 3 lakhs. The A. C. T. Os. exercised the powers of assessment in respect of dealers whose assessments were transferred to them by the D. C. T. Os. concerned. Each Deputy Commissioners Division except Warangal and Visakhapatnam has an Assistant Commissioner (C. T.) for the disposal of appeals against assessment of dealers whose total turnovers are more than Rs. 50,000 per year. The Assistant Commissioners, Hyderabad and Kakinada attended also to the disposal of appeals in Warangal and Visakhapatnam division respectively.

Each Deputy Commissioner had a special staff for the detection of evasions. This special staff was headed by a Commercial Tax Officer. Each Territorial Commercial Tax Officer was also given a special staff of one A. C. T. O. and 2 C. T. I's for detection of evasions. Each division was also given a mobile squad for check of vehicular traffic. The mobile squad consists of A. C. T. Os. and C. T. Is. and was headed by Spl. C. T. Os. for detections in all the divisions except Hyderabad. In Hyderabad division the mobile squad was headed by a separate Commercial Tax Officer.

The provision relating to licensing and exemption of agents was deleted with effect from 1-8-1963. From 1-8-1963, the agents of resident dealers became liable for assessment on the transactions effected by them on behalf of their principals and the principals were exempted from tax on such transactions.

*Old Arrears.*—Of the old arrear demand of Rs. 2,52,20,195 an amount of Rs. 60,72,706 was collected during the year under review leaving a balance of Rs. 1,91,47,489. A large portion of the old arrears was covered by stay orders granted in appeals, and closed cases in which the whereabouts of the dealers are not known.

*Current Arrears.*—The current demand for the year was Rs. 38,84,98,363 as against Rs. 32,14,57,104 during the previous year. Of

this, an amount of Rs. 36,04,67,472 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,80,30,891. There was an increase of Rs. 6,70,41,259 in the demand during the year under review when compared with the previous year and it is due to the general rise in the prices and more effective check of evasions.

### Single-Point Taxation

With the increase in the number of single-point tax goods, the work of verification of claims for exemption made on the ground that the goods had already suffered tax at the earlier point, had increased considerably. The staff sanctioned for attending to the verification work was found to be inadequate. In the light of the recommendations of Dr. P. S. Lokanadham, in his review on the sales-tax system in the State, cross-check verification is being confined to the major revenue-fetching commodities.

*Administration of Exemption and reduced Rates of Tax under Section 9 of the Act.*—No difficulty has been experienced in this respect.

*Application of Rule 6 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Government Sales Tax Rules.*—No difficulty has been experienced in the application of this Rule.

The assesseees on the rolls of C. T. Os. and D. C. T. Os. have generally maintained regular accounts. Though the dealers with turnover of Rs. 40,000 and below are required to maintain only a single purchase account these dealers do not maintain these accounts properly.

The method adopted in general for ascertaining the correctness of the turnovers reported by the dealers include—

- (i) Intensive check of accounts of the dealers with reference to extract of imports and exports obtained from Railway Stations, the accounts of wholesale dealers and importers and S. S. forms prepared by the officers at the check-posts.
- (ii) Surprise inspections of the business premises of the dealers at frequent intervals.
- (iii) Verification by cross-check references.
- (iv) Verification with Income Tax Assessment Orders.

*Inspection of Commercial Tax Officers.*—The offices of the A. C. T. O. and D. C. T. O. were inspected by the C. T. Os. and the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Deputy Commissioners had also made brief inspections of the offices of C. T. Os., D. C. T. Os. and A. C. T. Os. The inspection reports of the Commercial Tax Officers were reviewed by the Deputy Commissioners and of the Deputy Commissioners by the Board.

No major changes have been brought about to the provisions of the Act during the year under review and the Deputy Commissioners have reported that no difficulties have been experienced in the administration of the Act during the year under review.

### Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act

The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers function as the Entertainment Tax Officers under the Act. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and

Secunderabad, however, the work relating to the Entertainment Tax Act, is being attended to by a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer specifically appointed for this purpose and he exercises the functions of the Entertainment Tax Officer. There have been no changes in the rates of taxes during the year under report. The exemption from payment of entertainment tax granted to registered and approved sabhas continued to be in force during the year under report.

The demand under entertainment tax under section 4 of the A. P. E. T. was Rs. 3,67,41,879 as against Rs. 3,22,77,652.76 for the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,58,93,176 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,48,703 at the end of the year. The collections and balance during the previous year were Rs. 3,14,90,759 and Rs. 7,86,893 respectively.

The total demand of show tax (arrear and current) for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 13,25,681. Of this, the current demand was Rs. 12,19,622 as against Rs. 11,34,160 for the previous year. There has been an increase of Rs. 85,462 in the current demand as against the previous year. A sum of Rs. 12,22,752 was collected out of the total demand of Rs. 13,25,681 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,02,929 at the end of the year. The collections and the balance during the previous year were Rs. 11,23,276 and Rs. 1,08,272 respectively.

In all 6,62,630 entertainments were held during the year under review as against 6,06,117 in the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of entertainments held during the year when compared to the previous year, which is due to increase in the number of the arts. In all 698 entertainments were exempted during the year under section 8 of the Act as against 707 entertainments during the previous year. Two appeals were filed which were disposed of by the end of the year. An account of Rs. 1,896.56 was collected towards tax on complimentary passes issued and on the tickets sold at the reduced rates of payment. The working of the Act has been generally smooth during the year and no administrative or legal difficulties were experienced.

The A. P. E. T. Act, 1939 was amended in the year under review by Act No. 8 of 1969 and the amended Act came into force with effect from 24-1-1969.

- (i) According to section 13 (1) of the Act, as amended by Act No. 8 of 1969 the proceeds of the tax payable under section 4 and collected every year in respect of entertainments held within the limits of any local authority shall be apportioned as follows :
  - (a) 3% of the proceeds of the tax to be credited to the State Government.
  - (b) 95% of the proceeds of the tax to be paid to the local authority; and
  - (c) 2% of the proceeds of the tax to be expended for the purposes of promoting the cinematographic films and arts.

Prior to the amendment, 90% of the entertainment tax realised under section 4 of the Act was to be made over to the respective local bod ie

The assignment of the net proceeds is made once in a quarter.

(ii) According to section 14-A (1) of the Amendment Act, no person shall enter or obtain admission to, or remain in an entertainment, the admission to which is for payment subject to an entertainments tax, without having in his possession any ticket or other document denoting that the payment for admission has been made on a complimentary ticket.

(iii) According to section 14-C of the Amendment Act, entertainment tax is levied on every complimentary ticket issued at the rates prescribed under the Act.

### The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulations 1358 F. were in operation in the Telangana region of the State. There were no changes in the rates of taxes payable under the Regulation during the year under review. The Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Riding Club, Hyderabad conducted races during the year under review for a period of 16 days and 9 days respectively.

The demands of tax under the several heads for the year 1968-69 were as detailed below :

	Monsoon meetings Rs.	Gymkhana meetings Rs.
1. Totalizator and tax on sweep stakes ..	3,38,753.50	79,407.00
2. Betting Tax ..	8,26,671.00	1,53,430.00
3. Tax on Admission ..	1,49,993.00	18,841.00
Total :	13,15,417.50	2,51,678.00
GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 15,67,095.50.	

There was an increase of Rs. 4,19,313.90 in the demand during the year when compared to that of the previous year's Rs. 11,47,782.60 and the increase is attributable to the increase in the number of race meetings held, as also to the increased betting. No special difficulties were experienced in working of the Regulations.

### Andhra Pradesh Sale Motor Spirit Tax Act

The Andhra Pradesh Sale Motor Spirit Tax Act 1960 is one of the Commercial Taxes Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department. The integrated Andhra Pradesh Sale Motor Spirit Tax Act 1960 came into force from 1-11-1960. The dealings in Motor Spirit were liable to tax at the point of 1st sale in the State at the rates shown below upto 30-6-1968.

Discription of Moter Spirit.	Rate of tax per litre.
1. Aviation Turbine Fuel ..	.. 3 paise.
2. Aviation Motor Spirit other than Turbine fuel .. ..	.. 5 paise.

3. Petrol other than Aviation Motor Spirit .. 9 paise.
4. Diesel Oil .. .. 7 paise.
5. Motor Spirit not falling under any of the above categories .. .. 5 paise.

The Andhra Pradesh Sale Motor Spirit Tax Act was repealed by Act No. 5 of 1968 and motor spirits were brought in for levy of tax under the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act 1957 from 1-7-1968. The dealings in motor spirits are liable to tax from 1-7-1968 at the point of 1st sale in the State and at the rates as shown below :

1. Aviation Turbine fuel.	At the point of 1st sale in the State.	6 paise in the rupee.
2. Aviation Motor Spirit other than Turbine Fuel.	Do.	10 paise in the rupee.
3. Petrol other than aviation Motor Spirit.	Do.	11 paise in the rupee.
4. Diesel Oil	Do.	10 paise in the rupee.
5. Motor Spirit not falling under above items.	Do.	10 paise in the rupee.

The Commercial Tax Officers are the Registering and Assessing authorities under the Andhra Pradesh Sale Motor Spirits Act.

#### Central Sales-Tax Act

The provisions relating to the levy of tax under C. S. T. Act 1956 came into force with effect from 1st of July, 1957. The C. T. Os, D.C. T. Os. and A. C. T. Os. are the assessing authorities under the Act with the same monetary limits as under the State Sales Tax Act. The registering authority under the Act is the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. The more important goods involved in exports outside the State are rice, jute, jaggery, coconuts, copra, ghee, groundnut, groundnut oil, cotton, cashewnut, dry chillies, hides, and skins, turmeric, manganese, mica, iron, ore and coal.

*Demand, Collection and Balance (Appendix).*—The Demand, Collection, and Balance for the year under report is as appended below :

Year.	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
1968-69 :			
Arrear .. ..	57,84,556	22,08,642	35,75,915
Current .. ..	3,16,38,718	2,83,64,041	32,74,677
Total :	3,74,23,274	3,06,72,683	68,50,592
1967-68 .. ..	3,84,27,882	2,33,59,462	1,50,68,661

There was no change in the rates of taxes under the Act during the year under review.

The Supreme Court had held in the case of "Yedlam Laxmi Narasimhaiah Chetty and Sons" and in the case of "Khamji Vigrar and Company v. the State of Andhra Pradesh" that no tax can be levied on inter-State sales of goods if such sales are not liable to tax under the State Act. The decisions of the Supreme Court have effected the C. S. T. Revenue in respect of inter-State sales of goods liable to tax at the point of purchase and also goods liable to a single-point tax. The Board requested the Government to move the Centre for passing a Validation Act so that the State may not be put to loss of Revenue by having to refund the taxes levied and collected and (2) to amend the provisions of the C. S. T. Act, 56 suitably. Accordingly, the Government of India were addressed in the matter, and the same is said to be under the consideration of Government of India during the year under report.

The Supreme Court had held in the case of "The State of Madras v. R. Nandala, & Company", (20. S.T.C. P. 374), that Rule 10-A of C.S.T. (Madras) Rules 57 (which is similar to Rule 9-A of the C.S.T. (A.P. Rule, 57) restricting the issue of a single declaration form by the dealers to cover two or more purchases for an amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 cannot apply to dealers of other States, that the State Governments are not competent to make such rules and that the Government of India alone have power to make such rules. In view of the above the Government of India have amended CST (Registration and Turnover) Rules 57 by necessary notification.

According to Rule 9 of C.S.T. (A.P.) Rules, 57 every registered dealer had to apply to the appropriate assessing authority and obtain from him adequate number of forms of declarations for use by him at the time of purchase of goods as mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 8 of the C.S.T. Act. No other legal difficulty was experienced in the working of the Act.

### Excise and Prohibition

During the year under report, the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abkari Act, 1316 F. and the rules made thereunder continued to be administered in the Telangana region till 29-8-1968 and from 30-8-1968 the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 was enforced, while in Andhra area prohibition continued to be enforced. The Madras Abkari Act continued to be administered in the Agency area of Andhra region.

*Arrack.*—Total quantity of arrack issued from Government Distilleries, Narayanguda, Hyderabad was 24,82,362 L.P. Litres (24,20,073 L.P. Litres) to 49 Depots of 5 districts of Telangana region and 60 shops of Hyderabad city and Secunderabad upto 30-9-1968 and from 1-10-1968 to 31-3-1969 to 67 shops.

Total quantity of arrack issued from Government Distilleries, Kamareddy was 14,07,493 L.P. Litres (14,24,000 L.P. Lts.) to five Telangana districts, namely Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Medak. The total number of arrack shops functioned in the 9 districts of Telangana area was 2389 (2102). A quantity of 39,08,525

(37,98,758 L.P. Litres) was consumed in these shops. The minimum guarantee quota fixed and the duty levied on arrack was the same likewise during the year 1967-68.

The Revenue derived, from the sale of arrack was Rs. 2,40,00,314 (Rs. 1,90,50,924) towards rentals and Rs. 1,47,74,227 (1,49,40,188) towards duty making a total of Rs. 3,87,74,541 (3,39,91,112) and the quantity so procured and utilised was 372.82 M. Tonnes from five districts of Telangana region for the manufacture of arrack made by indigenous methods in the Government Distillery, Narayanguda. During the period under report there was an opening balance of 65.997 M. Tonnes of Gulmohwa at the commencement of the year and with 372.823 M. Tonnes of mohwa flowers supplied, and hence during the year the quantity on hand was 438.820 Tonnes against which 436 M. Tonnes were consumed for distilling liquor.

In the Government Distillery, Kamareddy, the total quantity of Gulmohwa distilled for the manufacture of Rectified Spirit during the year under report was 100 M. Tonnes and 153.126 M. Tonnes of Gulmohwa were transferred to Government Distillery, Narayanguda which comes to a total of 253.126 M. Tonnes against 315 M. Tonnes in the last year. 5,485 M. Tonnes of Molasses (3,095 M. Tonnes) were utilised during the year for manufacture of arrack.

### Foreign Liquors

Hyderabad made Foreign Liquor shops are being auctioned in the districts of Telangana area except in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the same system is followed during the year under report.

In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad the following categories of licences for the shops for the sale of all kinds of Foreign liquors were renewed for the year under report on payment of prescribed fee mentioned against each as per G.O. Ms. No. 1181, dated 28-11-1968.

Nature of licence	Licence Fee per annum
1. Wholesale	.. Rs. 4,500
2. Wholesale-cum-retail 'Off'	.. Rs. 6,000
3. Retail 'On' and 'Off' licences	.. Rs. 6,000
4. Retail 'On' licence	.. Rs. 4,500
5. Retail 'Off' licence	.. Rs. 4,500
6. Club licences	.. Rs. 1,540
7. Godown licences	.. Rs. 150
8. Military canteen licences	.. Rs. 300
9. Cinema & Refreshment room licence	.. Rs. 2,700
10. Temporary dance party	.. Rs. 76 (per day)



*Gallonage Fee.*—The rate of the gallonage fee on the different kinds of liquor in Andhra in vogue is given below:

1. Spirit, Liquor	Rs. 3.95 per bulk litre
2. Wines	Re. 0.99 „
3. Beers	Re. 0.50 per bottle of 650 ml.

*Fixed Fee Licences.*—In Telangana area, 81 licences were issued for the wholesale and retail sale denatured spirit and gallonage fee of Rs. 20,429 (20,629) on 90,930 L.P. Litres (90,922) and rentals amounting to Rs. 92,555 (76,935) were collected.

### Telangana Region

*Toddy.*—In Telangana region, the number of sendhi shops was 6,683 (5,924) and the number of trees tapped was 22,50,151 (22,38,391). The income derived by way of rentals of these shops amounted to Rs. 9,06,48,648-91 (7,05,67,321). A sum of Rs. 1,72,88,178-93, (1,75,08,037) was realised by way of tree tax. The total revenue derived on sendhi amounted to Rs. 10,79,36,827 (8,80,76,358).

Existing Tappers' Co-operative Shops continued to function with renewals with an increase of 3% in rentals. The Government have not sanctioned any new shops for leasing to Tappers' Co-operative Society for the year under report. But Government have permitted for granting leases to the defunct societies that had gone out of field in the recent past for want of finances and other reasons. Accordingly 121 shops were given to defunct Tappers' Co-operative Societies for the year 1968-69. In all 1,746 shops were functioning under Tappers' Co-operative Society for 1968-69.

### Andhra Region

*Sweet Toddy.*—There was no change in the policy of Government with regard to auction of sweet toddy shops except that 27 shops were ordered to be established in the area of operation of palm jaggery co-operative societies after reserving separate areas in the connected topos for the tapping of sweet toddy to the newly established shops and for the tapping of Neera for the Palm Jaggery Societies.

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 1,16,07,459-60 n.p. (99,26,386) towards rentals and Rs. 53,19,982-66 (45,46,761-53) towards tree-tax motorph and penalties have been realised under the Sweet Toddy Scheme. A total income of Rs. 1,69,27,442.26 (1,44,73,146.53) has been derived

In Munagal Paragana and Vijayapuri South area of Nalgonda district where Prohibition Act is in force 18 sweet toddy shops have been established. During the period under report the income derived by way of rentas was Rs. 51,396 (69,054) and by way of tree-tax Rs. 58,287.16 (4,064.15) bringing the total income to Rs. 1,09,683.16 (1,13,118.15).

*Establishment of Neera Bhavans.*—The Government have permitted the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Hyderabad to run the Neera Bhavans in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and to arrange sale of Neera at 12 centres at Hyderabad and 7

centres in Secunderabad till the end of 30-9-1969 subject to the following conditions :

- (a) That Neera will be drawn only from the trees in Pochampally area of Nalgonda district and from nowhere else.
- (b) That the officials of the Excise and Prohibition Department and also those of the Industries Department should be permitted to check these shops to avoid likely malpractices.

Licences fee per tree at the following rates had been prescribed for the various kinds of trees for tapping of sweet toddy for feeding their shops :

	Sago trees Rs.	Coconut trees Rs.	Palmyrah trees Rs.	Date trees Rs.
1. Tree-tax per tree ..	15.52	11	7.75	6.52
2. Moturpha (for Government trees) per tree ..	3	2	1.94	1.63

#### Agency Area

No toddy shops were established in this area. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 was in force in the agency area and private possession of toddy was allowed upto a certain limit. The tribes were permitted to tap tree for *bona fide* domestic consumption as in the previous years without payment of licence fees.

The total number of trees tapped by aboriginals was 21,026 (17,197) and 2,406 (1989) trees under free tapping licence during the year under report.

A statement showing the income derived from the principal kind of liquor and spirits during the year under report was—

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Duty licences fee, gal- lonage fee etc., on Foreign Liquors, Recti- fied Spirit, Commercial Spirits and Indian made Foreign Beer (in Andhra area) :	2,74,048.16	(3,15,901.25)
(b) Sendhi (Telangana area):	10,79,36,827.84	(8,80,75,368)
(c) Country spirits :	3,87,74,541.87	(3,39,91,112)
(d) Sweet Toddy in Andhra area :	1,16,97,459.60	(1,45,86,264)
	15,85,92,877.47	(13,70,04,645.25)

*Private Enterprises.*—In the year under report the following are the private enterprises sanctioned by the Government.

#### Wineries and Distilleries

1. M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Malakajigiri, Secunderabad.
2. Sri G. S. Raju of M/s. Siri Cements Private Ltd., Saroornagar, Hyderabad,

3. M/s. Karol Distilleries Pvt., Ltd., Birban, Hyderabad.
4. M/s. Umar Khayyam Wineries, Shamshabad, Hyderabad.
5. M/s. Anab-Shahi Wineries and Distilleries, Hyderabad.
6. M/s. Mc. Dowell and Company, Ltd., Hyderabad.

*Breweries.*—M/s. Unite Breweries Limited, Hyderabad.

Out of the above firms only M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company and M/s. Karol Distilleries are manufacturing liquors.

*Use of Alcohol for Industrial Purposes.*—During the year under report 40 firms were granted licences in Rectified Spirit III and 31 licences under Rectified Spirit IV with a consumption of 85,77,897 litres of Rectified Spirit per annum for the preparation of various Industrial Chemicals. The Excise Levy collected was to the tune of Rs. 1,71,457.94 at the rate of two paise per litre.

Licences for manufacture of Chloral Hydrate with quotas fixed for each and maximum quantity of Chloral to be manufactured by each was issued to the following companies for the year under report.

- (i) Indian Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works (2,700) Lrs. maximum quantity (2,400 lbs.) of Chloral Hydrate.
- (ii) M/s. Pankaj Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals (5,400) Lrs. maximum quantity of (4,800 lbs.) of Chloral Hydrate.

#### Revenue Demand

The total collections made during the year under report are as follows :

	Telangana Area Rs.	Andhra area Rs.
1. Current	10,39,80,833	1,91,14,467
2. Arrears	1,03,27,270	Nil.
	11,43,08,103	1,91,14,467

#### Expenditure

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,07,79,915.34 (Rs. 94,67,140.11) of which Rs. 64,71,243 (Rs. 57,27,802.66) was for Telangana area and Rs. 43,08,672.06 (Rs. 37,39,337.45) for Andhra Area.

#### Excise Offences in Telangana Area and Prohibition Offences in Andhra Area

The total number of cases booked in Telangana area was 16,127 (23,503) and the total number of cases booked in Andhra area was 53,696 (40,561). 17,593 (22,473) cases detected during the year under report and 1,474 cases out of those pending at the commencement of the year were dealt with departmentally. 14,396 cases were compounded and 48 were dismissed, the total disposal of cases being 14,290. 2,247 cases remained pending disposal at the end of the year under report.

Prosecutions were launched in criminal courts to the extent of 1,251 (1330). Of the total number of cases charged 1072 (1432) cases ended in

conviction and 388 (47) cases resulted in dismissal and 411 (1,358) cases remained pending in the courts at the close of the year under report.

The number of cases relating to illicit distillation of liquor detected during the year under report was 4011 (4,431) in addition to 3103 (3,047) cases relating to illicit transport and 16 (297) cases of adulteration. Besides 5,261 (7,026) cases of illicit tapping of toddy trees plus 1,872 (6,265) cases of illicit transport of sendhi were booked and 20 (25) cases of illicit cultivation of ganja 83 (4) cases of illicit transport and unlawful possession of ganja were also reported.

During the year under report the Special Squad, Board of Revenue (Excise) booked 108 cases, details of which are furnished below:

1. Illicit Tapping	22 (52)
2. Illicit Distillation	34 (13)
3. Miscellaneous	32 (7)
4. Illicit Possession of Sendhi	8 (30)
5. Illicit Possession of Liquor	115 (—)
6. Adulteration of Sendhi	— (—)
7. Cases of Narcotic Drugs	2 (3)
8. Illicit Ganja	1 (3)
	<hr/>
	214 (108)

#### Distilleries

There were 8 (8) private distilleries in the Andhra area at the places noted below but they are run under the supervision of the Excise and Prohibition Department.

1. Bobbili.
2. Visakhapatnam.
3. Thummapala.
4. Samalkota.
5. Chelluru.
6. Tanuku.
7. Vuyyuru.
8. Chittoor.

M/s. V.V.S. Sugars, Chagallu were permitted by the Government to construct a Distillery at Chagallu, West Godavari district, last year and this unit has to come up.

A total revenue of Rs. 4,14,995.45 (7,39,313.19) was derived from these distilleries and laboratories in the Andhra area during the year under report. The total expenditure under the Distillery branch amounted to Rs. 1,67,590.96 (1,40,205.53).

### Government Distilleries

In Telangana area two Government distilleries *viz.*, Government Distilleries, Narayanaguda and the Government Distillery, Kamareddy, functioned as usual on commercial basis for the manufacture and supply of country liquor and Hyderabad Foreign Liquor under the general control of the Board of Revenue (Excise and Prohibition). During the year under report Narayanaguda Distillery derived an income of Rs. 44,90,502 (36,23,000) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,82,120 (13,78,200) leaving a surplus of Rs. 38,08,382. Kamareddy Distillery derived an income during the year under report of Rs. 25,27,699 (26,62,369.54) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,15,912 (9,74,000) leaving a surplus of Rs. 15,11,787.

### Laboratories

There were 17 (14) Pharmaceutical Laboratories with L-1, Licences in Andhra area. While in Telangan area there were 44 (44) such laboratories bringing the total in the State to 61 (58). All these laboratories have been placed under the supervision of Superintendent for Distilleries, Hyderabad and Guntur.

### Board's Laboratories

The functions of the Board's Laboratory are to analyse the samples falling under the purview of the following Acts, *viz.*, Hyderabad Abkari Act, Dangerous Drugs Act., M & T.P. Act and Distillery Manual. The total number of samples analysed during the year under report was 6,669 (4,755).

### Registration Administration

*Administration.*—There was no change in the jurisdiction of Registration Districts during the period under report. There were 12 Registration Districts in the Andhra area and 3 in the Telangana area, with 255 permanent Sub-Registry Offices in the State at the close of the year under report.

*Registration.*—The number of documents registered during the year was 6,11,25 as against 6,34,371 in the previous year, showing decrease of 23,146 documents or 3.65 per cent.

The reasons for the decrease in the number of registrations were :

- (i) The discontinuance of the registration of co-operative document under section 111 (3) of the Co-operative Societies Act.
- (ii) Drought conditions in certain parts of the State ; and
- (iii) Disturbances in the Telangana area.

*Value of Registered Transactions.*—The aggregate value of documents rose from Rs. 148.91 crores in the last year to 164.67 crores in the year under report. The value of the documents relating to immovable properties increased by 0.16 crore while that relating to movable properties decreased by Rs. 0.09 crore. The average value of documents increased from Rs. 2,347.34 to 2,731.10 while the average Registration fee decreased from Rs. 22.07 to 21.23.

*Registration of Wills.*—The number of Wills registered increased from 7,873 to 8,289 during the period under report *i.e.*, by 5.28%.

Majority of the testators were Hindus, the number being 8,041 as against 7,628 during the last year. Muslim testators were 190 as against 160 last year. Indian Christians were 57 as against 82, last year. There were no Parsi testators this year while last year there were 3. There was one European Testator this year while there were none last year. The number of Eurasian testators was Nil as also in the previous year. One authority to adopt was registered during the year under report as against none in the previous year. 16 Wills and authorities to adopt which were presented for registration after the death of the testators were pending enquiry and registration while 26 similar documents were presented during the period under report, bringing the total to 42, of which 17 were registered, 2 were refused registration and none were returned unregistered at the request of the parties. At the close of the year 23 cases were under enquiry. 137 sealed covers containing Wills were deposited during the period under report as against 151 in the previous year. 31 of such covers were withdrawn during the year under report as against 30 withdrawn in the previous year. 47 were opened and registered after the death of the testator concerned as against 44. 38 covers were produced in the courts this year as against 22 in the previous year. At the close of the year under report there were in the custody of the Registrars 2,419 unopened and 1,347 opened sealed covers making up a total of 3,766 as against 3,538 at the close of the last year.

*Progress of Work.*—The percentage of documents and certified copies transcribed or prepared within three days excluding the day of admission to registration was 99.94%. The percentage of encumbrance certificates made ready within the prescribed time was 99.90%. The number of documents returned by post was 384 as against 1,598 during the last year. 160 documents were pending disposal at the close of the year. 869 documents were impounded during the year under report as against 1,777 in the last year, making up a total of 1,029 documents as against 1,962 in the previous year. 28 documents were certified as correctly stamped as against 281 in the previous year. Deficit stamp duty and penalty was collected in respect of 729. Penalty imposed which remains to be collected was in respect of 121 documents as against 521 in the last year. Two documents were permanently impounded as against one in the previous year. Four documents were disposed of otherwise while none were disposed of in the previous year. 145 documents remained pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

The total amount of deficit stamp duty and penalty levied and collected were Rs. 56,031 and Rs. 7,382 respectively as against Rs. 1,14,493 and Rs. 12,644 in the previous year.

The Registrars and Assistant Inspector-General, who exercised powers as "Collector" under sections 31, 32 and 41 and 42 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, adjudicated 247 documents as against 212 in the last year, under section 31 and 32 and adjudicated 136 documents during this year under section 41 and 42 of the said Act against 89, in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 13,14,975.04 was collected and remitted as against Rs. 7,09,875.76 in the previous year.

*Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed properties was Rs. 3,19,806 as against 3,63,957 of the previous year. Applications for the mutation of name in their venue registry were presented by the parties in respect of 3,18,405 documents. The Registering Officers themselves prepared the requisite notice of transfer and forwarded them to the Revenue Department in respect of 328 documents. Patta stood in the name of the claimants in respect of 968 documents. Documents registered solely for the purpose of presenting transfer applications in respect of properties that were in the possession of the claimants decreased from 299 to 105.

*Notices of Transfer of Title to Properties in Municipal and Panchayat Areas.*—The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed property or house for parties in Panchayats, and in Municipalities is 8,3,563 as against 1,11,687 in the previous year. Applications of title to properties in respect of 83,230 were presented by the parties and 66 notices were prepared by the registering officers for transmission to the above local authorities. In respect of 267 documents the title stood in the name of the claimants and 20 documents were executed solely for the purpose of presenting the applications for transfer of title to properties.

*Notices under the Estates Land Act.*—For the recognition of transfer of holdings, 1,523 notices were presented to the registering officers along with 1,525 documents evidencing absolute transfer of lands and they were forwarded to the land-holders concerned. No document was executed solely for the purpose of presenting notices and in respect of two documents the title stood in the name of the claimant. An amount of Rs. 1,273.25 was collected towards fees for transmission of notices presented to the Registering Officers of which an amount of Rs. 472.60 was spent towards postal charges.

*Refusal to Register.*—60 documents were refused registration during the year under report by the Sub-Registrars and as against 84 during the last year. Of these documents 34 were refused registration for denial of execution and 16 for non-appearance of executants within the prescribed time. The remaining 10 refusals were due to non-payments of fees or fines, fact of execution being not proved and presentation of documents by persons not entitled to present them.

*Appeals.*—At the commencement of the year 6 appeals under section 72, 38 application under section 73 and 74, enquiries under section 74 of the Indian Registration Act were pending. 4 appeals under section 72, 51 application and 14 enquiries were presented during the year under report. Registration of documents was ordered in five cases under section 72, 49 cases under section 73, and 14 cases under section 74 of the Indian Registration Act. The Registrars declined to order registration in 2 cases under section 72 and 4 cases under section 73. One application under section 73 and no enquiry under section 74 were withdrawn leaving three appeals, 36 under section 74 were withdrawn leaving three appeals, 36 applications and 8 enquiries pending at the close of the year.

*Searches.*—Applications for Encumbrance Certificates on properties increased from 1,5,436 to 1,97,372. The number of applications for single searches increased from 35,424 to 37,753. The number of certified copies increased from 3,400 to 3,540.

*Minor Operation.*—During the year under report, 250 general powers and 655 special powers of attorney were authenticated. The registering officers paid 2,148 visits to private residences of parties for registering documents etc. No Commissioner was appointed for similar work during the period under report as in last year.

*Unclaimed Documents.*—At the end of the year under report, there were 26,961 unclaimed documents as against 25,627 at the close of the previous year. 1,854 documents were destroyed by efflux of time. At the end of the year there were 583 documents pending registration as against 621 documents at the close of the previous year.

*Documents Discredited by Civil Courts.*—The number of documents discredited by Civil Court decreased from 11 to 9.

3 documents were declared as null and void for want of title, 2 by mutual consent of the parties and 4 for other reasons.

### Receipts and Expenditure

*Registration Fees.*—The total actual receipts under registration fees during the year under report were Rs. 189.00 lakhs as against Rs. 185.00 lakhs during last year. A sum of rupees eighty-seven lakhs remains to be adjusted by the Co-operative Department on account of concessions granted to Co-operative Credit Societies and Land Mortgage Bank. The expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 42.83 lakhs to Rs. 49.04 lakhs.

*Duty on Transfer of Properties.*—The amount of transfer duty levied as surcharges on stamp duty collected during the year under report was Rs. 3.81 crores as against 3.65 crores during last year. Out of the said amount, an amount of Rs. 3.62 crores is payable to the concerned local authorities and the balance of Rs. 19 lakhs is adjustable to Government account as collection charges.

*Detection of Under-valuation of Documents.*—During the period covered by the report the registering officers detected 11,156 cases of under-valuation of documents as against 10,306 during the previous year. Of these, 9,129 cases were compounded for a fee of Rs. 6,09,219 as against 6,777 cases and Rs. 6,00,053 respectively in the previous year.

*Other Functions exercised by the Registering Officers.*—During the year under report 50 Sub-Registrars were in charge of Sub-Treasuries as Double Lock Officers, 10 were Rain Registering Officers, 61 were Custodians of S.S.L.C. question-papers packets and 2 as Sub-Jail Superintendents also.

*Inspections.*—All the Sub-Registry offices were inspected by the District Registrars, except one Sub-Registry office, in the Registration District of Hyderabad as regular communications were disrupted due to the agitation. All the offices of the District Registrars and 3 offices of the Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps. 18 Sub-Registry Offices were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps by surprise. The Inspector of Registration Offices inspected 37 Sub-Registry offices



by surprise during the period under report. The Special Officer surcharge) Office of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps inspected the Surcharge accounts of 10 offices during the period under report.

*Amendment to the Table of Fees and Registration Rule.*—In the Table of Fees under the Registration Act the following amendments were added.

(a) *Article I.K.C. (xxxiii)*—No Registration Fee shall be leviable upon the document for Rs. 80,150 (Rupees Eighty Thousand One hundred fifty only) relating to the deed of gift of property specified therein to be executed by the President of Damerla Rama Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School, Rajahmundry in favour of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) *Article I.K. (xxxiv)*—No Registration Fee shall be leviable upon six settlement deeds to be executed by the Trustees of the Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi and others in favour of Andhra Pradesh Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Hyderabad.

(c) *Article I.K. (xxxv)*—No Registration Fee shall be leviable upon the document for Rs. 1,30,000 relating to the sale deed of the property to be executed by Sri K. Bhima Sankaram of Hyderabad in favour of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, Hyderabad.

(d) *Article I (i)*.—The Registration Fee leviable upon a mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use shall be *ad valorem* as prescribed in Article 1(a) subject to maximum of 10.00 (G.O. Ms. No. 147 Revenue (U), dated 18th February 1969).

### Registration of Societies

At the commencement of the year there were 8,251 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and 2,449 societies registered under Public Societies Registration Act 1350 F. During the period under report 760 societies as against 611 in the previous year under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and 367 Societies as against 356 Societies in the previous year under the Public Societies Registration Act 1350 F. were registered.

During the year under report 15 societies were treated as defunct and no society was dissolved as against 42 and Nil respectively.

The total number of societies functioning at the close of 1968-69, under the Societies Registration Act 1860 were 8,669 and 2,816 under the Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F.

A sum of Rs. 27,479.48 was realised under Societies Registration Act 1360 during the year as against 25,530.27 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,120.75 was realised under Societies Registration Act 1350 F. as against Rs. 4,970.04 of the previous year.

No extra expenditure was incurred for the Administration of the Act as no separate establishment was appointed for the work relating to this Act.

**Notaries Act, 1952**

The Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps continued to be the Inspecting Officer and competent authority to whom an application for appointment as a Notary may be made, as per notification issued by the Government.

All the District Registrars were also empowered to inspect the Notarial Registers maintained by the Notaries. The Inspector of Registration Offices was also empowered to inspect the Notarial records maintained by Notaries.

No Advocates were appointed as Notaries during the period under report. No Notaries were also removed from the register of list of Notaries. The number of Notaries on rolls at the end of the period under report is 29 as shown below :

1. Guntur	2
2. East Godavari	5
3. West Godavari	2
4. Hyderabad	10
5. Visakhapatnam	2
6. Krishna	1
7. Nizamabad	3
8. Karimnagar	2
9. Khammam	2
Total :	<u>29</u>

During the year under report the Notarial records of 6 Notaries were inspected by the Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps.

**Registration of Firms**

*Registration of Firms.*—The powers lie with the Registrar-General of Registration and Stamps, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in his ex-officio capacity. During the year under report 4,035 firms were registered as against 3,774 of the previous year. 35 Statements recording alterations in the name and principal place of business of the firms were filed as against 28 in the last year. 11 intimations notifying the closing and opening of branches were filed as against 3 in the previous year. Intimations notifying the changes in the name and addresses of Partners were filed as against Nil in the previous year. During the year under report, 848 notices recording changes in and dissolution of firms were filed against 830 of the previous year. The increase in the receipt of notices was due to the increase in charges in the constitution of firms. During the year under report, 41 minors elected themselves to become partners on attaining majority as against 26 of the previous year. No application for rectification of mistakes was filed during the year under report as against Nil in the previous year. 915 searches were made during the period under report as against 1,015 of the previous year. 965 copies were granted during the year as against 1,045 of the previous year.

*Financial Results.*—The collections during the period under report were Rs. 20,326 as against the expenditure of Rs. 33,285.56. Besides cash receipts towards the fees for registration of firms etc., an amount of Rs. 3,800 was realised under article 10 (K) of the Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956 during the year. The increase in the expenditure was due to the increase in dearness allowance during the period under report.

*Impounding of Documents.*—During the period under report, 21 un-stamped documents presented by the parties for the registration of their firms or filing of notices, were impounded and forwarded to the Assistant Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps under section 38 (2) of Indian Partnership Act, 1899 for adjudication. All the documents were adjudicated and the parties have been directed to pay the stamp duty and penalty. An amount of Rs. 57.80 towards stamp duty and Rs. 70 towards penalty was collected during the period under report.

### **Births, Deaths and Marriages**

The functions of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the following Acts continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps.

1. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, (C. A. VI of 1886).
2. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (C. A. III of 1936).
3. The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (C. A. XV of 1872).
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (C. A. SLIII of 1954).
5. Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1953 (Hyderabad Act, VIII of 1953).

*Births and Deaths.*—The Births and Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886 (C. A. VI of 1886) provides for voluntary registration of births and deaths of Europeans, Jews, Eurasians, Armenians, Parsees, Indian Christians, and others to whom the Indian Succession Act applies. Two deaths were reported to have been registered during the period under the report.

*The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) and Cantonment Code.*—The Madras Registration of Births, and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899) the Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation 1359 F. provide for the compulsory registration of births and deaths of all communities in Municipal Cantonment and rural areas. No births or deaths relating to Foreign nationals were registered under these three Acts during the period under report.

*Marriages.*—Marriages between persons one or both of whom is (or one) a Christian is solemnised under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872) 2,368 Marriages among the Indian Christians were solemnised during the period under report.

193 marriages were either registered or solemnised during the period under report as against 226 marriages during the previous year

under the Special Marriage Act 1954 (Act XLIII of 1954) and 13 Marriages were reported to have been registered under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Act III of 1936) as against 11 during the previous year.

### **Financial Results**

The receipts during the period under report were Rs. 4,197.85 as against Rs. 4,271.10 during the previous year, while expenditure was Rs. 10,023.83.

### **Non-trading Companies Act 1962 for the Year 1968-69**

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps continued to function as ex-officio Registrar of Non-Trading Companies.

Issue of licences under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, and the incorporation of Non-Trading Companies Act, continues to be done through the medium of post.

46 companies effected registration of charges under section 127 (1) during the year under report. No company was wound-up voluntarily during the year under report. During the period under report, the names of 187 companies were struck off from the Register of Companies under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 after satisfying that they ceased to carry on business or operation.

*Registration and Filing of Return.*—There is a considerable fall in the number of registrations during the current year as the financing Agency viz., Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is not advancing loans to the Non-Trading Companies without proper security, since the companies are not repaying the loan amounts properly.

### **Audit of Public Officers under Section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899**

Section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 lays down that every public officer shall permit the person authorised by the "Collector" to inspect the records of his office to detect leakage of stamp revenue. The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps was declared as "Collector" under the said section in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Government also authorised the Inspector-General and the officers authorised by him to detect leakages of Court-Fee during such Audit.

During the year under report, 95 public offices were audited as against 75 Public Offices in the previous year. Leakage to the tune of Rs. 2,02,201.28 ps. in stamp duty and Rs. 29,734.30 ps. in Court Fee were detected in the year as against Rs. 1,85,831-50 ps., and Rs. 73,099-70 ps., respectively in the previous year. More offices could not be taken up for audit during the year under report as greater attention had to be paid for the realisation of the losses already detected.

1,01,049 documents deficitly stamped or unstamped detected in the previous years were remaining to be received for adjudication at the beginning of this year under report. The number of such documents detected during the year under report was 21,971 as against 25,000 of the previous year. 4,793 documents were forwarded by the concerned

officers for the collection of deficit duties and penalties leaving a balance of 1,18,227 documents by the end of the year to be forwarded by them.

Deficit Court-Fee had to be collected on 4,67,740 petitions etc., by the end of the previous year. The number of such petitions detected during the year under report was 26,124. The Court Fee was collected in respect of 275 applications leaving a balance of 4,92,190 applications by the end of the year. In respect of 1,399 petitions the remarks had to be waived in view of the Government clarifications given in Government Memo. No. 2811/65-19 Home (Trans.-I), dated 11th October 1968.

1,568 documents improperly or deficitly stamped received from the heads of offices were remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the previous year. The number of such documents received in the year is 4,736 as against, 1,806 in the previous year. The number adjudicated in the year was 2,349 as against 2,296 in the previous year. The balance remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the year is 3,955.

The amounts of deficit stamp duties and penalties levied but remaining to be collected by the end of the previous year were Rs. 1,01,567.20 ps. and Rs. 9,576.50 ps. respectively. Such amounts levied during the year under report were Rs. 17,975.51 ps. and Rs. 10,465.50 ps. respectively. The amounts collected in the year were to the tune of Rs. 5,203.15 ps. and Rs. 2,734.50 ps. respectively. The amounts waived Rs. 80,083.85 ps. and Rs. 1,223.50 ps. respectively due, *inter alia*, to the judgment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh holding that the forest leases are chargeable only as agreements. The deficit duties and penalties remaining to be collected by the end of the year were Rs. 34,255.71 ps. and Rs. 16,084.00 respectively.

The amount of the deficit Court-Fee remaining to be collected at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 4,95,231.91 ps. and the amount detected during the year under report was Rs. 29,787.30 ps. The amount collected was Rs. 278.85 ps. The amount waived due to the clarifications was Rs. 2,60,749.00 and the amount remaining to be collected by the end of the year was Rs. 2,63,991.36.

The number of audit report on which first reports of compliance were due from the heads of offices by the end of the previous year issued in the year was 147 and the number issued in the year was 105. First reports of compliance were received in respect of 86 cases leaving a balance of 169 audit reports by the end of the year. The number of cases of under-valuation detected by the Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) in the year were 126 as against 49 in the previous year. 94 of the cases so far reported by the Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) were compounded by the Registrars for a fee of Rs. 13,195.50 ps.

Service Books were maintained for the Subordinates and duly verified during the year. Registers were also maintained for the valuable stores. There were no deaths or retirements during the period under report. The expenditure incurred in the year under report on the staff employed under the scheme was Rs. 71,754.72 ps. as against Rs. 65,467.00 during the previous year.

The Government have authorised the Inspector-General to audit the records of Revenue Officers, under Andhra Pradesh Court-Fee and

Suits Valuation Act, 1956 and under section 75 of Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The inspection of Revenue Officers has not yet been taken up as the said notification has been recently published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

Though much of the loss detected remains to be collected, the Officers of the other departments, who are generally not conversant with the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act are being enlightened by these audits and future losses are largely prevented. These periodical audits are partly responsible for the increase in Stamp and Court-Fee revenue. Constant watch by the officers of the Registration of Stamps Department will help in plugging leakages of stamp revenue which hitherto went undetected.

### **Nizamath Atiyat**

The Nizamath Atiyat was a Quasi Judicial Court, wherein cases pertaining to Inam Enquiry, Succession Enquiry, Rights, Titles or interests in any Royal grant or grants made by Jagirdars were entertained.

*Functions of the Nizamath Atiyat Department.*—The Atiyat work is a twofold job viz., original proceedings and administrative proceedings. Original cases include Inam cases pertaining to Inam or succession enquiry as well as appeals against the orders of the Collectors on the Atiyat side. All enquiries pertaining to Atiyat grants other than cash grants of the value of an annual land revenue of Rs. 5,000 and above per annum were entertained by the Nazim Atiyat. In the case of cash grants, cases of the value of Rs. 1,000 or above per annum were also entertained by the Nazim Atiyat.

On the administrative side, the Nazim Atiyat heard cases where inam and succession enquiries had been completed by the Collectors on the Atiyat side and if there existed any grievances among the parties thereof regarding the fixation and non-availability of shares or with regard to the amendment of Muntakhabs etc.

During the period under report the Inam enquiry cases of five big estates of Salar Jung, the Paigahs of Asam Jah, Kurshid Jah and Vicar-ul-Umra and the estate of Raja Sham Raj Bahadur have been decided by the Nazim Atiyat.

After disposal of the cases pending in Nizamath Atiyat, the Government have abolished the post and office of the Nazim Atiyat with effect from 1st November 1968 and the Court of Nazim Atiyat has ceased to function. From this date onwards, the original powers of the Nazim Atiyat have been vested with the concerned Atiyat Collectors of the districts concerned under section 10 (2) of the Atiyat Enquiries Act of 1952.

### **Jagir Administration**

There was no specific change in the Administrative set-up of the department during the year under report.

*Provisional Commutation Awards.*—Provisional awards were issued in respect of all the (975) Jagirs. However, certain cases had to be taken up for revision, either on a further representation made by the

Jagirdars concerned or due to receipt of further data from the Revenue authorities or on account of appeals allowed by the Board of Revenue. There were altogether 52 cases of the type and of these, 37 were settled during the year leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year under report. During the year 23 revised awards and 15 supplementary awards were issued.

*Final Commutation Award.*—The total number of final commutation awards issued upto 31st March 1968 was 934, which also included 63 cases closed for want of title deeds like Muntakhab and Takhta Virasat etc. During the period under report, final Commutation Awards were issued in 10 other cases, and one case was closed as the parties concerned did not turn up with title deeds. Thus, the total number of cases finally disposed of during the year under report was 945 with a balance of 30 cases on hand for the issue of final awards.

*Appeals in the Board of Revenue.*—There were 4 appeal cases pending disposal before the Board of Revenue at the end of the previous year. 4 fresh appeals were filed against the final awards, passed by the Jagir Administrator during the year under report, bringing the total number of pending appeals to 8 at the end of the year under report.

*Mixed Jagirs.*—There were altogether 94 'Mixed Jagirs' *i.e.*, Jagirs whose villages are spread over in more than one or in all the three regions *i.e.*, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh), Marathwada (Maharashtra) and Karnataka (Mysore) of the former Hyderabad State. Provisional apportionment of liability was made in all the cases. Necessary information, required for determining the final apportionment of liability from 1st November, 1956 onwards on account of commutation sum, initially paid by the Andhra Pradesh Government is being collected from the Tahsils and Collectorates concerned. Final apportionment of liability was completed in respect of 76 cases.

Altogether, the Government of Maharashtra and Mysore have so far reimbursed a sum of Rs. 52.13 lakhs and Rs. 88.04 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 31.84 lakhs and Rs. 3.48 lakhs respectively for the period ending March, 1969.

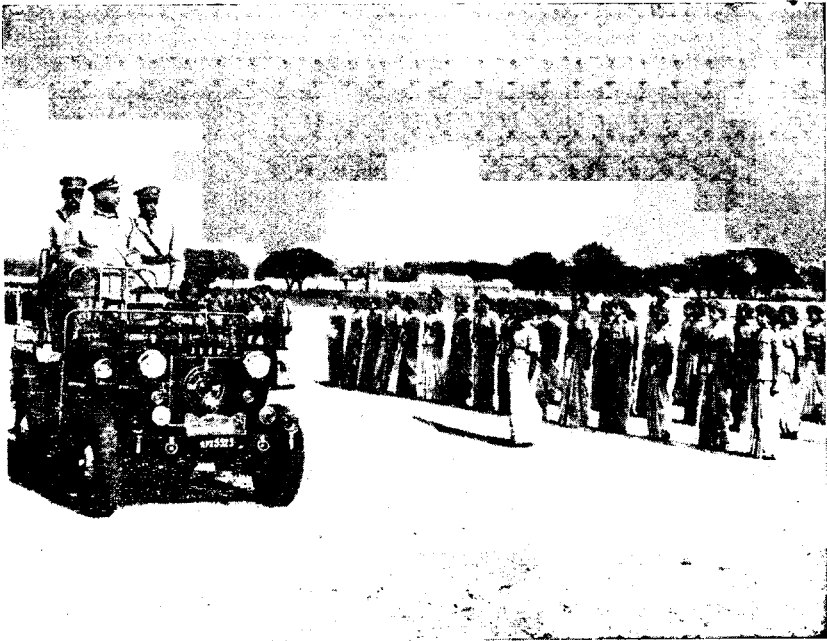
*Commutation Payments.*—During the year, 23 account sheets were forwarded to the Accountant-General as per revised awards and 15 account sheets were sent in respect of supplementary awards, totalling 38 Account Sheets. Photoforms etc., submitted by various parties, were sent to the Accountant-General in 34 cases for issue of Jagir Commutation Payment Orders.

Of the total anticipated incidence of commutation of Rs. 1,248.63 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,010.21 lakhs was paid upto March, 1968. During the period under report, a further sum of Rs. 25.40 lakhs was paid on this account bringing the total amount paid to Rs. 1,035.61 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 213.02 lakhs to be paid upto April, 1970.

*Accounts.*—There were 37 cases pending disposal on account of Excise arrears, Salary Bills, Cash Grants and refund cases at the beginning of the year. 10 fresh cases were received during the year bringing the total to 47 cases. Of these, 14 cases were disposed of, leaving 33 cases yet to be decided.







“THEY ALSO SERVE WHO SERVE AT HOME”  
HOME GUARDS RALLY ON 11TH APRIL, 1968

## CHAPTER VIII

### LAW AND ORDER

#### **Police Administration**

*Police Bandobast.*—During the year under report the police force in the State had to face arduous tasks in view of the series of agitations launched by the various parties, students, labour and service organisation on several issues. The last quarter of the year had been a very trying period when the police had to face a very serious law and order problem in the State due to the agitation by the students in the Telangana area for separate statehood and counter-agitation by the students in the Andhra area which gradually developed into a mass movement in the Telangana area of the State. Added to this the armed subversive activities by the Naxalites and extremists caused a great strain to the State Police and necessitated elaborate arrangements to be made in this regard.

The Krishna Pushkaram which comes once in 12 years, attracted lakhs of pilgrims who take a dip in Krishna river at many places. Elaborate police bandobust arrangements were made for maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime and smooth running of traffic. The Pushkaram went off peacefully without a single incident and the services rendered by the police were appreciated by one and all.

#### **Communal Tension**

The State had been free from any serious communal trouble. Adequate precautionary measures were taken during Moharram, Holi and Dasara festivals for preventing any breach of peace. However, there were some stray incidents in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in April, May, July and August, 1968. Stray incidents of assaults, and stabbing cases were also reported. Police were alert and prompt and the situation was brought under control. Adequate police bandobust and security arrangements were made to maintain law and order.

#### **Labour Trouble**

The various labour organisations in the State carried on agitations, demonstrations, strikes in furtherance of their demands. The Road Transport Corporation Employees carried on agitation for the revision of pay scales and sanction of Dearness Allowances on par with the State Government Employees. They held a conference at Chirala (Guntur district) and Hyderabad at which they demanded nationalisation of important bus routes, implementation of Accident Agreement and holding passengers responsible for the purchase of tickets. Some of the employees at Hyderabad staged demonstrations against Andhra Officials.

The workers in the various sections of the Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem, organised a number of strikes on different occasions on different issues such as implementation of the Wage Board Recommendations and introduction of a new system in coal cutting.

In June and July, 1968 the members of the Andhra Pradesh Medical Employees Union at Hyderabad, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and Mangalagiri (Guntur) staged demonstrations protesting against retrenchment policy of the Government and its failure to pay the entire enhanced Dearness Allowance in cash. They also demanded revision of pay scales, stoppage of frequent transfers and victimisation of office-bearers of their Unions.

The members of the Andhra Pradesh I. L. T. D. Workers divided themselves into two Unions, one supported by the Communist Party of India (Right) and the other by the Marxists.

The employees of the Sirpur Paper Mills and the Sirsilk Mills Kagaznagar, offered satyagraha and went on strike in June and August, 1968 for the enhancement of their wages, increase in dearness allowance and revision of pay scales.

Similar demands were also made by the workers of Andhra Pradesh Singareni Collieries Mazdoor Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.) at Kothagudem in February, 1969.

The Railway Firemen on the Southern Railway and South Central Railway abstained from their duties between 5th and 18th July, 1968 in connection with their demands. As a sequel to this, a number of passengers and goods trains were cancelled and there was considerable dislocation in traffic. The situation improved after the arrival of the Territorial Army in Vijayawada division on 17th July, 1968. The strike was called off from the mid-night on 18th/19th July, 1968. The strike was not supported by the South Central Railway Employees' Sangh and the South Central Railway Mazdoor Union and the South Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union (A.I.R.F.) and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha supported the 'Token Strike' of the Central Government Employees on 19th September, 1968. In its preparatory stage, a majority of the employees in Secunderabad and Vijayawada Divisions of the South Central Railway did not actually participate in the strike. At Secunderabad, Chittoor, Warangal and Guntakal, however, some workers and leaders took part, for which action was taken against them. In October 1968 the Executive of the South Central Railway Mazdoor Union decided to suspend the leaders of the Hubli and Secunderabad Divisional Unions for withdrawing the strike notices at the 11th hour and resolved to adopt a policy of non-co-operation in all the Departments of the Railways, if the Government failed to drop disciplinary action against the strikers.

### **Telangana Agitation**

The most important among the agitations in the State is the political-cum-law and order issue of the Telangana agitation. It started with a demand for the extension of the time-limit for Telangana safeguards and later developed into an agitation for the formation of a separate Telangana State. It was started by the students in January, 1969, and a group emerged which advocated the formation of a separate State. This separatist tendency resulted in clashes between the two groups. The agitation took a violent turn by the end of January, 1969 when students, joined by unsocial elements, indulged in loot, arson etc., affecting law and order. In order to give an impetus to their work, the separatist group of students decided to form a broad-based

action committee, to include, members of political parties etc. At this juncture, the Telangana People's Convention was formed demanding a separate Statehood for Telangana. The convention appealed to the people of Telangana to come out boldly and give a lead for achieving a separate Telangana State.

At the Convention held on the 8th and 9th March, 1969 at Hyderabad, the Telangana People's Convention and the Students Action Committee demanded the Union Government to dismiss the present Ministry in the State, impose President's Rule and form a Separate Telangana State within a month. The Convention also urged the students to abstain from classes till their aim is achieved. The Convention was later on changed into Telangana Praja Samithi which in association with the students, non-gazetted officers, workers and teachers of Telangana area organised "Telangana-Bundh" on 3-3-1969 and "Save Democracy Day" on 17-3-1969 in their bid to force the Government of India to create a Separate Telangana State.

There were frequent confrontations between the police and the public resulting in stone-pelting incidents. In a majority of the institutions both in the twin cities and in the districts in Telangana area the students abstained from their classes. The students observed chain hunger-strikes in front of their colleges and schools, and also in other prominent places in the State. The agitation in the city took a violent turn on 18-1-1969, when some students damaged Road Transport Corporation buses, pelted stones at petrol bunks, Government buildings and on public parties on patrol duty resulting in the serious injuries to the people personnel prohibitory orders banning public meetings, processions etc., was imposed.

Apart from this, one Sri Korapati Pattabi Ramaiah also resorted to hunger strike in front of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in support of the agitation for Separate Statehood for Telangana. Subsequently he, on production of personal bond of Rs. 500 before the court, was released. Elaborate bandobust arrangements were made and the police were meticulously vigilant day and night checking and patrolling localities in order to keep the Law and Order situation under control.

The Pradesh Committee of the Marxist Communist Party which met at Vijayawada on 20th to 24th January, 1969 severely condemned the separatist slogan for a separate Telangana and the counter-slogan in the Andhra area and held the Congress responsible for the present situation. The Pradesh Committee which met again on the 11th and 12th February, 1969 appealed to the students to call off the strike.

The Communist Revolutionaries are depicting this agitation as a struggle between the haves and have-nots and want this struggle to develop so that a People's Government can be established in Telangana.

The Swatantra Party which was initially not in favour of a Separate Telangana started demanding the creation of a Separate Telangana State.

The Republican Party in the Telangana region is in favour of a separate Telangana. Smt. J. Eswari Bai, M.L.A. General Secretary of

the party took up the cause for separate Telangana and joined the Telangana Praja Samithi. Sri S. B. Giri, the Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party attended the Telangana People's Convention and assured his full co-operation and support for separate Telangana.

The S. S. P. Leadership in the city favoured separate Telangana. The President and the General Secretary of the party on Hyderabad city decided to quit the party to join the separate Telangana agitation. Sri Badri Visal Pitti, the sitting M.L.A. and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh S.S.P. Hyderabad restrained himself from supporting separate Telangana due to party discipline but eventually resigned from the Parliamentary Board of S. S. P. and came out openly in support of Separate Telangana.

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh party observed Unity Day on 30th March, 1969 by holding public meetings in which the leaders opposed the demand for a separate Telangana. "Majlis-e-Itte-Hadul-Muslimeen" was neutral on the Telangana issue. "Tamir-e-Millat" party came out supporting the demand for the formation of separate Telangana. "Jamate-Islami" expressed that the agitation for the formation of separate Telangana State was having mass support and separate Telangana was inevitable. The "Muslim League" took its stand in favour of integrated Andhra Pradesh State and opposed the formation of Separate Telangana State. The "Jamiat-ul-Ulema" organisation of Andhra Pradesh was also found to be supporting integrated Andhra Pradesh and opposing the formation of separate Telangana. The "Muslim Majlis-e- Musheaverat" organisation took its stand supporting the formation of separate Telangana State.

#### Strength of the Force

	I. G.	D.Is. G.	Ss. P.	Addl. Ss. P.	D.Ss.P.	
	* (1)	** (2)	** (3)	(4)	(5)	
Permanent	.. 1	8	50	..	101	
Temporary	.. ..	..	..	6	12	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>.. 1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>113</b>	
	A. Ss. P.	C. Is.	R.Is. & R.S. Is.	S. Is.	H. Cs. A.R.S.Is	P.Cs.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Permanent	15	107	213	1,394	4,178	26,337
† Temporary	..	14	45	87	596	2,976
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>29,313</b>

\* According to the Cadre strength of the I. P. S.

\*\* This includes posts of Director, Joint Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Hyderabad included in the I.P.S. Cadre Strength (S. P. Vigilance Cell to be included).

† These figures do not include the strength of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalions except the Special Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.

### Home Guards

Consequent on the re-organisation and re-adjustment of Home Guards Companies, the strength of the Home Guards Companies was reduced to 70. One platoon of Home Guards at Gudivada was abolished with effect from 16-6-1967. The Home Guards were deployed on bandobust duties during festivals and visits of very important personages for protection of vital installations patrol duties and other such tasks from time to time.

### Cost of the Department

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the force for the year under report was Rs. 10,84,95,800.

*Accommodation.*—The housing problem continued to be acute at the end of the year under report. The position with regard to the quarters for Circle Inspectors, Reserve Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Police Constables was as under :

Rank	No. of quarters existing in 1968-69	Percentage of proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank
Circle Inspectors	.. 74	24.1
Reserve Inspectors and } Reserve Sub-Inspectors }	.. 99	46.6
Sub-Inspectors ..	.. 484	34.7
Head Constables ..	.. 1,440	34.4
Police Constables ..	.. 9,969	37.3

The Government sanctioned in 1966 an amount of Rs. 5,70,000 for the construction of barracks at Yousufguda for 2 Head Constables and 50 Police Constables each and the work was completed in 1968-69. Government also sanctioned the construction of quarters under the Police Housing Scheme, at a cost of Rs. 17,39,500.

	Cost in Rs.
1. Construction of quarters at 12 places in the city .. .. .	11,06,500
2. Quarters for 4 S. Is. at Aliabad in Hyderabad City .. .. .	1,33,000
3. Construction of quarters for 4 S.Is. at Amberpet .. .. .	5,00,000
	<hr/>
	17,39,500

In addition proposals amounting to Rs. 99.51 lakhs for the construction of the required residential and administrative buildings at Srikakulam for the shifting of the headquarters of the Superintendent of Police from Vizayaragaram to Srikakulam was under the consideration of the Government.

### Crime

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime (under I. P. C.) reported during the year under review was 27,951 against 27,860 in the previous year regarding an increase of 82 cases or 3% in the volume of crime.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws recorded a fall with 13,008 cases during the year under report. 2,08,713 cases were registered in the year under report as against 2,21,721 in the previous year.

### Grave Crime

The total number of grave crimes *i.e.*, murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, thefts ordinary and cattle thefts showed a decrease by 2.34% with 16,614 cases in 1968-69, as against 17,013 cases in 1967-68. The details of increase or decrease under each head of grave crime are as follows :

Head of Crime	Number of cases registered during the years		Percentage of (+) increase or (-) decrease	
	1967-68	1968-69		
Murder ..	921	838	-9%	
Decoity ..	68	147	+10.8%	} This increase was mainly due to activities of the Naxalites.
Robbery ..	134	154	+14.9%	
House-Breakings ..	5,192	5,119	-1.4%	
Thefts (ordinary) ..	9,752	9,483	-2.75%	
Cattle Thefts ..	946	773	-18.2%	
Total ..	<u>17,013</u>	<u>16,514</u>		

### Riotings

There were 1,803 cases of riotings and unlawful assemblies in 1968-69 as against 1,461 cases in 1967-68. Crime under this head recorded an increase of 342 cases or 23.4%. The increase is due to the Telangana agitation and counter-agitation in Andhra area.

### Police Firing

(a) Total number of occasions in which the police opened fire ..	..	..	..	43
(b) Number in which cartridges were used but no injury was caused ..	..	..	..	24
(c) Number on which injury was caused but no death ..	..	..	..	8
(d) Number in which death was caused ..	..	..	..	11
Total ..	..	..	..	<u>86</u>

In 35 cases magisterial enquiry was held into the Police firing. In 15 cases police firing was justified. The result of the magisterial enquiry was awaited in the other 20 cases.

### Hoarding and Profiteering

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1967-68 and 1968-69 for hoarding and profiteering and for other offences under the various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Head of Offence	Cases charged		Cases convicted		Cases acquitted or discharged or compounded		Cases pending trial	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Hoarding and profiteering	401	50	193	24	54	8	154	18
For other offences	2,225	1,676	1,885	1,071	218	197	627	408
Total :	2,626	1,726	1,578	1,095	268	105	781	426

The detection of total cognizable crime during the year under report was 62.39% as against 68.4% last year and 67.8% in the year 1966-67 and that of grave crime was 73.5% this year as against 74.5% last year and 75.1% in the year 1966-67.

*Property stolen and recovered.*—The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under report and corresponding figures of the previous year is tabulated below :—

Year	Property stolen Rs.	Property Recovered Rs.	Percentage of recovery
1967-68 ..	49,62,032	23,89,695	48.1
1968-69 ..	65,28,904	30,20,778	46.2

The number of cases decided by the courts during the year under report was 18,142 as against 16,123 in the previous year but of these 75.07% ended in conviction as against 82.8% in the previous year. The number of cases under the I. P. C. Security Sections of the Cr. P. C. and the Habitual Offenders' Act decided in the Courts at the end of the year compared with those of the previous year is as follows :

Nature of Cases	Number of cases decided in the Courts		Number of cases pending in the Courts		Total	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	68-69	1967-68	68-69
I.P.C. Cases	16,123	18,142	5,282	5,728	21,405	23,865
Security Cases.	18,200	19,588	1,878	2,069	20,078	21,652
Habitual Offenders Act	70	61	16	9	96	70



### **Criminal Investigation Department**

The Crime Branch C. I. D., Hyderabad functioned satisfactorily and investigated a number of important and complicated cases of murder, rioting, dacoity, robbery, cheating and misappropriation.

### **Thefts and Deaths in Railway**

The number of thefts reported in the two Railway Police Districts recorded a fall of 48.6% when compared to the previous year. In the year under report 481 cases were reported as against 935 cases reported in 1967-68. 793 persons were run over by trains and killed during the year as against 794 persons in the previous year.

### **Police Sports**

The Andhra Pradesh Police Football team which is a champion team of the State participated in four major football tournaments in 1968, viz., Durand, Rovers, Nizam Gold Cup and Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial Football Tournaments at Khozikode and of which the team has won the Nizam Gold Cup and Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial Cup. The team also participated in four local tournaments and won all. The Central Police Lines football team is also one of the best football teams in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Volleyball team which is also one of the leading teams in the country, participated in three out-station tournaments and won them all. It also participated in and won 2 local tournaments.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Hockey team won the winners cup in the "Khan Bhabadur Ahmed All India Hockey Tournaments". Three A. P. P. Hockey players were selected to represent the State Hockey team. The A. P. P. Basket-Ball team participated in some tournaments though not in the major ones and they were the runners up in two tournaments. This team which was recently formed is striving hard to come up as an 'A' Class team. Two players of this team were selected for the State team.

The A. P. Football, Volleyball, Basket-Ball and Wrestling Teams took part in the All-India Police Games, held in 1968 and the Andhra Pradesh Police Football and Volleyball Teams were the runners up. The Wrestler Sri Tulsiram of Andhra Pradesh Police Wrestling team has achieved the third place in the All India Police Games, held in 1968.

### **General**

The year under report was a trying period and the Police had to face acute law and order problems on account of various agitations especially the agitation for the creation of a Separate Telangana State and the Naxalite activities. The Police were as usual deployed on bandobust and security arrangements in connection with the visits of high personages and dignitaries to the State and also for the Bye-elections for the State Assembly and to the Parliament.

*Prisons.*—There are four Central Jails at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam and there are seven District Jails as follows :—

1. District Jail, Secunderabad.
2. District Jail, Nellore,
3. District Jail, Nizamabad.
4. District Jail, Sangareddy.
5. District Jail, Mahaboobnagar.
6. District Jail, Nalgonda.
7. District Jail, Karimnagar.

One State Jail for Women is also being run at Rajahmundry. 35,183 prisoners were admitted during the year and 34,156 were discharged leaving a balance of 6,310 by the end of the year under report. The daily average lock-up was 5,529.69. There was a slight over-crowding at all the Central Jails.

*Borstal School.*—There were 123 inmates at the beginning of the year. 79 inmates were admitted and 55 discharged, leaving a balance of 147 inmates at the end of the year.

*Sub-Jails.*—There are 141 sub-jails in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. The average population of the sub-jails was about 4,000. Under-trial prisoners and those who are sentenced to one month and below are confined in the sub-jails. The Munsiff Magistrates are ex-officio Superintendents of the sub-jails. The four sub-jails at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Vijayawada and Guntur are upgraded as sub-jails. The Medical Officer is ex-officio Superintendent of the sub-jails at Guntur and Chittoor. At the other two sub-jails, *i.e.*, Vijayawada and Cuddapah Judicial Hind Class Magistrates are the Superintendents.

*Prison Offences.*—The conduct of prisoners during the year was generally satisfactory. Three hundred and thirteen prisoners were awarded jail punishments for various prison offences.

#### **Advisory Board, Remission System, Parole And Furlough**

There were Advisory Boards in all the Central Jails, the District Jail at Nellore and the Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur for reviewing the cases of prisoners sentenced to more than two years, including lifers, for premature release and for making recommendations to Government. The Advisory Boards meet once in a quarter or oftener if there are cases to be reviewed. They reviewed 708 cases and recommended 156 cases, for premature release of which 151 were released prematurely by Government.

Government also considered the cases of prisoners under 14 years rule and those that completed considerable period of their sentence in the Jail. Two hundred and ninety-six of such prisoners were ordered to be released prematurely. To extend the benefit of premature release to such prisoners who have completed 2/3rd of their sentence including remission subject to the condition of their good behaviour in Jail, 6,620 prisoners were released as ordered by Government during the year under report.

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*Parole System.*—Under this system, the period of sentence is suspended by Government to enable prisoners to attend to serious illness, death or marriage of any member of their family or near relatives or for such other sufficient cause. During the year under report, 237 prisoners were granted parole.

*Furlough System.*—Under this system prisoners are released for a period not exceeding two weeks by the Inspector General of Prisons, provided their conduct in Jail is good. During the period under report, 126 prisoners were released under this system.

*Education.*—Education in three R's continued to be imparted to prisoners in jails on the lines of adult education. The details of prisoners who appeared in different examinations and came out successful are as under :

**General**

<i>Name of Examinator :</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>
I Class .. .. .	174	91
II Class . . . . .	147	105
III Class .. .. .	43	26
IV Class .. .. .	13	6
V Class .. .. .	17	5
VI Class .. .. .	9	3
VII Class .. .. .	3	1
VIII Class .. .. .	4	1

*Hindi Examination :*

1. Pravashik .. .. .	67	52
2. Prathama .. .. .	14	12
3. Madhyama .. .. .	5	4
4. Uthama .. .. .	4	3
5. Nagari Bodh .. .. .	14	11
6. Hindi Prachar Sabha .. .. .	93	28*

\*In 48 cases result is awaited.

*Telugu Examination:*

1. Visharada .. .. .	11	5
2. Pradhamika .. .. .	40	37

*Urdu Examination:*

Urdu Zabandani .. .. .	15	7
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*Other Examination:*

Adult Education Test .. .. .	77	75
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The object for running the schools and conducting the examinations is to drive literacy among the prisoners for easy rehabilitation in the society after release.

*Library.*—There are 12,583 books for the use of prisoners. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of books for the use of prisoners.

*Moral and Religious Lectures.*—Moral and Religious lectures were delivered to prisoners by Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors in jails. During the period under report, 549 lectures were given to prisoners. Besides, the Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors, there is one paid Moral Instructor.

*Vocational Training.*—Vocational training is imparted to prisoners as per their aptitude and on completion of the training they are employed in profitable and useful industries, keeping in view their needs for rehabilitation. Amber Charkha Spinning, Carpentry and Tailoring industries are existing in all the Central Jails. Soap-making Industry is functioning at Central Jails at Hyderabad and Warangal. Training is being imparted in phenyle-making, cane-work, dyeing and cobblery at Central Jail, Hyderabad. Tailoring and cottage weaving industries were introduced in District Jails. Book-binding work is done at Central Jail, Hyderabad under the supervision of the Government Printing Department. At the Central Jail, Rajahmundry a small printing unit under the supervision of the Printing Department is functioning. There is a laundry at the District Jail, Secunderabad to wash the clothes of Government Hospitals. 10 Powerlooms were installed in each of the Central Jails at Warangal and Rajahmundry, while 10 powerlooms were replaced with new ones at Central Prison, Hyderabad.

*Agriculture.*—A special drive was initiated for increasing agricultural production in all the jails. As a result, the output of vegetables and other garden produce considerably increased. The agricultural production increased from Rs. 2,18,333.14 during the year 1967-68 to Rs. 3,17,209.72 during the year under review.

*Maintenance of prisoners.*—A sum of Rs. 50,23,800 was spent towards the maintenance of prisoners. The average expenditure per prisoner per day (including entire expenditure on all heads of contingencies pay and allowances of establishment) comes to Rs. 2.7 per prisoner during the year under report.

*Cultural and other Activities.*—There are various cultural activities in the jails. Effort was made to encourage artistic and literary talent amongst the prisoners like music, dance, poetry, short story writing etc. Radios with loud-speakers were made available in all the Central and District Jails. Indoor and outdoor games were also provided. Prisoners were allowed to sing songs, play on musical instruments etc. Films of non-political nature and educative and cultural interest were also being arranged periodically through P. R. & I. Department.

#### **Open Air Camp**

*Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur.*—The Central Jail-cum-Agricultural Colony, Anantapur, was started in October, 1965. Agricultural operations were started in cereals and vegetables for the need

of the Colony itself and the excess produce if any will be marketed locally, 200 acres of land was brought under plough and the following are the crops that were grown during the year under report.

1. Paddy.
2. Groundnut.
3. Redgram.
4. Horse-gram.
5. Fodder.
6. Korra.
7. Vegetables.

The total income from the produce during the year under report was Rs. 35,832.09.

*Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Karimnagar.*—Government land to the extent of 986 acres in Upper Lakesavaram village of Peddapally taluk of Karimnagar district was acquired for establishing the Agricultural Colony. The colony could not be started due to various administrative reasons. However, this colony will be taken up as soon as Pochampad canals are ready in that area.

*Plan Schemes, Fourth Five-Year Plan.*—During the year 1968-69 the following three schemes were proposed for implementation. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh (including Central Assistance) was made available during the year for the following schemes :—

- (a) Material assistance for probationers.
- (b) Appointment of Probation Officers.
- (c) Facilities for Children of Prisoners.

*Community Service by Prisoners.*—Some selected prisoners were allowed to be gatemen at the All-India Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Anantapur. The services of the prisoners were highly appreciated. The Exhibition authorities paid Rs. 500 to the prisoners towards their good services.

*Family Planning.*—Prisoners in jails are encouraged in Family Planning. So far 28 prisoners voluntarily underwent vasectomy operation.

*Donation of Eyes by Prisoners.*—Two prisoners of Central Jail, Rajahmundry who were sentenced to death donated their eyes. One condemned prisoner of District Jail, Secunderabad also donated his eyes on the day of his execution. One more condemned prisoner who was having only one eye also donated his eye on the day of his execution.

#### **Notable Achievement during the year**

*Participation of the Jail Department in the National Parades.*—For the first time in the year 1965 the Prison Department was included in the Ceremonial parades of Republic and Independence Day in order to boost up the morale of the personnel and to bring it on par with the uniformed services in the State. The performance of the prison staff contingent was appreciated and adjudged as the best contingent for its smart turn-out, last year.

*Dairy and Poultry Farms.*—A Dairy Farm with 5 buffaloes and 3 calves was inaugurated by the Minister for Jails Andhra Pradesh on 18-10-1968 at the Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur. A poultry farm was also inaugurated by the Minister on the same day with 31 hens and 6 cocks.

At the District Agricultural Seminar Anantapur the vegetables produced in the jail were awarded three first prizes and two second prizes during the year under report. Five special prizes were awarded by the All-India Industrial Exhibition held from 1st January, 1969 at Hyderabad for the vegetables produced in District Jail, Secunderabad.

The construction of barracks for the prisoners at Moula Ali Agricultural Colony with the dismantled materials of the Prisoners Open Air Work Camp, Bethavole was taken up with the help of prison labour.

A sum of Rs. 17,935.00 was collected towards Small Saving Schemes from the staff of the Jail Department during the year under report.

*V. I. Ps' Visit to Jails.*—The Commissioner of Prisons, Tanzania visited the Jails at Hyderabad and Secunderabad as well as the Prisoners Open Air Agricultural Colony, at Moula Ali on 17-5-1968. The Inspector General of Prisons, Madhya Pradesh also visited the jails in the twin cities and the Agricultural Colony, at Moula Ali. The Deputy Minister for Home, Mysore State visited the Central Jail, Hyderabad.

#### **Probation Wing of Jail Department**

The Probation work in the State was carried on under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central Act 20 of 1958) in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Hyderabad district, West Godavari, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Krishna, and Kurnool districts. The same Act was also enforced during the year under review in Warangal, Khammam, Chittoor, East Godavari and Guntur districts. In the remaining districts, the work was carried on under the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, the Madras Children Act, 1920, Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 and the Madras Borstal School Act of 1925.

*Preliminary Enquiry Work.*—The aspect of the Preliminary Enquiry work covers pre-investigations into cases of offenders brought for trial under the Probation of Offenders Act and Children Act and pre-discharged reports of the pupils detained in the Certified Schools and inmates detained in the Borstal School, Visakhapatnam as also of the cases of prisoners coming under the Advisory Board Scheme. The District Probation Officers have attended to as many as 5,068 enquiries during the year under report as against 5,240 enquiries conducted during the previous year.

*Supervision.*—1,467 persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers as against 1,256 during the previous year. The total number of persons under the supervision of Probation Officers was 3,529 during the year as against 3,179 during the last year.

*Reversions.*—There were 2,062 persons at the commencement of the year under the supervision of the Probation Officers. During the

year under report 1,467 persons were placed under their supervision, thus the number of persons under the supervision of the Probation Officers during the year was 3,529. Out of those, only 43 persons reverted to crime, which is quite negligible when compared with the total number of probationers supervised during the period under review.

*After Care.*—As per the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920 the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 and the Madras Borstal School Act, 1925, the Probation Officers have to keep close contacts with the inmates and pupils discharged from Borstal Schools and Certified School and help them through counselling, guidance, and persuasion in their rehabilitation. The Probation Officers by virtue of their being co-opted as members of the District Employment were able to rehabilitate a larger number of Probationers and ex-pupils under their supervision through the employment exchange.

*Financial.*—A sum of Rs. 4,25,655.74 was incurred towards pay and allowances etc., of Probation Administration during the year under report as against an amount of Rs. 3,25,902.58 ps. spent during the preceding year.

*Working of Certified Schools.*—There are four Certified Schools (three for boys and one for girls) functioning in the State and the particulars relating to the admissions and discharges during the year under report are tabulated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of pupils as on 1-4-1968	No. of pupils admitted during the year 1968-69	Discharges and other disposals	Escapes.	No. of pupils as on 31st March, 1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad	416	126	88	4	450
2.	Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru ..	455	98	127	1	425
3.	Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad	310	196	167	4	335
4.	Girls' Certified School, Hyderabad ..	74	20	15	2	77

#### Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad

*Educational Programme.*—The following educational Programmes were undertaken during the year under report :-

- (i) Pre-primary Education (*i.e.*) teaching of alphabets, reading and writing, basic mathematics, story-telling, etc., in three languages, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi to all boys.
- (ii) Classes upto IV Standard in Telugu and 1st Standard in Urdu were conducted as per the Government Syllabus.

- (iii) Coaching of boys in Telugu, Hindi and Urdu of various Standards for examinations conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, Andhra Saraswath Parishad, Hyderabad and Idare-e-Adabiyat Urdu, Hyderabad was undertaken.
- (iv) Those boys who evinced keen interest in studies were sent out for higher studies in the outside schools.

As usual during the present academic year, the boys of this institution have also appeared for the Telugu, Urdu and Hindi Oriental Examinations. Of these 9 boys passed in Pravesh, 21 in Pradhama, 18 in Urdu Dani, 2 in Urdu Zaban Dani, 2 in Uttama, 3 in Madhyama, 6 in Prathama and 34 in Pravesh, 16 in Nagari Bodh, in 1968 and in March, 1967, 7 in Uttama 7 Madhyama, 39 in Pravesh and 18 in Nagari Bodh.

39 selected and deserving boys of this institution were admitted in outside schools to prosecute their studies further. These boys were sent out without any security measure as they were found eager for further studies.

*Vocational Training.*—Vocational Training was imparted in tailoring, weaving and carpentry and shoe-making. The craftsmanship acquired by the pupils enabled them to lead a useful life by honest earning, after their release. Production from these sections is mainly utilised for the needs of the pupils of this institution. Certain finished products were exhibited for sale in the prisons stall of the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad during the current year and articles worth Rs. 1,272.02 were sold out in the Exhibition. The school retains 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ % of the value of manufactured articles as profit on all goods produced and sold in the institution.

*Recreation Facilities.*—Physical Training Classes were conducted to instil discipline among the boys and to keep them physically fit and trained. The boys were given coaching in games and recreation activities. Games indoor and outdoor were conducted. There is a full-time Physical Training Instructor for this purpose. On festival occasions, competitions in games were arranged.

*Library and Magazines.*—Books were provided in Hindi, Urdu and Telugu for the use of inmates. There are 954 books during the period under review. Library books are given to the inmates during day time only. The magazines include Chandamama and Balamitra in Telugu, Chandamama, Parag in Hindi and Khilona in Urdu. The weekly magazines made available are Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Patrika, Dharmayug and Saptai Hindustan. Besides articles written by the inmates in Telugu, Hindi and Urdu periodically are collected and bounded into magazines and kept in the library during the period under review.

*Gardening.*—Appreciable quantities of vegetables were grown in the gardens during the period under review without much expenditure. On the whole considerable quantity of hard vegetables were grown creditably in this institution during the current year without much expenditure. Vegetables and other garden produce worth Rs. 4,800



were grown in the institution's garden during the period under review. The total quantity of vegetables produced during the period under review is 11,900 kgs.

*Short Leave.*—283 boys were granted short leave and sent home for short periods on festival occasions, etc. during the year. Out of 283 boys sent on leave for short periods, 280 boys came back to the institution voluntarily after the expiry of the leave granted and 3 only misused the privilege. Several boys were released on licence during the period under review. Three licensees strictly adhered to the conditions of release on licence and progressing well.

*Expenditure.*—The average maintenance charge per pupil per day is Re. 1.10. The actual expenditure of this institution for the year under review was Rs. 3,58,788.00.

*Health and Hygiene.*—The Medical Unit of the Institution comprising of one Medical Officer, one Compounder and two Nursing Orderlies rendered a good account of itself. Preliminary and periodical checks of new admissions were carried out. Every new boy was given a thorough health check-up. The routine monthly height, weight records of the pupils remained satisfactory throughout the year under review.

19 cases of uncontagious Hepatitis were referred to the Fever Hospital during the period under review and in all cases the recovery is complete. Twenty-seven cases of Hypopigmentation were referred to the Leprosy Sub-Centre, Karwan. Eleven of them were advised treatment which they are continuing in the institution. One case of Pleurisy is maintaining satisfactory progress under treatment in this institution Hospital. Four cases ailing from mental diseases were admitted into and are undergoing treatment in the Hospital for Mental Diseases. Two cases of Epilepsy, who are being treated in this institution are maintaining satisfactory progress.

The number of out-patients treated in this Institution Hospital was 18,204 while that of in-patients was 609. During the period 21-1-1969 to 18-2-1969 quite a large number of boys took to illness from Influenza Fever. They were all treated in the institution itself. Only 53 cases which needed specialised treatment elsewhere, were referred to outside hospitals.

### **Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad**

The institution is meant for the senior age-group boys committed either under the Madras Children Act, 1920 by the Courts situated in Andhra Region or under the Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, by the Courts situated in Telangana region. The number of inmates on hand as on 1-4-1968 was 310. The admissions and discharges during the year were 196 and 171 respectively, thus leaving a balance of 335 at the end of the year. Education was imparted upto the Elementary Standard. Deserving pupils were encouraged to appear for oriental examinations conducted by the outside literary agencies. 375 inmates appeared for oriental examinations during the year under report in various languages out of which 271 passed. The percentage of passes was about 72%.

8 pupils who attended outside school as day scholars during the academic year were all declared successful candidates in the examination conducted in June, 1968.

During the year, the craft sections, *i.e.*, carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithy, cane and pottery continued to function. 74 pupils in carpentry, 129 in tailoring, 14 in blacksmithy, 75 in cane-work and 11 in pottery were trained during the period under review. The income through the sale of models prepared while imparting training to the trainees in the Craft Sections amounted to Rs. 1,750.30.

The general health of the pupils is satisfactory. During the year under report, 35 inmates affected by chicken-pox were treated in Fever Hospital and necessary preventive measures were taken in this school. Smallpox vaccination was given to all the inmates in the institution by the Public Health Staff in December, 1968. Such of the cases of ailments which could not be attended to in the school hospital were referred to the local general hospital for specialised treatment.

Outdoor games and indoor games continued to be provided to engage the boys during leisure. The boys were encouraged to arrange debates. They were further encouraged to develop their histrionic talents by putting on rolls to stage humorous playlets or one act dramas with a moral. One scout troupe (25 scouts) started last year is well established under the guidance of the teacher who is a qualified Scout Master. The boys are also provided physical training and were taught March-past with Band.

*Library and Garden.*—The school library was provided with 238 books, in addition to Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies. About an acre of land was brought under cultivation. Despite best efforts, vegetables worth Rs. 481.81 only were realised from the garden during the year under report.

*Visitors Committee.*—The Visitors Committee constituted by the Government met once during the period under review. It recommended 4 cases for release on licence.

*After-care.*—During the year under report 102 pupils were released on expiry of their period of detention. Out of the releases, 15 ex-pupils sought admission in the State After Care Home, Hyderabad. 22 ex-pupils of this institution are reported to be well employed. 97 pupils were granted short leave and they all returned in time. Maintenance charges per pupil per day works out to Rs. 2.51.

### Working of Reception and Auxiliary Homes

The following three Reception and Auxiliary Homes continued to function during the year under report. The particulars of the admissions and discharges of the inmates during the year are furnished against each.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of inmates as on 1-4-1968	No. of inmates admitted during the year	Discharged and other disposal	Escapes	No. of inmates as on 31-3-1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada ..	134	450	529	Nil	55
2.	Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad ..	47	456	485	Nil	18
3.	Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad ..	6	26	29	1	2

These homes are meant for the temporary reception of Juveniles. It was not possible to provide any educational facilities or vocational programme. However, certain periodicals and indoor games are provided to them, to keep them engaged.

The expenditure incurred on the administration of the above three institutions during the period is detailed below :

Reception Home, Vijayawada ..	Rs. 55,170.43
Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad ..	Rs. 37,830.54
Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad ..	Rs. 14,657.32

### Non-Institutional Services for Control and Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy

To achieve the object of rehabilitation of juvenile vagrants and beggary non-institutional services continued to be provided, counselling and guidance, vocational training and home visits to all wards.

Under the counselling and guidance programme, as many as 131 boys were rehabilitated. There are 119 boys on hand in both units.

There were 112 boys who were trainees in the units on 1-4-1968. 84 boys were admitted during the year. 68 boys were rehabilitated during the year and 97 are on rolls as on 1-4-1969.

The following activities of the Units started in the previous years were continued during the year under report also :—

1. Provision of mid-day meals to trainees with food supplied by I.C.S.W. like Milk Powder, Wheat, etc.
2. Provision of work uniform to trainees.
3. Provision of by-monthly outings.
4. Recreational activities and conduction of Annual Unit Day and Annual Competitions.
5. Scouting.
6. Teaching of Hindi and preparing boys for various examinations.

The Annual Day function was celebrated and the Director, International Union for Child Welfare, Canada distributed the financial aid from the International Union for Child Welfare, Canada and Dr. Zulie Nakhoda, Administrator, I.S.C., Bombay distributed prizes to the various winners and runners up in the competitions held in various games.

#### Working of After Care Home

The State After-Care Home at Hyderabad continued to function during the period under report. The particulars of the admissions of the inmates in State After-Care Home, Hyderabad are as follows :

Name of the Institution.	No. of pupils on hand as on 1-4-1968	No. of pupils admitted during the year	No. of pupils rehabilitated or handed over to parents	Escapes.	No. of pupils remained as on 31-3-1969
State After-Care Home, Hyderabad	.. 11	23	14	7	13

During the year under report 14 inmates were rehabilitated out of which one is ex-convict and 13 are ex-pupils.

#### Fire Services

*Establishment and Equipment.*—The total number of Fire Stations in the State during the period under review were 68 excluding Nagarjunasagar which is under the administrative control of the Public Works Department, but under the technical control of this department. The total cost of maintenance was 43.7 lakhs and the total sanctioned strength of the Establishment during the period under report was 2,093 men and officers with a total number of 254 vehicles and pumps with their accessories. The Central Workshop under supervision of the Police Transport is catering to the repair works of the appliances of this department. The V.H.F. sets for the independent wireless communication to work in co-ordination with the Police in case of emergencies, installed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad operated by the fire service personnel worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Fire service personnel were trained by the Police Radio Organisation and the Police Radio Staff also maintained the sets for the Fire Service Department.

*Training.*—The Andhra Pradesh Fire Service State Training School, at Hyderabad conducted the following courses during the year under report :—

1. The Driver Operators' Course of 4 months for one Direct Recruit.
2. Firemen Recruits' Course of 3 months for 87 Departmental candidates.
3. Station Officers : 4 months for 2 Departmental Promotees and 2 Direct Recruits.
4. First Aid Fire Fighting Course of 12 days duration for 108 candidates from outside departments.

**Fire Calls.**—There were 4,651 fire calls during the year under report and the damage was to the extent of Rs. 274.98 lakhs, the property saved was Rs. 470.51 lakhs. 43 persons lost their lives and 30 persons were rescued by the Fire Services. There were 125 cases of serious fires and conflagrations in each of which lives were lost and the damage estimated was over Rs. 1,00,000.

**Ambulance Service.**—There were 32 ambulance cars in the State. The total number of ambulance calls during the year was 2,540 and a sum of Rs. 24,218.18 was realised from the parties.

**Fire Prevention Measures.**—The Fire Fighting Units were also posted for Fire Protection, free and also on payment of the prescribed charges. There were 95 cases of such stand-bys and an amount of Rs. 4,162.09 was realised by such departments. 4,389 places considered to be fire hazardous places were inspected to ensure the observance of fire precautionary measures.

### Chemical Examiners Department

The Departments consist of the following branches :

Serology,

Toxicology,

Miscellaneous & Medico-Legal and Drugs.

Lectures on Toxicology were delivered to the trainees of the Central Detective Training Schools. Police Officers attending Refresher's Course were taken round this department. Lectures on topics of interest were given to them by Deputy Chemical Examiner to Government. Lectures on "Insecticides Hazards and their Prevention" were also given to the trainees from the Plant Protection Training Centre.

The total number of Medico-legal and Chemico-legal cases examined during the year under review was 2,681 with 12,558 articles.

### Toxicology Section

**Human Poisoning Cases.**—1,662 cases of human poisoning including vomited matter with 6,549 articles were received during the year under report.

Poison was found in 929 cases out of the total of 1,662 with percentage detection of 55.89%.

**Blood Stain Cases.**—741 cases with 5,072 articles were examined for the presence of blood with the following results :

Cases examined	Cases positive	Percentage of detection.	Total articles examined	No. of articles in which blood was found.	Percentage of detection.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
741	718	96.90	5,072	4,091	80.67

Out of the 4,091 positive articles the following is the further division into origin of blood, etc.

Total positive articles	Human blood	Disintegrated	Birds blood	Animal blood
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4,091	3,671	415	2	3

*Blood Grouping.*—Blood grouping was required to be done on 718 cases with 4,091 articles. Grouping was reported in 215 cases and in 317 articles. The following is the break-up of the results :

Group	Cases	Articles
A	62	76
B	70	101
AB	1	1
O	82	139
	215	317

Out of the cases received for blood examination, hair examination was done in 12 cases with the following results :

No. of Cases	No. of articles.	Remarks.
12	24	7 cases were received for comparison of hair out of which 6 cases were found to be comparable. 5 cases were received for origin. 4 cases were of human origin and one of animal origin (probably that of a buffalo).

*Rape Cases—(Cases received for Semen and Blood Examination).*—78 cases with 293 articles were examined for semen and blood in rape cases. 56 cases with 150 articles were positive either for semen or for blood or both. Only semen was reported in 3 cases with 4 articles. Only blood was reported in 44 cases with 120 articles.

Blood and semen were reported in 9 cases with 26 articles. Out of 146 articles which were examined for blood, 123 articles were found to be stained with human blood, and in 23 articles, blood was disintegrated.

#### Miscellaneous Medico-Legal Section

*Chemico-Legal Cases.*—48 cases with 141 articles were examined in this section including samples analysed for Government Hospital, Industries Department and Private Parties.

53 cases with 152 articles were received in this section for analysis and opinion. The samples were analysed and reported as per the letters of advice from the concerned departments and courts.

### Drugs Section

In the year under report a total number of (50) samples were received for analysis. Of the 50 samples received 32 samples were official preparations and the remaining 18 were patent and proprietary medicines. Forty-eight samples were analysed and reported.

In case of (2) samples the quantity received was insufficient for analysis.

Break-up of the samples received for analysis is as follows :

1. Liquids	..	32
2. Powders	..	7
3. Tablets	..	3
4. Injections	..	4
5. Miscellaneous	..	2
		—
Total :	..	48
		—

Of the 48 samples analysed and reported 46 samples were declared to be of standard quality and only 2 samples were reported as of sub-standard. The above samples were received and analysed under the Drugs Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

### Administrator-General and Official Trustee

The department during the period under review witnessed no change. The particulars of estates and management of trust vested with Administrator-General and Official Trustee is briefly reviewed below.

The Administrator-General and Official Trustee is appointed by the Government to carry out the provision of law relating to the succession of persons who die leaving the properties within the State limit of Andhra Pradesh. The estate properties vested in the Administrator-General of the State are indemnified by the State Government.

The Official Trustee, Andhra Pradesh is a statutory figure having Statewise jurisdiction and is appointed by the Government to carry out certain duties relating to certain estates and trusts, the management of which is committed to him either by private parties, or by a Court of Law, under the Official Trustees Act.

On the official trustee's side 5 trust estates namely (1) Jayanti Visweswara Sarma, (2) Jayanti Krishna Murthy, (3) K. Narasinga Rao's Choultry, (4) Sunku Subramanyam Chetty for V.R. College, Nellore and (5) Tademarrivari Choultry are now vested in him. The cash balances in these trust estates were invested in Government securities and in the State Electricity Board Bonds and the interest thereon is being realised periodically. There is one more estate of Sri T. Venkata Subramanyam, which is yet to be transferred from the Administrator-General of Madras.

During the period about 65 applications for grant of administration certificates under sections 29 and 30 of the Administrators

General Act 1963 were received, 56 certificates issued. A sum of Rs. 2,462.18 ps. has been realised by way of administration certificate fee and the same has been credited to the Government.

### **Arms and Explosives**

*Arms Act, 1959.*—The Old Arms Act, 1887 was repealed and the New Arms Act, 1959 was passed to liberalise the issue of licences to the public and to reduce avoidable inconveniences to the barest minimum. The New Arms Act, 1959 and the rules framed thereunder come into force with effect from 1-10-1962. Licences for Pistols, Revolvers and Rifles are being issued by the District Magistrates without the prior permission of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Taluk Magistrates are also empowered to issue licences for guns for crop protection.

*The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).*—Licences under the Indian Explosives Act and the Rules framed thereunder, are being issued by the District Magistrates or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

*The Poisons Act.*—The Hyderabad Poisons Act, 1322 F. has been repealed by the Poisons (Amendment Act, 1938) and the Central Poisons Act 1919 stands extended to the Telangana region also. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been republished in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 29-1-1959. Thus, the Central Poisons Act, 1919 has come into force in the Telangana region also.

Instead of auctioning the sale rights of the poisons, as was done in the Telangana region under the Hyderabad Poisons Act, 1322 Fasli, the District Collectors are authorised to issue licences to suitable persons under the provisions of the Central Poisons Act and the Rules made thereunder.





## CHAPTER IX

### PLANNING

#### Review of the Annual Plan

The outlay provided in the Budget for the Annual Plan relating to the financial year 1968-69 was Rs. 72.13 crores which assumed a Central assistance of Rs. 53 crores. The Planning Commission had, however, approved an outlay of only Rs. 56.05 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 37.30 crores.

After effecting surrenders and reappropriations during the year and providing for Agro-Industries Corporation and Ordinary Debenture Participation Schemes of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank by readjustment and for Major Irrigation, Power, Payment of enhanced Compensation for the Lands acquired under Industrial Development Areas under Industries, Well Construction Programme and for Nagarjunasagar Project, the Plan ceiling for 1968-69 was Rs. 76.37 crores.

The statement below will indicate the major head-wise details of the outlay and expenditure incurred in the year 1968-69 :

Major Head.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Annual Plan 1968-69	
(1)	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture Programmes .. ..	1,080.77	1,039.01
2. Co-operation and Community Development .. ..	221.34	193.92
3. Irrigation :		
(i) Nagarjunasagar Project ..	1,400.00	1,400.00
(ii) Major and Medium Irrigation ..	672.30	552.28
4. Power .. ..	2,924.52	3,029.00
5. Industry and Mining .. ..	266.47	233.08
6. Transport and Communication ..	263.43	217.25
7. Social Services .. ..	804.45	660.05
8. Miscellaneous .. ..	4.09	3.66
Total : ..	<u>7,637.37</u>	<u>7,428.25</u>

### Physical Achievements

*Agricultural Production.*—The provision for the year under report was Rs. 257.72 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 257.37 lakhs.

The High Yielding Varieties Programme for important foodgrains *viz.*, paddy, jowar, maize, bajra and wheat was implemented in all the districts of the State with a targeted coverage of 10.19 lakh acres. The coverage was however 6.74 lakh acres only, due to the prevalence of widespread drought conditions throughout the State and also due to non-suitability of paddy varieties of high yielding varieties for long duration crop in kharif season.

Under fertilisers, the quantity distributed was 2.18 lakh tonnes of Nitrogenous (as N) against the target of 2.25 lakh tonnes, 0.71 lakh tonnes of Phosphatic (as  $P_2O_5$ ) as against the target of 1.25 lakh tonnes and 0.07 lakh tonnes of Potassic (as K 26O) against the target of 0.83 lakh tonnes. The shortfall was due to untimely arrival of shipments and the non-allotment of the required quantities of fertilisers by the Government of India particularly that of Ammonium Phosphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate for which there was heavy demand.

The programme for increasing the production of oilseeds was taken up by implementing Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme and Package Programme on groundnut, castor and sesamum. The methods adopted were multiplication of nucleus and foundation seeds, intensive propaganda for use of improved seed, inter-cropping with oilseeds, double-cropping wherever possible, adopting adequate manuring and plant protection measures. As a result, an additional production potential of 0.80 lakh tonnes targeted during 1968-69 was achieved in full.

Under cotton the total production in the State at the commencement of the year stood at 1,49,650 bales of lint recording an increase of 3.5% over the production of 1966-67. An additional production potential of 22,200 bales was targeted for the year under report against which the achievement was 12,162 bales.

Under sugarcane development, it was envisaged to create an additional production potential of 3.00 lakh tonnes of cane against which the achievement was 4.64 lakh tonnes.

### Minor Irrigation

The Minor Irrigation schemes are implemented by the Director of Agriculture, Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation), Board of Revenue, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj). The provision for the year under report for all the departments was Rs. 432.65 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 478.90 lakhs.

The Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) who is concerned with the restoration of minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of over 25 acres had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 225.47 lakhs on works in advanced stages of execution with a view to complete the works under execution soon. An irrigation potential of 2.28 lakh acres was created during the year under review as against the target of 2.87 lakh acres.

Under restoration of minor irrigation tanks upto an ayacut of 25 acres, of which the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) is incharge, Rs. 30.00 lakhs were spent in the year under report creating irrigation potential for 7,000 acres.

The State Government contributed Rs. 216.05 lakhs towards debentures floated by the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank which gives loans for sinking of new wells, deepening of existing wells, purchase of oil engines and electric motor pump-sets. During the year 1968-69, the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank disbursed loans for digging 9,000 tube-wells and 22,000 oil engines and electric motor pump-sets. The additional area brought under irrigation under these wells and pump-sets was 70,900 acres during the year.

The Board of Revenue disburses loans for Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Wells in Tribal areas. Under this scheme, 2,490 wells were completed during the year 1968-69.

With a view to promoting people's participation in agricultural production programmes, a special provision had been made at the instance of the State Development Board for taking up Minor Irrigation works which would immediately help augment agricultural production and for which people were prepared to make a reasonable contribution. The State Development Board was sanctioning such schemes taking into account the area to be benefited and the public contributions forthcoming. Rs. 6.45 lakhs had been released for such schemes in the year under report.

### **Soil Conservation**

The provision for soil conservation for the year under report was Rs. 43.19 lakhs comprising Rs. 36.19 lakhs for the Director of Agriculture, Rs. 6.25 lakhs for the Chief Conservator of Forests and Rs. 0.75 lakh for the Agricultural University. Against this provision, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 43.30 lakhs of which Rs. 36.11 lakhs was by the Director of Agriculture, Rs. 6.21 lakhs by the Chief Conservator of Forests and Rs. 0.98 lakh by the Agricultural University. During 1968-69, soil conservation measures were undertaken on agricultural lands over an area of 1,34,486 acres against the targeted area of 95,000 acres. The entire physical target of raising 12 acres of coffee plantations was achieved besides maintenance of 1159.50 acres of old plantations.

### **Development of Ayacuts**

The provision for the year under report was Rs. 164.74 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 98.78 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to the diversion of about Rs. 44 lakhs from out of the provision for co-operative schemes towards Ordinary Detenture Participation Programme under Minor Irrigation.

The allocation for the Director of Agriculture under this head was Rs. 26.05 lakhs out of which Rs. 15.05 lakhs were spent. The shortfall was due to non-filling up of certain posts, winding up of the scheme of Pilot Demonstration Farms in improved agricultural practices in May, 1968, non-implementation of certain building schemes and the

programme for construction of quarters etc., for the Project Development Demonstration Farms at Kanekal and Peddipalli.

The work of formation of ayacut roads in Nagarjunasagar Project had been transferred from Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) to Chief Engineer (N.S. Canals). The Chief Engineer (N.S. Canals) would incur the expenditure initially from the Nagarjunasagar Project funds subject to reimbursement later by the Board of Revenue. The amount provided for such reimbursement was Rs. 11.74 lakhs in 1968-69.

The work of formation of ayacut roads in other project areas is being attended to by the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General). The provision made in 1968-69 was Rs. 10.20 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 14.22 lakhs.

The Board of Revenue is concerned with localisation of ayacut, acquisition of land for field channels and their excavation. Under the Nagarjunasagar Project 7,000 acres under Right Canal and 51,000 acres under Left Canal were localised during 1968-69. The progress achieved in the excavation of field channels under Nagarjunasagar Project for the new area was 380 miles under the Right Side and 288 miles under the Left Side of the Project. Under the Pochampad Project as against the total area of 5.70 lakh acres to be localised, 2.05 lakh acres were localised by the close of the financial year, the area localised during that for being 97,203 acres.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank floats Special Debentures for advancing long-term credit to the farmers for reclamation and development of ayacuts under certain important Irrigation Projects, with contribution from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the State Government. The amount contributed by the State Government in 1968-69 was Rs. 30.19 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank had issued loans in 1968-69 to the extent of Rs. 4.12 crores against the target of Rs. 7.00 crores. The expenditure incurred on the special staff appointed for the sanction of loans was Rs. 6.23 lakhs.

The provision for Animal Husbandry Schemes during 1968-69 under Ayacut areas was Rs. 6.34 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.25 lakhs. Two livestock farms were established at Nakrekal and Kampasagar to produce breeding bulls for distribution in the Ayacut areas and to develop the cattle and buffaloes of the area. Two key village blocks were also established at Santagudipadu and Huzurnagar with 6 sub-centres each during 1966-67 and these were expanded during the year by way of opening 4 additional sub-centres under each block. To expand the cattle development activities in the Ayacut areas, two more key village blocks were started with 8 sub-centres each at Kodad and Nakrekal of Nagarjunasagar Project area.

At the Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Nandyal additional land costing Rs. 0.40 lakh was acquired to expand the activities of the centre and to increase the production of semen needed by the artificial insemination centres and key village blocks in K.C. Canal area. The other centralised semen collection centres started during the earlier years continued to function.

### **Animal Husbandry**

The provision for Animal Husbandry in the year under report was Rs. 35.00 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 34.49 lakhs. Under the Intensive Cattle Development Programme, one Regional Cattle Development Unit with 25 Sub-Units was opened in Guntur district with headquarters at Pedaravoor as a part of Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada. One Key Village Block with 6 sub-centres was also opened at Allur, (Nellore district), besides 9 additional sub-centres for the existing 4 key village blocks. Under Poultry Development, two Poultry Marketing sub-centres were established at Kakinada and Warangal to organise proper marketing facilities in these urban areas. Under Piggery Development, the Bacon Factory was strengthened by providing the required equipment, buildings, etc. besides distributing 35 boars and 350 sows of exotic breed around the Bacon Factory area to multiply the stock and to feed the factory.

### **Dairying and Milk Supply**

The provision for Dairying and Milk Supply in 1968-69 was Rs. 56.00 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 54.15 lakhs.

The Central Dairy at Hyderabad which was handling about 36,000 litres of milk a day on an average during 1967-68 increased its handling capacity to 50,000 litres a day during the year under report. The coverage of consuming public was also increased by opening 33 additional milk booths in the twin cities and adding another 33,000 card-holders to the scheme during 1968-69. Milk procurement which was 18,000 litres a day in Hyderabad during the flush season of 1967-68 was stepped up to 27,000 litres a day in the corresponding season of 1968-69. On the Vijayawada side, the procurement of milk increased from 36,000 litres during 1967-68 to 46,000 litres during 1968-69, in the flush season. Similarly ghee production which was about 113 kgs. a day in the Hyderabad Dairy in October, 1967 was increased to nearly 350 kgs. a day in October, 1968.

Almost all the erection work connected with the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada was completed by the end of March, 1969 and trial-runs were successfully undertaken in all sections of the factory. The fluid section of the factory had also been put into production. Milk supply had been extended to Gudivada, Eluru and Guntur towns.

The Dairies at Nellore and Visakhapatnam were completed in all respects and commissioned. The Dairy Plant (Bulk Cooler) at Warangal was also completed and commissioned. Zaheerabad and Narsapur routes had been taken up and a bulk cooler had been established at Zaheerabad.

### **Forests**

The revised provision in 1968-69 for Forests was Rs. 43.55 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 42.73 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the Nehru Zoological Park was Rs. 5.75 lakhs. During the year 4,056 acres of teak plantations were raised against the target of 4,047 acres. Besides, 2,351 acres of casuarina plantations in Andhra and 50 acres bursera plantations in Telangana were raised against the target of 2,977 acres of casuarina plantations and 50 acres of bursera plantations.

### **Fisheries**

The revised provision for Fisheries in the year under review was Rs. 32.19 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 22.32 lakhs.

The installation of Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant at Nellore was completed. At the Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant at Tadepalligudem, 519 tons of ice were sold for Rs. 0.31 lakh. One unit of Deep Freezing Plant at Visakhapatnam was completed.

Under the scheme of quick transport facilities including refrigerated vans, 30 tons of fish had been transported realising an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh. The Canning Plant had gone into production from April, 1968 and 24,573 prawn cans were produced. Twenty fishermen were trained for one year at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada. Seven Departmental Officers and three students received training in the final year of the Post-Graduate Diploma Course at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada. Four Fishery Overseers completed nine months training at the Training Institute of Fisheries at Hyderabad conducted by the Government of India.

Under the Development of Fisheries in Blocks, 570 tanks had been disposed of for Rs. 1.47 lakhs. The ice-cum-cold storage plant in Nagarjunasagar had produced 90.93 tons of ice and realised Rs. 5,455 upto August, 1968. Construction of four boats of 37' and 17 boats of 32' was completed and the work on the remaining 15 boats was in progress at the marine centres, Kakinada. 15 engines of 45 H. P. and 3 engines of 60 H. P. were acquired. Under the scheme of collection of spawn and production of seed, 55.97 lakh fingerlings were produced during the year.

### **Warehousing and Marketing**

The provision for Warehousing and Marketing was Rs. 2.87 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.71 lakhs. The Marketing Department undertakes different schemes for improvement of the regulated markets, promoting grading in agricultural products, educating the growers in better methods of marketing, technical training, export promotion and market intelligence. The commodities graded in the regulated markets were 8,040 tonnes of groundnut, 302 tonnes of cotton, 784 tonnes of turmeric, 2,717 tonnes of jaggery, 1,331 tonnes of onions, 24 tonnes of chillies, 6 tonnes of gingely seed and 108 tonnes of castor seed. Besides 65 tonnes of ghee were graded in Ghee Grading Sub-Station at Giddalur and a sum of Rs. 0.04 lakh was collected as grading charges. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was contributed towards the share capital of Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation. The Corporation provided storage facilities on scientific lines.

### **Co-operation**

The provision for Co-operation in the year under report was Rs. 60.00 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 32.78 lakhs. The shortfall was due to funds diverted for Ordinary Debenture Participation schemes under Minor Irrigation. The amount disbursed under Long Term Loans during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 17.31 crores against the target of Rs. 20.00 crores. Under Short and Medium Term

Loans, the disbursement was Rs. 25.18 crores against the target of Rs. 40.00 crores.

### Community Development Programme

The revised provision for Community Development in 1968-69 was Rs 152.17 lakhs and the entire amount was released to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis, for carrying on their activities under the programme. Under the Applied Nutrition programmes, against a provision of Rs. 9.17 lakhs for the year 1968-69 towards State's share, a sum of Rs. 8.97 lakhs was spent.

### Nagarjunasagar Project

The provision made for Nagarjunasagar Project in 1968-69 was Rs. 14.00 crores including the additional assistance of Rs. 5.50 crores sanctioned by the Government of India in June, 1968 and the same was utilised fully. The expenditure incurred from the commencement of the Project to the end of March, 1969 was of the order of Rs. 146.68 crores. Following was the progress of work upto March, 1969.

*Dam.*—Masonry and concrete for Masonry Dam was completed. Earth work banking for Earth Dam was also completed. Eighteen out of the total 26 spans of the road bridge over the spillway were completed.

*Right Canal.*—All the works necessary for letting out water in the first 57 miles of the Right Main Canal and in the branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 10 and part of 11 to cover an ayacut of 6.1 lakh acres were completed and irrigation potential created to that extent.

Excavation of Main Canal in the two reaches and of the Addanki Branch Canal and certain major and minor distributaries in Block 11 were in progress at the close of the year under report. In terms of work done to the total estimated work-load, about 57.82% of the earth-work excavation of Main Canal and 57.45% of earth work excavation of branches and distributaries were completed.

*Left Canal.*—All works necessary for letting out water in the first 58 miles of the Main Canal and in the branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 9 and also in Block 10 to cover an ayacut of 1.40 lakh acres were completed and irrigation potential created to that extent. The earth-work excavation of Main Canal was in progress. In terms of work done to the total estimated work-load, 67.37% of earth-work excavation of Main Canal was completed. Excavation of distributaries and field channels in Block 10 was almost completed. The work in Blocks 11, 12 and 13 of Branch Canal was in progress. The earth-work excavation of branches and distributaries to the extent of 2,055.27 lakhs cft. or 58.21 lakh cubic metres was done since its inception. Thus irrigation potential was created for 7.5 lakh acres under Nagarjunasagar Canals (Right Canal 6.1 lakh acres and Left Canal 1.4 lakh acres) by November, 1968. The utilisation was 7.97 lakh acres, including an area of 1.98 lakh acres where a double crop was raised.

### Major and Medium Irrigation

The revised provision for Major and Medium Irrigation in 1968-69 was Rs. 672.30 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure incurred was



Rs. 552.28 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to non-inclusion of expenditure incurred under land acquisition. An additional potential of 28,480 acres was created as targeted.

Out of the 25 spillover schemes, 11 schemes were physically completed and the provisions made for them were only for the completion of the residuary works and to pay the land acquisition charges.

Under Pochampad Project, the earth and embankment was raised to an average level of +1,056 against the final level of +1,108. Out of the total estimated quantity of earth-work of 3,68,634 Units, 1,36,547 Units of work was done. The spill was raised to the level of +1,002.50 against the crest level of +1,058 and F.R.L. of +1,091 with gates and core-wall upto the level +1,030. Out of a total estimated quantity of 1,58,755 Units of Masonry, the work completed was 93,030 Units or 61.3% of the total work upto the end of April, 1969.

Work on the Canal has been taken up upto mile 19 out of a total length of 70 miles. Two additional circles with necessary staff were formed recently to take up the detailed investigation of canals and to attend to designs and quality control.

The T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage-II Scheme was started in 1967-68. The widening and lining of H. L. C. (Main Canal) was completed for one K. M. and excavation of Guntakal Branch Canal from 0/0 K. M. to 14/0 K. M. and the exploration for foundation of Mylavaram Dam and investigation of canals were in progress during the close of the year under report.

#### Power

The revised provision for Power Schemes in 1968-69 was Rs. 2,924.52 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,129.00 lakhs.

The power supply position during the year was good. Due to various steps taken to promote the load growth, the connected load to the system increased substantially. The peak demand in 1968-69 was 433. A total number of 1,43,854 services of various categories were connected to the system. The number of agricultural pump-sets energised during the year was 32,509 which was a record performance. The energy sold in the year was 1,638 million K.W.Hrs., a growth of about 23% over 1967-68.

The progress in the construction of some generating schemes was hampered due to various reasons. In respect of Ramagundam Thermal Scheme 'B' station, the U.S.A.I.D. Authorities ruled that fresh bids should be invited for ash handling, instrumentation and controls etc., equipment. This would result in delay in commissioning the 62.5 M. W. Unit of this scheme. The progress of construction of Lower Sileru Project suffered because of inadequate financial provision for this scheme during the year under review. The progress of construction of transmission lines and sub-stations was satisfactory. The Upper Sileru Gazuwaka 220 K. V. S. C. Line along with one bank of 100 M.V.A. 220/132 K.V. Transformers at Gazuwaka was commissioned in July, 1968. The construction of Srisaïlam-Cuddapah 220 K.V. Line and

Hyderabad-Mahaboobnagar was completed in April, 1969 and Kurnool Srisaalam, Kurnool-Gooty 132 K.V. Lines and 132 K.V. Ring Main Lines around Hyderabad and Secunderabad, was progressing satisfactorily. The Cuddapah-Chittoor-Madras Border Inter-State 220 K.V. Line was nearing completion. In respect of rural electrification 769 villages were electrified during the year.

### Large and Medium Industries

The revised provision for the year under report under Large and Medium Industries was Rs. 162.81 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 135.43 lakhs mostly towards payment of enhanced compensation for the lands acquired under the Industrial Development Areas scheme. The water lines in Nacharam and Uppal Development Areas were taken up and were nearing completion. Internal roads were also taken up and most of them were completed. An area of 103 acres was acquired and developed.

### Mineral Development

The revised provision for 1968-69 for Mineral Development was Rs. 10.91 lakhs comprising Rs. 3.41 lakhs for Director of Mines and Geology and Rs. 7.50 lakhs for contribution to the A. P. Mining Corporation. Out of this provision, the expenditure incurred by the Director of Mines and Geology was Rs. 3.15 lakhs. Under the Mineral Survey and Exploration schemes, detailed mapping of steatite deposits in Anantapur and Kurnool districts was completed. Re-assessment of manganese deposits in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, high grade limestone in Kurnool district, examination of graphite occurrence in East Godavari and Khammam districts, systematic ground water studies in Jangaon taluk (Warangal district) Yellandu taluk (Khammam district), Bhongir taluk (Nalgonda district) and water-supply investigations in the area around Hyderabad were other items of work taken up by the department.

The provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs made in 1968-69 for A. P. Mining Corporation was towards investment in the share capital contribution of the Corporation for purposes of expansion in the production of asbestos, iron-ore and investigation of apatite and asbestos areas which can help in saving or earning foreign exchange. The turnover of the Corporation was of the order of Rs. 17.03 lakhs during the year under report.

### Village and Small Scale Industries

The revised provision for Village and Small Scale Industries for the year under review was Rs. 38.25 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 33.04 lakhs. The Industry-wise details are given below.

*Small Scale Industries.*—The Tool Room Composite Servicing Workshop set up on the Industrial Estate had made good progress. It had already started providing servicing facilities to the local industrialists meeting their requirements of various tools, dyes, jigs etc. The department had also secured the services of an expert from U. K. under Colombo Plan for the workshop for developing the Pressure Die Casting Section such as dyes and moulds.

Under the programme for quality marking of small scale industries products, a centre had been set up at Rajahmundry for quality marking of the ceramics products such as Managalore tiles, graphite crucibles, stoneware pipes, refractory bricks, pickle jars and acid jars etc. The testing work in the unit was under execution and it was in progress.

A Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant was set up on the Industrial Estate at Nirmal, Adilabad district during the year under report.

### **Industrial Estates**

During the year 1968-69, Rs. 7.71 lakhs were spent on Industrial Estates. The common items of work attending to on several Industrial Estates and Assisted Private Industrial Estate are :—

1. Deepening of existing wells or excavation of new wells.
2. Metalling and black-topping of roads.
3. Formation of side-drains.
4. Construction of overhead tanks.
5. Fencing to the Estates and provision of gates.
6. Street-lighting and installation of power connections.

There are 36 Industrial Estates providing 494 factory sheds and 934 developed plots to the entrepreneurs. Of these 487 work-sheds and 410 plots were occupied.

Under the Handicrafts Sector, the schemes implemented mainly relate to the maintenance of the traditional crafts as also the improvement in their quality, designs etc., so as to meet the changing taste and the increasing demand. The crafts covered during the year include Bidriware, Himroo, Woollen Carpets, Silver filigree, Toys of Kondapalli, Nirmal and Etikoppaka, Kalamakari Prints of Masulipatnam and Kalahasti, Artistic Textiles, Ivory and Hornware, Mat-Making, Cloth printing saw dust dolls, leather puppets, wood work, wood carving, metal work, cane and bamboo, Kamdani and Zardozi and Nirmal miniature painting and to make a special mention is that of manufacture of Nirmal furniture. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.51 lakhs.

### **Coir Industry**

Coir Industry is mainly confined to the Coastal districts of Srikakulam, East and West Godavari districts. The activities of the department are limited to the running of Model Centres on commercial lines. During the year 1968-69 an expenditure of Rs. 0.44 lakh was incurred. Goods worth Rs. 36,410 were produced, and sales effected were of the order of Rs. 38,754.

### **Leather Industry**

In the Leather Industry Sector, the Department of Industries is running two Model Production Centres one at Vijayawada manufacturing Leather Goods and Footwear and the other at Guntakal engaged in the Tanning of Hides and Skins. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was

given as grant to the A. P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation for the maintenance of Hyderabad Tanneries and Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad in Hyderabad now under the administrative control of the Co-operative Department. The Model Leather Goods Unit at Vijayawada had produced goods worth Rs. 75,160 and sold goods worth Rs. 74,000. The Model Tannery at Guntakal produced leather worth Rs. 54,000 and sold leather worth Rs. 59,000. The expansion programme of this unit is under consideration and when completed it will have a production capacity of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum. Financial assistance was also rendered to tanners and cobblers by way of loans.

### Industrial Co-operatives

In this sector managerial assistance is provided to select Industrial Co-operatives on a sliding scale spread over a period of 5 years. During 1968-69 an expenditure of Rs. 0.14 lakh was incurred. Assistance had been provided to the Brass Industrial Co-operative Society, Tirupathi and Asifnagar Family Welfare Match Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.

### Handlooms

The provision for handlooms including Sericulture in the year was Rs. 54.50 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 53.96 lakhs. The Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association was permitted to open 18 sales depots with a view to improving the sales of handloom cloth produced by co-operative societies particularly in Telangana area. The revised provision of Rs. 37.31 lakhs was utilised on the rebate scheme. Under the scheme of "Matching Contribution to the Thrift Fund of Weavers in the Societies", 28 societies and 2,833 members were covered. The entire amount of Rs. 9.99 lakh was utilised for sanctioning working capital to wool and silk co-operative societies. The powerlooms scheme was introduced in the State during the year under report for the first time. A sum of Rs. 5.91 lakhs was utilised under the scheme, 41 societies were given assistance for the purchase of 197 powerlooms at the rate of Rs. 3,000 for each powerloom.

Under the sericulture programme, the production of disease-free layings during the year was 4% higher at 3,14,394 Nos. There was an appreciable rise in the production of mulberry cocoons from 60,957 kgs. in 1967-68 to 95,659 kgs. during the year under report. Production of tassar cocoons was 13.25 lakhs in 1968-69.

### Roads and Transport

The revised provision for Roads in 1968-69 was Rs. 217.99 lakhs comprising of Rs. 129.00 lakhs for Chief Engineer (R. & B.) and Rs. 88.99 lakhs for Chief Engineer (P.R.). These provisions include Rs. 44.00 lakhs for P.W.D. Roads and Rs. 78.99 lakhs for Z.P. Roads sanctioned under Special Telangana Development schemes. Against this, the expenditure incurred by the C. E. (R. & B.) was Rs. 110.29 lakhs and by the C. E. (P. R.) Rs. 88.99 lakhs.

Under the Chief Engineer (R. & B.) out of the 17 bridges targeted for construction only 10 could be constructed. The work on the rest of the bridges was in progress. Against 11 culverts targeted for construction, 16 were constructed. Against 3 railway over/under bridges targeted for construction one bridge was constructed and the work on the

other two was in progress. Surfaced roads of 25.7 kms. and unsurfaced roads of 26.6 kms. had been laid during the year. Under the Regional Committee works implemented by the Chief Engineer Panchayati Raj Department, the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis had laid 250 kms. of surfaced roads (metalled) and 500 kms. of unsurfaced roads by the end of the year 1968-69.

Under Transport, it was anticipated that the A. P. S. R. T. C. would provide Rs. 45.00 lakhs in 1968-69 out of its internal resources for Capital expenditure. Against this the amount provided by the Corporation was Rs. 17.65 lakhs.

### **General Education**

The revised provision for General Education in the year was Rs. 250.43 lakhs against which the expenditure booked upto the end of the year was Rs. 159.06 lakhs. There would, however, be no shortfall in expenditure in view of the fact that under the new procedure prescribed for the release and adjustment of grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for the purpose of payment of salaries of teachers of Secondary Schools and Primary Schools, expenditure which had already been incurred would be booked against the Plan provision later. Six new Government Colleges with P. U. C. Classes were opened in Andhra area. Degree courses were also started in the Evening Colleges at Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, Srikakulam and Cuddapah. Seven Aided Day Colleges (Men) in Andhra and Five Day Colleges (Men) in Telangana were also opened. 2 Aided Day Colleges and one Day College for Women were also started in Andhra and Telangana regions respectively. The Telugu Academy was started during the year for the production of University level text-books in Telugu with cent per cent Central assistance.

The new educational pattern had come up to the X Class stage during 1968-69. The first batch of candidates had took public examination in March, 1969.

### **Technical Education**

The revised provision for Technical Education in the year was Rs. 47.90 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 32.41 lakhs. The main reasons for the shortfall in expenditure were non-completion of the formalities for land acquisition, delay in finalisation of designs for H. T. Laboratory of the Engineering College, Anatapur and restrictions on the constructional activity. One Government Polytechnic for Women at Guntur was started with the courses in Diploma in Commercial Practice, Costume Design and Dress Making with an intake of 30 students in each course.

### **Medical**

Out of the provision of Rs. 73 lakhs for Modern Medicine in 1968-69, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 60.54 lakhs. All the schemes sanctioned in the previous Annual Plans were continued in the year under report. With the increase of 30 admissions in the Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad, all the medical colleges have an admission strength of 150 seats each except Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupathi,

Thirty-Five Leprosy Survey Education and Training Centres were also opened.

Under Indian Medicine, the entire provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was spent in 1968-69 on spillover and continuing schemes. Under the scheme of training of Compounders and Nursing Orderlies, 50 candidates were admitted during the year for training course of Compounders. It was anticipated that 35 candidates would successfully complete the course. Against the target of 36 candidates appeared for the Nursing Orderlies Examinations, 35 candidates came out successful.

### Public Health

A provision of Rs. 126.48 lakhs for Public Health was made for the year under report, against which an expenditure of Rs. 124.71 lakhs was incurred. Under the programme of Training of Auxiliary and Health Personnel, 7 Officers were trained in Diploma in Public Health Course. Under National Malaria Eradication Programme, 5 Zonal Offices were functioning during the year covering a population of 33.5 millions. There was slight decrease in the incidence of smallpox and mortality due to intensification of vaccination work. There were 7,949 attacks and 1,458 deaths in 1968 compared to 8,618 cases and 1,804 deaths in 1967. The vaccination turn-over was 16,10,326. Two Survey Units at Khammam and Srikakulam were functioning during the year to conduct Yaws Campaign. The Epidemiological Research Unit had undertaken study of 2,367 gastro-entritis cases admitted in the Fever Hospital, Hyderabad City during the year out of which 34 cases were proved to be fatal. On final diagnosis, 41 cases were proved to be positive for Vibrio Cholera. The Unit was posted for Krishna Pushkarams at Vijayawada from 1-10-1968 to 23-10-1968 for gastro-entritis cases in the festival area. Under Family Planning, 262 Rural Family Planning Welfare Centres were reorganised. During the year 1968-69, the target of sterilisation operations and I. U. C. D. insertions were fixed at 2,50,000 and 1,67,000 respectively. Against these 2,03,821 sterilisation operations (1,55,178 Vasectomies and 48,643 tubectomies) and 17,048 I. U. C. D. Insertions were achieved.

### Urban Water-Supply

The allocation for C. E. (P. H.) under this head in the year under review was Rs. 95.01 lakhs, including Rs. 55.01 lakhs provided for Protected Water Supply Schemes under Special Telangana Development Schemes. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 50.29 lakhs for Protected Water Supply Schemes under Special Telangana Development Schemes and Rs. 31.11 lakhs under other schemes. During the year only spill-over schemes were implemented and there were no physical achievements in terms of population benefited and towns covered as all the spill-over schemes were only improvements to the already existing systems. Under the Special Telangana Development Schemes, 9 Schemes at Sadasivpet, Narayankhed, Vikarabad, Mahaboobabad, Sirilla Bhairsa, Yellareddy, Nagarkurnool and Yellandu, were commissioned. Thus the total number of schemes commissioned comes to 13 out of the 28 schemes taken up for execution.

The C. E. (R. & B.) is concerned with Manjeera Water Supply Scheme and Hyderabad Water Works. The provision in the year for both the schemes was Rs. 47.21 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 47.12 lakhs.

### **Rural Water-Supply**

Under Rural Water Supply, the revised provision for Piped Water Supply Schemes in 1968-69 was Rs. 33.00 lakhs and the entire amount was utilised. A further sum of Rs. 55.48 lakhs was released to the Panchayat Samithis for digging drinking water wells under well construction programme and the Plan provision was increased correspondingly.

### **Housing**

The provision for various housing schemes in 1968-69 was Rs. 17.83 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 17.31 lakhs. Under Housing Board, the targeted number of 30 tenements under L. I. G. H. Scheme were constructed.

### **Urban Development**

A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the Director of Municipal Administration and Rs. 0.63 lakh to the Director of Town Planning were provided in 1968-69 for sanction of loans to local bodies for the Town Planning Schemes and for undertaking remunerative schemes such as construction of markets, shops, stalls, slaughterhouses etc. In addition Rs. 0.12 lakh was provided towards State's share to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for implementation of the scheme, Urban Community Development Project.

### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes**

The entire amount of Rs. 9.75 lakhs provided in 1968-69 was spent.

During the year 732 pre-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students were sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Under Government hostels, during the year under report, 20 old hostels were continued and 3 new hostels were opened incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. 750 boarding grants involving an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs were given to private hostels in the year under review. 1,035 students belonging to economically backward classes were benefited out of the provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs during the year under report under stipends scheme.

### **Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**

The provision for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in 1968-69 was Rs. 20.13 lakhs and as against an expenditure of Rs. 18.72 lakhs was incurred. During the year an amount of Rs. 21,000 was provided towards supply of books, slates and clothing to 1,050 tribal pupils studying in various educational institutions at the rate of Rs. 20 per head. 300 tribal pupils were granted State Scholarships incurring an expenditure of Rs. 60,000. Seven ashram schools and 7 hostels opened in 1966-67 were continued during the year under report. During March 1969 orders were issued for the opening of 40 hostels for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided towards taking up Survey and Settlement operations, raising of high yielding crops like potato, maize, supply of plough-bullocks in agency areas with a view to discourage podu cultivation. Rs. 4.50 lakhs were provided as

grant-in-aid to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation for maintaining the staff etc. Further an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided towards housing aid to 200 tribals and for providing 25 drinking water wells in the Plan areas for the benefit of Yerukalas, Yanadis and Sugalis.

### **Social Welfare**

The revised provision for Social Welfare in the year under report was Rs. 5.44 lakhs, as against the expenditure of Rs. 4.07 lakhs. 7 Children's Home for destitutes and one home for the healthy children of leprosy patients, ten Day Care Centres, one District Tailoring Centre and two Family Child Welfare Centres started in the previous years were continued to function in the year under report. A sum of Rs. 0.27 lakh was spent by the I. G. of Prisons for giving material assistance to the probationers, appointment of Probation Officers and for providing facilities for children of prisoners.

### **Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare**

The provision for 1968-69 under this head was Rs. 17.46 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11.35 lakhs. Under Craftsmen Training Schemes, the scheme already introduced during the earlier years were continued in the year under report. Only 24 seats already sanctioned in 1966-67 were added in the Industrial Training Institute at Anantapur.

The construction of the building for the Labour Welfare Centre at Adoni was completed except for provision of certain amenities. Two officers were deputed for training at Calcutta and Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 2.44 lakhs was utilised during the year under the E.S.I. Schemes. The figure represents only the 1/8th share to be met by the State Government. The balance 7/8th share will be provided by the E. S. I. Corporation.

*Miscellaneous.*—For the various heads viz., Statistics, Evaluation, Publicity and Broadcasting under Miscellaneous the expenditure incurred in 1968-69 was Rs. 3.66 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 4.09 lakhs.

### **Bureau of Economics and Statistics**

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is a centralised agency of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for collection, compilation and analysis of data on agriculture, industries, crop surveys, community development programme, labour, wages, prices, housing, State Income, socio-economic conditions including income and expenditure, employment, unemployment, small-scale and cottage industries, etc. Data relating to educational institutions, medical services, transport and communications, power, crimes, State revenues, expenditure, etc., available as a by-product of administration are continued to be collected and compiled.

During the year, the Bureau has taken up the Centrally sponsored scheme for conducting assessment surveys for determining the spread and yield rates of high yielding varieties in cultivators fields and the



extent of adoption of improved practices such as fertilizer application, plant protection, etc., and paddy, jowar, or maize crops were covered in Rabi 1968-69 season. The following were the important publications issued by the Bureau during the year.

1. Season and Crop Report 1966-67.
2. Monthly Economic and Statistical Bulletin.
3. Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 1966-67 and 1968.
4. Estimates of State Income of Andhra Pradesh (Revised series) for the years 1960-61 to 1966-67.
5. Hand-Book of Statistics, Andhra Pradesh 1967-68.
6. Annual Census of Employment in Public Sector, Andhra Pradesh as on 31-3-1964, 31-3-1965 and 31-3-1966.
7. Annual Survey of Industries 1962 and 1963.
8. Report on Coconut Survey 1967-68.
9. Economic and Functional Classification of the Budgetary Transactions of the Government of Andhra Pradesh 1966-67 to 1968-69.

## CHAPTER X

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj Department from the Secretariat level continued to function during the year under report. Based on the Report of Administrative Reforms Committee for the year 1964-65 whether or not the Panchayati Raj Department should divest all its executive functions by confining itself to purely Secretariat work, the Administrative Standing Committee considered this issue at its length, and recommended that the Panchayati Raj Secretariat should be divested of its executive functions and that the executive functions should be entrusted to the Board of Revenue, designating for the purpose, one of the Members of the Board as the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj. Accordingly in G.O. Ms. No. 331, General Administration (Spl), dated 1-6-1968, the Government reorganised the Panchayati Raj Department at the Secretariat level by creating a separate office of the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj in the Board of Revenue and one of the Members of the Board of Revenue was appointed as Commissioner of Panchayati Raj.

#### **Elections to Gram Panchayats**

The ordinary elections to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads were scheduled to be held in 1969. Preliminary arrangements for the conduct of these elections, viz., printing of forms, ballot papers, etc., were made.

#### **Rural Man-Power Programme in the State**

The special works programme for utilisation of Rural Man Power was evolved by the Government of India, Planning Commission, towards the end of 1960, as a pilot project scheme with the main objective of creating employment opportunities to unemployed and under-employed rural population of the State and particularly for agricultural production, and to create community assets. This programme was first introduced in three blocks of the State in the first series of the programme, and subsequently it was extended to new blocks under different series, year after year, upto 1964. There are at present 106 blocks in the State implementing the scheduled programme.

The pattern of financial assistance under the programme from Government of India is 50% grant and 50% loan and the same pattern is extended to the blocks in the State.

The releases under the programme were made according to the programme to the blocks with reference to the needs, subject to the overall provision made available by the Government of India, during each year.

During the year under report, the Government of India released an amount of Rs. 72.78 lakhs both under 'grant' and 'loan'. An amount of Rs. 37.58 lakhs (of which Rs. 18.68 lakhs was under 'grant' and

Rs. 18.90 lakhs under loan) was released to the blocks to meet their needs in respect of completed work. An amount of Rs. 29.44 lakhs (of which Rs. 14.72 lakhs under 'grant' and Rs. 14.72 lakhs under 'loan') was released to the Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad for distribution to the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samithis for the purpose specified above. An amount of Rs. 5.54 lakhs was adjusted to the State funds towards the excess releases made by the State Government during the previous year.

### **Training Centres**

There were seven Gramsevaks Training Centres and three Home Science Wings in the State to impart training to V.L.Ws. and Gramsevikas respectively. The entire expenditure on these centres has become as committed expenditure with effect from 1-4-1966.

Each Training Centre is headed by a Principal or Deputy Director of Agriculture or District Agricultural Officer Cadre with requisite staff to carry on the activities. Each Home Science Wing (Gramsevikas Training Centre) is headed by a Chief Instructress with skeleton staff to assist her in discharging her duties.

The Gramsevaks Training Centres are located at Samalkot, Gopannapalem, Bapatla, Kalahasti, Nandyal and Rajendranagar. The Gramsevaks Training Centres at Samalkot, Kalahasti and Rajendranagar were attached with a Home Science Wing each for Gramsevikas. The instructional staff were being sent for various training courses, refresher training etc., conducted by the Government of India.

Each Gramsevaks Training Centre is having its own Agricultural Farm Dairy Unit, Poultry Unit and Audio-Visual Section with adequate building facilities.

The Gramsevaks Training Centres, viz., Rajendranagar, Bapatla, Samalkot and Kalahasti are upgraded centres to impart higher training to select V.L.Ws. The entire expenditure on this Higher Training Programme is met by the Government of India.

The staff at the centres are provided with rent free accommodation.

During the year under report, 220 V.L.Ws. and 27 Gramsevikas completed the two years integrated training courses. Similarly 165 V.L.Ws. completed the higher training course of one year's duration. Further 695 V.L.Ws. and 102 Gramsevikas were imparted the refresher training of two months duration during the year. In addition to the above courses, Youth and Women Workers Camps were also conducted at the Gramsevaks Training Centres to implement a get together programme relating to work and its progress, etc.

The Orientation and Study Centre, Rajendranagar was transferred by the Government of India to the control of the State Government with effect from 1-4-1967. The Government of India are providing non-Plan ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum. District and Block Level Officers, Presidents of Panchayat Samithis are being given training at this centre.

The following training courses were conducted during the year under report :

- (i) Job Course for B.D.Os.
- (ii) General Course for Officials and non-Officials.
- (iii) Special Course for A.N.P. and A.S.R. Officers. During the year, 9 B.D.Os. were trained in Job Course. In general courses 29 District Heads, 3 Divisional Heads, 26 B.D.Os., 93 E.Os. and non-Officials were imparted training. 27 Officers pertaining to A.N.P. and A.I.R. have also undergone training during the period under report.

The two G.T.Cs. at Nandyal and Gopannapalem and the Home Science Wing attached to the Gramsevikas Training Centre, Srikalahasti were proposed to be closed down with effect from 31-3-1969 as the pre-service training programme for V.L.Ws. and Gramsevakhs had come to a close and as the remaining five Gramsevikas Training Centres and two Home Science Wings in the State would be sufficient to conduct the refresher and higher training programmes. The two centres to be closed down would be given to the Agriculture Department for conducting farmers training.

#### Community Development Programme

The State Government are providing funds for the implementation of the Community Development Programme in the State both under Plan and non-Plan. The funds provided under Plan are mainly meant for carrying on the developmental activities after setting apart the required amounts for expenditure on Plan staff. The entire provision made under non-Plan was meant for the payment of salaries to the Block Staff.

A High Power Committee was set up to go into the matters in regard to the effective and better utilisation of funds allotted for Panchayati Raj Institutions by changing the staffing pattern of the blocks. The Committee, *inter alia*, recommended that the blocks be classified as Advanced, Ordinary, Backward and Tribal as Stage-I, Stage-II and Post-Stage II Blocks, and that the funds may be released to the Panchayat Samithis with reference to their classification referred to above. The committee also recommended that the classification of blocks should be based on the following criteria.

- (i) Per capita land revenue assessed within the block.
- (ii) Percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area.
- (iii) Percentage of children of the age-group of 6-11 attending schools.
- (iv) Literacy—district-wise.
- (v) District-wise national income.
- (vi) Road mileage for 100 sq. miles within the block.

Orders issued for the release of funds to the Panchayat Samithis with reference to the level of development of each block with a view that a block less developed would get more funds. The Panchayat Samithis have been given freedom to utilise funds according to the felt needs of the area.

The Community Development Programme is a continuing scheme and the funds provided under the scheme are inadequate to meet its needs, so it is not feasible to give a physical picture of achievements separately under the Community Development Programme.

The financial targets and achievements for the year 1968-69 are given below :

Head of Development.	Rs. in lakhs	
	Provision	Expenditure
37. C.D.P., N.E.S. & L.D.W., A.C.D. Projects (Plan).	135.83	135.77
37. C.D.P., N.E.S. & L.D.W.B.N.E.S. P. Recurring expenditure on personnel retained on N. E. S. pattern (non-Plan).	365.76	365.76
Q. Loans & Advances by State Govt. Loans under C.D. Prog.	20.00	16.40

#### Staffing Pattern of Panchayats

There are 20 District Panchayat Officers and 68 Divisional Panchayat Officers. In addition, there are 20 posts of Divisional Panchayat Officers (Elections) in connection with the conduct of elections to Panchayati Raj Bodies.

#### Panchayati Raj Engineering Cell

*Set-up of the Department.*—The Panchayati Raj Engineering Cell continued to be in existence to look after the developmental activities undertaken by Panchayati Raj institutions in the State. The three Superintending Engineers allotted to the three regions of the State, *viz.*, Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra continued to supervise the work of the respective Executive Engineers (Zilla Parishads) confined to their circles. There has been one Executive Engineer for each of the Zilla Parishads. One Executive Engineer at State headquarters looking after the investigation and preparation of estimates for providing protected water-supply to the rural areas continued to exist during the year. Three special sub-divisions came into existence during the year 1968-69 exclusively to look after the execution of Major P.W.S. Schemes. The Chief Engineer (R & B) was placed in additional charge on retirement of the Chief Engineer (P.H. & L.A.).

*Works Programme.*—This Department has been incharge of all works programmes taken up by Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis under the following schemes :

1. Communications.
2. School buildings, etc.
3. Minor Irrigation both Restoration and Maintenance.
4. Rural Water-Supply (simple Wells and bore-wells).
5. Protected Water-Supply for Rural Areas.

The details of the works done under the above schemes during the year are narrated briefly as under.

*Communications.*—The road works are being executed by the Panchayati Raj Bodies under the following schemes.

#### Plan Schemes

*Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Roads.*—This scheme was started during the Third Five-Year Plan. The amount released under this scheme during the year was mainly meant for spillover works taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan. A programme costing Rs. 75 lakhs for each Zilla Parishad in Telangana region was approved by the Committee. The total cost of the programme is Rs. 675 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 507.75 lakhs was released upto 1967-68 and during 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 78.99 lakhs was released. These grants are released to Zilla Parishads to improve communication facilities in Telangana area. During the Third Plan period 3,381 kms. of roads were formed out of 5,635 k.ms. programmed.

The following is the work turned out under the Regional Committee Road Programme from 1966-67—

Years	K.M.
1966-67	338
1967-68	306
1968-69	250

*Spillover Road Works.*—The spillover works taken up during the Third Plan period continued in the succeeding years.

The total commitment on spillover works is about Rs. 63.00 lakhs and the amount released during the year was Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

*Non-Plan—Ex-District Board Roads.*—The grant under this scheme is being released to the Zilla Parishads based on the mileage of roads maintained by them. A sum of Rs. 215 lakhs is required as per the yard-stick prescribed for the annual maintenance of the roads. A sum of Rs. 126 lakhs has been provided as grants-in-aid every year. During 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 151 lakhs was provided and the same was utilised.

*Central Road Fund.*—The Panchayati Raj works were under execution by the Public Works Department upto 31-3-1964 and they were, subsequently transferred to this department. There are 18 incomplete works under the control of this department including some major works such as the forming and metalling of the road from Sullurupeta to Srihrikota.

During the year a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was released to the Zilla Parishads based on the requirements of each Zilla Parishad.

#### Roads in Sugar Factory Areas

There are 18 Sugar Factories in the State. The roads around these factories require improvement in view of the heavy vehicular traffic. A Master Plan was prepared for this purpose and the works are being taken up for execution by the Zilla Parishads from the approved Master Plan every year.

During the year a sum of Rs. 48,02,900 was provided by Government, as against the demand of Rs. 75 lakhs and the same was released to the Zilla Parishads concerned based on the cane crushed by each sugar factory during the year.

#### **Minor Irrigation (Plan)**

The Department is incharge of restoration of Minor Irrigation sources having an ayacut of 25 acres and less. During the year a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was released for this programme to the Zilla Parishads.

*Minor Irrigation (Non-Plan).*—The Department is incharge of normal maintenance and repairs to Minor Irrigation sources having an ayacut of 100 acres and below in Telangana area. There are 53,817 Minor Irrigation sources under the control of the department for maintenance having an ayacut of 15,53,904 acres. During the year a sum of Rs. 40.80 lakhs was released to the Zilla Parishads for maintenance of these sources.

#### **Rural Water Supply**

Under this scheme, simple wells are dug where there is acute necessity and where there are no facilities for safe drinking water. The Government has waived the payment of contribution in respect of this scheme. During 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 52.408 lakhs was released under Local Development Works, Equalisation Grants and Community Development Programme. 18,650 villages have been completed. The work of 10,350 wells in 8,759 villages was in progress. An amount of Rs. 202.00 lakhs would be required to complete these wells.

#### **Protected Water-Supply**

Government approved 974 Protected Water-Supply Schemes for investigation and preparation of detailed plans and estimates at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores. However, only 239 schemes costing Rs. 325.00 lakhs were approved for execution during the year under report.

During 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was released under this scheme, out of which 65 schemes have been completed, thus bringing the total number of protected water supply schemes completed at the close of the year to 160. Three comprehensive protected water supply schemes at Alur, Uravakonda and Kondapally costing about Rs. 67.00 lakhs, Rs. 29.00 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs respectively were in progress at the close of the year under report.

#### **Applied Nutrition Programme**

The Applied Nutrition Programme assisted by the UNICEF, FAO and WHO is being implemented in 45 blocks in the State. The FAO and WHO provide expertise in the fields of horticulture, poultry and fisheries. The UNICEF are assisting training institutions and Panchayat Samithis, participating in the programme, as well as two seed production centres, two regional poultry farms and fisheries-inland and marine.

The production of protective foods is being carried out by setting up block poultry units, village poultry units, production of fish in the tanks where perennial water sources are available and establishment of

school gardens and block gardens. In 45 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks, 41 Block Poultry Units, 246 gardens covering an area of 34.76 hectares and 4,497 kitchen gardens were established.

Under Marine Fisheries Development, the UNICEF supplied 8 engines of sixty horse power and 8 boats were constructed with those engines. Out of those boats 5 are operated at Kakinada and 3 at Visakhapatnam. During the year the weight of the fish landed was 3.59 lakh kgs. and valued at Rs. 2.73 lakhs.

In order to enable the village women to play a vital part in the building up of the community in the village, 239 Mahila Mandals have been registered. The UNICEF are giving assistance of Rs. 700 each for purchasing sewing machines and other equipment required for starting small industries like coffee grinding, mat-making, tape-weaving etc., to activate their programmes. Under the supervision of the members of the Mahila Mandals, feeding programmes for pre-school children below 5 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers is also being organised. They were fed with 39,019 kgs. of fish, 29,820 kgs. of vegetables and 1,35,200 eggs.

#### Act and Constitution of Gram Panchayats

The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 continued to govern the working of the Gram Panchayats in the State. There were 15,321 Gram Panchayats in the State during the year under report out of which 852 were notified for the appointment of whole-time Executive Officers. There was a change in the jurisdiction of 21 Panchayats in the districts of East Godavari, Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Khammam Nizamabad and Medak during the year under report.

#### Financial Position of Gram Panchayats

(i) *Income of Gram Panchayats.*—The income range particulars of the Gram Panchayats for the last three years were as follows:

	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
(a) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income upto Rs. 1,000 .. ..	3,383	2,964	2,695
(b) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000	6,797	6,465	6,695
(c) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000	2,597	2,981	2,964
(d) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000	1,557	1,722	1,781
(e) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income above Rs. 10,000 .. ..	932	1,158	1,186
Total : ..	<u>15,266</u>	<u>15,290</u>	<u>15,321</u>



The above statistics disclose that the position of the Gram Panchayats made a steady progress year after year.

The total income of Gram Panchayats during 1968-69 was Rs. 902.29 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 771.32 lakhs.

### **Revenues of Gram Panchayats**

The chief sources of revenue of Gram Panchayats were the various taxes and fees collected by Gram Panchayats and the income from entertainment tax, land cess and surcharge on stamp duty. Loans and grants from Government were of the nature of additional sources. The major items of taxes realised by the Gram Panchayats were house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax.

### **Revenue by Taxation**

During the year Gram Panchayats received a sum of Rs. 271.09 lakhs towards taxes (house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax). The corresponding amount received during the previous year was Rs. 248.18 lakhs. The revenue from taxation is increasing year after year.

### **Collection of Taxes**

As against 15,310 Gram Panchayats, 5,062 Gram Panchayats collected cent per cent of taxes. The number of Gram Panchayats that collected cent per cent in the previous year was 6,749. There was a fall in the number of Gram Panchayats which collected cent per cent of taxes. This was due to the fact that many of the Sarpanchas did not evince adequate interest, as the year under report was the final year of their term of office.

### **Demand, Collection, Balance of Taxes and Fees**

The total collections made by the Notified Gram Panchayats during the year comes to Rs. 142.42 lakhs as against the total demand of Rs. 225.13 lakhs. The percentage of collections works out to 65%. In respect of non-Notified Gram Panchayats the total collection made was Rs. 171.39 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 326.66 lakhs.

### **Expenditure of Gram Panchayats**

The total expenditure incurred by Gram Panchayats during the year was Rs. 879.59 lakhs. The corresponding figure of the previous year was Rs. 614.32 lakhs.

### **Functions of Gram Panchayats**

The activities and functions of Gram Panchayats may broadly be classified as provision of amenities, pursuance of social welfare activities and implementation of development programmes. While the Panchayats act on their own in regard to civic and social welfare activities, they act as agents of the Panchayats Samithis and Zilla Parishads in matters relating to developmental programmes.

## Activities and Functions of Gram Panchayats

*Public Health and Sanitation.*—The public health activities of a varying nature were undertaken by all the notified panchayats, and also by some of the Non-notified Gram Panchayats whose incomes were sound.

The Gram Panchayats ensured the supply of good drinking water in Panchayat areas with the help of Samithi funds by constructing new wells and renovating old wells.

Scavenging and street-sweeping services continued to be rendered by Notified Gram Panchayats and also by the Non-Notified Panchayats during the year under report. 519 Gram Panchayats were maintaining private scavenging service and generally the scheme was reported to be self-supporting.

*Street Lighting.*—Providing street lighting along public roads and public places continued to be one of the chief activities of Gram Panchayats. 3,170 Gram Panchayats were electrified in the State. All of them were provided street lighting.

*Works—Road Works.*—Culverts etc., at a total cost of Rs. 79,96,840 were taken up and completed during the period under report.

*Dangerous and Offensive Trades.*—200 Gram Panchayats notified the industrial areas and 921 Gram Panchayats have framed bye-laws to regulate dangerous and offensive trades in the Panchayat area.

*Remunerative Enterprises.*—The opening of public markets, cart-stands, slaughterhouses and licensing of private markets continued to be an item attended to by the Gram Panchayats. 1,064 Gram Panchayats maintained cart-stands, slaughterhouses and markets and derived an income of Rs. 31.31 lakhs

*Compost Making.*—As many as 1,179 Gram Panchayats have taken up the manufacture of compost on scientific lines and derived an income of Rs. 3,52,799.

*Cattle Pounds.*—6,767 Gram Panchayats in Andhra area took over the management of cattle pounds though they vest under Section 61 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964. In Telangana area cattle pounds vested in Gram Panchayats prior to introduction of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1964.

*Agricultural Activities.*—The promotion of agriculture is one of the discretionary functions of Gram Panchayats under Section 55 of the said Act of 1964. As many as 8,404 Panchayats had pest-control implements for lending to the needy ryots residing in their jurisdictions.

*Elections and Casual Elections.*—The next General Election to Gram Panchayats will be conducted in the year 1970. During 1967-68, 1,268 ordinary and casual elections were held out of which 351 related to casual election of Surpanchas and up-Surpanchas. Elections of Presidents and Vice-Presidents were also conducted in 351 Gram Panchayats.

**General Revision of House Tax**

There was considerable increase in demand under house tax as a result of revision of taxes by Revision Officer which is as shown below.

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Demand prior to revision.</i>	<i>Demand after Re- vision.</i>	<i>Increase in De- mand.</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,37,555	44,97,967	1,56,412

**Audit of Accounts**

The accounts of Gram Panchayats were audited by the Local Fund Department. In cases of defects noticed, notices have been issued to Surpanchas by the Local Fund Department to realise the amounts.

**General**

The general standard of the working of the Panchayats showed considerable progress during the year. The relations between the Gram Panchayats and the departmental officers was also quite cordial.



“ WINNOWING IN THE WIND ”  
AGRICULTURAL SCENE

## CHAPTER XI

### AGRICULTURE

#### Season and Crop Prospects

During the year under report the agricultural season has been unfavourable and drought conditions prevailed in extensive areas. Particularly the long spell of drought in the months of July and August resulted in failure of kharif crops.

Besides there was an unprecedented cyclone in the month of December in Srikakulam district and again in May, 1969 in parts of the districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Khammam.

*Tillage and sowing.*—The South West Monsoon had set in the State as usual in the first week of June, but was quite weak and erratic in its behaviour. Due to the belated receipt of good rains, the agricultural operations in general were delayed.

Sowings of kharif crops were delayed in almost all the districts, and specially in the districts of Guntur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor and Mahaboobnagar.

*Transplantation.*—In upland areas of Circar districts and in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts, transplantation of paddy was not taken up for want of adequate water supply in tanks, and consequently areas under minor irrigation sources were compelled to be kept fallow. Only in the deltaic areas of Krishna and Guntur districts, the transplantation of paddy crop was taken up as usual in spite of delayed rains.

*Crop Conditions.*—During the months of August and September, the State had insufficient rains and the growth of all the kharif crops were badly hit. The standing crops as well as the nurseries withered in many places except in deltaic regions or other irrigation sources. Decrease in transplanted area of paddy in all the district of Rayalaseema, Telangana and Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts of Coastal Andhra was reported. Decrease in area under kharif crops in all the districts of the State was also reported due to untimely and inadequate rains.

*North-East Monsoon (October to December, 1968).*—Scattered rains were received during the first and second weeks of October which immensely helped the completion of the transplantation of Paddy. The rainfall received during the months of October and November was helpful for the transplantation of Tobacco and Chillies and also for the harvest of Groundnut crop in Krishna, Guntur and in the districts of Rayalaseema.

During the first week of November, there was a heavy rainfall accompanied with gale in the coastal districts particularly in Srikakulam

and Visakhapatnam. Due to strong gale and heavy rains worst damage was caused to the standing crops, particularly to Cashewnut and Coconut plantations in Tekkali, Sompeta and Ichapuram taluks.

In the month of December moderate rainfall was received in the districts of Nellore and Chittoor and small amount of rainfall was also received in Srikakulam, West Godavari and Nizamabad, which was helpful for all standing crops. No rainfall was received in the State during the months of January and February. The conditions of second crop paddy and other standing crops was satisfactory. No rainfall was received in the month of March.

*Crop Prospects.*—The South-West Monsoon was quite weak in the beginning and widespread rains occurred in the last week of July, 1968. Sowings of Khariff crop were badly delayed in most of the districts except in deltaic areas of Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari. Cyclone in the month of November, 1968 badly damaged cashew and coconut crops in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

*Reorganisation of the District Administration.*—In pursuance of the decisions taken at the Conference, the Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri M.T. Raju, I.C.S., and based on the recommendation of the Committee, the Government have ordered constitution of a Zilla Development Board for each district with the district Collector as Chairman and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad as Member. The Collectors have also been vested with the powers exercised by Heads of Departments for proper execution of the development programmes. A State Development Board has also been constituted to review the work in the districts periodically and finally to furnish a review annually on the economic growth achieved in each district to Government.

One Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for each district to work under the District Collector as Personal Assistant and other officers of the Department in the districts have also been brought under the control of the District Collectors.

*Plan Expenditure.*—The annual plan for the year under report started with a total provision of Rs. 340.22 lakhs allotted under five major heads of Development, viz., Agricultural Production, Land Development, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Ayacut Development.

*Agricultural Production.*—Agricultural production programme broadly envisaged increasing the per acre yields of important food and commercial crops by procuring and supplying production inputs, protection against pests, diseases and demonstrating to the farmers the advantages of adopting the package of practices for increased production. New high yielding varieties of food crops have also been introduced for large scale cultivation. By adopting these measures it was possible

[Statement

to achieve the following additional production potential for major agricultural commodities during the year under report :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	1968-69		
		Unit	Target	Anticipated achievement
1.	Foodgrains ..	.. Lakh tonnes	11.82	11.82
2.	Oilseeds ..	.. „	2.25	2.25
3.	Cotton ..	.. Lakh bales	0.22	0.12
4.	Sugarcane (Cane)	.. Lakh tonnes	3.00	4.64
5.	Jute & Mesta	.. Lakh bales	0.665	0.289
6.	Tobacco ..	.. Million lbs.	12.5	12.5

The expenditure under plan schemes during the year against the plan provision was Rs. 180.39.

#### Agricultural Education

*Agricultural Schools.*—Agricultural Schools are run at Ghantasala (Krishna district), Suryapet (Nalgonda district) and Yemmiganur (Kurnool district) for imparting training to the sons of farmers in improved methods of Agriculture. The school at Yemmiganur serves the needs of the Rayalaseema area, the school at Ghantasala serves the needs of the Circars while the school at Suryapet serves the needs of Telangana area. The duration of the training is 12 months. The sons of farmers who possess landed property are eligible for selection to the training. A monthly stipend of Rs. 50 is paid per trainee during training.

During the year, the expenditure incurred and the number of farmers' sons trained in each school are given below :—

Agricultural School	Expenditure incurred in 1968-69	No. of candidates trained in 1968-69
1. Ghantasala (Krishna district)	.. 35,000	8
2. Suryapet (Nalgonda district)	.. 66,000	25
3. Yemmiganur (Kurnool district)	.. 16,000	22
<b>Total : ..</b>	<b>1,17,000</b>	<b>55</b>

*Deputation of Officers in India and abroad.*—The following programmes were carried on for the Officers and subordinates of the Department.

1. Training of Senior Officers at National Institute of Community Development, Rajendranagar, one Chief Instructor of Farmers Training Centre, Rajendranagar has undergone the training for one month during the year under report.

2. Training of District Heads and Agricultural Extension Officer in Orientation Courses at the Orientation and Training Centre, Rajendranagar. was arranged. During the year under report one District Agricultural Officer, Proddatur and one Subject Matter Specialist, Guntur and ten Agricultural Extension Officers of the department have undergone the training.

*Training of Agricultural Extension Officers, Instructors in Gramasevaks Training Centres in Subject-Matter Refresher Course at Agricultural Colleges, Rajendranagar and Bapatla.*—Twenty-four Agricultural Extension Officers were trained during the year under report.

*Deputation of Officers Abroad.*—Director of Agriculture was on study tour for 13 weeks to U.S.A. One Soil Chemist of Rajendranagar went on tour to study the latest techniques in soil analysis (32 weeks) in U.S.A.

One Plant Protection Specialist, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Eluru was deputed to Japan and Philippines (Colombo Plan) for training in Rice Production for 6 months.

One Project Officer, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Eluru was on a study tour of Japan and Phillipines (Colombo plan) for a period of 15 days.

#### **Agricultural Extension**

*Intensive Agricultural District Programme in West Godavari district.*—The Intensive Agricultural District Programme known as Package programme was launched in West Godavari district from Rabi season since 1960, and is continued year after year. The programme differs from other agricultural production programmes in that the factors contributing towards production are made available simultaneous by and in time to the cultivators. The total cropped area in the district is 12 lakhs acres. 9 lakhs acres of this area are irrigated by canals, tanks, tube-wells, filter points, wells and spring channels. The average annual rainfall is 1143 mm. and more than half of the total rain is received in the south-west monsoon. The total number of Agricultural holdings in the district is about 1.25 lakhs and the average size of the holding is 5.6 acres. The district which was originally divided into 25 Panchayat Samithi blocks was redelimited into 16 blocks with effect from 1st July 1964. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is under the control of the District Collector, assisted by a Project Officer. An Agricultural Engineer incharge of implements workshop with a seed processing unit and a Soil Chemist incharge of Soil Testing Laboratory are also employed under the Scheme.

The Programme is implemented by the Zilla Parishad and by the Panchayat Samithis, at Block level. There is also a village committee for every village. At the District and Block levels, the respective Standing Committees review the progress and programme periodically. At the State level, there is a State Level Co-ordination Committee which takes decisions on items that require attention either by the State or Central Government and other agencies, if any. One of the Joint Directors of Agriculture at State level, functions as the State Level Project Officer for Intensive Agricultural District Programme.



*Highlights of Programme Coverage.*—All important crops grown in the I.A. D. P. District (*i.e.*) Rice, Sugarcane, Banana, Chillies, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables, Groundnut (in rice fallows) Cocount have been covered fully *i.e.*, 100% under the programme, in the year 1968-69.

The following is the progress achieved under Farm Planning and Farm Management during the year under report.

<i>Number of villages covered.—897.</i>			<u>ACRES</u>
Paddy (Dry)	..	..	.. 42,900
Paddy (Wet)	..	..	.. 6,42,000
Vegetables	..	..	.. 6,250
Sugarcane	..	..	.. 86,000
Banana ..	..	..	.. 9,762
Coconut ..	..	..	.. 8,500
Fruits ..	..	..	.. 8,290
Chillies ..	..	..	.. 15,000
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. 33,000
Groundnut	..	..	.. 8,000
No. of simple crop production plants prepared for individual farmers			.. .. 1,28,204

*Package of Improved Practices.*—A package of improved practices is developed for each crop including H. V. P. taking into consideration the conditions obtaining in each block. The practices are explained to the farmers through folders, booklets, periodicals, farm broadcasts etc., and are included in the simple crop production plans for adoption.

*Composite Demonstration.*—460 Composite Demonstration plots were laid out on the cultivators' fields in the districts. These demonstrations are the source of inspiration to the neighbouring farmers to increase the agricultural production on their lands.

*Triple Cropping.*—Tripple cropping has gained momentum in 5 (five) delta blocks. An extent of 1,800 acres was covered under triple cropping programme.

In order to reduce the preparatory gap between one crop and another and to have space and time for raising a nursery bed "The Daogo" method of raising nursery has been adopted in the district. The principle of Daogo method consists of raising seed beds with the utmost economy of space and water in a short duration of 12 to 15 days only (as against 25 to 40 days normally) and without contact with the soil, even within the precincts of one's house, with little sunlight, with no manuring and with little likelihood of the diseases transmitted through the soil. The seedlings derive their nourishment from the "endosperm" within the seed material itself. The seed contains enough (endosperm) food material for the initial growth. of the seedlings. and hence no manuring is required.

The idea behind this method is to avoid the roots of the seedlings coming in contact with the soil. Further the old aged seedlings, if planted after the due period, fail to form sufficient number of effective tillers in the main field which results in reduction of yields. By this way nurseries can be raised within a fortnight, and without soil.

The following average yields T N-1 and 1 R-8 were obtained during the year 1968-69

*H. V. P. High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—An extent of 20,000 acres was grown in kharif season with High Yielding Varieties mostly I. R. 8 in the rabi season an extent of 76,111 acres has been covered of which 70,000 acres were by I. R-8. Thus among H. V. P. varieties of paddy I. R-8 is becoming popular and there is scope for bringing large areas under I. R-8 replacing local varieties.

Variety	Average yield in lbs. of rice acre	
	Kharif	Rabi
	I. R.-8 .. .. .	2,904
T. N. I. .. .. .	not grown	2,436

The maximum yield recorded during kharif 1968 under I. R-8 is 53.9 bags paddy of 75 kgs. per acre.

*Fertilisers.*—The following fertilisers were distributed during 1968-69:

	Quantity in M. Tons.
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers (in terms of A. S.) ..	96,000
(ii) Phosphatic fertilisers (in terms of Super Phosphate) .. .. .	41,123
(iii) Potassic fertilisers (in terms of Muriate Poatash)	4,556

Due to intensive efforts of the I. A. D. P. staff and on the recommendations of the Soil Testing Laboratory, the use of balanced fertilisers is on the increase. The Potassic Fertilisers which were used, very little are now being used in fairly good quantities.

*Soil Testing Laboratory at Tadepalligudem.*—A Soil Testing Laboratory was established at Tadepalligudem with a capacity to test 30,000 soil samples per year. The soil samples, from different blocks were analysed, and recommendations were given to farmers based on the results of analysis. Soil fertility maps of 9 blocks were prepared during the year. The soil testing maps of 9 blocks for the other 7 blocks were under preparation at the close of the year under report.

#### Seed and Seed Farms

The work done under seed programme is as follows:

(i) Purity and viability tests conducted ..	694	Nos.
(ii) Procurement of seed .. .. .	8,167	bags.

(iii) Number of trial plots inspected ..	31
(iv) Seeds processed .. ..	4,886 bags.
(v) Seed Storage godowns inspected ..	27
(vi) Seed farm and Germination Registers inspected .. ..	15

*Plant Protection.*—The achievements under plant protection were as follows during the period under report.

<i>Name of Crop.</i>	<i>Pests and diseases.</i>	<i>Total area treated.</i>
1. Paddy ..	.. 1. Seed treatment ..	3.00 Lakhs acres
	2. Field rats ..	4.00 " "
	3. Stem-borers ..	3.5 " "
	4. Other pests ..	1.5 " "
2. Sugarcane	.. Pests ..	27,476 Acres
	.. Diseases..	1,187 "
3. Vegetables	.. Pests ..	12,961 "
	.. Diseases..	104 "
4. Fruits ..	.. Pests ..	35,455 "
	.. Diseases..	65,384 "
5. Chillies ..	.. Pests ..	12,919 "
	.. Diseases..	1,405 "
6. Tobacco ..	.. Pests ..	14,337 "
	.. Diseases..	62 "
7. Groundnut	.. Pests ..	14,033 "
	.. Diseases..	167 "
8. Coconut ..	.. Pests ..	22,541 "
		(trees)

*Tractors.*—25 tractors were put to use. They were let out on hire for various agricultural operations at no profit and no loss basis. The tractors have earned an income of Rs. 1,58,770 during the year.

*Seed Processing Unit.*—The Seed Processing Unit was established at Maruteru to make available the good quality seed after processing. The scheme envisages proper processing, drying and storage of improved seed so that the seed does not deteriorate in viability due to storage and can be useful for seed purpose for longer periods. The progress of work during the year was as follows.

(i) No. of bags received from various blocks.—15,200

(ii) Number of bags processed.—14,255

(ii) Revenue realised during 1968-69.—Rs. 41,374.

*Agricultural Implements Workshop.*—(i) 30 Demonstrations were conducted both in the blocks and in the ryots holdings for various implements.

(ii) Training classes were conducted in operation and maintenance of plant protection equipment. The Agricultural Extension Officers, Village Level Workers, Fieldmen and artisans have attended the training classes. One training class was conducted on the operation of improved implements and demonstration. Three training classes were conducted in preparation of good seed bed for dry land operation.

(iii) 20 Nos. of Headson power sprayers were repaired pertaining to Panchayat Samithis, 25 Nos. of Massery Ferguson tractors were repaired and overhauled in the workshop and 35 jeeps and lorries and vans of package scheme were inspected and requirements for proper working have been recommended.

(iv) The following bullock-drawn implements have been manufactured for dry and wet lands operation :—

- (i) Tiller with an attachment for ranking the weeds.
- (ii) Seed-cum-fertiliser drill for dry land operations.

The implements have proved useful and six demonstrations were conducted in Nagarjunasagar Project area under special demonstration programme in the year under report.

*Agricultural Information Unit.*—Construction of permanent building for locating Agricultural Information Unit was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1.46 lakhs. The building was inaugurated by Sri P. Thimma Reddy, Minister for Agriculture on 11th February 1969. The propaganda work of the Agriculture Information Unit was carried out through leaflets, folders, hand bills, etc.

*Water Use Management Scheme.*—The scheme envisages to utilise the ground water more efficiently by proper lay-out of the farm on contours after survey and to lay out irrigation and drainage channels on the proper ridges.

25 subsidised demonstrations were given. Bullock-drawn improved agricultural implements were distributed in 8 blocks. The implements were also given on loan to the cultivators and necessary technical advice was also given on land shaping, irrigated farming and contour-furrow irrigation was recommended for chillies, hybrid-jowar, maize sugarcane etc., and the cultivators were also given demonstrations in method of ahgning contour lines. For reducing water conveyance losses, lining of channels lying, of pipe lines were being advocated. Wooden moulds for casting pre-cast cement concrete channels were got manufactured and being given on loan to the cultivators for casting the sections wherever necessary.

<i>Co-operation :</i>	<i>Khariiff</i>	<i>Rabi</i>
	<i>(in lakhs)</i>	<i>(in lakhs)</i>
Credit disbursed .. .. .	262.21	51.17

*Godowns :*

1. Godowns constructed upto the end of 1967-68.—164.
2. Godowns under progress of construction during 1968-69.—9

*Educational Research Studies.*—The following subjects were taken up for study.

1. Economics of irrigation by different water lifts.
2. Intensity and incidence of stem-borer on paddy crop.
3. Evaluation of Dapog method of raising paddy.
4. Study on rat eradication campaign.

*Crop Sampling and Evaluation.*—298 crop cutting experiments were conducted under Bench Mark and Assessment Surveys. Only 5.8 lakh acres have been cultivated under paddy as against a nominal area of 6.75 lakh acres. The reduction in area was due to the shortfall in the area in the upland blocks, due to failure of monsoon.

The district average yield per acre was estimated to be 15.5 bags *i.e.*, 19.2 quintals of rice per hectare as against 14.2 bags per acre on 17.6 quintals of rice per hectare during the last year *i.e.*, 9% increase over last year, and 39% increase over the base year of 1959-60.

*Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.*—The modified package scheme known as Intensive Agricultural Area Programme had been introduced in the selected areas of 117 redefined blocks in the districts of (1) East Godavari, (2) Krishna, (3) Guntur, (4) Nellore, (5) Chittoor, (6) Kurnool, (7) Mahaboobnagar, (8) Karimnagar, (9) Warangal and (10) Nizamabad having assured irrigation facilities and food production potential from kharif 1963. The crops included under the programme are Rice, Jowar, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton, Banana, Sugarcane and Vegetables. Under the package scheme the improved agricultural practices were developed for the different crops and farmers were educated to adopt the package of improved agricultural practices. Timely and adequate inputs like seeds, fertilisers, plant protection materials and credit were made available to the agriculturists.

Besides the Modified Package scheme in the above 10 districts Intensive Dry Farming Scheme was also introduced during Rabi 1968, in 27 redefined blocks of Anantapur and Adilabad districts. Under this scheme crops like millets and pulses (other than Bengalgram) Cotton, and Groundnut were covered.

The Intensive Agricultural area programme was also extended to Nagarjunasagar Project areas in the districts of Nalgonda and Guntur covering 7 blocks since 1968-69.

- (a) At the State Level One Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture is incharge of this programme as State Level Project Officer.
- (b) District Level .. One Deputy Director of Agriculture to each I.A.A.P. district was provided for successive execution of the scheme and to co-ordinate and control the Key personnel in the district responsible for agricultural production and also acts as P.A. to Collector under the new reorganisation of District Administration.

- (c) Two Subject Matter Specialists. One in Agronomy and another in Plant Protection for each of the 10 I.A.A.P. districts.

*Block Level.*—The normal block staff was strengthened with additional 158 Agricultural Extension Officers and 620 village level workers for the programme.

*Highlights of the Programme—Coverage.*—The coverage under selected crops is 100% both in Kharif and Rabi seasons during the year. The details of coverage under various crops is as follows :—

Paddy	..	..	57,38,103 acres
Jowar	..	..	22,34,115 „
Maize	..	..	2,41,261 „
Ragi	..	..	1,39,764 „
Sugarcane	..	..	1,26,178 „
Banana	..	..	24,018 „
Vegetables	..	..	45,152 „
Groundnut	..	..	10,04,012 „
Cotton	..	..	2,08,979 „
Other Millets and Pulses	..	..	4,18,970 „
Variga	..	..	15,120 „

Fertilizers and improved seeds were distributed and 2,086 demonstrations were laid to educate the cultivators properly on the feasibility of increasing the per acre yields by adopting package practices.

*Incentives to Farmers.*—Incentives in the shape of prizes of Rs. 200 per block were provided with a view to encourage the farmers to adopt these agricultural practices.

*Credit Facilities.*—During the year under report, all credit required for the purpose of production was channellised through Co-operative Societies.

Training programme at State, District and Block level for Officials, Non-Officials, and progressive farmers were also conducted during the year under report. As a result of the implementation of the scheme the cultivators were coming forward and co-operating with the Department to increase Agricultural Production. Due to the impact of this scheme the per acre yield has increased from 15 to 21% of the normal yields, as revealed by Composite Demonstration.

*High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—The Government of India have launched a new strategy to increase Agricultural Production through concentration of efforts within the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is programmed to cover 13.15 million hectares of land in selected areas of the country with high yielding strains and provide the farmers with adequate supplies of fertilisers, pesticides and credit together with the

technical know-how. This high yielding varieties programme was implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1966-67 and comprises of extension of area under high yielding varieties programme of paddy, jowar, bajra and maize. This programme was implemented in all the districts in the State, in the year under report. All efforts are being made to focus the attention of ryots in the State with a view to cover as much area as possible under this programme.

The targets and achievements for the year 1968-69 was as follows —

Name of Crop.	Kharif		Tabi	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Paddy ..	4,58,150	2,30,139	3,08,300	3,09,125
2. Hybrid Jowar ..	37,700	17,699	45,000	23,196
3. Hybrid Bajra ..	76,580	65,065	18,300	15,193
4. Hybrid Maize ..	42,550	32,554	32,040	29,204
Total ..	6,14,980	3,45,457	4,03,640	2,81,845

The reasons for shortfall are mainly due to :

- (i) Continuous drought conditions which prevailed throughout the State.
- (ii) Introduction of varieties without trials and demonstration.
- (iii) Short duration exotic varieties are not suitable for local consumption.
- (iv) Lack of attractive price and demand for these exotic varieties in the local market.
- (v) Lack of export facilities of hybrid varieties of Jowar, Maize outside the State.
- (vi) Susceptibility of pest attack to CSHI Jowar.

*Seed Testing Scheme.*—The Seed Testing Scheme came into working during the year 1959 with a seed testing laboratory at Rajendranagar. During the year under report 2,508 seed samples of 14 kinds were handled. The above samples were tested for physical purity, viability and moisture content in the laboratory and also to study the prevailing quality of seed made available. Of the 2,508 seed samples, 535 were of paddy, 464 of sorghum, 617 of maize, 22 of groundnut, 267 of cotton, 47 of wheat, 22 of pulses, 341 of bajra, 150 of vegetables, 18 of castor, 7 of kora, and the remainign 18 were of other crops.

Apart from testing seed samples the laboratory is also catering to the needs of educating extension staff and training the B.Sc. (Ag.) students of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in seed testing.

*Seed Processing Unit, Amberpet.*—During the period under report 45 tons 834 kgs. of Jowar C.S.H. 1 seed, 1 ton and 490 kgs. of Amber Composite Maize seed, and 21 tons and 94 kgs. of H.B. 1 Bajra seed were received from different registered seed growers for processing. The

seed of these kinds have been processed bagged, tagged and sealed at the seed processing unit, Amberpet. The seed processing unit at Amberpet was in good working condition at the close of the year under report.

*Improved Seed.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been released to the District Officers for purchase and distribution of improved seed. It is estimated that use of improved seed contributes ten to fifteen per cent increase in yield without increasing the basic cost of cultivation. In view of this, large scale multiplication of improved seed has been a regular activity of the department and the programme is included in all the Five Year Plans.

*State Seed Multiplication Farms.*—35 seed multiplication farms are under the management of the Department of Agriculture and the total area of these farms is 3,212 acres wet and 3,105 acres dry. All the seed farms are manned by technically qualified personnel and most of them are also equipped with necessary implements tractors, etc. Residential and Non-Residential buildings are being constructed and necessary attention is also being paid for the improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities.

The quantity of foundation seed production during 1967-68 on these seed farms is tabled below :

Variety of seed.	Quantity of seed produced in 1967-68.	
	Mt.	Kgs.
Paddy .. ..	918	822
Millets .. ..	142	365
Pulses .. ..	69	758
Others .. ..	138	552
Total .. ..	1,269	497

*Seed Stores.*—The Department has so far constructed 442 seed stores at the block headquarters. Apart from the seed, other agricultural requisites such as improved agricultural implements and pesticides, etc., will be made available to the agriculturists at short distances through these seed stores.

So far 16 stores have been constructed on the seed farms for storing foundation seed produced on the farms. Efforts are being taken to develop the farms in a phased programme according to the availability of funds in the budget. It is programmed to construct such seed stores in the other large sized seed farms also.

*Fertilisers.*—The supply position of fertilisers during the year under report was as follows :—

	Lakh tonnes in terms of A/S.	
1. Opening balance as on 1-4-1968 ..	..	2.99
2. Phased programme for 1968-69 ..	..	11.25



3. Quantity allotted by Government of India ..			5.50	
4. Quantity received :				
(i) By the Co-operatives ..	..	2.32	} 9.92	
(ii) Department ..	..	0.64		
(iii) Dealers against State quotas ..	..	4.18		
(iv) Dealers against free market sales ..	..	2.78		
5. Quantity distributed :				
(i) Through Co-operatives ..	..	3.48	} 10.88	
(ii) Through Department ..	..	0.44		
(iii) Dealers against State quotas ..	..	4.18		
(iv) Dealers from free market sales ..	..	2.78		
6. Closing stock as on 31-3-1969 ..	..		2.03	

*Plant Protection.*—During the year three State sponsored and one Centrally sponsored scheme were implemented in the State as shown below :

*State sponsored :*

1. Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops (Plan and Non-Plan).
2. Scheme for training of officers and Assistants in Plant Protection (Plan).
3. Scheme for Pesticides Testing Laboratory, Rajendranagar (Plan).

*Centrally sponsored.*—Scheme for prophylactic treatment of pest and disease from crops (Plan).

1. *State Sponsored Scheme*—(i) *Scheme for Control of Pests and Diseases of Crops.*—The scheme envisages undertaking large scale plant protection measures for control of pests and diseases of crops. The special plant protection staff provided under this scheme maintain close vigil on pest disease incidence on crops and organise appropriate control measures whenever crop pests assume epidemic proportions. They also arrange stocking and distribution of pesticides through agricultural depots, seed stores and private trade and actively participated in campaigns against large scale pest out-breaks.

During the year under report an area of 110.05 lakh acres tentatively has been covered with plant protection measures as against the target of 110.00 lakh acres.

*Mobile Plant Protection Squads.*—To facilitate carrying out large scale pest control operations and make available pesticides, equipment technical assistance expeditiously to the affected villages, the State has 2) mobile plant protection squads and these squads played an important role during epidemics during the year. Each squad is provided with a van, sufficient quantity of pesticides, and plant protection equipment and are capable of tackling any pest out-break over an area of 100 to 120 hectares per day. These are kept under the experienced Plant Protection Assistants.

*Scheme for Training of Officers and Assistants in Plant Protection.*—The scheme envisages imparting in-service training to Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers and Agricultural Assistants in plant protection. The training centre was established during 1965-66. It has been provided with a fully equipped library, laboratory, and workshop. Besides imparting training to Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers and Agricultural Assistants, short duration training courses for the benefit of Assistant Agricultural Engineers, Agricultural Engineering Supervisors, Mechanics and Fieldmen, etc., are also run, in maintenance, repairs and handling of plant protection machinery. During the year under report the following personnel were trained in plant protection at the Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad :

District Agricultural Officers	..	14
Block Development Officers	..	11
Agricultural Assistants	.. ..	74
Mechanics	.. ..	17
Fieldmen	.. ..	44
Kamgars	.. ..	8

Training camps of 35 days duration in repair, maintenance and handling of plant protection equipment have also been arranged.

*Pesticides Testing Laboratory, Rajendranagar.*—The Department has established a laboratory at Rajendranagar for testing pesticides purchased by the Department so as to ensure distribution of quality pesticides through departmental depots and seed stores. During the year under report (543) pesticides samples were tested.

*Centrally sponsored Scheme—(Scheme for Prophylactic Treatment of Crops).*—The scheme for prophylactic treatment of pest and disease free crops during Rabi 1968-69 was implemented on Groundnut crop in Rice fallows in Krishna Delta area of Guntur district and R.D.S. area of Mahabubnagar district over an area of 3,000 and 2,000 acres respectively at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

*Local Manurial Resources.*—The following are the different items of work covered under the integrated scheme for the Development of Local Manurial Resources during the year.

*Rural Compost.*—The object of the scheme is to utilise all the locally available waste material such as farm waste cowdung, urine, etc., and to convert them into valuable rural composts. During the year against the total production target of 2,61,08,350 tons of rural compost, a quantity of 2,55,14,836 tons of rural compost was prepared. The Compost Week was celebrated during the year from 2-10-1968 (spread over the entire week) in all the 321 Panchayat Samithis in the State. The best selected gram panchayat during the year will be awarded a merit certificate besides National Defence Certificate worth Rs. 15.

*Urban Compost.*—The Urban compost work was in progress in all 84 Municipalities and 712 notified Gram Panchayats in the State during the year. During the year a production target of 3.14 lakhs tons of Urban compost was fixed and 2.25 lakh tons was achieved. Against a

potential protection of 10,680 tons, Nellore Municipality has produced 7,335 tonnes of Urban compost and sold it at a good rate of Rs. 12.96 per tonne fetching a substantial income of Rs. 1,02,455 as against Rs. 68,887 of the previous year.

During the year under report under the scheme for granting of subsidies to Local Bodies for the additional production of urban compost (over and above the preceding year) an amount of Rs. 31,000 was given as subsidy to the local bodies and as many as 29 municipalities and 27 notified Gram Panchayats were benefited by the subsidies, which is equivalent to half of the value of urban compost additionally prepared during 1967-68 over the previous year 1966-67.

*Green Manuring.*—The green manure programme achieved popularity in the State as it is a cheap source of manure. Intensive propaganda was carried out for raising green manure crops and planting green leaf yielding plants. During the year against the target of 57,00,000 acres to be covered under different green manure crops, an area of 38,90,760 acres have been covered. The low achievement is mainly due to the drought conditions which prevailed in the State during the year.

#### **Intensive Manuring Scheme**

*Loans during 1968-69.*—This scheme was initiated during the year 1950-51 in Andhra Region with the object of providing easy and short term credit to the cultivators for purchase of chemical fertilisers and also to make these fertilisers more popular. From 1960-61 the Panchayat Samithis are sanctioning and disbursing loans in block areas and the District Agricultural Officers continued to sanction loans to cultivators in Municipal and non-Samithi areas. In 1961-62, Intensive Manuring Scheme was extended to Telangana region also. During the year an amount of Rs. 224.47 lakhs was provided for distribution under Intensive Manuring schemes. The amount allotted during Kharif was Rs. 144.47 while during Rabi the amount allotted was Rs. 80.00 lakhs for distribution under Intensive Manuring Scheme among the Samithis as well as non-Samithi areas. Rs. 118.75 lakhs in Kharif 1968 and Rs. 71.73 lakhs in Rabi 1968-69 only have been utilised.

*Multiple Crop Demonstration Scheme.*—The Multiple Crop Demonstration scheme has been taken up to demonstrate to the farmers, the possibilities of maximising production per unit area. The demonstration plot will be of 5 acres each. The Government of India bears 50% of the cost of the inputs limiting to the extent of Rs. 440 per demonstration. The aim of these demonstrations is to show the cultivators the potential of their land, by growing 3 crops in the same area, by following a certain cropping pattern, so that production can be maximised.

Multiple crop demonstrations were taken up in the intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area programme where the high yielding varieties programme was being implemented under assured irrigation. During the year 290 demonstrations were laid out on cultivators field against the target of 300.

*National Demonstration.*—The purpose of the National Demonstration Programme is to demonstrate the possibility of raising 2 to 3

crops in one year on the same area with a view to maximise the production from a unit area. In the two crop demonstrations only food crops were included as far as possible, while in the three crop demonstrations a cash crop or a pulse crop was included as a third crop. However, in case of 3 crop demonstration, in which a third crop like short duration variety of pulse or cash crop are used, the minimum may not be less than 3.5 tonnes per hectare.

During the year the Government of India have allotted 133 National Demonstrations to Andhra Pradesh of which 100 demonstrations were given to Agricultural University and the remaining 33 demonstrations to the Agricultural Department. Out of the 33 demonstrations allotted, only 28 have been conducted and the remaining 5 could not be conducted due to drought conditions in East Godavari and Krishna districts. Out of the 28 demonstrations, 17 have been taken up with 2 crop rotations and 11 have been taken up with 3 crops rotations.

The national demonstrations have created a good impression among the progressive cultivators. The scheme has been found very helpful to spread the improved agricultural practices among a large number of farmers resulting in increased agricultural production in the country

*Crop Competitions.*—Crop competitions are held every year with a view to create a healthy spirit of competition among cultivators to maximise production.

During the year the number of cultivators who have participated in the crop yield competitions was as given below :—

<i>Selected Crops</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>
Paddy .. ..	23,153
Jowar .. ..	3,377
Groundnut .. ..	3,584
Sugarcane .. ..	4,447

In the crop competitions held in Fasli year 1967-68 Sri R. Purushotham Reddy, Parlapalli village, Yemmiganur taluk, Kurnool district was declared as State Prize Winner for Paddy for recording the highest yield of 5,670 kgs. per acre.

Sri M. Ramulu, Gokulapadu village, Nakkapalli Panchayat Samiithi, Visakhapatnam district was declared as State Prize Winner for obtaining highest yield of 900 kgs. per acre in groundnut.

In Jowar, Sri Sivaraj, Mudhole, Adilabad district, was declared as State Prize Winner for obtaining the highest yield of 920 kgs. per acre.

Sri G.S. Rama Rao, Tadiparru, Tanuku taluq, West Godavari district was declared as State Prize Winner for recording the highest yield of M.T. 106.430 kgs. per acre in sugarcane.

The State Prize Winners for the crops of Paddy, Groundnut, and Jowar have been awarded cash prizes of Rs. 650 each while in Sugarcane the Prize Winner has been awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 in the form of National Savings Certificates.

### Fibre Crops (Cotton, Mesta and Jute)

*Cotton.*—Cotton is the most important fibre crop in the State and a total production of 2.92 lakhs bales of cotton is targeted for the State by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The additional production target for the entire Plan period is 1.11 lakhs bales while the production target for 1968-69 was 22,000 bales. This additional production would be achieved by distribution of improved varieties of cotton seed, increasing area under irrigation cotton and fertilisation of rain-fed cotton crop and adopting plant protection measures. The following development schemes were implemented during the year under report.

*Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme.*—The scheme envisages large scale multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of cotton seed by organising State-wide seed farms in all the important cotton growing tracts. An area of 3,93,750 acres was covered with improved seed through departmental and natural spread. As against a target of 2,200 bales under the scheme a production of 2,250 bales was achieved.

*Package Scheme for the Production of P. 216 E. Cotton.*—Under this scheme incentives like 50% subsidy on plant protection chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 per acre and 50% subsidy on 1,500 hand operated sprayers was provided. Nitrogenous fertilisers at 100-120 lb. of 'N' per acre were supplied through the departmental depots.

As against a target of 50,000 acres during the year an area of 14,345 acres was covered under the scheme. The shortfall is due to localisation of more area for 2nd crop paddy, closure of certain important canals for repairs and lack of adequate ginning and marketing facilities.

*Package Scheme on Sea Island Cotton.*—As in the previous years the package scheme was taken up as a joint venture by the State, Central Government, and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay. During the year an area of 740 acres was covered under the main scheme in Yemmiganur area against a target of 1,000 acres. An area of 150 acres was also covered against a target of 200 acres under exploratory trials in Tungabhadra Project, H.L.C. area of Anantapur district and under N.S.P. in Guntur district. The crop growth was fairly satisfactory in the exploratory trials and the cultivators were also very enthusiastic. Under the main scheme incentives such as subsidy on plant protection chemicals at Rs. 50 per acre and protection equipment at Rs. 100 per sprayer was provided for 35 sprayers. In the exploratory trials subsidy on plant protection chemicals at Rs. 100 per acre and subsidy on plant protection equipment at Rs. 100 per sprayer was provided on 10 sprayers.

To convince the growers of the benefits which accrued on account of adopting full plant protection measures on Sea Island Cotton, a separate Centrally sponsored scheme was also implemented on 500 acres during the year. An amount of Rs. 150 per acre towards plant protection chemicals was given.

*Package Scheme for Rainfed Cotton in Guntur and Adilabad districts.*—During the year an area of 30,000 acres in Adilabad district and 5,892 acres in Guntur district was covered under this scheme against a target of 30,000 acres and 5,000 acres respectively under the scheme. The crop was well protected and good yields were realised in Guntur

district. Incentives such as 50% subsidy on plant protection chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre in Adilabad district and Rs. 15 per acre in Guntur district ; 50% subsidy on 275 hand-operated sprayers and 75 hand-operated dusters in Adilabad district and on 175 sprayers and 75 dusters in Guntur district subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 on sprayer and Rs. 50 on dusters were provided. 90 sprayers and 75 dusters in Guntur district and 215 sprayers and 43 dusters in Adilabad district were distributed at half cost to the cultivators under the scheme.

*Mesta Development.*—During the year under report an area of 684 acres was covered with AMV-1 Mesta seed, soil fertilisation with Ammonium Sulphate at 20 kgs. N per acre was taken up in 40,000 acres and foliar spraying of urea at 10 kgs. per acre was done in 15,573 acres resulting in an additional production of 28,000 bales.

*Jute Development.*—The scheme for the development of Jute in Andhra Pradesh was first implemented in 1966-67. During the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 an area of 1,000 and 2,030 acres respectively was covered. During the year under report an area of 433 acres was covered against a target of 2,000 acres. The shortfall was mainly due to paucity of seed material. Soil fertilisation with Ammonium sulphate at 20 kgs. per acre and foliar spraying with Urea at 10 kgs. per acre was taken up in 433 acres of jute crop.

*Aerial Spraying of Jute and Mesta.*—During the year under report an area of 2,000 acres of Jute and Mesta crops was taken up for aerial spraying with urea. The Government of India have provided the urea free of cost and the operation charges were also borne by them.

*Oilseeds Development.*—The development work on oilseeds is concentrated to achieve substantial increase in production of oilseeds by tackling the problems of specific areas, such as irrigated assured rainfall and scarce rainfall areas and adopting all the improved agricultural practices.

The various measures adopted for this purpose include multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, timely supply of adequate quantities of fertilisers, control of pests and diseases, locating areas for increasing irrigation potentials and providing credit to the farmers. Package programmes, double cropping and multiple cropping practices are being extended year after year to achieve the targets. During the year under report the following schemes have been implemented.

*Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme.*—The package part of the scheme was implemented in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar. The non-package part of it was implemented in Krishna, Guntur, Anantapur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad. During the year under report an additional production potential of 3.09 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been created as against the target of 4.00 lakh tons.

The following specific schemes were also put on the ground during the year under report.

### Groundnut

*Package Programme on Groundnut under Irrigated Conditions.*—The scheme was implemented in Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Nellore and Mahaboobnagar covering an area of 26,700 acres as against the target of 25,000 acres.

*Double Cropping of Groundnut in Rice Fallows.*—The scheme was implemented in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Cuddapah. The area targeted to be covered was 36,000 acres and the achievement made was 33,992 acres.

*Package Programme on Groundnut in assured Rainfall Areas.*—The scheme was implemented in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar, over an area of 51,358 acres as against the target of 50,000 acres.

*Stabilisation of Groundnut in Scarce Rainfall Areas.*—The scheme was implemented in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nalgonda, with a coverage of 3,05,000 acres and additional production of 15,250 tonnes as against the target of 30,00,000 acres with an additional production of 15,000 tonnes respectively.

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximising Production of Groundnut.*—The object of the scheme is to maximise the production of Groundnut by adopting all the known improved agricultural practices in a package form and linking up production with proper marketing and processing of the material in Agro-Industrial units to be established through co-operatives.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Kurnool, Chittoor, Guntur, Anantapur and Nalgonda during the year under report.

As against a target of 2,45,000 acres in kharif and 1,55,000 in rabi an area of 2,64,525 acres in kharif and 1,61,700 in rabi were covered during the year with an estimated additional production of 68,000 tonnes in kharif and 76,000 tonnes in rabi season respectively.

### Castor

*Castor Package in assured Rainfall and Scarce Rainfall Areas.*—The scheme was extended to Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar and Nellore in addition to Nalgonda. As against the target of 78,000 acres an area of 72,000 acres was covered under this scheme.

*Mixed Cropping of Castor with Groundnut.*—The scheme was implemented in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor over an area of 4,000 acres as against a target of 9,600 acres.

### Seasum

*Development of Seasum under Irrigation.*—This scheme was implemented in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and West Godavari over an area of 18,020 as against a target of 15,000 acres.

Besides the above specific schemes, efforts have been made by the Departmental staff in the areas not covered by the specific schemes, to impress upon the cultivators for adopting improved agricultural practices and the additional production estimated thereby is 1,000 tonnes.

### Coconut

*Coconut Development Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is (1) production of 1.33 lakhs of pedigree selected seedlings annually, from 2 lakh of seednuts procured from well reputed mother palms in selected gardens for distribution to cultivators both for fresh plantations, planting along field bunds and raising second nurseries (2) to carry out intensive propaganda on improved methods of coconut cultivation like application of tank silt, green manures, fertilisers and pest control etc., (3) laying out of demonstration plots in bearings gardens in Andhra area for demonstrating the efficiency of application of fertilisers to coconut gardens and laying out subsidy demonstration plots for demonstration ideal of methods of planting in ravine lands and project lands.

The scheme was implemented in Andhra region in the districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and in Telangana region in Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts.

The following were the achievements made during the year.

(i) 1,71,500 seednuts were procured and supplied to 9 nurseries in the State for raising seedlings.

(ii) 59,904 seedlings were supplied to the cultivators and 31,665 seedlings are made available for distribution for supply to the cyclone affected areas in Srikakulam districts.

(iii) An area of 26,850 acres was covered as against the target of 25,000 acres for taking up intensive measures such as, application of fertilisers, cultural methods including green manuring etc., plant protection measures were also taken up over an area of 16,000 as against a target of 15,000 acres.

(iv) 150 composite demonstration plots were organised as against a target of 200 fixed for 1968-69. 117 pilot demonstration plots were also arranged in project areas as against a target of 200.

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Production and Distribution of Tall Dwarf Hybrid Coconut Seedlings.*—The object of the scheme is to produce a hybrid in coconut, which is Dwarf early bearing at the same time high yielding. For this purpose Gangabondam and Orange Dwarf have been selected as mother palms. The pollen of Orange Dwarf is being obtained from Malabar for hybridisation work. The staff connected were trained at C.C. Rs. Kesaragad.

The scheme was implemented during the year in East Godavari district.

A target of 12,000 female flowers are to be pollinated to produce 4,000 seednuts in a year. During the year as against the above target 5,161 flowers were pollinated to produce hybrid seednuts.



### Tobacco Development

*Tobacco Extension Schemes in Eluru and Guntur.*—The aim of the scheme is to improve the production and quality of tobacco and to impart practical knowledge by demonstration the scientific methods of cultivation, harvesting, handling, curing and grading of the leaf to tobacco growers.

During the year 9498 kgs. of improved seed were distributed and 2,399 soil samples were analysed and proper recommendations of fertiliser schedule were given plant protection and measures were undertaken on 69,876 hectares. 20,606 ploughing and deep placement of fertilisers respectively during the year under report.

*Scheme for increasing Production of Tobacco in the Light Red Soils.*—The encouraging results of the scheme for development of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco in the light soils of Andhra Pradesh which was taken up on field scale from 1966-67 has gone into two more districts, viz., Krishna and Khammam besides Nellore, Kurnool, East Godavari and West Godavari with increasing area during the year under report.

The object of the scheme is to develop Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco in the light soils of Andhra Pradesh with a view to produce exportable quality and to reach the target of 50,000 acres by the end of IV Five-Year Plan. The second object is to assess potentialities in the new areas and to extend the scheme to those areas.

The district-wise targeted area and achievements made during the year was as follows :—

Sl. No.	District	Targeted area in Acres	Areas sown in Acres
1.	Nellore .. .. .	4,000	9,225
2.	Kurnool .. .. .	1,500	1,392
3.	East Godavari .. .. .	2,400	1,642
4.	West Godavari .. .. .	1,000	604
5.	Krishna .. .. .	500	198
6.	Khammam .. .. .	600	56
Total : ..		10,000	13,117

### Sugarcane Development

Sugarcane Development work in the State consists of maintenance of (1) Sugarcane Liaison Farms and (ii) Implementing Special Development Scheme for extending improved methods of cane cultivation. The details of work done during the year under report are narrated below :

*Sugarcane Liaison Farms.*—There are six Sugarcane Liaison Farms attached to the factory areas as Boblili, Yellamanchili, Samalkot, Tanuker, Vuyyuru and Chittoor. The farms try out recommendations evolved at

the main sugarcane research station, Anakapalle and conduct demonstrations on improved methods. The administrative control over these farms has been given to the concerned Deputy Directors of Agriculture from 27-12-1967 consequent to the implementation of Raju Committee recommendations. The technical control is, however, vested with the Cane Development and Co-ordination Officer, Anakapalle.

*Special Development Scheme.*—The Special Development staff carried sustained propaganda and publicity on the improved methods of cane cultivation for increasing cane yields and sugar production. The following are the salient features of work done under the scheme during the year under report.

- (i) An area of 2,820 hectares including short crops was approved for seed purpose and a quantity of 10,200 tonnes of disease free seed was distributed.
- (ii) As a result of intensive propaganda, an area of 19,940 hectares was brought under manuring with optimum concentrates, while 19,334 hectares was brought under application of manure at optimum time.
- (iii) Better irrigation facilities were provided for 15,433 hectares and trash twist propping was done in 20,979 hectares.
- (iv) Plant protection measures were adopted in an area of 37,179 hectares and eradication of smut was done by roguing affected clumps in 16,386 hectares.
- (v) A total number of 5,742 demonstrations and observation plots were laid out in the cane grower's holdings to show the efficiency of various improvements recommended under varietal, cultural and manurial aspects of cane cultivation.
- (vi) A quantity of 13,682 tonnes of compost was also prepared with cane trash.

*Regulation of Cane Supplies to the Sugar Factories.*—The Director of Agriculture is the Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner to implement the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase of Sugarcane) Act, 1951. There are 19 sugar factories in the State with an installed capacity to crush 26, 650 M. Tonnes of cane per day. Reserved zones were fixed for each of the factories. Cane growers were on agreement to supply cane to factories and they had supplied cane upto the contracted quantity. During the year a total quantity of 37,01,353 M. Tonnes of cane was crushed by the factories, producing 3,37,646 M. Tonnes of sugar with a recovery of 9.1% sugar production, which was more by 6,76,564 tonnes than in the previous season.

*The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order 1966.*—The Government appointed the Cane Commissioner as the Licensing authority in exercise of powers conferred by clauses 7, 8 and 9 of the Sugarcane Control Orders 1966.

The object of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar (Manufacturers) Licensing Order is to regulate and restrict the growth of Khandasari Units, in reserved areas of Sugar Factories and to develop the Small Scale Industries in areas outside the factory zones.



“ GOLD-EARNING NECTAR ”  
AT JEEDIMATLA, HYDERABAD DISTRICT GRAPE GARDEN

Under Clause 15 of the Licensing Order the Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner has appointed Sugarcane Inspectors in the Sugarcane growing districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, and Nizamabad and the Superintendent, Zaheerabad as licensing Inspectors and Special Agricultural Assistants have also been appointed as Licensing Inspectors to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacture Licensing Order. 102 Khandasari units with a total capacity of 8,191 tonnes per day were licensed at the beginning of the year. 36 new licences have been issued with a capacity of 426 tonnes per day during the year. The total capacity of these 138 units is 12,551 tonnes per day. These units normally require a quantity of 15,107 lakhs tonnes for a season of 120 days actual crushing.

### Horticulture

Fruits and vegetables constitute a source for vitamins and rich minerals, which are deficient in our staple food. The Agricultural Department implements several fruit and vegetable development schemes. The details of the schemes are furnished below :

*Government Vegetable Seed-Store-cum-Nursery, Hyderabad.*—During the year, a total number of 5,57,975 vegetable seedlings worth Rs. 6,209.81, 1676 ornamental plants worth Rs. 1,433.15 and 1,322.180 kgs. of vegetable seeds valued at Rs. 15,968.50 were distributed to the cultivators and kitchen gardeners.

*Scheme for Distribution of Pedigreed Fruit Plants, Hyderabad.*—During the year, a total number of 3,560 fruit plants worth Rs. 1,849.00 were distributed to the cultivators and households. Technical guidance regarding fruit culture was given to 2,000 persons.

*Kitchen Garden Scheme, Hyderabad.*—During the year a quantity of 1,162 kgs. of vegetable seeds and 3,45,700 seedlings have been distributed to the kitchen garden growers.

*Vegetable Development Scheme, Andhra Pradesh.*—Under this scheme vegetable seeds were supplied on 'No loss no Profit' basis. An area of 29,575 acres was covered with an estimated additional production of 1,47,975 tons of vegetables.

*Fruit and Cashew Development Scheme, Andhra Pradesh.*—The allocation of funds under Fruit and Cashew Development Scheme were as follows during the year under report.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Fruit Development Scheme		Cashew Development Scheme	
		Amount allocated (in lakhs)	Physical targets	Amount allocated (in lakhs)	Physical targets
1.	Srikakulam ..	0.50	No physical target has been fixed	0.40	400 Acres
2.	Krishna ..	0.50	Do.	..	..
3.	Anantapur ..	1.00	Do.	..	..
4.	Khammam ..	1.00	Do.	..	..
5.	Guntur ..	..	..	0.40	400
6.	Nellore ..	..	..	0.20	200
	Rs.	3.00		1.00	1,000

Under Fruit Development Scheme an amount of Rs. 8,27,153.96 towards long term loans (from loanees as well as defaulters) and Rs. 83,373.96 towards short term loans sanctioned previously has been recovered so far. Under Cashew Development Scheme an amount of Rs. 25,931 sanctioned towards long term loans has been recovered.

*Banana Progency Orchard, Vikarabad.*—During the year Rs. 960.85 was realised by the sale of 8,401 number of banana suckers.

*Cocoa Development Scheme-Rampachodavaram.*—During the year 3,790 Amelonada and 1,089 of upper Amazon, were planted both for gap filling and fresh planting. About 20,000 alkathene bags were filled up with forest top soil and kept ready for sowing cocoa seed. But the cocoa seed expected during February 1969 from Malaysia was not received.

*Government Horticulture Station, Sirigandalapadu.*—In mango the cropping was moderate during the year. Out of 32 varieties collected only 25 yielded fruits. The punasamamidi recorded the maximum individual yield of 83 fruits per tree weighing 17 kgs. while Chinnarasam and Malgoba black round yielded 55 fruits each weighing 17.8 kgs. and 10 kgs. respectively. In citrus, 12 trees of Nagpur Santra came to bearing and have yielded 449 fruits, thus indicating its suitability and early bearing nature. The yield of limes and lemons were very scanty and the fruits have not attained good size due to drought and non-availability of irrigation water during summer. All the 14 varieties of guava were progressing satisfactorily. The variety Anakapalli local gave an average yield of 1,050 fruits weighing 82 kgs. per tree. In Jack fruit there were six varieties on the station. Good fruit-set was obtained from two seedling types of Birar 103/5 and 105/2 type 103/5

yielded medium sized fruits upto 98 in number per tree and the other yielded bigger fruits of 35 in number.

*Scheme for Package Programme for Cashew for 1968-69.*—The Scheme for package programme for cashew has been sanctioned to be implemented at Srikakulam, Anakapalle, (Visakhapatnam district, Nellore, Kavali and Bapatla (Guntur district).

*The area fixed for Package Programme was as follows :*

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Area fixed for package programme
1.	Srikakulam .. ..	200 acres.
2.	Anakapalle (Vizag district) .. ..	100 acres.
3.	Kavali (Nellore district) .. ..	50 acres.
4.	Nellore .. ..	50 acres.
5.	Bapatla (Guntur District) .. ..	100 acres.
	Total ..	500 acres.

During the year the following amounts have been disbursed @ Rs. 40 per acre towards short-term loans to selected growers of cashew.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Subsidy	Amount spent		
			Loans	Others	Total
1.	Srikakulam ..	10,332.09	8,000.00	7,162.59	25,494.68
2.	Anakapalle ..	5,700.00	..	..	5,700.00
3.	Kavali ..	1,520.15	..	..	1,520.15
4.	Nellore ..	654.98	..	..	654.98
5.	Bapatla ..	..	..	..	..
	Tota: ..	18,207.22	8,000.00	7,162.59	33,369.81

*Government Fruit Preservation Factory, Anantarajupet.*—The fruit products factory was started as a commercial scheme and attends to large scale canning and preservation of fruit products. Fruit products and by-products worth Rs. 1,72,504.78 were manufactured during the year and products worth Rs. 1,33,991.80 were supplied for sale to the various Departmental Officers and other agencies in the State.

The following new products were introduced to the Public during the year with encouraging results.

1. Papaya nectar.
2. Papaya-Damana nectar.
3. Lime pickle.

The following observation studies were also carried on :

- (a) Reformulation of recipe of Orange Squash.
- (b) Improving the ' Cloud ' in fruit squashes.
- (c) Studies on the polyphenolic substance in Amla-juice and their effect on the colour, taste and flavour of the juice.
- (d) Studies on canned mango slices in syrup with and without test processing with and without senolic acid.
- (e) Other studies and observations on Grape, Mangoes, Oranges, and Chutneys and pickles.

Regarding quality control the following estimations were carried on during the year.

(a) Titrable acidity	..	..	.. 247 Nos.
(b) Refracto-Solids	..	..	.. 234 „
(c) P. H.	..	..	.. 52 „
(d) Ascorbic acid	..	..	.. 79 „
(e) SO <sup>2</sup>	..	..	.. 543 „
(f) Sugars	..	..	.. 63 „
(g) Polyphenolic substances	..	..	.. 15 „
(h) Moisture	..	..	.. 1 „
(i) Pectin	..	..	.. 1 „
(j) Sodium Chloride	..	..	.. 19 „
(k) Examination of Canned fruit, bottle juice	..	..	.. 23 „

*Government Fruit Nursery-Anantarajupet.*—The following propagation and allied work was attended to by the fruit nursery during the year.

(a) *Mango* :

1. Sowing Stones	..	..	.. 81,200 Nos.
2. Potting Seedlings	..	..	.. 7,540 „
3. Grafting (in arching)	..	..	.. 5,317 „
4. Separation of grafts	..	..	.. 9,481 „
5. Side grafts	..	..	.. 1,800 „

(b) *Citrus* :

1. Sowing Seed Acidlime	..	..	2,40,000 (12 kgs.)
2. Sowing Seed Chinese Orange	..	..	30,000 (kgs.)
3. Transplanting Seedlings Chinese	..	..	21,200 Nos.
4. Transplanting Gajanimma	..	..	2,500 „
5. Budding, Malta Lemon	..	..	545 „
6. Budding, Nepali oblong	..	..	220 „
7. Budding, Pelmelo Red	..	..	65 „
8. Budding, Sathgudi on Sathgudi	..	..	1,380 „

(c) *Sapota* :

1. Potting rootstock Seedlings	..	5,400	Nos.
2. Grafting	.. ..	2,531	„
3. Separating grafts	.. ..	1,395	„

(d) *Guava* :

1. Potting Seedlings	.. ..	860	Nos.
2. Airylayering	.. ..	4,580	„
3. Separation of air-layers and potting	.. ..	69	„
4. Separation of grafts	.. ..	81,000	„
5. Seeds sown	.. ..	900	Grams.

3. *Miscellaneous fruit plants* :

1. Sowing Seed-jack	.. ..	200	Nos.
2. Potting Seedlings, Jack	.. ..	200	Nos.

(f) *Ornamental and Flower Plants* :

1. Planting cuttings Rose	.. ..	2,340	Nos.
2. Planting cuttings Crotons	.. ..	3,442	„
3. Preparation Ground layers Jasmins	.. ..	222	„
4. Potting ground layers, rooted cuttings, Jasmines, roses and crotons	.. ..	472	„

During the year, a total number of 11,370 fruit plants were distributed to the public.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—Applied Nutrition Programme aims at increased production at the village level of various protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry and milk and the training and education of the villagers in the production, preparation and consumption of these foods. Free feeding of beneficiaries from the vulnerable groups, viz., pre-school and school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers has been an essential part of the programme during the year under report.

The programme is in operation in 44 blocks of Andhra Pradesh.

*Grape Development Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.*—In recent years the grape cultivation in Andhra Pradesh has spread tremendously, with a total area of 3,059 acres in Andhra Pradesh. Out of this 2,200 acres is around twin cities only and it is increasing rapidly.

During the year under report the Grape Development Scheme has been continued with a Plan provision of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. The scheme has been in operation in Hyderabad district and Rayalaseema districts. The following work was done during the year.

1. Number of people advised	..	11,996	persons.
2. Training of Vines	.. ..	16,358	Plants.
3. New Plantations in the house compounds	..	15,456	„



4. Manuring attended to .. ..	7,277	Plants
5. Pruning done .. ..	9,657	„
6. New plantation .. ..	1,219	„

Efforts have also been made with the help of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University to get higher yields by the improved pruning methods by bud analysis.

In order to encourage fruit growing in the country, Government of India have requested the holding competitions for Apple, Banana (desert variety) Sweet Orange, Mandarin, and Grapes.

To study the performance of different short duration improved varieties in the black soils of Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut an experiment was laid out with 5 varieties of paddy. P.L.A. 1 recorded highest yield of 1,243 kgs. per acre followed by TKM-6 with 1180 kgs.

An observation trial with GEB. 24 to find out the suitability of the Japanese wave method of paddy cultivation with local method was laid out.

An uniform varietal trial was conducted with 18 varieties including a local check. IR. 8-242-1 has recorded the highest yield of 5,872 kgs. hectare followed by IR-8 with 5452 kgs. hectare of grain.

*Wheat.*—A wheat varietal trial was laid out during the year to study the yields potentialities of six varieties. S. 227 has recorded the highest yield of 768 kgs. of grain per acre. An important finding at this farm was that the duration of S. 227 is 91 days whereas the same comes to harvest in 115 days at Rajendranagar and 140 days in North India.

*Jowar.*—To study the performance of Nigerian yellow endosperm varieties an experiment was laid out with six varieties, I. S. 3,924 (Sivara) gave the maximum yield of 1,217 kgs. per acre.

*Castor.*—Field trials to test the performance of short duration and high yielding varieties of Castor NPH-1 were continued during the year under report.

*Progress of Work at Garikapadu.*—Trials to find out suitable varieties of crops, manurial and irrigation schedules for various crops and their time of sowings were undertaken since the last three years. In order to find out the best cropping pattern for the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal ayacut to suit the irrigation programme of the canal, trials are being conducted on this farm. From the results achieved so far, it has been observed that growing of a short duration paddy in the 1st crop season followed by either groundnut, ragi, wheat or castor in 2nd crops is the best suitable pattern for the ayacut.

*State Seed Farms in Nagarjunasagar Project Area.*—To meet the heavy demand for supply of seed of improved varieties suggested under the recommended cropping pattern when the ayacut develops fully, three State Seed Farms were established at Jangamaheswarapuram, Adigoppala and Nandipahad. The work done during the year in each of the farms is detailed below :

*State Seed Farm, Adigoppala.*—The following crops were raised on the farm during Kharif and Rabi seasons.

<i>Kharif</i>	Area grown in acres
1. Hybrid Bajra Bit-3-B X Tift23-A ..	28.37
2. Groundnut — Redram R G-72 ..	58.72
3. Castor NPHI, HC-8 and TMVI ..	17.82
4. Jowar IS-3924 .. ..	0.89
5. Gingelly T-85 .. ..	9.92
6. Chillies G-3 .. ..	7.35
<i>Rabi</i>	
1. Horsegram HG-76 .. ..	1.53
2. Bengalgram BG-482 & Local varieties ..	9.74
3. Jowar G-2 .. ..	0.90
4. Variga V-27 .. ..	7.00

*State Seed Farm, Jangamaheswarapuram.*—The following crops were raised during Kharif and Rabi seasons :

<i>Kharif</i>	Area grown in acres cents
<i>Name of the crops :</i>	
1. GH. 45 Paddy .. ..	134.49
2. MTU-17 .. ..	4.17
3. SLO-13 .. ..	8.27
4. GEB. 24 .. ..	6.92
5. C. 3282 .. ..	26.07
6. PLA-1 .. ..	6.50
7. IR-8-68 .. ..	6.18
8. ADT-27 .. ..	7.75
<i>Rabi</i>	
1. Hamsa .. ..	15.40
2. IR-8 .. ..	17.20
3. PLA-1 .. ..	4.50
4. ADT-27 .. ..	1.50
<i>Dry Crops</i>	
1. Bengalgram .. ..	51.25
2. Blackgram .. ..	8.00
3. Sunhemp .. ..	10.75

*State Seed Farm, Nandipahad, Miryalguda Taluq.*—The total area of the farm is 130 Ac. out of which only 100 acres was cultivated and the rest is occupied by buildings, roads, field channels etc. The area under wet cultivation is only 19 acres. The following crops were raised during the year under report.

Name of the Crop	Kharif		Rabi	
	Area in acres	Yield in Mt. Kgs.	Area in Acs.	Yield in Mt. Kgs.
1. Paddy ..	18	15,768	17	19,015
2. Groundnut ..	18	1,225	12	2,550
3. HC. 6 Mutank ..	2	0.235	..	..

*Preparation of Technical Plants in the Nagarjunasagar Project Area.*—In order to assist the farmers in assessing the loan requirements and to provide a technical plan for land development, suitable soil conservation staff was loaned to the land mortgage bank for working in the Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut area. These units have prepared the necessary technical plans as and when desired by the Bank.

*Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal.*—The ayacut to be developed under the low level canal is 1,45,339 acres.

*Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.*—The total ayacut to be developed under this project is 1.20 lakhs acres. To educate the farmers in irrigated farming special staff have been appointed for demonstration in farmer's fields. There are two project development-cum-demonstration farms one at Kanekal and the other at Reddipalli in Anantapur district under Tungabhadra High Level Canal area. These farms were started to impart the technique of raising of irrigated crops to the cultivators of the area who are familiar with growing only rain-fed crops from time immemorial.

*Kadam Project.*—The localised area is about 65,000 acres. Out of which canals have been dug and potential created for 59,000 acres. The area developed so far is 23,386. An area of 6,031 acres is under improved paddy seed. 3,781 acres under green manuring and 6,793 acres with plant protection measures was covered during the year. 59 numbers of improved agricultural implements were distributed and 180 demonstrations were laid during the year. A quantity of 1,024 tonnes of chemical fertilisers were also distributed. An area of 110 acres by bull-dozers and 822 acres by manual labour were reclaimed during the year.

*Soil Survey in Project Areas.*—Soil Survey Programmes are taken up in the ayacut areas of Nagarjunasagar Project, Pochampad, T.B.P. and H.L.C. Soil samples at the rate of one sample for every 25 acres are being collected and the analysis of the same for salinity, alkalinity and fertility is being undertaken. Water samples are also being collected from the well of ayacut areas during the periods of pre-monsoon, post-monsoon pre-irrigation and post-irrigation so as to know the fluctuation in water tables, to encounter the drainage problems after introduction of irrigation.

*Nagarjunasagar Project.*—During the period under report 7,173 surface soil samples were collected and 3,613 samples have been analysed for Ph. Electrical conductivity organic carbon and available potash. Soil test maps indicating the soil reaction, salinity status of fertility for 115 villages were also prepared.

*Pochampad Project.*—5,300 soil samples from the ayacut area and also from the existing wet lands have been drawn. Detailed fertility maps for villages were prepared and specific fertilizer recommendations were furnished to the cultivators from 700 samples. Fertility index maps showing availability of P205 and K20 were prepared in respect of 4 lakh acres.

### Rehabilitation

It is proposed to reclaim about 10 to 15 thousands acres for settlement of East Pakistan migrants.

Suitable areas for agricultural purposes are at first delineated by soil survey and are reclaimed by the mechanical unit of Government of India. The migrants are settled in group farming system which envisages allotment of 100 acres of land in a village to a group of 20 families.

At present 600 migrant families have been settled in six villages and 400 new migrants families are being settled in four villages.

In these areas where group farms are set up technical advice, financial assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers and manures are provided by the Government while the responsibility for actual cultivation rests with the migrant agriculturists.

Each migrant family is supplied with one pair of bullocks for cultivation purpose and in addition 8 zetor tractors are supplied to supplement bullock power.

*Agricultural Programme.*—The main requisites like implements seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are procured and supplied by the Project Officer to the migrants on loan basis.

During the year the following areas were covered by settlers under different crops.

Till	..	..	.. 980 acres
Sunhemp	..	..	.. 225 acres

In addition an area of 110 acres was covered by Till, green-gram and sunhemp under departmental cultivation.

*Soil Conservation.*—Soil Conservation programmes are initiated along with the reclamation works. The technical help for undertaking soil conservation works is also provided. During the year the work done was as follows :—

Area chain surveyed	..	.. 1755 acres
Area dump-level surveyed	..	.. 627 acres
Area surveyed for paddy bunding	..	.. 1100 acres
Area under paddy bunding	..	.. 1133 acres

As most of the area was under dry cultivation paddy bunding work was initiated. An amount of Rs. 45,000 was issued as loan for bench terracing work during the year under report.

*Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories at Rajendranagar and Bapatla.*—The object of the scheme is to strengthen the existing laboratories to enable them to handle more number of soil samples.

With growing awareness of cultivators to the importance of soil testing in rational use of fertilisers, the flow of samples is increasing.

The soil test recommendations render necessary service in regard to better soil management practices for increasing agricultural production.

The scheme is in operation at two centres viz., Bapatla, catering to needs of Andhra region (Guntur district) and Rajendranagar (Hyderabad district) catering to the needs of Telangana region.

*Vignana Mandirs.*—There were four Vignana Mandirs in Andhra Pradesh viz., (i) Vikarabad, (ii) Kodur, (iii) Amadalavalasa and (iv) Rajahmundry. These centres have been converted into soil testing laboratories from 1-9-1968.

*Agency Development.*—During the year the following schemes were implemented for the welfare of the scheduled tribes.

*Agricultural Demonstration Unit Scheme.*—This scheme was implemented in scheduled areas of East Godavari district and Anakapalli division of Visakhapatnam district.

*East Godavari District.*—Under this scheme a quantity of 24 Metric ton of paddy seed, 2 Metric tons of Millet seed, 1 ton of Maize seed, one ton of Oilseeds, 48 M. Tons of Chemical Fertilizers and 164 numbers of improved agricultural implements were distributed to the progressive tribal cultivators. 670 coconut seedlings, 3,951 fruit plants, 10,510 Glyricidia seedlings, 11,336 Economic Plants, were also distributed. Due to introduction of Hybrid variety of seeds viz., Maize, Jowar, Bajra, etc., 516 tribal cultivators were benefited in the agency areas.

*Araku Valley Colonisation Scheme.*—This scheme is under implementation since 1947. The object of the scheme is to educate tribal people on the improved methods of agriculture and horticulture in Araku Valley. Improved agricultural practices are demonstrated in these farms for educating the tribal cultivators. The area under crops like coffee, and other plantation crops was steadily increasing during the year under report. The horticultural farm, where different varieties of fruit trees, exotic vegetables, coffee and species are being cultivated by adopting improved cultural techniques, and this serves as an effective demonstration centre for the tribals in the Valley.

*Soil Conservation.*—Soil and water conservation measures aim at minimising soil and water losses and also supporting good crop production. It is necessary that these programmes are taken up on a catchment basis to take care of the entire rain water received in the catchment area.

In the State about 200 lakh acres solely depend on rainfall for production. Most of these lands are undulating and subjected to various intensities of soil erosion. A rough survey has indicated that about 25 per cent of the total area (50 lakh) acres are badly subjected to erosion, requiring immediate adoption of soil conservation measures. Another 50 per cent of the area *i.e.*, 100 lakh acres also moderately eroded, requiring adoption of soil conservation measures in due course.

In low rainfall areas, contour bunding is necessary to ensure that the limited rain water received remains on the field over a longer period and enables the soil to absorb more moisture for crop production. In heavy rainfall areas, graded bunds are provided to divert excess water at non-erosive velocity.

During the First Plan period soil conservation programmes were initiated on a small scale in Andhra Pradesh and an area of 7,000 acres was covered. These programme were intensified in the Second Plan and an area of 75,000 acres was covered. They were further stepped up in the Third Plan and 1.88 lakh acres were covered. So far an area of 5.35 lakh acres are covered by spending an amount of Rs. 185.45 lakhs.

The Soil Conservation Scheme is being implemented in the following districts.

1. Hyderabad
2. Medak
3. Mahaboobnagar
4. Karimnagar
5. Nalgonda
6. Warangal
7. Khammam
8. Cuddapah
9. Kurnool
10. Visakhapatnam
11. Nellore
12. Chittoor
13. Anantapur
14. Srikakulam
15. East Godavari.

During the year an amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs was provided in the departmental Budget for the continuance of soil conservation schemes with the existing 19 sub-division and 13 additional sub-divisions under drought relief programme set-up to cover an area of 95,000 acres. An amount of Rs. 59.00 lakhs was provided under drought relief programme. Out of this an amount of Rs. 32.40 lakhs was spent from the departmental provision and an amount of Rs. 54.67 lakhs was spent from "64-A Famine Relief" An area of 1,28,620 acres was covered.

*Soil Conservation Training Centres, Hyderabad.*—For implementing large scale soil conservation programmes, it is necessary to provide suitably trained and technically competent field staff. To make available these technically competent persons a training programme was launched.

The extension staff (*i.e.*, Soil Conservation Assistants, Sub-Assistants, Agricultural Extension Officers) who were in regular touch with the farmers had also to be trained suitably, so that they could educate the farmers.

During the year 21 Agricultural Extension Officers, 19 Soil Conservation Assistants and 45 Sub-Assistants were trained. Four Officers have undergone refresher course training.

#### **Agricultural Statistics**

The function of Statistical Section are :

1. Evaluation of Plan Schemes.
2. Study of Cost of Production of Crops.

3. Survey of cultural and manurial practices of minor crops.
4. Production trends in commercial crops like groundnut castor, chillies, turmeric and tobacco and
5. Survey of multiple crop areas.

In order to estimate the increase in yields due to soil conservation measures, crop cutting experiments were planned in 13 soil conservation blocks and about 400 crop cutting experiments were conducted. The results of crop cutting experiments conducted in soil conservation blocks have indicated that there was an increase of 6 to 20% in average yields of various crops when compared to the unbanded area. Similarly crop cutting experiments were conducted under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Maximising Production of Groundnut in some of the blocks and the results were communicated. The results have indicated that by adopting the package practices on groundnut, the yields have increased by 50% to 60%.

In addition to the above, the Statistical Section have compiled the weekly season and crop reports received from the District Agricultural Officers and Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

*Information and Statistical Cell.*—During the year nearly 40 radio talks on agriculture were scrutinised and forwarded to the All India Radio for broadcast. The Departmental Officers also participated in Rural Hour Dialogues conducted by All India Radio at Hyderabad. 6 bi-monthly Agricultural News Letters were published, and circulated to MLAs and M.Ps. etc. The articles prepared by the District Officers were arranged to be published in Padipantalu and Annadata magazines. 8 press notes were also given. In addition to these items, the Cell attended to collection and compilation of probable figures of irrigated area for Kharif and Rabi seasons, Cropping Pattern under rainfed and irrigated conditions in both seasons received from District Agricultural Officers.

### **Agricultural Engineering**

The Department of Agriculture maintains agricultural machinery and implements in all the districts to attend to the needs of cultivators. tractor, bulldozers, hand boring sets, power-drills and rock blasting units etc., were hired out under the supervision of an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. All problems relating to machinery and land development are also attended to at the district level. The engineering activities of the Agricultural Department have been transferred to the Agro-Industries Corporation from 2-1-1969.

The following were the activities of Agricultural Engineering branch during the year till it was taken over by the Agro-Industries Corporation.

*Land Reclamation.*—During the year under report 106 bulldozers, (including 10 Nos. of old T. D. 15 Bull-dozers) and 5 Russian Graders were maintained. They worked for 90,928 hours and reclaimed 16,542, acres.

*Power Drills and Hand Boring Sets.*—35 powers drills and 92 hand boring sets were available with the department during the year under

report The hand-boring sets have drilled 459 bores covering 45,668 ft. The power drills drilled 69 bores and covered 11,856 ft. by the end of December.

*Rock Blasting Units.*—Twenty-eight (28) blasting units were maintained by the Department during the year under report. These units have deepened 296 wells and revitalised 30 wells by deep-hole drilling till the end of December, 1968.

### Marketing

*Market Arrivals in regulated Markets.*—The comparative statement of Annual Arrivals of some of the important commodities into the Regulated Markets during the year 1968-69 is furnished below :

Sl. No.	Commodity	[ In Quintal	
		1967-68	1968-69
1.	Paddy .. ..	7,70,446	6,70,652
2.	Rice .. ..	43,450	38,510
3.	Wheat .. ..	11,707	11,202
4.	Jowar .. ..	3,43,344	2,01,342
5.	Bajra .. ..	11,434	10,352
6.	Maize .. ..	5,07,667	12,47,421
7.	Ragi .. ..	93,573	1,32,128
8.	Red gram .. ..	2,22,175	4,07,999
9.	Green Gram .. ..	3,88,655	4,01,180
10.	Black gram .. ..	89,481	1,47,308
11.	Ballar .. ..	46,717	48,001
12.	Groundnut (pods & Kernels) .. ..	55,63,320	57,10,170
13.	Horse gram .. ..	53,232	37,382
14.	Castor .. ..	1,98,774	2,41,717
15.	Karad .. ..	53,260	78,408
16.	Til Seed .. ..	1,94,766	2,33,559
17.	Chillies .. ..	7,96,039	8,74,872
18.	Onions .. ..	8,35,566	9,21,835
19.	Turmeric .. ..	4,92,332	4,65,981
20.	Jaggery .. ..	21,45,501	32,51,869

In general there was an overall decrease in the arrivals of cereals except in case of maize. The arrivals of all the pulses except horsegram



registered an increase during the year under report. The arrivals of red-gram doubled whereas the increase in case of green-gram and black-gram was substantial.

*Financial Position of the Market Committees.*—The main sources of the income of the Market Committees continued to be the market fees and the licence fees collected from the traders and growers as per the provisions of the Act. The revenue receipts thus realised were mainly expended on establishment charges, office contingencies and for provision of amenities in the market yards for the benefit of the producer-cum-seller and others frequenting the markets. The Andhra Region Guntur Market Committee with an annual income of Rs. 8.62 lakhs ranked first followed by Kurnool and Cuddapah Market Committees with an income of Rs. 2.83 and Rs. 2.23 lakhs respectively.

In Telangana region the income of Hyderabad Market Committee was the highest with Rs. 8.47 lakhs, followed by the Nizamabad Market Committee with an income of Rs. 3.88 lakhs and Warangal Market Committee with an income of Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

The income and expenditure for both the regions during the year under report registered at Rs. 56,18,835 and 48,16,725 respectively. The total expenditure incurred by all the Market Committees during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 48.16 as against Rs. 44.52 lakhs during 1967-68.

*Takpatties.*—In all the markets of Telangana region for every transaction, a takpatti or a sale memo is issued. While the original of the memo is given to the seller, the duplicate is deposited in the market committee office, the triplicate being retained by the Commission Agent himself. These memos contain all particulars in respect of the name of the commodity, the quantity sold, its bid rate, value and authorised incidentals effected. The duplicate memos received in the market committee office are checked and any short payment found is collected from the Commission Agent by way of 'Badar' and made over to the seller. During the year under report, the market committees in Telangana received in all 25,02,183 takpatties as against 22,12,621 received during 1967-68; and out of the former 15,42,703 were checked and scrutinized as against 11,42,990 checked during 1967-68. Checking of takpatties was more than satisfactory during the year under report as more than half of the committees scrutinised more than 50% of the parties received. As a result of scrutiny, a total Badar of Rs. 11,340.90 was discovered of which Rs. 4,539.70 could be disbursed to the rightful claimants.

*Market Committee Meetings.*—During the year under report the market committees in Telangana region conducted their affairs satisfactorily under the guidance of the non-official Chairman elected from among the members of the market committees.

In Andhra Region, the Market Committees functioned under the supervision of the District Collectors as the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Market Committees according to a provision in Section (6) of the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act.

*Ameliorative Works.*—The savings and loans granted by the State Government were utilised as made for providing amenities in the market

yards according to the needs and financial resources of each Market Committee.

*Grading and Standardisation.*—Grading is the process of selection and classification of goods according to certain standards of quality, size, degree of cleanliness and similar other significant characteristics relevant to the quality grading while helping the grower to get a better price for his produce assures the buyer of quality goods for the price paid by him.

With a view to promote organised marketing on the basis of statutory and commercial grades, the Department undertook grading of agricultural produce including ghee under the following schemes :

1. Ghee Grading Laboratories ;
2. Grading of Agricultural Produce ;
3. Grading Services in Andhra Pradesh ;
4. Grading in Regulated Markets ;
5. Agmark Grading ;

(a) *Ghee Grading Laboratories.*—Andhra Pradesh has a large exportable surplus of ghee with a view to helping the small producers of ghee to secure better prices after grading under Agmark three laboratories with one Sub-Lab at Giddalur continued to cater to the needs of Agmark packers.

The quantities graded and fees collected at different laboratories during the year 1968-69 are as indicated below :

*Quantities Graded during the year 1968-69 at Government Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratories.*—

Sl. No.	Name of the laboratory	Quantity graded (in qtls.)			Grading charges collected (in Rupees)
		Ghee	Oil	Total	
1	Government Laboratory, Muddanoor	2,217.38	..	2,217.38	10,688.86
2.	Government Laboratory, Samalkot	50.15	..	50.15	313.17
3.	Do.	..	59.86 (Coconut Oil)	59.86	433.56
4.	Do.	..	388.61 (Til Oil)	388.61	1,478.97
5.	Government Laboratory, Vijayawada	726.35	..	726.35	3,404.24
6.	Government Laboratory, Giddalur	654.05	..	654.05	4,269.26
	Total ..	3,647.93	448.47	4,096.40	20,388.06

As against 5,149.53 quintals graded during 1967-68 with a total fee collection of Rs. 24,384.78 during the year under report slightly lower quantity of 4,096.40 with total fee collection of Rs. 20,388.06 was graded during the year.

(b) *Grading of Agricultural Produce in Regulated Markets.*—The System of commercial grading and standardisation of farm produce according to standards suited to the local condition was introduced in regulated markets.

(c) *Grading Services in Andhra Pradesh.*—Grading provides a healthy initiative to growers to produce quality goods for getting reasonable price from the buyers, farmers, traders and Co-operative Institutions. They have to be and are being educated about the benefits and advantages of grading. To promote grade-consciousness among the growers, grading at farmers' level was enforced in each district of the State. The achievements, commodity-wise and centre-wise, during the year 1968-69 are as indicated in the Statement.

*Quantity graded under Agmark*

Commodity.	QUANTITY GRADED (in M.T.)		VALUATION (in lakhs of rupees)	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
1. Limes ..	.. 1,020 bags	21	.031	11.550
2. Hen Eggs	.. 13,499 Nos.	41,952	.03	.037
3. Ghee ..	.. 1,138	1,123	71.86	106.880
4. Oil ..	.. ..	353	..	15.560
5. Sunhemp	.. ..	308	..	3.000
6. Myrobalans	.. ..	5,168	..	17.140
7. Mangoes	.. 50 bags	375	.0002	.004
8. Turmeric	.. 14	89	24.03	01.250
9. Tobacco ..	.. 62,948	61,800	3,513.89	3,147.00
10. Jaggery	.. 45	..	5.02	..
11. Sandalwood oil	.. 17	1,846	45.65	50.68

*Number of Agmark Packers for various Agricultural Commodities  
as existed on 31st of March, 1968 and 1969.*

Sl. No.	Agricultural Produce.	No. of packers as on 31-3-1968.	Number of pack- ers as on 31-3-1969.
1.	Ghee .. ..	66	49
2.	Hen Eggs .. ..	1	2
3.	Jaggery .. ..	9	9
4.	Limes .. ..	10	18
5.	Mangoes .. ..	6	6
6.	Myrobalans .. ..	10	10
7.	Oils .. ..	4	11
8.	Rice .. ..	57	57
9.	Sun Hemp .. ..	1	1
10.	Turmeric .. ..	9	2
11.	Onions .. ..	..	1
12.	Grapes .. ..	..	1
13.	Tobacco .. ..	176	172
14.	Orange .. ..	3	..
15.	Groundnut Oil .. ..	2	..
16.	Chillies .. ..	1	2
17.	Coriander .. ..	..	2

*Commodities.*—The Survey Section has so far completed writing of exhaustive reports on marketing of (1) Rice, (2) Chillies, (3) Potatoes, (4) Cashewnuts. Of these, the report on the marketing of rice was sent for printing.

Detailed information in respect of other important crops namely groundnut, turmeric, onions, jaggery, tobacco, castor seed, betel leaves was being collected for consolidation of the data and preparation of similar State reports for publication.

On receipt of detailed particulars on the marketing of jute from the Assistant Directors of Marketing, relevant data was sent to Assistant Directors of Marketing, Visakhapatnam for drafting the report on the marketing of jute in Andhra Pradesh.

Comprehensive Survey Reports on the marketing of castor seed, jaggery in Andhra Pradesh will be prepared during the year 1969-70.

*Improvement of Market Intelligence and Statistics.*—Integrated Scheme for the improvement of Market Intelligence, which was the outcome of the recommendations of Thappar Committee was implemented in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1958. Under this scheme, statistical data including data on the Market Intelligence relating to production, prices, arrivals, marketing, outgoing quantities and other allied items in respect of different commodities such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, spices, condiments, fibres, fruits, vegetables, minor forest produce and raw bones were collected and assimilated. Apart from this the prices of some of the essential consumer goods were collected, compiled, analysed and incorporated in the daily, weekly and monthly bulletins and monthly reports which are furnished to the States as well as Central Government for studying the price behaviour, and for formulating production and export programme. In addition to the above, the data on area, production, prices, arrivals and forward market rates of different agricultural commodities relating to markets of not only Andhra Pradesh but also from other States is collected, compiled and furnished to Civil Supplies Department and Government of Andhra Pradesh for formulating price policies in fixation of minimum and maximum prices of different essential commodities and also to other agencies such as banks, etc. Now the information on prices, arrivals, outgoing quantities, etc., for 44 agricultural commodities is being collected from 136 Trade Centres including 50 important centres covered by whole-time price reporters.

Under the scheme daily market news bulletins concerning information on wholesale and retail prices of important agricultural commodities are compiled for broadcasting in the rural programme for the benefit of producer-cum-sellers through the Hyderabad and Vijayawada Stations of the A.I.R.

*Export Promotion.*—This scheme aims at the promotion of the surplus agricultural and horticultural produce namely mangoes, bananas, limes, grapes, chillies, turmeric, tamarind, etc., from Andhra Pradesh to foreign countries. The Department made a considerable headway in taking up the various problems which had been confronting this Directorate. Trade enquiries made by this Directorate and the sample consignment sent revealed that good market centre can be established for mangoes, grapes, acid limes etc. besides tobacco, if the transport bottleneck is overcome and the high rate of freight charges reduced or subsidised. But during the year under review no exports could be made.

*Engineering Cell.*—The Engineering Cell composed of two Units one at the Head Office and another at Guntur headed by an officer of the rank of an Assistant Engineer functioned during the year under report. These units, besides preparing plans and estimates for the various structural works of the market committees, rendered technical guidance and supervised their execution.

*Publicity and Propaganda.*—To bring home to the grower-seller the immense benefits of regulation and grading of agricultural commodities intensive propaganda was carried out in the rural areas by the Staff of the Extension and Publicity Cell. In pursuance of such policy, besides participating in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad from 1-1-1969 to 12-2-1969 the field staff arranged 1,673 propaganda meetings and 108 film-shows in different parts of the State. In the



“ GOOD DAY FOR POULTRY ”  
INAUGURATION OF FEED MIXING PLANT BY CHIEF MINISTER  
SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI, AT BHONGIR, NALGONDA DISTRICT  
ON 21ST APRIL, 1968

field of grading, as many as 2,249 demonstrations were given to educate the grower in the technique of grading and to induce him to grade his produce at home before marketing it. Besides, educative graphs and charts were displayed in the district unit offices for the information of the growers and traders.

*Training Programme—Training Centre for Market Secretaries at Hyderabad (5 month course).*—The training centre sponsored by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, Nagpur, continued to function at Hyderabad with the Director of Marketing, Government of Andhra Pradesh as the Ex-Officio Principal of the institution during the year under report. Upto the end of 31-3-1969, 22 batches, consisting of 391 candidates sponsored by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Mysore, Bihar, Punjab, U.P., Delhi have been trained, of which 156 were sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. At present, 23rd batch consisting of 13 candidates of which 7 are from Andhra Pradesh is under training.

### **Animal Husbandry**

The Department continued to function during the year under report and carried out its two-fold activities namely disease treatment and disease control wings to its largest extent to exhibit genetic potentialities and performed vanguard action for the wild health of the State out of ceiling of total provision of Rs. 35 lakhs earmarked to that Department. During the year under report there were 1,840 veterinary institutions of which 35 Veterinary Hospitals functioned in the unit.

*Food and Fodder Development.*—Balanced feed, made available in adequate quantities provides the immediate solution for exploitation of the inherent potentialities of livestock, though breeding provides the permanent answer. Feed and Fodder Development activities are undertaken on a large-scale by way of propagation of exotic high yielding fodder grasses, manufacture and distribution of balanced cattle and poultry feed from Government Institutions taking advantage of the aid generously given by the World Food Programme authorities.

There are about 20 million cattle, out of 32.6 million Livestock Fodder development activities by the department, were not only confined to Key Village Blocks, but also Livestock Farms, Semen Banks, Intensive Cattle Development Blocks. They were also extended to Panchayati Samithi Blocks.

*Key Village Schemes.*—The Key Village Scheme envisages a multi-faceted approach to all the aspects of cattle improvement such as controlled breeding, improved feeding, disease and sexual health control, better management and marketing which have a direct bearing on the productivity of cattle. Today, the Key Village Scheme stands as the key to that part of National Economy from the Animal Husbandry Sector.

Each Key Village Block is a compact area where all the earlier mentioned cattle development activities are organised and the A.I. Technique is adopted. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 33 Key Village Blocks with 312 Artificial Insemination Centres. Whereas the demands for additional key village blocks and Artificial Insemination Centres were numerous, only 3 Key Village Blocks could

be started during the year under report besides the expansion of 6 Key Village Blocks the particulars of which are indicated below :

<i>K.V. Block newly started :</i>		<i>Number of A.I. Centres.</i>	
Kodad (Nalgonda district)	.. ..	.. ..	9
Nakrekal (Nalgonda district)	.. ..	.. ..	9
Allur (Nellore district)	.. ..	.. ..	7
			<hr/>
			25
			<hr/>
<i>Under Expansion Programme :</i>			
Karimnagar	.. ..	.. ..	1
Doddavarapadu (Guntur district)	.. ..	.. ..	2
Ammanabrolu (Guntur district)	.. ..	.. ..	2
Santhagudipadu (Guntur district)	.. ..	.. ..	4
Kurnool	.. ..	.. ..	4
Huzoornagar (Nalgonda district)	.. ..	.. ..	4
			<hr/>
			17
			<hr/>

The Key Village Block at Buda (Adilabad district) has been shifted to Nirmal on administrative grounds (Adilabad district) which is considered to possess potentialities for a successful Key Village Block.

An important feature of this year is the merger of key village Blocks, Kollur, with 7 Artificial Insemination Centres (including visiting centres) and Nidubrolu with 11 Artificial Insemination Centres (including visiting centre) with the Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada to form a part of the new Regional Cattle Development Unit, Pedaravooru in Guntur district.

Thus at the end of the year under report there were 34 Key Village blocks with 336 Artificial Insemination Centres grouped into 5 Key Village Circles continued to function during the year. The following is the distribution of Key Village Blocks, under the Livestock Offices.

Sl. No.	L.S.O. K.V. Circle.	Number of Key Village Blocks.	Number of A.I. Centres as on 31-3-1969.
1.	Chittoor .. ..	6	51
2.	Hyderabad .. ..	8	81
3.	Ongole .. ..	8	76
4.	Rajahmundry .. ..	5	55
5.	Warangal .. ..	6	62
6.	Principal School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.	1	11
	Total ..	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	<hr/> 336 <hr/>

These stations are serving not only as Livestock Development Centres but also at popular veterinary clinics on the lines of rural veterinary dispensaries.



*Livestock Development.*—During the year, 11 Livestock Farms functioned in the State with the main objective of producing pedigreed bulls and heifers of quality breeds like Ongole, Tharparker, Hallikar, Sindhi and Malvi and also undertaking cross-breeding operations with exotic breeds like Jersey and Brown Swiss.

The following are the details of Livestock maintained in the Livestock Farms (Breed-wise) as on 31-3-1969.

Ongole	..	..	..	733
Tharparker	..	..	..	22
Hallikar	..	..	..	18
Sindhi	..	..	..	51
Malvi	..	..	..	30
Deoni	..	..	..	4
Jersey	..	..	..	10
Guernsey	..	..	..	29
Murrah	..	..	..	973
Crossbreds	..	..	..	321
Total	..	..	..	2,191

There were 20 breeding bulls available in the 11 Livestock Farms by the end of the year under report. During the year, 202 cattle were sold and 802 were auctioned and 184 are transferred realising an amount of Rs. 2,46,167. These sales and auctions were done from the point of view of making these animals available for breeding operations in the rural areas and also to make the economic position of these farms better.

These 11 farms are over an area of 10,049.44 acres of land of which 2,428.01 acres of land was under cultivation during the year under report to meet the fodder requirements of the farms stock.

The water resources for irrigation purposes were available in almost all the 11 farms so as to enable them to conduct agricultural operations, since the production of fodder occupies an important role in the economic maintenance of the farms, and towards this end, steps were taken to see that irrigation facilities were provided wherever required. The principles of mixed farming were followed by these farms.

The fodder crops like hybrid napier, guinea grass, jonna, maize, cowpea, sunhemp, horse-gram, lucerne, were raised, producing about 10,394 m. tons of fodder and four farms were self-sufficient in fodder production during the year.

At the end of the year 960 breedable cows of which 541 were in milk were present in the 11 Livestock Farms of different breeds for milk production. During the year 7,73,830 kgs. of milk were produced and disposed.

*Poultry Development.*—During the year under report the department maintained 6 Regional Poultry Farms, 8 district poultry farms, 3 Poultry Units, 45 Applied Nutrition Programmes and expanded Nutrition Units in addition to 3 Poultry Marketing Centres and two

sub-centres in the State. During the year under report the Poultry Development activities were implemented by the department *viz.*, one Poultry Unit at Chintapally was revived and two Poultry Units at Chintapally were continued and two Poultry Marketing Centres, one at Kakinada and the other at Warangal were established under World Food Programme and Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

The Regional Poultry Farms and the District Poultry Farms served as production-*cum*-demonstration institutions catering to the demand of eggs and pedigreed birds from other departmental institutions besides the public.

*Duck Extension.*—A small unit of ducks was maintained at District Poultry Farm, Allur. At present there are 13 ducks, 48 drakes and ducklings of Khaki Campbell breed in the unit. by the end of year.

### Veterinary Activities

To a large extent, the position which the Agricultural economy enjoys today, is due to the livestock which the country possesses. Though it is an admitted fact that the milk potentialities of our bovines is among the poorest in the world, even the present yields would not have been possible had they not been taken care of and protected from the devastating effects of the numerous contagious diseases. This onerous duty and vanguard action is performed by the Animal Husbandry Division of the State Animal Husbandry Department.

The disease treatment wing comprises of Veterinary Institutions like Veterinary Hospitals, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Primary Veterinary Dispensaries (incharge Extension Officer, A.H.), etc., at which the ailing animals are treated either therapeutically or surgically.

*Veterinary Hospitals.*—The progress of work done by the 7 Veterinary Hospitals incharge of Gazetted Superintendents during the year under given is tabled below :

Sl. No.	Item.	During the year under report (1968-69)	During the previous year (1967-68)
1.	Daily average attendance	1,414	1,236
		7	7
2.	Total cases treated :		
	B : 60,096 } E : 343 } O : 37,043 }	4,30,842	3,68,327
3.	Operations ... ..	4,030	3,534
4.	Castrations .. ..	2,101	2,568
5.	Vaccinations .. ..	3,50,648	2,61,632
6.	Specimens examined .. ..	16,650	17,751

The extent to which the veterinary aid provided by the State Government from the time of inception of the State Plan-wise is as follows :

Year.	No. of Veterinary Graduates Institutions.	No. of Non-Graduate Veterinary Institutions.	Total	No. of Bovines catered to by a	
				Graduate Veterinary Institution	Veterinary Institution
Beginning of Second Five-Year Plan 1956.	321	86	407	53,700	42,400
Beginning of Third Plan—1961	706	243	949	27,300	20,300
Beginning of Fourth Five-Year Plan 1966.	769	914	1,683	24,900	11,400
1967-68	890	870	1,760	22,400	11,400
			(Excluding Afl. Institutions)		
1968-69	907	933	1,840	21,094	10,398
			(including Afl. Institutions)		

Deplorable position of 53,700 bovines being catered to by a single Veterinary Graduate Institution in 1956, a stage was reached in the year 1966 (i.e.) the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (under 769 graduate institutions and 914 non-graduate veterinary institutions functioned to provide veterinary aid to bovines in the State) when about 25,000 bovines were catered to by a single graduate veterinary institution.

The picture at the end of the year under report was on an average 21,100 bovines were catered to by a graduate veterinary institution and 10,400 by an Animal Husbandry Departmental institution providing treatment facilities in general.

Hence it is reasonable if a standard of 15,000 bovines population per graduate veterinary institution is fixed taking into view all the connected points. With this yardstick at least 450 more veterinary institutions manned by graduates are to be established in the near future.

#### Fascioliasis Scheme

*Objective.*—The chances of eradication of Fascioliasis from endemic area being remote, the main objective of the scheme is to phase-down the level of infection among cattle, sheep and goats. In addition, educating the ryots on the lines of reducing the water logging areas by providing drainage and getting the possible land under cultivation and explaining the life cycle of the parasite to prevent their cattle from grazing in water-logged areas are also aimed at by the Scheme.

*Jurisdiction.*—The area of operation was divided into 3 zones *i.e.*,

ZONE :	.. I Banswada	}	.. Nizamabad district.
	.. II Armoor		
ZONE :	.. III ..		.. Medak district.

The following were the Livestock Population in the scheme area.

Cattle ..	..	..	..	2,16,216
Buffaloes	..	..	..	78,322
Sheep ..	..	..	..	77,511
Goats ..	..	..	..	26,774

*Chemical Laboratories.*—There were two experimental research stations at Banswada and Armoor with laboratory facilities to examine the dung samples of the ruminants to assess the percentage of Fasciola infection in the area to carry out work pertaining to the control of this disease.

The following control measures were adopted against the Liver Fluke disease in the area during the year under report.

- (a) Physical collection and destruction of the snails.
- (b) Arrest of breeding and destruction of snails by spraying with Copper Sulphate.

Mass treatment to susceptible livestock was also done with Carbon tetra chloride to eliminate and control the Liver Fluke infection in the area. Following are the items of work attended by the unit.

- (a) Spraying and Broadcasting (2) Mass-Treatment of Cattle Sheep and Goats (3) Mechanical collection of the snails (4) Examination of the specimens (5) other non-scheme work attended.

*Control of contagious Diseases.*—During the year under report 1940 out-breaks of contagious diseases of livestock and poultry were recorded.

The following are the contagious diseases which appeared during the year

		OUT-BREAK	
		<i>During the year 1968-69</i>	<i>During the pre- vious year</i>
1.	H.S. .. ..	787	1,039
2.	B.Q. .. ..	700	559
3.	F.O.M. .. ..	45	210
4.	E.T. .. ..	229	234
5.	R.P. among bovines ..	49	63

The incidence of B.K. is very high during the year when compared to the previous year.

The following table gives the number of districts affected by these diseases together with the number of deaths caused by them and the preventive measures the department has taken against these diseases during the year under report.

<i>Sl. No. Contagious diseases.</i>	<i>No. of O.Bs. recorded.</i>	<i>No. of Dists. affected.</i>	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Total vaccinations done.</i>	<i>No. of free areas where preventive vaccinations were done</i>
<b>AMONG BOVINES</b>					
1. H.S. ..	787	20	2,843	41,54,440	9,633
2. B.Q. ..	700	20	2 041	20,88,075	6,421
3. F& M. ..	8	45	36	..	..
4. R.P. ..	49	13	316	21,16,297	4,199
<b>AMONG SHEEP</b>					
5. E.T. ..	229	15	1,525	17,19,185	2,365
6. Sheep-pox	8	26	128	93,007	203
7. R.P. ..	5	4	218	4,046	5
<b>AMONG POULTRY</b>					
8. R.D. ..	29	11	333	87,35,286	15,945

The measures taken by the Department with respect to Rinderpest disease were as follows :

*Rinderpest.*—The level of susceptible population is said to be about 40 to 50% for want of regular follow-up.

17 check-posts, established on the strategic parts to most important inter-State cattle routes, 21 immune best teams established in inter-State border areas of the district Srikakulam, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and ten mobile squads attended to the Rinderpest vaccination work in the State

17 check-posts examined 6,56,006 cattle, conducted 2,56,843 Rinderpest Vaccinations at the check-post, besides, 85,896 Rinderpest vaccination in the surrounding villages. Then 3,43,739 heads of cattle were protected against Rinderpest. Besides Rinderpest work, they carried out 1,08,360 Ranickhet vaccinations, treated 4,674 animals, and castrated 502 animals.

The Immune Belt teams visited 1,656 villages and cattle shandies conducted 6,13,121 Rinderpest vaccinations besides they protected 36,303 poultry against Ranickhet disease, and treated 1071 cattle.

Since cattle shandies on the inter-State border are forced to sources of Rinderpest infection, the special and regular staff concentrated on

the weekly cattle shandies annual cattle farm and cotton market. At these places 3,42,646 Rinderpest vaccinations were done.

During the year under report, 49 out-breaks on cattle and 5 out-breaks in sheep were recorded. The disease continued in one district or the other throughout the year and the district of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Adilabad were affected. The disease was fairly widespread in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and Chittoor. In a few out-breaks, both the sheep and the cattle were affected. As a policy all the villages within 8 kms. from the foci of infection were invariably protected.

The cross-breeds, and exotic animals and the sheep were protected with Tissue Culture Rinderpest Vaccine.

### **Fisheries**

The Fisheries Department continued to function under the Director of Fisheries during the year under report.

*Fisheries Development and Exploitation—Marine Fisheries.*—Marine fish landings were recorded during the year at 32 centres in the marine districts of the State. *i.e.*, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore and West Godavari, during the calendar year 1968-69. According to the data recorded at these centres the average landings per centre was 314.00 metric tons during the year as against 425.90 M. Tons during the previous year. The marine fishery production in the State for the year 1968 was 1,47,264 M. Tons as against 1,99,702 M. Tons during the previous year.

*Inland Fisheries.*—Fresh water fish market statistics were collected at 101 centres in the State during the calendar year 1968. As per the data recorded at these centres, the average fresh water fish arrivals per market centre was 752 M. Tons in 1968 as against 760 M. Tons in 1967.

*Seed Collection.*—Induced carps breeding experiments conducted by giving pituitary injections at 31 centres yielded 51.06 lakhs fry. Fish fry was also collected from rivers, tanks and canals. Due to severe drought conditions in the State, only 52.41 lakhs of fingerlings were produced from the nurseries during the year under report as against 75.04 lakhs during last year. Fish seed worth 2.07 lakhs was sold to private parties and Blocks.

*Tank Fisheries.*—3,556 tanks were leased out and an amount of Rs. 5.27 lakhs was realised as against Rs. 6.30 lakhs during 1967-68.

*Licensing Scheme.*—A total revenue of Rs. 2.04 lakhs was realised during the year under report by issuing 11,389 Nos. of licences and permits as against 12,277 Nos. of licences for Rs. 2.08 lakhs in the 1st year. 20 poaching cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 481 cases were charge-sheeted during this year. Altogether 425 cases were disposed of and the rest were pending in courts at the close of the year under report.

*Deep Water Netting Operations.*—During the year deep water netting operations were confined to Nagarjunasagar, Nizamasagar, Manair,

Palair, Koilsagar, Pocharam, Ramappa, Midpennar, Wyra, Shalivagu, Ghanapur tank, Shanigram, Bomraspet tank, Dindi, Moosi, Buggavagu reservoirs only. In all 1,894 operations were conducted and 21,117 M. Tons of fish were landed departmentally. Almost all the catches of Nizamsagar were sold at the sales depot of Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society at Hyderabad. The total sale proceeds of fish caught amounted to Rs. 0.27 lakh.

*Fish Preservation, Processing and Transport.*—The total No. of fish curing yards which functioned in the State was 14. No new yards were opened during the year under report.

6,297.68 quintals of fresh fish were brought in for curing in the curing yards. These yards are being administered by the Panchayat Samithis and grants-in-aid are being given to them by the department for the maintenance of the yards. The salt issued for the purpose was 1,427 quintals. Fish let out after curing was 4,157.74 quintals, as against 8,615.58 quintals during the previous year. The No. of ticket holders that utilised the facilities at the yards during the year were 1,881.

*Ice Plants and Cold Storages.*—During this year the Cold Storages and Ice Plants functioned at Kakinada, Hyderabad, Nizamsagar, Visakhapatnam, Padala, Nagarjunasagar and Nellore. The Cold Storage and Ice Plant at Nellore started functioning during this year. 1,293.003 tons of ice were sold for Rs. 78,810.83. The total income from these plants was Rs. 1,01,564.37 ps. The two ice plants and a cold storage at Hyderabad and Nizamsagar were utilised mostly for storing departmental catches and the fish to the Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad.

*Quick Transport Facilities.*—During the year under review a total quantity of 336 M. Tons, 3 quintals and 15 kgs. of fish was transported along with 6,368 persons. An amount of Rs. 0.47 lakh was collected as transport charges for fish and fishermen as against Rs. 0.27 lakh realised last year. The expenditure on these vehicles amounted to Rs. 0.57 lakh as compared with last year's expenditure of Rs. 0.54 lakh. The expenditure continued to be higher than income mainly due to the fact that most of the vehicles were operating on roads not fit for motoring resulting in heavy expenditure on depreciation and maintenance.

*Canning Plant at Kakinada.*—Fish canning plant at Kakinada which was sanctioned as a Plan scheme at a cost of Rs. 3.47 lakhs was commissioned into production during the year under report. During the year it has produced 28,839 cans at a cost of Rs. 1,27,545.95.

*Canning of Fish.*—Canning of fish was taken up on days the prawns were not landed. The curry preparation is an altogether new venture and was appreciated by the consumers and a good demand is expected for it in inland market. Further the lectuaris fish which is a predominant fish in trawl nets was only a bony fish and so low priced is now giving good price to the boat owners. The prices of prawns and fish got stabilised and the boat owners were benefited by the establishment of a fish canning plant.

*Quality Control.*—Quality control is most important to get good market in canned foods. For the purpose the Quality Control Laboratory was set up and tests of canned products were carried out. Samples for testing were also sent to Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam and Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore and their guidance was sought often for the maintenance of the standards.

*Efforts taken for Marketing of Cans.*—For marketing of cans abroad, samples have been sent to U.S.A. Japan etc. Samples were also sent to Army Purchasing Organisation to explore the possibility to include it in their rations. Cans were also sent to all departmental officers and societies for sale and exhibitions. Sales were also organised at Cochin through Indo-Norwegian Agency and Food Corporation of India, Howrah. The cans were sold at Krishna Pushkaram, Vijayawada and All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad and Super Bazars, Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Further it is proposed to entrust the sales to a sole selling agency by allowing 10% commission.

During the year under report 28,839 cans were produced out of which 288 cans were sold at the factory and an amount of Rs. 818.82 paise was realised. An amount of Rs 235.50 was also realised by sale of semi-dried prawns.

*Fisheries Extension Work.*—The scheme for development of fisheries in selected blocks was continued in 43 blocks during the year under report. All the 43 blocks sanctioned under various schemes have since been treated as under non-Plan.

### **Socio-Economics of Fisheries**

*Fisheries Co-operatives.*—At the beginning of the year under report there were 550 fishermen co-operative societies, out of which 535 were primary, 13 marketing and 2 Apex Societies. At the close of the year under report there were 542 primary societies, 13 marketing societies and 2 Apex Societies.

*Primary Societies.*—There were 542 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies as on 31st March 1968. Most of these societies were engaged mainly in taking up lease of fisheries of tanks and exploiting them. During the year under report 7,730 tanks and 21 river pits were taken on lease paying a lease amount of Rs. 2.83 lakhs to Government.

*Marketing Societies.*—There were 13 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Societies with membership of 2,689 persons and a share capital of Rs. 6,61,231.00. Out of these 13 marketing societies, only 2 societies i.e., (1) Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative and (2) Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Amalapuram turned out good business in fish and synthetic yarn etc., as in the previous year.

(i) The Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society had procured fish weighing 98,171.850 kgs. worth Rs. 1.35 lakhs in Nizamsagar Reservoir from the fishing licences and supplied to Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad for marketing it in the twin cities,



(ii) The Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Limited, Amalapuram is a federation of 46 primary societies and was registered in 1962 for the purpose of implementing a Master Plan drafted for development of fishing industry in Konaseema area consisting of Amalapuram, Razole and Kothapeta taluks in East Godavari district. The Master Plan envisages a package approach for developing fisheries through mechanisation of fishing, fish preservation and Marketing.

*Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society.*—The main objects of the Society are to develop the fishing industry and improve the socio-economic condition of the fishermen community in the Konaseema area consisting of Amalapuram, Razole and Kothapeta taluks. In addition Kakinada town and Talleru Panchayat Samithi are also included in the area of operation of the Society.

*Membership.*—Out of 48 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the area, 46 are affiliated to the Central Society as members. In addition to this, 100 individuals are associated members without power of vote for election of Directors on the Board. The State Government is also a member of the Society and has invested Rs. 5 lakhs towards the share capital of the Society.

*The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society.*—The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society continued to function during the year under report, with an enhanced membership from 25 to 83 with Rs. 19,100 as paid up share capital. Its jurisdiction was confined to 9 districts belonging to Telangana region. The sales sanction in the office premises of the Director of Fisheries continued to function effectively during the period under report.

The details of procurement and sales of fish and nylon during the year under report *i.e.*, 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969 were as follows.

Practicu- lars.	Purchase		Sales	
	Kgs.	Value.	Kgs.	Value.
Fish	1,11,390.750	1,51,029.41	1,01,437.050	2,02,381.99
Nylon	3,43,416.791	1,46,394.79	3,799.634	1,88,376.041

The Society has also undertaken the business of supply of nylon yarn to its members and *bona fide* fishermen.

Apart from the above business the society has been running the canteen at the premises of the Office of Director of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

*Apex Fishermen Co-operative Societies—Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Limited.*—This is an Apex Fishermen Co-operative Society with jurisdiction over the Telangana area of the State and is a Federation of 73 Inland Fishermen Primary Societies. The Government aided the Society by contributing Rs. 10,000 towards share Capital Rs. 1.30 lakhs of working capital.

*Aims and objects of the Society :*

The following are the aims and objects of the Society.

1. To organise fishermen societies to guide, assist and supervise the societies.
2. To promote and export fishing industry on modern methods to increase the production and marketing of fish on commercial basis.
3. To raise the money required by issue of shares and debentures etc.
4. To purchase such material and appliances as may be required for fishing industry and to supply them to affiliated societies,
5. To enter into contracts with any affiliated society or individual for the purchase and sale of fish.
6. To undertake the lease of tanks and reserves from Government and sub-let them to affiliated societies.
7. To advance loans to affiliated societies on variable terms and conditions.

The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited procured Fish from Nizamsagar, Manair, Moosi Project and Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Vijayawada and Kakinada on its own vehicles. The society had fish booths in twin cities at Sanathnagar, Malakpet, Vidyanagar, Prakashnagar, and Charminar during the year. Besides Tank Fish the society has undertaken Sea Fish *i.e.*, Hilsa, Lactries, Jow Fish Pomfrets and prawns from Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Vijayawada.

*Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited.*—This society is a Federation of 156 Coastal and Inland Fishermen Primary and Marketing Societies in Andhra area of the State.

*Andhra Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society, Limited, Vijayawada.*—The aims and objects of the Central Society is to promote and develop the fishing industry in the districts of Andhra Rayalaseema on modern and improved methods for production and marketing of Shark Liver Oil products. Its objects are also to strive for the welfare of affiliated societies and fishermen and to increase the production and marketing of fish on industrial and commercial basis.

The Central Society has taken up the following activities during the year under report.

- (a) Distribution of fishery requisites to the fishermen and primary fishermen co-operative Societies at the Head Office and through Primary depots opened for the purpose at various places.
- (b) Operation of Mechanised Boats at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam.
- (c) Production and marketing of Ice at Walk-in-Cooler, Eluru.
- (d) Production and Marketing of Shark Liver Oil Products at Shark Liver Oil Factory, Kakinada,

*Distribution of Fishery Requisites.*—Nylon fish net twine and Garfil Netting Synthetic Hapa Netting Cloth were supplied to the Fishermen and Fishermen Co-operative Societies during the year under report.

The society also purchased a quantity of 11,943.025 kgs. of nylon yarn at a cost of Rs. 4,66,760.64 np. and sold 11,825.720 kgs. of nylon yarn for Rs. 5,66,458.71.

Further the society has purchased the Synthetic Netting used for Happas and sold it for Rs. 1,984.84.

*Mechanised Fishing Centre.*—The society is operating two mechanised centres at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada well equipped with 9 Trawl Boats now operating and conducting fresh fish business.

*Mechanised Boat Centre at Kakinada.*—This branch was opened from January 1967. This Society was allotted six 32' trawl boats (Pomfrets), out of which one boat was handed over to the Boat Building Yard on 10th March 1968 for repairs. There were only 5 boats under operation during the year under report.

The total fish caught during the period was 2,07,806 kgs. and total value of fish realised was Rs. 1,37,535.84.

*Boats Centre, Visakhapatnam.*—This unit has conducted fishing operation with four 37' feet Trawl and landed a quantity of 1,96,162.325 kgs. of fish which fetched Rs. 159,529.61 np. besides providing employment to nearly 40 families directly and nearly 50 families indirectly. The Society is running the Walk-in-Cooler Plant at Eluru which produced ice and also was being used for preservation of mutton, fish etc. During the year the plant produced 1,10,880 lbs. of ice and sold 1,07,334 lbs. for Rs. 4,070.35 and got a profit of Rs. 2,034.49.

The Society has got plans to develop its activities, viz.,

- (a) Distribution of Nylon Twine and Garfil Happa Netting Cloth to the Fishermen and Fishermen Co-operative Societies through all the Branches opened for this purpose and distribution through Panchayat Samithis.
- (b) Increasing the fleet of Mechanised Boats and taking over more trawl type boats.

*Shark Liver Oil Factory.*—The Shark Liver Oil Factory established by the Society at Kakinada continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report. During the year a quantity of 5,002.00 kgs. of Livers valued at Rs. 2,553.60 Ps. and 173.0 Lts. of Crude Shark Liver Oil valued at Rs. 519.00 were procured and processed in the Factory. A quantity of 2,399.00 Lts. of Refined Shark Liver Oil valued at Rs. 14,394 was produced in addition to 225.00 kgs. of Strearin, 193.0 Lts. of sub-standard Oil and 396.0 kgs. for liver meal. A quantity of 28,80,590 capsules valued at Rs. 29,412.00 were also manufactured during the year. The total sales in the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,639.51 Ps. for the following products *i.e.* 324.0 Lts. of Ancovit Shark Liver Oil Forte, 487.0 Lts. of Ancovit Dilute Shark Liver Oil, 19,58,000 Ancovit A and D Capsules and Ancovit A and D Capsules Forte, 70.0 Lts. of sub-standard Oil and 505.0 kgs. of Liver Meal.

*Fishery School.*—All the 8 Fisheries Elementary Schools continued to function in the districts of East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore with a total strength of 378 boys and 136 girls during the year. The administrative control over these schools except the one at Visakhapatnam *i.e.*, Lawsons Bay continued to be vested with the concerned Panchayat Samithis.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—The Applied Nutrition Programme was continued during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 46,620 so far as the fisheries programme was concerned in 17 blocks out of a total of 30 blocks. In addition to these 17 blocks the fisheries programme was proposed to be taken up in 11 more blocks during the year. The entire programme was completely in charge of the Project Officer attached to the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj Department.

The 5 mechanised boats of 32' supplied to the Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Society, Amalapuram, the 3 boats of 37' supplied to the Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada were operated at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam respectively during the year under report.

The progress achieved by the operation of the 8 boats at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam was as follows:

Sl. No.	Society	No. of boats	Fish caught in kgs.	Amount Rs.	Catching Amount Rs.
1.	Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada ..	3	2,25,017.300	1,79,041.33	.. 18,404.04
2.	Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Amalapuram ..	5	74,319.500	46,686.15	.. 5,176.11

### Research

*Fresh Water Biological Research Station, Nagarjunasagar.*—This station continued to study Hydrobiological conditions, fish farms, location of breeding grounds, nature of the soil and local fish migration, survey of submergible area of the River Krishna by the construction of Nagarjunasagar and tanks fed by Nagarjunasagar Canals. Deep water netting operations were also conducted wherever there was water in the reservoir.

*Fisheries Technological Research Station, Kakinada.*—This station continued to function under the control of the Assistant Director of

Fisheries (Technology) Kakinada and had taken up the following experiments during the year under report.

- (a) Low temperature dehydration of fish meal and conversion of it into edible fish flour;
- (b) Curry sausage of fish cans;
- (c) Semi-Dried Prawn units.

*Physical Targets and Achievements.*—An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided in budget, but later on an amount of Rs. 32.19 lakhs was retained as revised provision during the annual plan pertaining to the financial year 1968-69. Out of Rs. 32.19 lakhs Rs. 22.32 lakhs were spent under revenue head of account only and no amount was advanced under 'Loan'.

### Implementation of various Schemes

*Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant.*—The Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant at Nellre has been completed in all respects. At the Ice-cum-Cold storage plant at Tadepalligudem 791.175 tons of ice were sold for Rs. 47,592.30 as against the target of Rs. 30,000. The condensing unit of the Deep Freezing Plant at Visakhapatnam was also completed. During the year an amount Rs. 63,700 has been spent under this scheme.

*Quick Transport Facilities including Refrigerated Vans.*—Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 36,000 has been spent. 3,36,314.840 kgs. of fish has been transported realising an amount of Rs. 44,694.76 towards receipts.

*Canning Plant.*—The Canning Plant has gone into production from April, 1968 and 28,839 Prawn has been produced.

*Development of River Fishery.*—The survey of river Godavari has been completed and the scheme was wound up with effect from 30th November 1968 by shifting the headquarters with the staff to Tenali in Gunur district from 1st December, 1968.

*Training in Fisheries.*—Under this Scheme 20 fishermen have undergone one year's training at the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada. 8 Departmental Officers as against the target of 10 candidates were trained and 3 students against 20 targeted received training in the final year of the Post-Practise Diploma Course at Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada. Further 4 Fisher Overseers completed 9 months training at the Training Institute of Fisheries Operatives at Hyderabad conducted by the Government of India.

*Collair Lake (Master Plant).*—The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay has deferred the Master Plant at Collair Lake due to non-availability of harbour facilities at Narsapur. The staff was attending to the work of issue of licences, running of ice-cum-cold storage plant and quick transport facilities vehicles. 5,300 licences were issued and an amount of Rs. 76,494 has been realised.

*Development of Fisheries in Blocks.*—An amount of Rs. 3,45,000 was released towards grant-in-aid to 23 blocks @ Rs. 15,000 each block. The following are the achievements during the year under important items.

- (i) Number of tanks disposed of.—570.
- (ii) Amount realised by sale of tanks.—Rs. 1,47,335.
- (iii) Fingerlings produced.—Rs. 2,88,382.

*Development of Fisheries in Nagarjunasagar.*—Under this scheme all the items of work included under research programme were in progress during the year under report. The ice-cum-cold storage plant has produced 92.32 tons of ice and realised Rs. 5,564.92 upto end of August, 1968 for want of demand both for ice and storage.

*Development of Marine Centre at Kakinada.*—During the year Government have sanctioned construction of 36 hulks. Out of which, 4 boats, of 37' and 17 boats of 32' were completed and the work on remaining 15 boats was in progress at the end of the year under report. Further 15 engines of 45 H.P. and 3 of 60 H.P. have been purchased. A total sum of Rs. 13,50,000 has been spent on this scheme.

*Collection of Spawn and Production of Seed.*—This Scheme envisages expansion and improvement to the existing fish farms and nurseries. Works sanctioned in this scheme have been completed. An amount of Rs. 74,200 has been spent.

Further 55,96,787 fingerlings have been produced during the year.

*Mechanisation of Fishing.*—The year under report marks the completion of one decade of very useful work by the Boat Building Yard, Kakinada. Another noteworthy feature of this year is that services of a Danish Volunteer by name Mr. Sten Huges Meclsen were made available for the mechanical section (workshop) of the yard since July, 1968.

The construction work taken up in respect of 17 Nos. of 32' boats during the last year was completed and the boats distributed. Construction work of other 2 Nos. of this size of boat was also taken up. A good number of applications was received by the Department for the supply of this type of boat during the year under report.

Additional works pertaining to 9 Nos. of 37' boats were completed and they were distributed during the year. Improvements have been made to 37' boats which have caught up the enthusiasm of the boat. Construction of 10 Nos. of 37' boats as per this revised version was taken up and the work was in the final stage at the close of the year under report. The construction of 6 more Nos. of this size was also taken up. 2 Nos. of Heran boats, 2 hulks of wild ducks, one wild duck and one dinghy boat were also constructed and kept ready for delivery to the concerned.

In addition to these, the yard had also undertaken repair works of boats, additional works on seized boats and supply of winches to them to the tune of Rs. 1,39,437.40 ps. during this year.

**General**

*Training.*—During the year under report nine members of the staff were deputed for the following courses of training.

<i>Deignation.</i>	<i>No. deputed.</i>	<i>Place of training.</i>	<i>Period.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
Diesel Mechanic ..	1	Ernakulam	One year.	Engine Mechanics Course.
Junior Diesel Mechanic.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Assistant Inspector ..	2	Hyderabad	9 months.	Inland Fisheries Operation Course.
Fishery Overseers ..	5	Do.	Do.	Do.

One Officer was also deputed to Japan for special training in Coastal Fisheries under Colombo Plan.

The Department has participated during this year in the following exhibitions and won several prizes for excellent display

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place where the Exhibition was held.</i>	<i>Period.</i>	<i>Officers participated.</i>
1.	Yadgirigutta ..	4-3-1968 to 10-3-1968	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Nalgonda.
2.	Vijayawada (Krishna Pushkaram)	6-10-1968 to 10-11-1968	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Vijayawada.
3.	Nizamabad ..	15-2-1968 to 24-3-1968	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Nizamabad.
4.	All India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad	1-1-1969 to 10-2-1969	Director of Fisheries.

*Share Capital.*—The share capital of the Society contributed by the members including the amount under suspense account, is Rs. 1.15 lakhs. The total share capital including the amount invested by the Government comes to Rs. 6.15 lakhs.

*Working Capital Loan.*—The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the Working Capital Loan during the year 1963-64 at 4½%. Again in 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 7.43 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 6.11 lakhs at 5½% interest was sanctioned for the implementation of the schemes approved in the Master Plan. The total working capital loan given to the society with interest is Rs. 18.54 lakhs. Out of this amount, so far the society has repaid Rs. 6.33 lakhs towards the capital reducing the borrowing to Rs. 12.21 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.93 lakhs has been paid to Government towards the interest on the working capital loan taken out of meagre earnings of the society.

*Master Plan.*—The society has implemented the Master Plan submitted by the Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Central Society Limited, and approved by the Government during the year 1964-65. All the schemes sanctioned in the Master Plan have been implemented excepting a few like construction of godowns, construction of fish stalls and manufacture of dehydration plant, as except in fishing season, they are not required throughout the year.

### Organisation

*Productive Schemes—Supply of Fishery Requisites.*—During the year under review nylon fish net twine of the value of Rs. 85,522 was sold. The nylon fish net twine has a great effect on the fishing industry as its strength reduced the expenditure on frequent replacement and mending of the nets.

*Mechanised Fishing.*—The society has taken so far 29 mechanised fishing boats including 19 pablo boats fitted with lower horse power engines for gill-netting operations. The boats meant for gill-netting are not functioning as the gill-netting in the area is not remunerative. The 32 footer boats taken by the Society and also under the Applied Nutrition programme scheme were functioning at Kakinada but the fluctuation in the fishery and also the reduction in the rates at marketing centres for want of preservation and quick transport facilities have been affecting adversely the remuneration of the mechanised boats. The total amount by way of sale of fish by the mechanised fishing during the period under review was Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

### Ancillary Schemes

*Training of Fishermen.*—The society sent 54 fishermen in batches to the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada for training paying Rs. 65 p.m. as stipend. The trained persons have been either appointed by the Society or by other organisations or individuals who have taken boat from the Government or by other Government Department as drivers on launches.

*Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant.*—The ice-cum-cold storage plant of the society started functioning in 1966 with a capacity of 5 tonnes of ice and 10 tonnes of storage. During the year under report 448 tons of ice at the cost of Rs. 31,305 has been sold. These facilities will be better utilised by both the procurers and consumers when they realise the benefits of preservation.

*Quick Transport.*—The society owns an insulated van for transport of ice and fish with the permission to run in the area. The receipt during the year under report was Rs. 17,275.

*Carrier Boats.*—Two launches were constructed under this scheme. One of them is given to the Medical Mobile Unit on free of charges for providing medical and health facilities to the coastal villages having a population from 90% to 95% of the fishermen community. The other launch was kept running on the routes from Yanam to Pallamkurru. The total receipts out of launches was Rs. 18,976 during the year under report.



*Fresh Water Biological Research Station, Nagarjunasagar.*---

The following programme of work was undertaken during the year under report.

1. Rheology of river Krishna in the vicinity of Nagarjunasagar Dam.
2. Limnological studies of Nagarjunasagar Reservoir.
3. Limnological studies of Buggavagu Reservoir.
4. Bundh type of breeding.
5. Induced breeding. Breeding of cyprinus carpic.
6. Tagging experiments.
7. Pollution studies.
8. Studies on Collair Lake.
9. Study of Hydro-biological Conditions of River Krishna in the Vicinity of Srisialam Dam.
10. Fertilizer experiments.
11. Weedicide experiments.
12. Seed Collection.
13. Seed distribution.
14. Tank disposal.
15. Implementation of Lincencing Scheme.
16. Stocking of fishing.
17. Deep Water Netting.
18. Development of fish farm.
19. Soil Analysis.
20. Ice-cum-Cold Storage.

*Fisheries Technological Station at Kakinada.*—The Fisheries Technological Station at Kakinada has taken up the following experiments during the year.

1. Low temperature dehydration of fish meal and coversion of it into edible fish flour.
2. Curry sausage of fish cans.
3. Semi-dried prawns units.

**Integrated Milk Project**

During the year 1968-69 the Integrated Milk Project continued to make significant progress in all directions and functioned under the Milk Commissioner.

The work done during the year under different wings of the department is briefly indicated below. During the year the Department completed the work of erection and started Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada on trial basis. During the course of trial the factory achieved the satisfactory results and a good quality of skim milk powder was produced. The 4th and the last chilling centre at Gudlavalluru was also switched on to production. At Hyderabad, the targeted capacity of 50,000 litres of milk set for the Central Dairy, Hyderabad was reached. Despite disturbed conditions prevailing in the twin cities, milk supply was maintained, avoiding inconveniences to the consuming public. The Dairies at Nellore, Visakhapatnam were also commissioned in January, 1969, while the bulk cooling centres at Warangal started from time with effect from March, 1969.

*Civil Engineering Wing.*—The Milk Project Engineering division since its inception apart from the construction works of the Integrated Milk Project entrusted with the construction work of dairy buildings under Co-operative Sector at Warangal, Chittoor Rajahmundry and Nellore and construction of godowns, cattle feed-mixing plant, staff quarters etc., at Buddavaram. The works were under execution as per schedule satisfactorily.

*Vijayawada Area.*—The main dairy building at Vijayawada was almost completed and the plant was put on trial runs in different sections. Besides the main dairy other ancillary works like roads, drainage etc., were also attended to.

*Hyderabad Area.*—During the year under review, 2 Senior Officers' quarters, 4 Junior Officers, quarters, 16 N.G.O's and 36 Nos. of servant quarters were constructed besides improvements to the garages and transport yards and other minor works.

*Construction of Buildings under Co-operative Sector.*—The dairy buildings at Chittoor and its ancillary buildings were completed with the exception of flooring in the main building which will be completed, before August, September, 1969. The main dairy building at Nellore, Warangal and Rajahmundry were also completed except for the finishing touches at Rajahmundry. The plants at Nellore and Warangal were already commissioned during the year under report.

*Plant Engineering Wing.*—This wing started functioning from 1964-65 to carry out the mechanical and electrical installations of dairy equipment valued at Rs. 80 lakhs received under the UNICEF aid together with matching indigenous equipment for the dairies at Hyderabad and Vijayawada, and its ancillary plants like the Chilling and Cooling Centres. In addition to this, the dairies under Co-operative Sector at Nellore, Chittoor, Rajahmundry and Warangal were also undertaken.

*Vijayawada Area.*—The sub-division is in charge of main dairy at Vijayawada and also in charge of maintenance in the chilling centres around Vijayawada. The main dairy at Vijayawada was completed during the year under report and trial runs were also conducted satisfactorily. The maintenance work of chilling centres was also attended to during this year.

*Hyderabad Area.*—During this year the sub-division has attended to the balance work of ice making plant and erection works of Bulk Cooler Warangal Dairy.

*The Co-operative Dairies.*—The erection of plant at the Nellore dairy was completed and commissioned during January, 1969. The erection of Chittoor dairy was also taken up for supervision while the work at Rajahmundry was in progress during the year.

*Milk Supply Scheme, Vijayawada Area.*—The year 1968-69 was a momentous year for the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada. The Milk Chilling Centres at Hanuman Junction undertook milk sales at Eluru and Gudivada in addition to despatch of whole milk to Hyderabad. The centres at Pamarru continued to supply pasteurised milk to Hyderabad while the centre at Gudlavalleru was sending chilled milk to Hanuman junction for pasteurisation and onward despatch to Hyderabad. Sale of milk was introduced in Guntur area from 16th January 1969. During 1968-69 the Milk Supply Scheme, Vijayawada collected 1,26,48,897 litres of milk valued at Rs. ₹1,21,99,913.16 through the 4 chilling centres representing 40% increase over last year (90,42,876) through a network of 200 collection and pick-up centres. The milk was also supplied by many vendors at the chilling plants and pick-up centres. A maximum quantity of 48,000 litres was reached during the last flush season.

Strict quality control of milk is being enforced by conducting fat tests at all the collection and distribution points and cross-checking at the dairy. The Milk Production Officer on the collection side and the Milk Distribution Supervisors on the distribution side kept strict vigil over the quality. Payment to producers was made on the basis of fat percentage records at the chilling centres as per the rates approved by Government. The method of composite sampling which had a humble beginning in the last financial year was improved during year under review by introducing this method partly in all the 4 chilling centres, so that savings in the use of chemicals and glassware could be ensured further.

Out of the total milk procured, about 47.05 lakhs litres of milk were sold to the public and institutions in the towns of Vijayawada, Eluru, Gudivada and Guntur. The sale of milk at different localities as against 23 last year on the basis of cash and carry system. The surplus milk, over and above the requirements of Vijayawada town is being transported to Hyderabad for augmenting the milk sales at Hyderabad. A total quantity of 79,21,812 litres of milk was sent to Hyderabad both by rail and road tankers during the year under review. For collection distribution and transportation of milk, a fleet strength of 32 vehicles including 5 road tankers was maintained at Vijayawada besides engaging private transport for rural collection of milk.

With the introduction of standardisation of milk to 5% fat, the manufacture of ghee became a profitable sideline. A quantity of 71.3 tonnes of ghee was prepared and a major part of it was supplied to the Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams Co-operative Stores in order to have an assured market for ghee. The balance was sold to the consumers of Vijayawada Town,

Under the scheme "cost of production and availability of milk" sponsored by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, survey was undertaken in Krishna Delta area comprising the taluks of Gannavaram, Divi, Bander, Vijayawada, Gudivada, Kaikalur and Nuzvidu taluks of Krishna districts and Eluru taluk in West Godavari district and Tenali, Guntur, Bapatla and Rapalli taluks of Guntur district, with a view to assess the cost of production of milk under rural conditions. For this purpose a Field Officer with enumerating staff selected a few milk producers and carried out systematic studies on feeds and other inputs and collected data on cost of production of milk, which when analysed and published by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics will be a guide-line both to farmers and the Government in fixing the price.

*Milk Co-operatives (Dairy Development Officers' Wing).*—The function of Milk Co-operatives in the Milk Project was highly beneficial in augmenting milk production. These societies besides ensuring a fair return to the producers incidentally help the consumers to have genuine milk at reasonable price. There were 720 co-operative milk supply societies and 14 unions in the State. No departmental loans were sanctioned during the financial year for the purchase of milch animals as the financing institutions like the Agriculture Finance Co-operation, the Apex Bank and other Commercial Banks have volunteered to issue loan assistance to Dairy Farmers.

In order to provide encouragement to Milk Producers in the rural areas through the Co-operative Societies, and unions Intensive Milk Schemes were started in Nellore, Chittoor, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam and Warangal. These dairies in a long way have supplemented the income of the agriculturists and dairying farmers in the vicinity of these co-operative dairy plants.

*Central Dairy, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.*—The average handling of milk during the year was 44,530 litres a day as against 32,180 litres a day during last year; the peak handling of the dairy being 57,575 litres a day. Production of ghee this year was 1,65,296 kgs. as against 69,144 kgs. in the previous year and the entire ghee produced was marketed. The average receipt of milk from Vijayawada rose up to 22,205 litres a day as against 15,598 litres a day during the previous year.

One new milk cooling centres was started during the year at Zahirabad about 70 miles from Hyderabad.

The collection of milk during this year on an average was 16,545 litres a day as against 10,130 litres a day last year and 22 new collection centres were opened making the total to 69 collection centres as against 47 of previous year.

The following are the details of achievements performed section-wise.

*Procurement in Hyderabad Area.*—During the year under report 34,77,683 litres of milk was procured through the Milk Co-operative Societies and 25,56,206 litres from individual producers, the total quantity of milk procured during the year being 60,33,890 litres,

With a view to increasing the quantity of milk in the Integrated Milk Project, Hyderabad area, two new routes were opened viz., Cheriya and Zahirabad during the year under review. A cooling centre was also established at Zahirabad which commenced functioning from 15th February 1969.

Milk was also collected from 60 co-operative milk supply societies as against 49 during 1967-68. Thus 11 new societies supplied milk during the year. The total quantity of milk collected under Co-operative Milk Supply Scheme during the year under review was 34,77,683 litres as against 25,21,521 litres procured during the last year.

*Processing.*—The Central Dairy at Lalapet Secunderabad worked two shifts a day with one Assistant Manager, incharge of each shift and handled on an average 44,530 litres a day compared to 32,180 litres during preceding year and the peak handling during the year under report was 57,575 litres a day. In addition to milk processing with the introduction of standardisation of 5% fat, the Central Dairy introduced separation of milk from October, 1967 and manufactured ghee. A quantity of 1,65,295 kgs. of ghee was produced during the year as against 69,144 kgs. during 1967-68 and the entire quantity was marketed.

*Distribution.*—With the increase on the procurement side, the distribution also increased considerably in the twin cities. The scheme catered to more number of consumers in the city with the opening of new milk sale centres apart from the strengthening the existing sales centres. There were 152 booths for sale of milk by the year end including 32 new sales centres in the twin cities whereas 120 centres existed during last year. The average quantity of milk sold during the year was 42,920 litres a day as against 31,200 litres a day compared to last year.

*Transport Wing.*—The transport fleet at Central Dairy consists of 44 vehicles. The collection of milk from villages and distributions of milk to the city through 152 sales booths besides supplies to hospitals and institutions was done by the vehicles of this wing during the year besides 7 privately operated vehicles.

*Implementation of Plan Schemes.*—The Plan Budget under dairying and milk supply in the State is to the tune of Rs. 56.00 lakhs, for all the dairies in the State which includes the major Integrated Milk Project Hyderabad, Vijayawada, and small dairies at Warangal, Chittoor, Nellore, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. Against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 56 lakhs the expenditure during the year was Rs. 54.15 lakhs.



## CHAPTER XII

### CO-OPERATION

#### General

The Co-operative Movement continued to play a vital role in the Economic Development of the State. The agriculturists in particular and the others in general derived considerable benefits through the Co-operative Movement in the State. While there was all-round expansion, the progress in respect of Consumers' Co-operative Stores and marketing and processing spheres was particularly notable and significant.

On implementation of the recommendations of Sri Raju's Committee, Zilla Development Boards have been constituted with the District Collectors as Chairmen. This Board is responsible for the economic growth of the district and to formulate and implement programmes designed to increase agricultural and industrial production. To ensure efficient implementation of the integrated District Plans the Collector is vested with the powers of the Registrar at District level. A Co-operative Cell was also created in the Collectorates to assist the Collectors, with Special Category Deputy Registrars to work as Personal Assistants to Collectors, (Co-operation). This new set-up continued during 1968-69. The different activities of the various co-operative institutions in the State under the new set-up are detailed below.

#### Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Hyderabad

The Working Capital of the Bank was Rs. 2,852.19 lakhs as on 31-3-1969 as against Rs. 2,458.64 lakhs as on 1-4-1968. The paid-up share capital of the Bank as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 219.86 lakhs. The contribution of Government was Rs. 68.00 lakhs as on 31-3-1969. The deposits when compared to the previous year also increased since the deposits were Rs. 736.12 lakhs as on 31-3-1969 as against Rs. 709.20 lakhs as on 1-4-1968. The total borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India, State Government, State Bank of India and others amounted to Rs. 1675.18 lakhs, of which the amount borrowed from the Government was Rs. 92.07 lakhs. The classification of loans issued by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to the Central Banks during the period was as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Seasonal Agricultural Operations .. ..	2,568.66
(b) Marketing of Crops .. ..	81.13
(c) Medium-Term Finance .. ..	183.42
(d) Long-term Finance .. ..	2.00
(e) For Financing Weavers Co-operative Societies ..	44.23

The loans outstanding including cash credit at the end of the period amounted to Rs. 2,406.23 lakhs. The position of overdues of the Bank decreased from Rs. 145.74 lakhs as on 1-4-1968 to Rs. 74.88 lakhs as on 31-3-1969. The credit limit of the Bank was Rs. 2,792.35 lakhs for the year 1968-69 whereas it was Rs. 2,292.44 lakhs during 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 58.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government towards grants-in-aid.

The Bank declared a dividend of 4½% for the previous Co-operative Year.

#### Government Guarantees

Government guarantee was given for an amount of Rs. 1,180.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank on behalf of Co-operative Central Banks in the State for financing seasonal agricultural operations, marketing of crops. Government guarantee was also given for an amount of Rs. 220.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank on behalf of Co-operative Central Bank in the State for financing medium term loans for Agricultural operations.

#### Co-operative Central Banks

There were 25 Co-operative Central Banks in Andhra Pradesh as on 30-6-1968, with 21,695 members on their rolls and paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 677.21 lakhs of which the Government Contribution was Rs. 188.25 lakhs.

The working capital of the Banks was Rs. 3,993.87 lakhs. The total amount of various loans advanced by the Co-operative Central Banks to the individual Societies and others amounted to Rs. 4,029.04 lakhs during the year under report.

The Government continued to subsidise the Co-operative Central Banks towards employment of additional managerial and supervisory staff and also for opening of branches. Following are the details of such assistance :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Opening of new branches .. ..	0.71
2. Appointment of Additional Supervisors .. ..	0.90
3. Outright Grants to Co-operative Central Banks .. ..	0.50
4. Outright Grants to Village Societies .. ..	0.50
5. Revitalisation of Village Credit Societies .. ..	1.39

State Government had sanctioned under the Scheme "Assistance to Weak Co-operative Central Banks" a special long term loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each to the Srikakulam and Mahaboobnagar Co-operative Central Banks and Rs. 0.80 lakh to the Warangal Co-operative Central Bank during the current year.



### Modified Package Scheme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme which is popularly known as Modified Package Programme was under implementation in the following districts during the year under report also :—

1. Krishna.
2. East Godavari.
3. Kurnool.
4. Guntur.
5. Nellore.
6. Chittoor.
7. Nizamabad.
8. Karimnagar.
9. Warangal.
10. Mahaboobnagar.

Co-operatives continued to play a significant role in providing Agricultural Production Credit to the agriculturists in the Modified Package Areas. There are 14 Co-operative Central Banks in the Modified Package Area which are catering to the credit needs of the agriculturists. During the year under report, the co-operatives have provided production-credit to the agriculturists, to a tune of Rs. 508.43 lakhs (upto March, 1969).

In the year under report 5,940 new members were admitted and Share Capital amounting to Rs. 45,344 was collected by the village co-operatives. Thrift deposits amounting to Rs. 111.61 lakhs were collected by the co-operatives in the Modified Package programme area to strengthen their own resources position.

### Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Development Programme Scheme popularly known as "Package Programme" was under implementation in West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh since October, 1960. The scheme envisages adequate and timely supply of chemical fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements and credit requirements to the farmers. The scheme was implemented in the 16 Panchayat Samithis of the district under the direct control of the District Collector, who is assisted by a Project Officer (I.A.D.P.) and other Subject Matter Specialists. The three Co-operative Central Banks at Eluru, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry met the credit requirements of the agriculturists under this scheme. The progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme is as below :

	Target for the year 1968-69	Upto February 1969
	(1-7-1968 to 30-6-1969)	
1. Admission of new members ..	5,000	4,281
2. Collection of Share Capital ..	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	8,23,425
3. Issue of Credit ..	3.03 crores	3.07 (crores)
4. Distribution of Fertilisers ..	198.00 lakhs	92,13,218

5. Distribution of pesticides ..	15,000	1,51,121
6. Tapping of deposits ..	5.00 lakhs	3,21,094
7. Sale of Agricultural Produce of its members by the Marke- ting Societies .. ..	40 lakhs	29,24,395
8. Quantity of paddy to be pro- cured .. ..	30 lakhs	13,95,960
9. Collection of overdues ..	Rs. 1,20,05,000	26,27,024
10. Disposal of arbitration refer- ences .. ..	4,500	1,730 involving Rs. 9,34,454
11. Disposal of Executive Petitions ..	1,500	991 involving Rs. 3,36,708

To ensure adequate and uninterrupted flow of credit, the limits for societies and individual members were fixed as follows :

(1) The individual maximum credit limit for both short-term and medium term was Rs. 10,000 in delta areas and Rs. 6,000 in other areas.

(2) Surety limit is retained at Rs. 15,000 in the Intensive Agriculture Development Programme District.

#### Construction of Godowns

There were only 37 godowns owned by co-operatives at the inception of the scheme. At present the total number of godowns owned by the co-operatives in the Intensive Agriculture Development Programme District is 164, besides 9 godowns under various stages of construction. In addition to this, 4 godowns are proposed for construction by the following co-operative societies :—

- (i) Bundapuram Co-operative Credit Society Limited.
- (ii) Dommeru Co-operative Credit Society.
- (iii) Pulla Rural Bank.
- (iv) Bhimadole L.S.C.S.

#### Co-operative Marketing

The Co-operative Marketing Societies in the district play an important role in undertaking marketing facilities. In spite of their slender financial resources, some of the societies made a beginning to achieve this object.

Of the 11 processing units sanctioned, 4 mills including the Modern Rice Mill at Tadepalligudem started functioning during the year under report.

The Intensive Agriculture Department Programme contemplates the Development of Co-operative Marketing thereby getting a better price to the produce of the farmers and also effecting prompt recoveries of Short Term loans from the farmers.

### Long-Term Credit

*The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.*— The Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad, continued to function during the year with 179 Primary Land Mortgage Banks with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 396.45 lakhs of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 106.00 lakhs. The working capital of this Bank amounted to Rs. 7,173.93 lakhs. The statutory reserve funds and the other reserves of this bank amounted to Rs. 71.00 lakhs and Rs. 44.50 lakhs respectively. Total other borrowings of the bank as on 31-3-1969 amounted to Rs. 46.40 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 41.03 lakhs was from debentures and Government. The total investment of the bank as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 1,198.87 lakhs of which Government securities were Rs. 152.39 lakhs. Total loans outstanding as on 31-3-1969 were of the order of Rs. 5,880.19 lakhs of which Rs. 66.15 lakhs were overdue. Total debentures issued during the year 1968-69 were Rs. 1,582.69 lakhs and debentures outstanding were of the order of Rs. 6,402.51 lakhs.

The Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Hyderabad, had drawn up a loaning programme of Rs. 20 crores for implementation during the year, of which 13 crores were to be advanced as general loans including Taccavi and Rs. 7 crores as Special Development loans with the refinance facility provided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

There are 179 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State as on 31-3-1969 and they disbursed Rs. 17.31 crores (Rs. 13.19 crores as general loans and Rs. 4.12 crores, as special development loans) as against the total disbursement of Rs. 11.44 crores in the previous year and Rs. 10.22 crores during 1966-67.

A statement indicating the targets and achievements in respect of general loans is given below :—

		Rs. in lakhs	
		Target	Achievement
1.	New Wells .. .. .	300.00	592.89
2.	Oil Engines .. .. .	250.00	273.20
3.	Electric Motors .. .. .	300.00	133.56
4.	Payment of Deposits to the A.P.S.E. Board .. .. .	200.00	40.23
5.	Tractors and Power Tillers	100.00	135.00
6.	Development of Old Wells..	50.00	37.75
7.	Raising of Fruit Gardens..	10.00	24.13
8.	Other Productivity Purposes	90.00	82.25
Total : ..		1,300.00	1,319.01

Achievements under new wells, oil engines and tractors, have exceeded the targets, for the year under report. Shortfalls under electric motors were due to the farmers not approaching for loans for electric motors, the loan amounts involved being small. The target for payment

of deposit to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, also remained unachieved to a sizable extent which was due to the fact that such loans are being advanced for the first time during the year under review.

In accordance with the decision taken in the State Development Board meeting held at Guntur on 16th and 17th of December, 1967, valuation committees should be constituted to determine the rates of valuation for each type of land in each taluk and such committees have been constituted and the rates of valuation were also finalised in respect of 116 taluks in the State and at the end of the year under report and they are under active consideration of the State Government.

The amount of subsidy given to the Primary Land Mortgage Banks by the Government during the year under report is as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Area, 113 Primary Land Mortgage Banks .. .. .	Nil
Telangana Area, 66 Land Mortgage Banks ..	1.78
Total :	1.78

### Special Schemes

Apart from the normal loaning programme, the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad is implementing special schemes with the refinance facilities from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. At the beginning of the year under report, the following 5 schemes were under implementation :

Name of the scheme	Total financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Area to be developed (in acres)	Programme for 1968-69 (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Ayacut Development Schemes :</i>			
Nagarjunasagar (1st Loan Scheme)	621.04	1,94,000	155.07
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (2nd Loan Scheme) .. .. .	71.09	23,500	31.76
<i>Area Development Schemes :</i>			
Gannavaram .. .. .	7.00	400	7.00
Nuzvid .. .. .	10.00	1,000	10.00
Tiruvur .. .. .	20.00	2,000	14.00

During the year under report, the A.R.C. has sanctioned Nagarjunasagar Project Ayacut Development Second Loan Scheme for an outlay of Rs. 160.90 lakhs, to provide long term loans to the ayacutdars in the villages of Nalgonda, Guntur and Nellore districts for developing 38,000 acres. The scheme was under implementation from July 1968.

The programmes in the implementation of the ayacut development schemes at the end of the financial year under report was as below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Final Outlay	Proportionate target for 1968-69	Loans disbursed during 1968-69		Progressive total of Achievements		
				No.	Amount Rs.	Loans disbursed		Area reclaimed in Acres
						No.	Amount Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project Ayacut Development Scheme (rephased) .. ..	621.04	155.07	5,706	117.70	33,998	583.35	1,81,313
2.	N.S.P. 2nd Loan Scheme ..	160.90	37.17	3,716	47.90	3,716	47.90	9,831
3.	T.H.L.C. 2nd Phase Scheme	71.09	31.76	909	40.33	1,898	62.18	19,283

The A.R.C. has extended its concession of contributing to the extent of 90% of outlay in respect of minor irrigation schemes to be sanctioned by it during the year. In view of their impact on agricultural production the need for formulation of Area Development Schemes therefore received a great impetus. During the year under report as many as 64 Area Development Schemes were submitted to Government for recommending them to the A.R.C. for sanction. However sanction was received for 30 schemes amounting to a total outlay of Rs. 12.42 crores (one Ayacut Development Scheme and 29 Area Development Schemes). The progress achieved during the year under report was :

Name of the Scheme	Target	Rs. in lakhs
		Achievement Rs.
1. Ayacut Development Scheme	224	210
2. Area Development Schemes	476	202

The shortfall in the achievement of targets in Area Development Schemes was mainly due to the fact that many of the schemes have been sanctioned by the A.R. Corporation at the fag-end of the financial year, the time taken for starting implementation and the fulfilling of the terms and conditions imposed by the A.R.C.

As against an approved ordinary and special debentures programme of Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 2.24 crores respectively, the Andhra Pradesh Central Land Mortgage Bank floated ordinary debentures for Rs. 14.04 crores and Rs. 1.88 crores respectively. The shortfall under the Special Development Debentures, is in respect of Nagarjunasagar Project.

#### **Co-operative Farming**

Under this scheme Government sanctioned, as loans, subsidies and Share Capital Contribution during the year 1968-69 as below :

*Subsidies.*—An amount of Rs. 32,675 was placed at the disposal of the Collectors (Co-operation) for sanction to Co-operative Farming Societies towards subsidies for managerial assistance for the year under report.

*Loans.*—An amount of Rs. 2,12,750 was provided for sanction as loans to Co-operative Farming Societies for reclamation of land, purchase of agricultural machinery, implements and other agricultural equipment and for construction of godown-cum-cattle sheds.

*Share Capital Contribution.*—An amount of Rs. 39,200 was provided for investment in the Share Capital of the Collective Farming Societies during the year 1968-69.

#### **Reclamation of waste Lands and Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers under the Uppal Committee Scheme**

An amount of Rs. 31 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government towards loans and subsidies to the Co-operative Joint Farming Societies formed under the Uppal Committee Scheme for reclamation of waste land blocks and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers. Of

this, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was drawn and disbursed to Co-operative Joint Farming Societies during the year.

*Government Guarantee :*

	No. of guarantees	Amount recovered by guarantees
(a) Fresh Government Guarantees given to the Co-operative Central Banks for the short-term loans given by the Banks to Collective Farming Societies during the period from 1-4-1968 to 30-3-1969 ..		Nil
(b) Old Guarantees continued ..	10	1,95,070
Total :	<u>10</u>	<u>1,95,070</u>

**Co-operative Marketing**

During the year 1968-69, financial assistance was sanctioned to the several Co-operative Marketing Societies as noted below for the Development of Co-operative Marketing in Andhra Pradesh and under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Assistance sanctioned			No. of Societies benefited
		Share Capital Contribution	Loan	Subsidy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Share Capital Contribution to Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies .. .. .	1,69,066	..	..	24
2.	Share Capital Contribution in D.C.M.S. .. .. .	2,00,000	..	..	9
3.	Contribution to Price Fluctuation Funds of C.M.Ss. .. .. .	..	..	4,000	3
4.	Managerial Subsidy to Co-operative Societies Undertaking Processing Activity .. .. .	..	..	15,000	21
5.	Managerial Subsidy to Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies/ D.C.M.S. under graded Pattern of Assistance .. .. .	..	..	4,625	7
6.	Financial Assistance to the Krishna District Irrigated Cotton Growers Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Pamarru, Krishna District for the Establishment of Cotton Gins, Baling Press, etc. .. .. .	4,50,000	(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)		



### Scheme for Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers

During the co-operative year 1968-69, all the 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State continued to function as wholesale distributors of nitrogenous fertilisers. The Director of Agriculture is making allocation of the nitrogenous fertilisers to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies upto 70% of the State's quota on Cash and Carry Basis. In the month of November, 1968 Government constituted a committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for making allotment to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies with a network of their depots, and Primary Co-operative Societies are functioning as farmers' agents and are selling fertilisers without any permit system.

The District Co-operative Marketing Societies continued to utilise the financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India during 1968-69 also within the credit limits of Rs. 5 crores sanctioned by each of the two banking agencies.

The following stocks of chemical fertilisers were received and distributed by the District Co-operative Marketing Societies during the year 1968-69 :

		Quantity in M. Tons	Value (Rs. in in crores)
Stocks received	..	1,45,855	8.44
Stocks distributed	..	2,19,966	12.86

In view of the necessity for providing adequate storage accommodation in the State for Co-operatives, a sum of Rs. 4.12 lakhs for providing loans and Rs. 1.47 lakhs for granting subsidy was made available to District Collectors for releasing to Co-operatives for construction of godowns (spillover and new) during the year 1968-69 under Plan Schemes.

Besides, the Government of India through the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi sanctioned in March 1969, financial assistance of Rs. 1.594 lakhs (Rs. 1,21,900 as loan and Rs. 37,500 as subsidy) for construction of five godowns under a Centrally sponsored crash programme. This amount will be utilised during 1969-70.

### The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation

The main object of the Federation is to arrange for marketing and sale of agricultural and other produce belonging to its affiliated societies and its members to the best advantage within and outside the Indian Union and also to arrange for its members certain basic and standard requirements which the cultivators need as producers such as seed, iron and steel, fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc.

There were 134 members on the roll of the Federation at the close of the year under report including the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, with a share capital of

Rs. 14.51 lakhs, of which Government contribution was Rs. 10.77 lakhs. The Reserve Fund of the Federation as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 3.59 lakhs. The Federation during the year advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 85.65 lakhs. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 23.25 lakhs was sold by the Federation during the year 1968-69. The Federation exported maize to other States worth Rs. 0.60 lakh and imported other articles costing Rs. 6.05 lakhs utilising the quotas given by Government.

*Procurement of Paddy and Rice.*—During the current crop year the co-operative societies having rice mills were entrusted with procurement of paddy under producers' levy scheme and the District Collectors were requested to allot to these societies, areas of their choice for procurement of paddy, as far as possible. The societies can also procure paddy in open market. One of the special features of the scheme this year was that the District Collectors issued permits to these co-operatives for sale of rice to the retail shops or the consumers co-operative stores without the intervention of the Food Corporation of India. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad, was since nominated as an agent of Government for procurement purposes. The State Government lent Rs. 1.14 crores in the shape of electricity bonds to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad, on the pledge of which the Federation borrowed Rs. 75 lakhs from Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited and advanced the funds to the societies towards margin money. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank also advanced Rs. 1.00 crore to the Nizamabad district Co-operative Marketing Society. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank limited Hyderabad, obtained a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 2.00 crores from the Central Bank of India and advanced necessary funds to the Co-operative Central Banks for being lent to the Co-operative Marketing Societies, etc., for procurement of paddy.

The co-operatives procured 6,152 Metric Tonnes of paddy worth Rs. 32.57 lakhs during the Rabi Season of 1967-68 (*i.e.*, from 1-5-1968 onwards) while they procured 48,129 Metric Tonnes of paddy worth Rs. 245.07 lakhs upto the end of March, 1969 for the Khariff season of 1968-69.

### **Progress and Problems of Linking of Credit with Marketing**

Though linking of credit with co-operative marketing was recognised in Andhra Pradesh as an integral feature of the programme for development of Co-operative Marketing, much progress could not be achieved by the co-operatives in handling of agricultural produce due to various factors such as lack of finances with the Co-operative Marketing Societies, inability of the Central Banks in financing them, etc. However, Co-operative Marketing Societies handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 647.75 lakhs during 1967-68 and during 1968-69, the transactions from 1-7-1968 to 31-12-1968 being Rs. 367.60 lakhs worth.

Out of 14,839 agricultural credit societies in the State 11,010 societies got affiliated to the co-operative marketing societies and steps are being taken to get the remaining credit societies also affiliated.

**Co-operative Sugar Factories**

During the year under review there were 11 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State, of which 8 went into production. The total crushing capacity of these factories was 7,150 M.T. per day. Out of these 8, five were set up under Plan Assistance while the remaining three have been set up by their own efforts. The crushing performance of the factories during the season, in comparison with the previous season, was very encouraging and has shown an appreciable progress. Upto 3-3-1969 the factories crushed 8.71 lakhs M.T. cane and produced 8 13 lakhs bags of sugar as against 4.19 lakhs tonnes of cane crushed and 3.90 lakhs bags of sugar upto 31-3-1968 during the previous season.

[ *Statement*

The Factory-wise Figures of Crushing Performance upto 31-3-1969 with Comparative Figures of the previous season are shown below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Co-op. Sugar Factory	Crushing capacity per day	1968-69 Seasons			1967-68 Seasons		
			Cane crushed M.T.	Sugar produced bags	Percentage of recovery	Cane crushed M.T.	Sugar produced bags	Percentage of recovery
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Plan</i>								
1.	Amadalavalasa C.A.F.S. ..	1,000	1,50,500	1,48,768	8.95	34,996	36,698	9.77
2.	Chodavaram .. ..	1,000	1,30,136	1,16,135	8.93	66,035	50,535	7.66
3.	Chittoor Co-op. Sugars ..	1,000	1,28,396	1,15,398	9.16	54,665	54,767	10.21
4.	Palakol C.A. & I.S. ..	1,000	1,57,576	1,45,194	9.41	1,01,810	1,01,832	9.55
5.	Nizamabad Co-op. Sugars ..	1,000	1,17,311	1,16,342	10.00	38,394	39,624	10.25
<i>Non-Plan</i>								
6.	Etikoppaka C.A. & I.S. ..	1,000	97,245	85,036	8.85	62,020	56,520	9.25
7.	Anakapalli C.A. & I.S. ..	800	62,521	61,832	10.03	38,151	31,201	8.41
8.	Thandava C.A. & I.S., Tuni	375	27,640	24,743	9.03	22,652	19,217	8.25
Total ..			8,71,325	8,13,458		4,18,743	3,90,394	

*Loan to Co-operative Sugar Factories.*—During this year, the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory, Nizamabad was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.15 lakhs by the State Government for the clearance of purchase tax dues. The loan is repayable in 5 years with interest at 9% per annum.

*State Participation in Share Capital and Redemption of Share Capital by the Co-operative Sugar Factories.*—State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards share capital to the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Bhimsinghi. The aggregate State investment in the share capital of 7 co-operative sugar factories upto 31-3-1969 amounted to 146 lakhs. During the year the Palakol Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Limited, Palakol refunded an amount of Rs. 11 lakhs to the State Government. Thus the net subscription investment in the share capital of the 7 co-operative sugar factories as on 31-3-1969 stood at Rs. 135 lakhs.

*Financial Results.*—All the 8 factories under production were working on loss as on 30-6-1967. The revised sugar policy announced by the Government of India, enabled the factories to sell 40% of their sugar production in free market during 1967-68. The factories could recoup their accumulated losses to a considerable extent due to the decent price that the factories could get for the free market sugar. The Government of India, however, reduced the quota of free market sugar from 40% to 30% of production of sugar factories for the season-1968-69. Considering the good crushing done by the factories during this season, in spite of the reduction in the free sale quota for this season, the factories were expected to earn sizeable profits during the year under report and reduce their accumulated losses still further.

### **Palmgur Development**

*Andhra Pradesh State Palmgur Co-operative Federation Limited, Nidadavole.*—The Federation is an apex organisation to co-ordinate the activities of the member societies and to implement programmes for the development of palmgur production industry. It had 1,016 societies with a membership of 77,361 on its rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.99 lakhs.

During the year 1968-69, the production and sale of palm jaggery and Palm Fibre by the affiliated societies are furnished hereunder :

	PRODUCTION		SALE	
	Tons	(Rs. in lakhs)	Tons	(Rs. in lakhs)
Palm Jaggery ..	3,750	30.00	3,500	28.00
Palm Fibre ..	1,550	20.15	1,460	20.44
Total		50.15		48.44

### **Toddy Tappers Co-operatives**

*The Andhra Pradesh Tappers Co-operative Federation Limited, Hyderabad.*—There were 2,015 registered Toddy Tappers Co-operative

Societies on 31-3-1969 out of which 1,754 societies were working in the year 1968-69 in the 9 districts of Telangana. 605 societies were affiliated to the Federation with a share capital of Rs. 0.77 lakh. The Federation acts as a supervisory and co-ordinating body for the primary societies. A sum of Rs. 5,480.13 paise was issued to its members as loans during the year.

### **Consumers Co-operatives**

To hold the price-line of essential commodities especially in the context of devaluation of Indian rupee and to ensure proper distribution of scarce commodities to the public as well as to the Government employees and industrial workers, etc., different types of consumers stores were started, the details of which are given.

(i) *Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores.*—During the year there were 24 Government Employees Consumers Co-operatives with a membership of 0.83 lakh with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.20 lakhs. Out of 24 stores, 6 stores earned a profit, whereas 18 stores were running on loss.

(ii) *Departmental Stores.*—At the end of the year there were 4 Departmental Stores working at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool.

The following financial assistance had been sanctioned to the Departmental Stores during the current year.

ITEM	Warangal		Guntur		Vijayawada		Kurnool		Secunderabad	
	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Additional Contribution of Share Capital .. ..	..	1.50	..	2.50	..	1.50	..	2.50	..	..
2. Loan-cum-subsidy for furniture and fixtures .. ..	0.375	0.125	0.375	0.125	0.375	0.125	0.375	0.125	0.750	0.250
3. Managerial subsidy .. ..	0.05	..	0.09	..	0.05	..	0.09	..	..	..
4. Construction of Building .. ..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	4.00	..
5. Cold Storage .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.375	0.125	..	..	0.495	0.165
6. Construction of Godown and Purchase of Trucks .. ..	..	..	0.75	0.25	..	..	0.75	0.25	..	..
Total .. ..	4.05	1.625	4.09	2.875	4.55	1.750	4.09	2.875	5.66	0.415

(iii) *Consumers Co-operative Stores for Industrial Workers.*—Consumers Co-operative Stores for Industrial Workers are organised wherever the employees are co-operative in such organisation. So far 83 consumers co-operatives were organised leaving 24 industrial concerns where the scheme is not feasible.

(iv) *Consumers Industries.*—The Government of India decided that consumers co-operatives should enter into production of consumers goods to fulfil the objects of their formulation and ensure successful functioning of consumers co-operative movement. The following consumers co-operatives in the State were permitted to set up consumers industries.

Name of the Society	Industry	[Rs. in lakhs]	
		Capital outlay	Subsidy
1. A.P.S.G. of C.C.S. ..	Processing ..	1.00	0.09
2. Do.	Powder-spices ..	0.60	0.096
3. Do.	.. Paper and Stationery	0.94	0.117
4. Do.	.. Polythene bags ..	0.83	0.084
5. Vijayawada ..	Coffee Grinding ..	0.055	0.012
6. Visakhapatnam ..	Processing of pulses..	1.00	0.012
7. Chittoor ..	.. Coffee Grinding ..	0.17	..
Total ..		4.595	0.489

(v) *University Stores.*—During the year two more stores were set up under Centrally sponsored schemes at the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities, bringing the total to 3 University Consumers Co-operative Stores working in the State. The following are the details of financial assistance to these University stores during the year under report :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Working Capital Loan	Managerial Subsidy
1. Andhra University Co-op. Consumer Central Stores..	2.00	0.08
2. Sri Venkateswara University Co-op. Consumer Central Stores ..	2.00	0.08
3. Osmania University Co-op. Consumer Central Stores..	..	0.08
Total ..	4.00	0.24



(vi) *Strengthening of existing Consumers Central Stores.*—A sum of Rs. 0.74 lakh was sanctioned to 7 existing stores towards managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 0.04 lakh to the stores at Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad and Rs. 0.50 lakh to Andhra Pradesh State Federation Consumers Co-operative Stores.

(vii) *Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural Areas.*—Under this scheme, the marketing societies were subsidised by the N.C.D.C. towards the cost of additional staff appointed by them of the sum of Rs. 75,000 kept under the disposal of Deputy Registrar for disbursing to the eligible marketing societies. About Rs. 60,533.80 paise were disbursed to the eligible marketing societies. Further it was also proposed to assist primary marketing societies during 1968-69 by way of additional share capital at Rs. 10,000 each to strengthen their financial position.

Besides there were 89 Industrial Consumers Co-operative Stores and 32 Railway Employees Consumers Stores in the State to cater to the needs of respective employees.

### **Co-operative Housing**

There were two schemes, viz., Middle Income Group Housing and Low Income Group Housing under implementation during the year under report. The following are the brief details of both the schemes implemented during the year.

(i) (a) *Low Income Group Housing Schemes Plan.*—The entire sum of Rs. 300 lakhs sanctioned out of Plan funds for meeting the committed expenditure under Low Income Group Housing Schemes was utilised.

(b) *Life Insurance Corporation of India Funds.*—A sum of Rs. 26.33 lakhs was allotted towards committed expenditure out of Life Insurance Corporation Funds during the year. A sum of Rs. 22.69 lakhs was spent. Against the sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs allotted for sanction of fresh loans to the members of Journalists Co-operative Housing Society, Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was provided for sanction for fresh loans to Sahakaranagar Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Hyderabad.

(ii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 17.70 lakhs was allotted by the Government for meeting the committed expenditure under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. Out of this a sum of Rs. 15.93 lakhs was spent.

### **Co-operative Societies for Weaker Classes**

*The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam.*—There were 18 members on its rolls at the beginning of the year with a share capital of Rs. 2.01 lakhs. At the end of the year the membership rose to 20 and the share capital also rose by Rs. 200 only. The Corporation borrowed a sum of Rs. 11.15 lakhs and repaid Rs. 8.06 lakhs and thereby a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was due to Government. The Corporation sold domestic requirements worth Rs. 64.88 lakhs to bad tribals and the stock of domestic requirements worth Rs. 3.76 lakhs at the end of the year. Stocks of agricultural produce held at the end of the financial year were worth Rs. 3.27 lakhs after effecting sales of stocks worth Rs. 12.21 lakhs. Similarly

after effecting sales of minor forest produce worth Rs. 28.52 lakhs, the stock at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13.07 lakhs.

#### **Labour Contract Societies**

There are 480 primary labour co-operatives besides the 4 Federations at Hyderabad, Macherla in Guntur district, Kurnool and Warangal with a membership of 0.33 lakh and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.66 lakhs.

*Loan.*—A sum of Rs. 81,000 was sanctioned under working capital loan to the labour co-operatives in the State during the year besides the sanction of share capital contribution to an extent of Rs. 19,395 to enable the labour co-operative to take up larger works for execution to provide employment to the members.

*Subsidies.*—An amount of Rs. 15,800 was sanctioned to the labour co-operatives in the State under managerial subsidy during the year.

#### **Pilot District Scheme**

The Pilot District Scheme for intensive development of labour co-operative in Guntur district continued to be under active implementation.

#### **Fishermen's Co-operatives**

The Hyderabad Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad had a membership of 83 with a share capital of Rs. 10.19 lakhs of which Rs. 0.10 lakh was contributed from Government. During the year the society purchased fish worth Rs. 1.51 lakhs and nylon worth Rs. 1.47 lakhs and effected sales of fish worth Rs. 2.19 lakhs and nylon worth Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

#### **The Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada**

This society had a membership of 207 at the end of the year which includes 50 individuals and 156 societies and the Government with a share capital of Rs. 0.45 lakh. During the year under report the society had purchased nylon yarn at a cost of Rs. 4.67 lakhs and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 5.66 lakhs. Further the society sold synthetic netting for Rs. 0.02 lakhs.

#### **Rickshaw Pullers and Auto-Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies**

*Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies.*—There were 20 Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Societies functioning in the State during the year under report. Government (upto 1968-69) have assisted them by way of loans and subsidies at the rate of Rs. 0.37 lakhs per each society. Further, a total sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh was also sanctioned towards reimbursement of managerial subsidy to 3 Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Societies at Guntur, Mahaboobnager and Tanuku (West Godavari district).

*Auto-Rickshaw Co-operative Societies.*—During the year under report Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 0.50 lakh to the Auto-Rickshaw Co-operative Society Limited, Visakhapatnam for Burma Repatriate for purchase of auto-rickshaws. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was sanctioned

as subsidy to the Auto-Rickshaw Co-operative Society, Visakhapatnam for construction of garage for parking vehicles and a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh towards Share Capital Contribution.

#### **Washermen Co-operative Societies**

There were 6 Washermen Co-operative Societies functioning in the State during the year under report. These societies were given assistance at the rate of Rs. 20,000 each by way of loan and at Rs. 400 under subsidy. A total grants-in-aid of Rs. 0.03 lakh was reimbursed to 3 Washermen Co-operative Societies towards cost of Inspectors working in the society on a graded pattern.

#### **Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies**

There were 3 Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies in the State. A total sum of Rs. 6.02 lakhs was sanctioned to the three societies towards loan for purchase of taxi cars and for construction of garages to station the vehicles. A total sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh was also sanctioned at Rs. 20,000 to each of the 3 societies towards share capital contribution. A total sum of Rs. 3,600 was also sanctioned towards managerial subsidy to two societies to meet the cost of Inspectors on graded pattern.

#### **Printing Co-operatives**

There were 7 district level societies and one State level printing society in the State during the year under report. Each district level society was sanctioned Rs. 0.10 lakh by way of share capital contribution besides managerial subsidy on the pattern approved by Government of India. The State society at Hyderabad was sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs 0.38 lakh and working capital loan of Rs. 0.20 lakh. One district level society at Cuddapah was also sanctioned working capital loan of Rs. 0.07 lakh besides the share capital contribution. A total grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.09 lakh was also sanctioned towards managerial subsidy to 3 district level societies and State level society. Further, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was also sanctioned to Vijayawada Printing Society towards share capital contribution during the year under report.

#### **Co-operative Training, Education and Audit**

*Training of Junior Personnel*.—The four Junior Co-operative Training Centres at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Hyderabad imparted training in the basic principles of co-operation to the institutional and directly admitted non-official candidates during the year under report. The duration of the course is for a period of 11 months commencing from 1st July, every year. The course comprised of 8 months theory and 3 months practical training in two phases in November and March and April. The Education Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies prescribes the syllabus for training, qualifications for admission of trainees and the fee to be collected from them. The Committee for Co-operative Training of the National Co-operative Union of India is in overall charge of the training schemes in the country, which inspects the training centres, guides, and co-ordinates the entire programme of training in the country.

In addition to the above four training centres, for non-official personnel, there is a Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training exclusively for the departmental personnel *i.e.*, direct recruited Junior Inspectors and Senior Inspectors. The duration of the course in this training centre is for 12 months, comprising 8 months theory and 4 months practical training.

The Central Co-operative. Institute, Hyderabad and the Co-operative Training Centres, Hyderabad are run by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad while the other centres at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Anantapur by independent corporate bodies. Departmental personnel were on deputation in all the above five Training Institutes as Principals and Lecturers. Their cost was borne by the Government fully. Government also reimbursed the entire cost of running Central Co-operative Institute, to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd. Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 3.31 lakhs was spent during the year under report for the implementation of this scheme.

The targets fixed and the number of candidates trained during 1968-69 are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Centre	Target fixed for 1968-69	No. of candidates trained during 1968-69
1.	Ramadas Co-op. Training Centre, Rajahmundry ..	10	180
2.	Co-op. Training Centre, Vijayawada ..	205	201
3.	Rayalaseema Co-op. Training Centre, Anantapur ..	184	183
4.	Co-op. Training Centre, Hyd.	160	162
5.	Central Co-op. Institutes, Hyd.	(This will depend on the No. of candidates recruited (All J. Is) by the A. P. P. S. C. Hyderabad.)	40

#### Member Education Scheme

Under the Member Education Scheme, training is given in the principles and practice of co-operation, to paid employees of co-operative societies like paid Secretaries, Managers and Clerks and Office-bearers and other Managing Committee members and members of Co-operative Societies besides potential and prospective members.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad is implementing this scheme in this State. The National Co-operative Union of India is in overall charge of this scheme in the country. One Joint Registrar, Chief Educational Officer and 60 Educational Instructors are incharge of the Men's Wing while one Lady Educational Officer and 4 Lady Educational Instructors are in-charge of the Women's

wing. The Lady Educational Officer and the Educational Instructors of both Men's and Women's Wings are the employees of the A.P.S.U.C., Hyderabad. The expenditure on account of the implementation of this scheme is borne by the Government of India, even though the expenditure was met by the State Government initially. The entire expenditure of the supporting staff of the Joint Registrar Chief Educational Officer is met by the State Government. 35,021 members and office-bearers including local leaders were trained from 1-4-1968 to 31-12-1968 under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 2.77 lakhs was spent for the implementation of this scheme during the year under review.

#### **The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad**

The Union came into existence on 10-1-1966 by the amalgamation of the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union and the A. P. S. C. U. Rajahmundry. The main object of the Union is to plan and promote development of the Co-operative Movement in the State. It is incharge of the implementation of the Training and Education Scheme in the State. The Member education Scheme is being implemented by the Union with the assistance of the Joint Registrar/Chief Educational Officer.

The Union is publishing a weekly called "Shakara Samacharamu" in Telugu and a monthly called "The Andhra Co-operator" in English.

The Union was given a grant of Rs. 22,500 during 1968-69 for propagating the principles of co-operation and to meet establishment and other working expenses connected with the purpose.





“ THROUGH CULTURE TO UNDERSTANDING ”  
A SCENE FROM SOVIET BALLET PRESENTED AT RAVINDRA BHARATHI  
ON 28TH NOVEMBER, 1968

## CHAPTER XIII

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction continued to function during the year under report with a single Director as its Head.

At headquarters, the Director of Public Instruction was assisted by one Joint Director, six Deputy Directors, four Assistant Directors, one Statistical Officer (incharge of many crash programmes), one Secretary, Text-Book Committee, one Hindi Education Officer, one Special Officer for English, one Manual Training Expert and two Accounts Officers.

The Director of Public Instruction was also the ex-officio Commissioner for Government Examinations and he was assisted by one Deputy Commissioner, one Secretary and four Assistant Commissioners for the work relating to the conduct of Government Examinations.

During the year a post of Special Officer, a post of Secretary for the Office of the Board of Intermediate Studies were also created to look after the work relating to the introduction of the Two-Year Intermediate Course.

*District Level.*—There was one District Educational Officer for each of the 20 Revenue Districts in the State. Besides these twenty District Educational Officers, there was one District Educational Officer at Hyderabad city exclusively for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The District Educational Officers were assisted by 67 Gazetted Inspectors of Schools. The main duty of the Gazetted Inspectors of Schools was to inspect the Secondary and Special Schools under their jurisdiction. Each Gazetted Inspector of Schools was incharge of about 40 to 50 schools. One woman Gazetted Inspectress of Schools is posted ordinarily in each district for inspecting the girls schools.

The District Educational Officer who is incharge of the educational administration in the district inspects schools headed by the Gazetted Headmasters and Headmistresses and Offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and the educational wings of the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samithis in the district.

The Inspector of Physical Education at Kakinada was incharge of Physical Education in the Andhra area while the Inspector of Physical Education, Hyderabad was incharge of Physical Education in the Telangana area. The Inspectress of Physical Education, Hyderabad was incharge of Physical Education of Girls in the entire State.

There was also one Inspector of Oriental Schools at Vijayawada who was incharge of Oriental Schools in the State.



*At Block Level.*—There was one Deputy Inspector of Schools for each of the 321 Samithi Blocks in addition to the Extension Officers (Education). The Deputy Inspectors are under the direct control of the District Educational Officer exclusively for inspection of the Primary Schools. There were separate Deputy Inspectors of Schools one in each District for the inspection of the Primary Schools in Urban areas and 12 in Hyderabad City. Besides, there were 10 Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Andhra area for inspecting Urdu Schools.

### **Pre-Primary Education**

These institutions cater to the educational needs of the children below 5 years. Most of them are run by private management. The media of instruction are English, Telugu or Urdu. This Department is at present not supporting education at this stage by way of grant-in-aid.

### **Primary Education**

The major problems in the field of primary education are lack of proper accommodation, inadequate teaching appliances, stagnation and wastage. As absenteeism is one of the major causes of stagnation, incentives like mid-day meals, books and slates were provided to the poor children, though on a modest scale, to improve attendance. No new schemes were taken up during the year under report. During the year under review eight lakh children in primary schools were provided with mid-day meals in co-operation with CARE. An amount of Rs. 49.60 lakhs only could be provided for developmental programmes. The entire amount was required for the continuing schemes itself.

### **School Improvement Programme**

“School Improvement Programme” Campaign has been launched on a State-wide basis to provide every school with the necessary physical facilities so that the children therein could receive good education. In view of the enormous increase in the number of Elementary Schools, it has become nearly impossible for the Government to provide all the physical facilities from its own funds. School Improvement Committees at the Village Samithi and Zilla Parishad levels were constituted. The programme aims at involving the local community in the schools improvement programme. Appreciable headway could not be made during the course of the year due to administrative difficulties.

### **Secondary Education**

During the year 1968–69 the integrated High Schools syllabus which was introduced in VIII Class in 1966-67 was extended to Class X. The first Public Examination at the end of Class X (S.S.C. Examination) under this scheme was conducted in April, 1969.

Government have extended free education for boys upto X Class in all schools with effect from 1968–69 and also to the boys of H.S.C. and S.S.L.C. Classes in all high schools for the year 1968–69. This benefit was already extended to the girl pupils in the earlier years.

Keeping in view the needs of the schools, next higher-classes were permitted to be opened in 28 incomplete Government Secondary Schools.

During the year under report new Classes IX and X were opened in incomplete High Schools in Municipal Councils and Zilla Parishads etc. as detailed below :

	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
X Class Zilla Parishads :	100	113	213
Municipal Councils :	4	..	4
Aided :	17	16	33
Total :	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 250
IX Class Zilla Parishads :	17	18	35
Aided :	4	..	4
Total :	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 39

32 new High Schools (22 by upgrading the Upper Primary Schools by opening Class VIII and 10 new independent High Schools) were permitted to be opened by Zilla Parishad and private managements who volunteered to maintain the new schools without Government grant.

*Scholarships.*—A sum of Rs. 41,11,381 was spent by the State Government towards scholarships to the students studying in schools and colleges. In addition, an amount of Rs. 54,48,950 was spent towards scholarships in colleges under the Central sponsored scheme as loan scholarships and merit scholarships.

*Summer Courses.*—As in the preceding year a number of summer courses were conducted in various subjects during the year under report in different Universities in the country, for the benefit of teachers and lecturers working in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

#### **State Council of Educational, Research and Training**

Paper-setters workshops in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu and English of 10 days duration were organised during the year in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training to train the key personnel in the concept and technique of evaluation. Lecturers from Training Colleges, Gazetted Inspectors of Schools and experienced Headmasters of Secondary Schools attended the workshops. Sample question papers and brochures of unit tests were prepared at the workshops.

In order to improve the Teaching of Science and Mathematics in Secondary Schools, preparation of syllabus for Classes VI and VII based on the UNESCO syllabus was taken up during the year under report. It is proposed to introduce this syllabus for the teaching of Science and Mathematics in 20 selected Secondary Schools in 1969-70 as a Pilot Project.

The programmes proposed to be taken up for the qualitative improvement and quantitative expansion are as follows:

*Qualitative Improvement.*—It is proposed to appoint 40 additional Grade-I Telugu Pandits, 40 Grade II Telugu Pandits and 30 Physical Directors at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

It is proposed to organise District Level Orientation courses during the year 1969-70 for Secondary School teachers in all districts of the State in order to train a large number of teachers working in Secondary Schools, in the concept of examination reform and to familiarise them in the new technique and methods of paper-setting. During 1967-68, a series of workshops for evolving instructional material for Class VIII were conducted. The instructional material for various units in sciences were sent to experts for comments and the material was finally based on the comments received. The finalised material was sent to the Field Unit, Department of Field Services, Hyderabad for printing.

It is proposed to form 20 school complexes at the rate of one in each Revenue district. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 for this purpose.

*Quantitative Expansion.*—Provision is made for opening of 100 additional sections in the existing Secondary Schools during the year 1969-70 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 to give grants to local bodies in the Telangana area for the construction of buildings for Secondary Schools to accelerate the development of Telangana area.

### **University Education**

The structure of education adopted in this State comprises of 7 years of Elementary Stage, 3 years of High School Stage and 2 years of Higher Secondary Stage followed by a 3-year Degree Course in colleges. It has been decided that the 2-year Higher Secondary course under the new structure be styled as 2-year Intermediate Course and conducted in the existing colleges and also in selected Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose or other suitable Secondary Schools, which will be named as Junior Colleges. In order to reduce the expenditure, shift system was proposed to be introduced in the existing colleges.

During the year 6 new Government colleges were started with P.U.C. The A.S.D. College for Women at Kakinada was taken over by Government. In addition to the six new Government colleges, 12 day colleges, one evening college and 3 colleges for women were started by private managements.

In the three Post-Graduate Centres opened in the year 1967-68 at Guntur, Anantapur and Warangal, final year classes were opened during the year under report.

### **Vocational, Professional and Technical Education**

The Plan outlay for the year under report was fixed at Rs. 45.00 lakhs as against Rs. 47.92 lakhs for 1967-68 for Technical Education. The programme for the year 1968-69 was mainly confined to consolidation of the institutions already started during the earlier Plans and in

the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. The accent was more on providing the deficit equipment, staff and buildings for the existing institutions.

The only new scheme implemented in the year under report was starting of one Girls Polytechnic at Guntur. This Polytechnic was started with an intake of 60. Two post-matric diploma courses *viz.*, Diploma in Commercial Practice and Dress-Making and Costume Design were started in the year.

The annual intake at Degree and Diploma level which stood at 1,755 and 3,463 respectively, in the year 1967-68, was reduced to 1,180 and 3,273 respectively, in view of the unemployment position among engineering graduates and diploma holders. The intake of the Junior Technical Schools was also limited to 600 in the year.

The total outlay of the 4th Plan (1969-74) for technical education was fixed at Rs. 5.00 crores, tentatively. The outlay for the year 1969-70 has been fixed at Rs. 25.00 lakhs. A major portion of this outlay is proposed to be utilised for consolidating the existing institutions. This consolidation programme covers construction of buildings for the Government Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada, the Nagarjuna Engineering College (now located at Hyderabad to be shifted to the Nagarjuna-sagar Dam site), acquisition of land for the Government Engineering College, Kakinada. The following are the salient items of the IV Five-Year Plan.

1. Starting of Printing Technology Courses.
2. Starting of a Music College at Warangal.
3. Taking over and Reorganisation of the Damerla Rama Rao Art Gallery, Rajahmundry.
4. Starting of the Tele-Communication Engineering Diploma Course in Government Polytechnic for Women, at Guntur.
5. Starting of Agricultural Polytechnic.
6. Reorganisation of Junior Technical Schools and Introduction of Trade Schools.
7. Starting of diversified courses like Chemical Engineering Process Control and Instrumentation.
8. Vocationalisation of Education at Secondary level.
9. Starting of a Tele-Communication Degree Course at the Nagarjuna Engineering College, Hyderabad.
10. Reorganisation of Conventional Courses like Civil, Mechanical and Electrical to suit the needs of the changed conditions.

### Special Education

*Oriental Colleges.*—During the year under report 3 Oriental Colleges were permitted to be opened under private management at Tadikonda, Tanuku and College of Languages, Hyderabad. Three Oriental Colleges were admitted to aid at Tadikonda, Dharmapuri and Kondangal. An amount of Rs. 3,00,000 was paid as grant to the Oriental Colleges for payment of arrears to the teaching staff due to the extension of IV Plan University Grant Commission scales of pay to them.

*Oriental Schools*—During the year Oriental Schools were permitted to be opened under private managements as under :

Oriental Secondary Schools .. .. .	2
Oriental Upper Primary Schools .. .. .	11
Oriental Primary Schools .. .. .	8

Besides these new schools next higher classes were opened in 15 incomplete schools. An amount of Rs. 15,09,450 was released towards payment of teaching grant to Oriental Schools located in Andhra area. An amount of Rs. 62,443 was released towards payment of salaries of teachers working in the Sanskrit Pathasalas located in Telangana area.

There were 35 Primary Schools, 12 Upper Primary Schools, 49 Secondary Schools and 10 Sanskrit Pathasalas in the State during the year. The total number of institutions during the year 1968-69 was 106 as against 88 existing at the end of the year 1967-68.

### **Hindi Education**

There were ten Hindi Institutions in the State for the propagation and development of Hindi. An amount of Rs. 36,841 was paid as grant-in-aid to them for the year under review.

There were 6 Junior Hindi Pandit Training Colleges under private management in the State. During the year as against 8 colleges permitted to be opened by private management, only four were actually opened by the management, and an amount of Rs. 14,000 was paid as grant to the Junior Hindi Pandits Training Colleges.

An amount of Rs. 9,000 was paid as grant to the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Nampally, Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 12,132 was granted by the Government of India towards their assistance to 9 voluntary Hindi Organisations.

### **Education of the Handicapped Children**

The following institutions functioned during the year under report for the physically handicapped children.

#### *For the Deaf and Dumb :*

1. Government School for the Deaf and Dumb, Hyderabad City.
2. Government School for the Deaf and Dumb, Kakinada, East Godavari.

#### *For the Blind :*

3. Government School for the Blind, Hyderabad City.
4. Government School for the Blind, Cuddapah.
5. Andhra Blind Model School, Bhimavaram, West Godavari district.
6. Disabled Children's School for the Blind, Guntur.
7. Lutheran School for the Blind, Narasaraopet, Guntur district.
8. Bapuji Blind School, Chinaravuru, Guntur district,

*For the Lepers :*

9. Leper Home, Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari district.
10. Bethsada Special School for the Leprosy Children, Narasapur, West Godavari district.

The Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad was awarded certificates as best employer for defectives by the Government of India.

### **Education of Girls**

There is a dearth of teaching personnel in Mathematics and Physics both at the School and College levels. To meet these shortages, a special scheme of scholarships to encourage the girls to pursue post-matriculation studies leading to B.Ed. and post-graduate studies in Mathematics and Physics and take up teaching career in Girls' School/Colleges is proposed to be taken up during the year 1969-70.

### **State Scholarships**

*Scheduled Castes.*—A sum of Rs. 31.739 lakhs was spent during the year under report and 13,543 residential scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes children studying in Classes VI to XII. In addition an amount of Rs. 24.419 lakhs was released to Collectors in the districts for sanctioning pre-matric non-residential scholarships for the purchase of books, etc.

*Harijan Christians.*—For the purpose of educational concessions, Harijan Christians are treated on par with Scheduled Castes by the State Government. During the year 7,686 scholarships were sanctioned to Harijan Christians studying in various courses involving an expenditure of Rs. 17.603 lakhs. In addition 5,920 pre-matric non-residential scholarships costing Rs. 1.626 lakhs were sanctioned. 24 students of medicine, 23 students of Engineering and 1,774 students studying in Arts and Science Colleges at Degree Level were awarded residential scholarships.

### **Government of India Scholarships**

During the year 7,583 scholarships were sanctioned in favour of Scheduled Caste students studying in various colleges involving an expenditure of Rs. 38.12 lakhs. These scholarships include scholarships sanctioned to the 614 students of Medical Colleges, 373 students of Engineering Colleges and 363 students studying in Polytechnic.

Under the Low-Income Group Scholarship Scheme, 2,187 scholarships were sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 12,464 lakhs. The beneficiaries included 135 students of Medicine, 240 of Engineering and 350 students of Polytechnic.

*Scheduled Tribes.*—According to 1961-Census, the percentage of Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the State was 4.14 as against 21.2 percentage for the State. Efforts are being made to improve the education among Scheduled Tribes by formulating suitable schemes.

During the year there were 964 Primary Schools, 37 Upper Primary Schools and 20 Secondary Schools in the 24 Tribal Development Blocks

in the State. In addition to these schools, 212 Primary Schools were run by the Tribal Welfare Department.

63 Ashram Schools functioned in the Tribal Development Blocks and 8 Ashram Schools in non-tribal Development Blocks. There were 105 Government Boarding Homes providing boarding and lodging facilities for the tribal children in addition to the 278 hostels managed by private agencies and aided by Government.

The following steps were taken for the qualitative improvement and expansion of education in the Tribal areas.

1. The rate of grant-in-aid to cover the food charges which was formerly Rs. 15 per boarder per month was enhanced to Rs. 20 in respect of the boarders residing in Government Boarding Homes, Ashram Schools and Aided Hostels.
2. The rate of clothing allowance which was hitherto Rs. 5 per boarder per annum was raised to Rs. 20 in respect of all the boarders residing in Government Boarding Homes and Ashram Schools.
3. Excursion facilities were provided to all the boarders of the Government Boarding Homes and Ashram Schools.
4. Departmental system of mid-day meals was replaced by CARE programme in all the Government Primary Schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department in Non-Tribal Development Blocks.
5. Nationalised Text-Books were supplied free of cost to all the Tribal pupils studying in all the Primary Schools.
6. 49 Ashram Schools were started in 24 Tribal Development Blocks in addition to the 22 Ashram Schools already existing.
7. 40 hostels were opened with a strength of 50 boarders in each in addition to maintaining the 65 existing ones.

#### Training of Teachers

The following types of training courses were available for training the Elementary School Teachers during the year under review.

*Elementary Teachers Training.*—(1) Two-year Secondary Grade Training Courses for freshers, (2) One-year Secondary Grade Training Course for teachers in service in Telangana area, (3) One-year Elementary Grade Training Course for teachers in service.

The number of training sections that existed for each type of training during the year 1968-69 are :

Secondary Grade for Freshers		Inservice Teachers Training (in Telangana area only)	
1st Year.	2nd Year.	Secondary Grade	Elementary Grade.
102	36	26	8

There are two Elementary Grade Training Sections for freshers, one at Bhadrachalam and the other at Araku for Tribal candidates. The duration of training is two years.

*B. Ed. Training.*—10% of the seats available in the training colleges under regular (B.Ed.), Training Course were set apart for inservice untrained teachers deputed by the managements concerned in Andhra region. The Principals select and admit them in the order of merit and length of service. They are paid full salaries during the period of training.

In the Telangana area 50% of the seats in the twin cities existing Government Training Colleges at Hyderabad and Warangal were reserved for untrained teachers in service. In the St. Ann's Training College for Women, Secunderabad 25% of seats are reserved for teachers in service. The teachers in service who are deputed for training are paid full salaries, during the period of training.

There is a shortened B.Ed. Training Course of 5 months' duration in Government Training Colleges, Rajahmundry, Hyderabad and Warangal. This scheme is intended for enlarging training facilities to clear off the back-log of untrained teachers.

Secondary Grade Teachers and Pandits, who have had their professional training and acquired graduate qualifications are eligible for admission to this course. They are also paid full salaries during the training period.

#### **English Language Teaching Campaign Centres**

Consequent on the introduction of English from Class III in Elementary Schools in the State, steps were taken to improve the teaching of English. There are 12 English Language Teaching Campaign Centres, functioning in the State. The English Language Teaching Campaign Centres provided re-training for the Secondary Grade Teachers in English methods for forty days. The number of teachers retrained so far in the above centres, was 7,239. The training is proposed to be given to all the Secondary Grade Teachers working in Elementary Schools

#### **Training in Regional Institute of English, Bangalore**

During the year under report four short courses in the teaching of English of 3 weeks duration were conducted for Deputy Inspectors of Schools at the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. 69 Deputy Inspectors of Schools from this State were deputed for this training. One course of 5 months duration was conducted at Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. 19 persons working in the combined cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants were deputed to the training courses.

#### **Central Institute of English, Hyderabad**

Two persons were deputed to undergo 9 months diploma course at Central Institute of English, Hyderabad during 1968-69.



### **Text-Books, Curricula, Methods of Teaching and Examination Reform**

*Text-Books.*—Under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text-Books, the text-books for X Class were nationalised during the year. An amount of Rs. 66,315 was incurred towards the payment of remuneration to the writers, editors, artists and copyright holders.

Two Committees *viz.*, Telugu Vocabulary Committee and Experts Committee for standardising Scientific and Technical Terminology in Telugu Medium which were hitherto functioning in the Director of Public Instruction's Office were transferred to the Telugu Academy.

It was proposed to adopt the National Council of Educational Research and Training Text Books for the Schools in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the Budget for the year 1969-70 for this purpose.

*Curricula.*—The Integrated High Schools Syllabus which was introduced in Class VIII during the year 1966-67 was extended to X Class. The first public examination at the end of Class X under the integrated scheme was proposed to be conducted in April, 1969.

*Methods of Teaching and Examination Reforms.*—During the year 1968-69 paper-setters workshops of 10 days duration in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu and English were organised in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi to train key personnel in the concept and techniques of evaluation. Lecturers from Training Colleges, Gazetted Inspectors and experienced Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools attended these workshops.

### **Department of Science Education**

Teaching of Science and Mathematics in schools based on the draft syllabus evolved in National Council of Educational Research and Training for the Teaching of Sciences as individual discipline and modern mathematics was taken up as a pilot project. This was taken up as an experimental measure in selected schools in the State. Two workshops were conducted for the purpose of adopting the UNESCO syllabus for Classes VI and VII in the State, as a result of which Chapters of VI Class in English version were finalised.

As a pre-pilot project, 2 to 3 Chapters in Chemistry, Physics and Biology were tried out in a High School for one term. It is proposed to introduce the new syllabus in 20 schools during the succeeding year as a pilot project.

With a view to identify the gifted children as well as the backward children, standardised psychological tests were administered to pupils of Class VIII in selected Secondary Schools throughout the State.

### **Educational Finance**

The total revised estimate of expenditure on Revenue Account for the State as a whole for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 2,39,67,14,600 (Rs. 20,38,34,000) Plan and Rs. 2,19,28,80,60 Non-Plan. The expenditure incurred on the programmes of general education (excluding

technical education) during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 51,45,91,159 which accounts for 21.5% of the total expenditure incurred by the State.

The break-up of the total expenditure incurred by the State on various sectors of education is as follows :

Sl. No.	Sector	EXPENDITURE		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	Primary Education	5,45,000	19,45,34,504	19,50,79,504
2.	Secondary Education	26,78,000	15,50,29,552	15,77,07,552
3.	University Education	92,31,000	12,01,49,869	12,93,80,869
4.	Special Education	12,18,000	85,67,259	97,85,259
5.	Other Educational Programmes	14,83,000	2,11,54,975	2,26,37,975
	Total	1,51,55,000	49,94,36,159	51,45,91,159

#### Miscellaneous

*Physical Education.*—The girls from this State participated in Basket-ball, Table-tennis, Kho-Kho and Swimming in the Autumn Meet and in Volleyball, Shuttle-badminton, Gymnastics and Athletics in the Winter Meet conducted by the Schools' Games Federation of India at Raipur (M.P.) and Delhi, respectively.

A combined team of school boys of the State was also sent to Raipur to participate in the XIV National Championship. The boys got the winners place in Football and Table-tennis. In the Winter Meet, they secured one Gold Medal in 1,500 meters run and one Silver Medal in Hop-step and Jump.

A team of school boys was sent to Calcutta to participate in the second All-India Cricket Tournament and another team to Delhi to participate in the Suboroto Mukerjee Cup Football Tournament organised by the Military. Athletes and players from this State participated in the Indo-Ceylon Meet held at Madras. In this Meet a Gold Medal was secured for 1,500 meters run.

*Manual Training.*—The scheme of work-experience was introduced on a pilot-basis in Zilla Parishad High School, Patamata (Krishna district) and Government Multipurpose High School, Nampally, Hyderabad. The question of taking up six more schools under this scheme is under consideration.

**Bharat Scouts and Guides**

A number of activities were undertaken by State Association. The following activities are noteworthy :—

1. Scouters and Guides Meet at Hyderabad in July, 1968.
2. Construction of a Multipurpose Hall at Hyderabad for which subscriptions are being received at the State Association Headquarters.
3. Law and Promise Course at Tadikonda.
4. Quarter-master and Social Service Course at Hyderabad.
5. Commissioners Training Course at Hyderabad.
6. Krishna Pushkaram Service Camps held in September, 1968.

The following are the census figures :

Cubs	14,412
Bullbuls	5,600
Scouts	51,800
Guides	8,500
Rovers	560
Rangers	90
Scouters	2,800
Guiders	580
Commissioners	312
	84,664 *

During the year 1968-69 the following grants were sanctioned by the State Government :

1. Recurring Grant	Rs. 60,000
2. Recurring (Special)	Rs. 20,000
3. For Training Camps	Rs. 54,000
4. For Brahmostavam Camp	Rs. 8,000
5. For Mahasivarathri Camp	Rs. 9,200
6. For Sri Ramanavami Camp	Rs. 1,500
7. For Sri Ramanavami Camp	Rs. 1,800
8. For Krishna Pushkaram Camp	Rs. 20,000

### **Junior Red Cross Society**

The Junior Red Cross is the children's branch of the Red Cross, an International Organisation. The children participated in Red Cross work by making badges, dressings and other comforts to soldiers.

The Director of Public Instruction is the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross, Andhra Pradesh. The total number of boys and girls enrolled as on 31-12-1968 was 1,09,566 and 24,981 respectively as against 1,20,552 boys and 30,429 girls during 1967.

Five Training Courses for Counsellors were held in the State, Headquarters and in the districts of Chittoor, East Godavari, Nalgonda and Nizamabad. In all 250 Counsellors were trained in 1968. An Inter-district Junior Red Cross Study Camp was conducted at Visakhapatnam from 25-2-1968 to 29-2-1968 in which three districts with 19 schools and 158 campers and 16 volunteers participated.

One Inter-State Training-*cum*-Study Camp was held at Doobalpur in Mysore State from 24-9-1968 to 3-10-1968. This State was represented by 5 Junior Boys and 5 Girls from Guntur district.

Members of the Junior Red Cross from Hope High School, Madanapalli and Nehru School, Tirupathi sent 7 paintings to the International Junior Red Cross Art Exhibition organised by Australian Red Cross in March, 1969.

### **Cultural Institutions**

The outlay for sanctioning grants to the Private Associations within and outside the State was increased from Rs. 4,30,800 in 1967-68 to Rs. 5,28,900 in the year 1968-69.

An amount of Rs. 1,55,500 was paid as grant-in-aid to Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad during 1968-69 as against Rs. 81,000 in the preceding year. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned as grant to Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, Mysore for "Sri Rama Krishna Vedantha College" for the construction of building.

An amount of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid as grant-in-aid to Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademy, Hyderabad as against Rs. 1,35,000 in the year 1967-68. Similarly, the annual grant in respect of Andhra Pradesh Sangeetha Nataka Akademy was increased from Rs. 1,15,000 to 1,35,000.

### **Financial Assistance to Men of Letters and Art**

An amount of Rs. 1,39,964 was paid as financial assistance to men of letters and art during the year 1968-69. The number of grantees was 198.

### **Financial Assistance to Sportsmen of Repute in Indigent Circumstances**

Grants totalling Rs. 10,500 were paid to 20 persons during the year 1968-69.

### **Grants for Celebrations, Associations, Individuals for Publications and Bulk Purchase of Books**

An amount of Rs. 1,80,000 was disbursed as grant.

*Telugu Academy.*—The Academy for the development of the Telugu Language was constituted with the following objects :

- (a) Modernising the language.
- (b) Taking all the steps necessary including the preparation of the Text-Books to switch over to Telugu as the medium of instruction at the University level.
- (c) Co-ordinating with the Government in the easy switch over to Telugu as the language of administration.

### **Educational Facilities for Linguistic Minorities**

Facilities exist for imparting instruction through Urdu, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Hindi and Gujarathi. The minimum strength for providing instruction through the medium of mother-tongue in Upper Primary Schools is 10 per class and an average of 15 per class in the case of High School classes.

### **Second Educational Survey**

The District Development Plans for education which were prepared by the District Educational Officers include programmes for qualitative improvement. These programmes will be taken up by formation of school complexes in each district. School complexes at the rate of one in each district were formed in 1968-69.

### **National Cadet Corps**

N. C. C. training was continued to be imparted during the year under report and 90% of the Training Syllabus was covered by most of the working units.

*Measure adopted to improve N.C.C. Attendance.*—In spite of the closure of the colleges due to student strikes in connection with student agitation, cadets were regular in attending parades to complete their required attendance though in respect of some colleges it was not upto the required standard. Efforts to improve the attendance through persuasion by the Principals and Company Commanders and by making training more interesting were made.

The average parade attendance was as under :

Senior Division Boys	64%
Senior Wing Girls	69%
Junior Division Boys	82%
Junior Wing Girls	83%

Instructions were issued by this Directorate to all N.C.C. Group Headquarters to ensure that extra parades be held for those cadets who could not complete their 75% attendance in the normal course.

*Impact of Training.* —Keen interest was evinced by cadets towards the N.C.C. training. Cadets in most of the institutions evinced great zeal towards the training in general and outdoor exercises and range practice in particular. The cadets studying in professional colleges,

like medical and engineering colleges, could not spare much time towards N.C.C. training, as they were preoccupied with their studies. As regard Junior Division Cadets both boys and girls, their response to N.C.Cs training was commendable.

*Availability and Standard of the Instructional Staff.*—The instructional staff available was adequate in number except in respect of the Naval and the Air Units which have approximately 75% of the authorised strength. Wherever the instructional staff was inadequate, it was made up from other local units to avoid dislocation in training.

The scope for Civil Defence Training was also enlarged. JCOs/NCOs have been detailed to undergo Civil Defence Courses at Hyderabad. Action was initiated with the Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute, Hyderabad to spare their Instructors for visiting the N.C.C. stations for imparting Civil Defence Training.

One whole-time N.C.C. officer was deputed for Rock Climbing Training course at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Manali.

*Measure taken to utilise the limited Quantities of Weapons and Equipment to the maximum extent.*—The available weapons are being pooled centrally and issued to units as on required basis. Action was also initiated to procure rare weapons like 7.2 ml, 2 In. mortars. In case the weapons cannot be spared by the regular army during the normal training, demonstrations at military stations are being arranged in liaison with the local formations.

### **Camp Administration**

The cadets exhibited grand zeal and enthusiasm in camp training in outdoor life. They developed a considerable sense of discipline, loyalty, comradeship and leadership. The camps gave opportunity to the cadet rank holders to develop self-confidence. The Under Officers had opportunities to develop the qualities of leadership, spirit and adventure and self-reliance were inculcated in the cadets. The cadets acquired correct attitude towards dignity of labour. The atmosphere of the camps gave a healthy impetus towards a favourable psychological change of the cadets. This aspect was evidently reflected in the appreciations of the Heads of Institutions and Dignitaries who visited the camp.

### **Technical Education**

During the year under report the Department of Technical Education continued to organise and administer the Technical and Vocational Institutions at Degree, Diploma and Certificate levels in the State. The Director of Technical Education was assisted in the administration of the department by three Assistant Directors, one Statistical Officer and one Personal Assistant with the supporting staff. 42 institutions functioned under the control of the Director during the year. The department had supervisory control over 4 Private Polytechnics (three for Boys and one for Girls) and 56 Aided Industrial Schools and 391 recognised Commercial Institutions. The State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad had conducted 138 Examinations in all during the year.

The Annual Plan Outlay for 1968-69 was fixed at Rs. 45 lakhs. No new developmental schemes were implemented during the year except the starting of a new Government Polytechnic for Women at Guntur which offers two courses viz., (i) Diploma in Commercial Practice, (ii) Diploma in Dress-making and Costume Design with an intake of 30 candidates in each course. The accent of the plan was more on spill-over schemes for procurement of deficit equipment, acquisition of land and construction of buildings. Provision was also made for a few quality improvement schemes and for strengthening of the Headquarters Office.

An actual expenditure of Rs. 26.36 lakhs excluding the building report for March was incurred in the year against the outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs. The shortfall was mainly due to the following reasons.

- (i) Delay in the completion of land acquisition for the Engineering College, Kakinada.
- (ii) Non-receipt of sanction in time for construction of Science Laboratory at the Engineering College, Anantapur.
- (iii) Delay in finalisation of design for H.T. Laboratory of the Engineering College, Anantapur (the particulars of equipment to be imported are not yet definitely known for finalising the design).
- (iv) Non-receipt of sanction for the construction of workshops for the Government Polytechnic, Anantapur.
- (v) Non-receipt of sanction for construction of buildings for the Government Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada.
- (vi) Delay in sanction for construction of buildings for the Nagarjunasagar Engineering College at the Dam Site.
- (vii) Non-completion of transaction relating to the purchase of land for the Government College of Music and Dance, Vijayawada.
- (viii) Suspension of admission to some of the Junior Technical Schools in the year 1968-69 pending approval of Government for the re-organisation of the said schools.

In keeping with the policy decision of Government of India for implementation on a nationwide basis, the intake at Degree and Diploma levels was reduced by 595 and 500 seats respectively. The intake before and after reduction into Degree and Diploma Courses in the State, stood as follows :

	Before reduction in intake.	After reduction in intake.
Degree Courses	1,775	1,180
Diploma Courses	3,733	3,113

The Government have appointed a Committee to examine the suggestions of the Government of India on the scheme for reorganisation of Junior Technical Schools. The Committee submitted its report to Government making certain recommendations for implementation in the year 1969-70. Government have approved the reorganised pattern of Junior Technical Schools and this reorganised scheme will be implemented from the academic year 1969-70.

No diversified courses were started afresh during the year under report since the Government of India were generally against the starting of any such courses until clearance is given by the Southern Regional Committee and All-India Council of Technical Education. However the department has made a study of the needs of the industries in the State and formulated schemes for two or three new courses, viz., Plastic Technology, Chemical Engineering, Printing Technology, Chemical Operator's Course, and Leather Technology. Proposals for starting a course in Leather Technology and Printing Technology have been referred to Government of India for their approval.

The private polytechnics in the State and the Regional Engineering College, Warangal were paid a total sum of Rs. 20,17,005 (Rs. 19,03,917) under non-Plan and Rs. 1,13,088 under Plan Schemes) as grants-in-aid during the year under report.

*Equipment and Furniture.*—An amount of Rs. 8.19 lakhs was spent during the year under report towards the purchase of equipment for the various institutions under the control of this department.

*Lands and Buildings (i) College of Engineering, Kakinada.*—Acquisition proceedings in respect of an additional extent of 9.87 acres initiated earlier by Revenue Department have come to a final stage and draft declaration proposals were approved by Government. Besides an area of about 57.00 acres originally requisitioned by Government of India, Ministry of Defence was under the occupation of the College. Acquisition proceedings for this land were already initiated and are expected to be completed in 1969-70. With this, the Engineering College will have an extensive area of about 150 acres. Permanent buildings were already constructed for this college.

*(ii) Nagarjunasagar Engineering College.*—The College continued to be temporarily located in the buildings of the Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad and Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad. Government have finally decided to locate the College, permanently at Nagarjunasagar Dam site. Administrative sanction of the Government for Rs. 5.5 lakhs for construction of workshops buildings at the Dam site was accorded and work was entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Dam.

*(iii) M.B.T.S. Government Polytechnic, Guntur.*—The post-graduate Centre at Guntur, started by the Andhra University, continued to function in the permanent buildings of the Polytechnic as a temporary measure.

*(iv) E.S.C. Government Polytechnic, Nandyal.*—The Polytechnic is functioning in its buildings which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 11.81 lakhs. The Government Arts and Sciences College was also accommodated in the premises of the Polytechnic as a temporary measure in the previous year.

*(v) Government Polytechnic, Gudur.*—Additional land of about 2.11 acres costing Rs. 9,000 was acquired for this Polytechnic during the year under report.

*(vi) Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur.*—Buildings at a cost of Rs. 2.65 lakhs were purchased and certain modifications at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh were carried out to make the buildings suitable for locating the Polytechnic.



(vii) *Government College of Music & Dance, Vijayawada*.—Government approved the acquisition of 4.5 acres of land costing Rs. 4.36 lakhs and the transaction could not be completed within the year due to certain administrative difficulties.

*Hostels*.—Construction of hostel buildings to accommodate 90 students each at the Government Polytechnics, Mahaboobnagar and Proddatur were completed by the Public Works Department and the buildings were taken over by the department.

Approval of Government of India for the revised estimate of Rs. 8.23 lakhs for the construction of hostel buildings with a capacity of 180 students each at the Polytechnics, Guntur, Nellore, Nandyal and Srikakulam was awaited at the close of the year under report.

As regards construction of an additional hostel for 200 students at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for the Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada the approval of the Government of India was received. Administrative sanction of Government will be obtained for this work during the year 1969-70.

*Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools*.—Financial aid to the extent of Rs. 1.8 lakhs was sanctioned to 56 Aided Industrial and Music Schools in the State during the year.

### **Educational Concessions**

*Scholarships*.—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 3.92 lakhs was spent towards the grant of scholarships and stipends to 1,650 students in the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Mining Institute, Ceramic Institute and other miscellaneous institutions under the control of this department.

*Educational Loans*.—A sum of Rs. 3,71,400 was sanctioned under Educational loans to 411 students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the year under report.

*Miscellaneous Educational Concessions*.—Besides the Scholarships and loans, some of the students studying in the institutions under the control of the department were sanctioned Government of India's Merit-cum-Means Scholarships. A good number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those belonging to other economically weaker sections of the population were also granted Government of India's Scholarships. Also Post-Matriculation Scholarships, Educational concessions to the children and grand-children of political sufferers, scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers, scholarships under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme, Education concessions to orphanages and destitutes and concessions under A.E.R. 92 were sanctioned during the year under report.

*Scholarships to Students of Andhra Pradesh studying in the Institutions in India but outside the State in various Courses*.—A total sum of Rs. 42,553 was spent during the year under report towards scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh State studying in institutions outside the State at Graduate and Post-Graduate courses.

*Training within India.*—Three lecturers from Engineering Colleges (one in Mechanical Engineering and two in Electrical Engineering) were deputed in July, 1967 to undergo Technical Teachers Training Programme of the Government of India. They are expected to complete the training and return to duty in July, 1970.

During the year ten teachers of Polytechnics were deputed for training at Technical Teachers Training Institute, Adyar, Madras.

Eight teachers of Polytechnics, who were deputed for training at Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras during 1967-68 are still undergoing training.

Twenty teachers of Polytechnics who have completed the training as the last batch at the Training Institute for Teachers of Diploma Institutions at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad have returned to duty with effect from 1-7-1968.

### Registrar of Books

During the year 1968-69 the total number of publications registered in the Office of the Registrar of Books under Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 was 1,182 out of which 395 were books and 787 were periodicals.

The language-wise break-up of the number of books and periodicals, registered was as follows :

<i>Languages</i>		<i>Books</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>
Telugu ..	..	303	737
English ..	..	73	45
Hindi ..	..	19	5
Tamil ..	..	..	..
Kannada ..	..	..	..
Sanskrit ..	..	..	..
Marathi ..	..	..	..
Urdu ..	..	..	..
		395	787
Total : ..		395	787

The tone and contents of the books and periodicals registered were unobjectionable and they were intended to educate the public in different branches of learning.

### The Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press

During 1968-69, 10 categories of text-books were nationalised for use during 1969-70 in addition to Telugu Reader-I being revised. The press is now printing 127 categories of text-books in Telugu, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu. Text-books in Telugu media were nationalised for all the Classes from I to X, in addition to some text-books in English and Urdu media also.

*Gift Scheme.*—The press received gift paper from Sweden and Australia and text-books to the extent of the value of gift-paper received are being distributed free to the poor and needy children. Text-books to the value of Rs. 37,53,894 were distributed free to poor and needy children and also tribal people upto 1968-69 and text-books to the value of Rs. 8.45 lakhs during 1968-69. The gift from Australia was only for three years and the gift from Sweden was for a period of six years. The sixth allotment of 1,000 tons of Swedish gift paper allotted by the Government of India during 1967-68 was received during 1968-69.

A sum of Rs. 65.39 lakhs was realised by the Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press revenue on account of sale of Nationalised Text-Books as against an expenditure of Rs. 56,80,000 during the year under report.

### Department of Public Libraries

*Government Libraries.*—There were seven Government libraries under the direct control of the Director of Public Libraries. Two of them, *viz.*, the State Central Library, Hyderabad and the State Regional Library, Guntur, were in the charge of Gazetted Librarians, and the four Regional Libraries at Warangal, Nizamabad, Tirupathi, and Visakhapatnam, and the Mobile Library, Eluru (West Godavari district) were manned by non-Gazetted Librarians. The organisation and administration of public libraries at the city and district level were looked after by the Local Library Authority in the city and in the districts concerned, constituted under section 9 of the A.P.P.L. Act, 1940. The Librarian, City Central Library, and the Librarians of the District Central Libraries, were under the control of the Local Library Authorities.

In terms of the Act every member of the State Library Committee and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha was extended from three years to five years.

*Structure of Libraries.*—The library system in the State followed more or less the pattern suggested by the Advisory Committee on Public Libraries with minor variations and adjustments to suit the administrative needs. The State Central Library in the metropolitan city served as the State Library with the other Regional Libraries, District Central Libraries, etc. as their branches. In all these libraries “open access” system was introduced which received appreciation of the public.

The Government Libraries were under the direct control of the Director of Public Libraries while the City District Central Library, Branch Libraries and Book Deposit Centres were under the control of the City Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha of the district concerned. The aided libraries were under the management of private bodies, Panchayats, Co-operatives, etc., receiving technical guidance and co-operation in other matters from the District Central Libraries and Branch Libraries.

*Library facilities.*—There were 2,865 recognised public libraries in the State at the end of the year under report and these include 35 Branch Libraries and 21 Book Deposit Centres opened during the year and two

aided libraries taken over under the control of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas during the year under report. 35 new libraries were declared eligible for aid under Rule 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961.

During the year under report 1,580 aided libraries were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs as annual maintenance grant to the following libraries for their development :

	Rs.
1. Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Hyderabad .. .. .	5,000
2. Malakpet Colony Residents Association Library and Reading Room, Hyderabad .. ..	2,000
3. Andhra Grandhalayam, Hyderabad .. ..	5,000
4. Edward Memorial Reading Room and Saraswathi Nilayam, Cuddapah .. ..	2,000
5. Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Library, Tallarevu, East Godavari district .. .. .	1,000
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>15,000</b>

Under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, for sanctioning financial assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations, applications of two libraries were recommended for aid from the Central Government, which were under their consideration at the end of the year.

During the year under report, the U.S.L.S. had offered to transfer the American Cultural Centre run by it at Guntur. Government accepted the offer and the Centre was taken over in December, 1968. The Centre was administratively attached to the State Regional Library, Guntur, and was functioning in the Museum Hall Buildings, with its entity maintained distinctly.

*Accommodation and Equipment.*—At the end of the year under report, two Government Libraries, seven District Central Libraries and 48 Branch Libraries were housed in buildings of their own. All the 48 Branch library buildings were donated by the public. 185 Branch Libraries were provided rent-free accommodation by the public.

Under the programme of aiding the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas for constructing suitable buildings of their own to house the Central Libraries and Branch Libraries seven of them were sanctioned special building grants amounting to Rs. 1.05 lakhs in all during the year under report.

All the Government Libraries and District Central Libraries were also provided with suitable furniture, and audio-visual equipment.

With a view to developing the libraries in the Telangana area, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas in all the nine districts of this region (excluding the City Grandhalaya Samastha) were given special aid of Rs. 1.71 lakhs for augmenting the book stock and equipment. Under the programme of expansion of library facilities in villages, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas in Chittoor, Srikakulam and Hyderabad districts were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 96,000 for improving their book-stock, equipment, etc., in some of the Branch Libraries under their control.

There were 406 trained persons (89 diploma/degree holders and 317 certificate holders) working in the public libraries under the control of Director and the Grandhalaya Samasthas during the year.

The untrained librarians will be replaced with trained librarians in the village (Branch) Libraries, in a phased manner. In pursuance of the scheme to replace, the Institute of Library Science was permitted to conduct a three-month certificate course of training in Library Science. It was proposed to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the institute for the purpose. Twenty untrained librarians in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas were deputed for the training at this institute during the year.

*Technical.*—Books continued to be classified under the Dewey Decimal system in all the public libraries. The work of classification of books was centralised at district level. In all the Government Libraries and District Central Libraries and most of the Branch Libraries, Broun's System of charging and discharging of books was also in vogue.

The list of standard works in English and Telugu prepared departmentally were printed and circulated to all the Public Libraries.

Section 13 of the Act (as amended) enjoins on the Grandhalaya Samasthas to purchase books from the lists of books approved by the Government and to stock such books and periodicals as may be directed by the Government to the value not less than 25 per cent of the provision in the budget of each Samastha.

*Mobile Library System.*—Mobile Library System by means of Cycle Rickshaws was extended to more villages. The Government Mobile Library, Eluru also extended its service to more number of points within the district.

The State Central Library, the Regional Libraries and District Central Libraries functioned for 12 hours a day. The working hours of some of the Branch Libraries in the city and important towns in the districts were also extended. The Text-Book Section in the State Central Library was kept open for the benefit of students from 8-00 a.m. to 12-00 midnight.

*Library Service.*—During the year under report, the book stock in all the libraries under the control of the Government and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas was 2,80,990 as against 25,09,374 at the beginning of the year. With a view to giving further impetus to the development

of reading habit, the system of home delivery of books was introduced in some more villages. The Government Mobile Library at Eluru also extended its service to more number of points. The number of readers registered a further increase. There was a sizeable increase in the number of registered borrowers and the number of books consulted within the premises.

The comparative progress in the matter of Library Service is indicated in the following table :

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
1. No. of Registered Borrowers ..	99,870	1,09,880
2. No. of Readers visited the Library during the year ..	1,49,17,000	1,53,31,000
3. No. of books consulted in the premises .. .. .	47,13,000	56,68,000
4. No. of books lent for home reading	44,86,000	52,80,000
5. No. of books borrowed from and lent to other libraries ..	40,700	3,84,400

The department was considering the question of providing improved library facilities to the blind. In this connection, a librarian of the State Central Library was deputed to Dehra-Dun and Delhi to study the working of the Braille Libraries there during the year.

*Inspection.*—The Director of Public Libraries conducted annual inspection of the Offices of the Grandhalaya Samasthas. The Librarian of the State Central Library, Hyderabad conducted the inspection of the District Central Libraries in Telangana while the Librarian, State Regional Library, Guntur inspected the libraries in Andhra area. The District Central Librarians conducted the inspection of the Branch Libraries and the Branch Librarians conducted that of the Book Deposit Centres and aided Libraries. The statutory audit of accounts of Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas was conducted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The departmental auditors also inspected the accounts of some of the aided libraries during the year under report.

*Budget Allocation.*—The Budget provision allotted for the Department of Public Libraries for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 23.50 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Plan. The provisions utilised under non-Plan and Plan respectively were Rs. 23.44 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

On account of the various measures taken by the department the cess collections during the year 1967-68 raised to Rs. 15.12 lakhs from Rs. 12.87 lakhs in the previous year, 1966-67. The Government contribution (matching grant) due and paid during 1968-69 under section 21 (3) of the Act amounted to Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Library Authority			Cess realised during 1967-68 (Rs. in lakhs)	Government Contribution paid during 1968-69 (Rs. in lakhs including arrears).
1.	Adilabad	..	..	0.13	0.15
2.	Anantapur	..	..	0.65	0.65
3.	Chittoor	..	..	0.53	0.53
4.	Cuddapah	..	..	0.46	0.46
5.	East Godavari	..	..	1.53	0.03
6.	Guntur	..	..	2.10	1.00
7.	Hyderabad City and Secunderabad	..	..	2.86	0.64
8.	Hyderabad district	..	..	0.03	0.05
9.	Karimnagar	..	..	0.11	0.15
10.	Krishna	..	..	1.89	1.89
11.	Khammam	..	..	0.17	0.17
12.	Kurnool	..	..	0.58	0.58
13.	Mahaboobnagar	..	..	0.16	0.16
14.	Medak	..	..	0.12	0.15
15.	Nalgonda	..	..	0.14	0.15
16.	Nellore	..	..	0.62	0.62
17.	Nizamabad	..	..	0.24	0.24
18.	Srikakulam	..	..	0.35	0.65
19.	Visakhapatnam	..	..	1.21	0.91
20.	Warangal	..	..	0.60	0.60
21.	West Godavari	..	..	0.64	0.64
TOTAL :				15.12	10.42

*Committees and Conferences.*—The sixth meeting of the State Library Committee constituted under Section 3 of the Act was held on 8th August, 1968. The Committee made 28 recommendations some of which were accepted, while some were under examination at the end of the year.

The Indian Library Association convened an All-India Librarians Conference at Indore from the 27th to 30th December, 1968. The

Secretaries of Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas were deputed to attend the Conference.

*Miscellaneous.*—The State celebrated for the first time the “Library Day” and the “Library Week” during the year under report. Book Exhibitions were conducted and lectures, film-shows, adult education classes, etc., were organised. The theme for the occasion was ‘The Role of Public Libraries in a Democracy’. All the library workers participated in the celebrations and there was spontaneous and responsive co-operation from the public. The development of Public Libraries in the State may be said to have reached a take-off stage, and the emphasis has to be laid more on consolidation than on expansion. It is proposed to strengthen the existing libraries during the IV Five-Year Plan, which has an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs for the development of Public Libraries.

### **Government Examinations**

The various examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad during the year 1968-69 are given below :

1. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination
2. The Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.
3. The Higher Secondary & M.P. Examinations (Andhra and Telangana areas).
4. Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination.
5. VIII Standard Public Examination.
6. Account Test for Local Body Employees.
7. Account Test for Headmasters of Secondary and Training Schools.
8. Hindi Pandits Training Examinations.
9. Telugu and Urdu Pandits Examinations.
10. Sanskrit Entrance Examinations.
11. Higher Grade Certificate in Physical Education Course.

The details with regard to the number of candidates registered, appeared and passed in the above said examinations during the year 1968-69 are given in the Annexure.



*Particulars pertaining to Major Examinations—March/April 1968*

Sl. No.	Name of the Examination	No. Registered	No. appeared	No. Passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	(a) Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examinations (Andhra area) .. ..	39,982	39,145	22,868	59.3
	(b) Oriental Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examinations (A.U. area) ..	294	293	141	48.6
2.	(a) Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examinations (S.V.U. area) ..	22,873	22,378	12,197	56.1
	(b) Oriental Secondary-School Leaving Certificate Examinations (S.V.U. area) ..	205	203	90	44.3
3.	Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (Telangana area)	29,480	28,114	13,405	47.6
4.	Higher Secondary and M.P. Examinations (Andhra area)	18,588	18,149	10,937	60.3
5.	Higher Secondary & M.P. Examinations (Telangana area) .. ..	11,396	10,949	8,286	75.67
<i>September/October, 1968</i>					
1.	(a) S.S.L.C. (Andhra University area) .. ..	10,467	9,963	3,359	37.4
	(b) O.S.S.L.C. (Andhra University area) .. ..	70	68	15	26.00
2.	(a) S.S.L.C. (Sri Venkateswara University area) ..	5,552	5,256	1,739	41.00
	(b) O.S.S.L.C. (Sri Venkateswara University area) ..	29	29	9	34.6
3.	Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (Telangana) ..	11,654	10,628	3,332	30.7
4.	Higher Secondary & M.P. Examinations (Andhra) ..	6,435	6,123	1,122	18.14
5.	Higher Secondary & M.P. Examinations (Telangana) ..	2,019	1,838	812	44.2

*Particulars pertaining to Minor Examinations—March/April 1961*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Integrated Secondary Grade ..	7,667	7,576	3,661	49
2.	Integrated Teacher (Private)	445	415	33	8
3.	Integrated Elementary Grade..	1,259	1,237	650	53
4.	Non-Basic Old Secondary Grade .. ..	253	207	147	71
5.	Non-Basic Teacher (Private) ..	119	101	61	60
6.	Non-Basic Old Elementary Grade .. ..	221	191	57	30
7.	Old Senior Basic ..	261	211	126	55
8.	Old Teacher (Private) ..	63	55	36	66
9.	Pre-Basic .. ..	41	41	28	68
10.	Junior Basic .. ..	544	493	104	21
11.	S.G.B.T. One Year (Telangana Curriculum) .. ..	1,256	1,236	1,189	96
12.	E.G.B.T. One Year (Telangana Curriculum) .. ..	275	259	160	62
13.	Non-Basic Secondary Grade —One year course under Andhra Curriculum, June, 1968.. ..	760	737	641	87
14.	U.G.D. in Physical Education, June, 1968 .. ..	186	175	127	72.6
15.	Junior Diploma in Teaching the Blind Examination, August, 1968 .. ..	7	7	7	100
16.	VIII Class—Public Examination, April, 1968 ..	2,118	1,811	702	38.7
17.	Account Test for the Employees of Local Bodies (May, 1968) .. ..	1,153	1,036	201	26
18.	Account Test for the Employees of Local Bodies (November, 1968) .. ..	1,071	985	222	22.5
19.	Account Test for the Headmasters, August, 1968 ..	645	546	204	37
20.	Account Test for the Headmasters, February, 1969 ..	672	557	184	33

*Particulars pertaining to Minor Examinations—March/April 1961 (contd.)*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
21.	Hindi Pandits Training Certificate Examination Senior Grade, May, 1968 ..	131	126	92	73.1
22.	Hindi Pandits Training Certificate Examination (Junior Grade) May 1968 ..	441	416	170	40.9
23.	Telugu & Urdu Pandits Training Certificate Examination, May, 1968 .. ..	271	261	170	65.1
24.	Telugu & Urdu Pandits Training Certificate Examination, December, 1961 .. ..	281	268	151	56.3
25.	Sanskrit Entrance Examination, April, 1968 ..	22	20	13	65



“ LEAD KINDLY LIGHT ”

INAUGURATION OF FREE EYE CAMP BY SRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO  
MINISTER FOR HEALTH ON 19-5-1968 AT KARIMNAGAR

## CHAPTER XIV

### HEALTH

The Amalgamation of Directorate of Medical and Health Services into one unit as "Directorate of Medical and Health Services" achieved its objects successfully in fields of curative and preventive activities of the Department during the year under review.

*Medical and Health Services Organisation.*—The organizational set-up of Medical and Health Services continued to be almost the same as in the previous year with integrated set-up for both Medical and Health Department as from 1st July 1967.

At the District level, the District Medical and Health Officer is assisted by 3 Deputy District Medical and Health Officers in-charge of all the Medical and Health programmes in the district except the district headquarters hospitals which is under the charge of the Medical Superintendent. Besides there are 5 Zonal Officers in-charge of National Malaria Eradication programme.

*Vital Statistics.*—Out of the total population of 35,983,447 as per 1961-Census, 35,729,477 is covered by registration of Births and Deaths. The mid-year estimated population for the year 1967 is 39,067,000 and the estimated population covered by registration of Births and Deaths 38,779,000.

Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory in the entire State except in certain agency areas of East Godavari and Khammam districts where informal registration is in vogue. The Registration Act was extended to the entire agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. The area not covered by Births and Deaths registration was 3040.4 sq. miles with a population of 253,970 as per 1961-Census and 286.000 as per the estimate of 1967.

Important Vital Statistics registered during the year 1967 are presented in the table below :

<i>Rural Urban</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Still Births</i>
Rural ..	5,19,374	2,14,712	27,843	1,470	80
Urban ..	1,84,404	60,502	9,770	374	5,450
Total : ..	<u>7,03,778</u>	<u>2,75,214</u>	<u>37,613</u>	<u>1,844</u>	<u>5,530</u>

*The Births, Deaths, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Still-Birth Rates and Vital Index for the last Five Years are shown in the Table below.*

Year.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	M.M.R.	S.B.R.	Vital Index.
1963..	15.96	7.08	72.60	2.82	12.81	225
1964..	15.95	7.44	64.35	3.19	10.68	215
1965..	17.49	7.08	15.14	3.37	9.21	247
1966..	18.67	8.27	60.29	3.22	8.39	226
1967..	18.15	7.10	53.44	2.60	7.80	256

*The Deaths recorded due to various Causes during the year 1967 are presented below.*

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths	D.R. per 1000 NEP	Percentage to total Deaths
1. Cholera ..	405	0.01	0.15
2. Smallpox ..	2,864	0.07	1.04
3. Plague ..	..	..	..
4. Malaria ..	749	0.02	0.27
5. Other Fevers ..	93,392	2.41	33.94
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	11,618	0.30	4.22
7. Respiratory Diseases ..	19,874	0.51	7.22
8. Injuries ..	4,940	0.13	1.79
9. Deaths due to Child births ..	1,844	..	0.67
10. All other causes ..	1,39,528	3.60	50.70
Total : ..	2,75,214	7.10	100.00

The variation in the crude and adjusted birth rates and death rates for different areas are furnished in the table below :

*Variation in Birth Rate*

Rural	CRUDE BIRTH RATE		ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE	
	Lowest rate and the district recording it.	Highest rate and the district recording it.	Lowest rate and the district recording it.	Highest rate and the district recording it.
Urban	10.39	31.09	15.12	38.85
	Khammam (P).	West Godavari (Agy)	Khammam (P).	West Godavari (Agy)
	3.72	39.08	5.91	41.52
	Adilabad	Nellore	Adilabad	Chittoor

From the above table it can be inferred that the range of variation is very high in respect of both crude and adjusted birth rates though it is higher in respect of crude birth rate.

*Variation in Death Rate*

	CRUDE DEATH RATE		ADJUSTED DEATH RATE	
	<i>Lowest rate and the district recording it.</i>	<i>Highest rate and the district recording it.</i>	<i>Lowest rate and district recording it.</i>	<i>Highest rate and the district recording it.</i>
Rural ..	3.74	12.43	5.44	15.53
	Khammam (P)	West Godavari (Agy)	Khammam (P)	West Godavari (P)
Urban ..	1.21	14.92	3.39	16.53
	Nalgonda	Visakhapatnam	Adilabad	Visakhapatnam

In the case of death rates also it can be observed that the range of variation is high. One peculiarity here is that the range of variation is almost equal in both the cases of crude as well as adjusted death rates.

The crude and adjusted rates for the State by Rural and Urban are presented below.

	RURAL	CRUDE RATE		ADJUSTED RATE	
		<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>
	URBAN				
Rural ..		16.23	6.71	21.72	8.98
Urban ..		26.07	8.55	20.09	9.54
Total :		18.15	7.10	22.94	9.07

From the above it can be inferred that the problem of under-registration and under reporting is marked in rural areas. Further from the adjusted rates it can be noticed that the effect of under-registration is more than that of the under-reporting in the State as a whole.

The following Centrally sponsored schemes taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan were continued during the year 1968-69.

- (i) Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State Headquarters and centralised compilation.
- (ii) Strengthening of District Registrar's Offices.
- (iii) Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities for Improvements of Registration and Vital Statistics.
- (iv) Model Registration in Primary Health Centres.
- (v) Sample Registration Schemes.

### **Model Scheme of Registration in selected Primary Health Centres**

This scheme envisaged the utilisation of para-medical personnel in the Primary Health Centres for the varification of cause of death. Under this scheme, the field agent is required to contact the household of the deceased person in the main and sub-centre villages of the Primary Health Centre and elicit the probable cause of death based on the symptomatology with the help of manual of instructions. This is pilot scheme and after fully assessing the results, it will gradually be extended to cover all the Primary Health Centres in the State.

### **Sample Registration Scheme**

Sample Registration of Births and Deaths aims to provide reliable estimates of birth and death rates at State and National level. The half-yearly survey was conducted at the end of six months, *i.e.*, on 30th June 1968 and the results are as follows :

Birth Rate—33.2 per 1,000 Mid-year estimated population.

Death Rate—14.4 per 1,000 Mid-year estimated population.

These rates have been found to be fairly realistic, and was also useful for the assessment of the success of the Family Planning programme in the State. The Second Half-Yearly Survey which ends on 31st December 1968 was conducted in all the 150 Sample Units and the results were under way at the close of the year under report.

### **Medical Education**

There are altogether 8 Medical Colleges in the State of which 6 are run by the State Government and the other 2 by private governing bodies. The total in-take capacity of these 8 colleges is 1,150 students per year. Facilities are available for post-graduate medical education in several specialities at five Government colleges. The sanctioned strength of various post-graduate courses in the colleges is 459.

There is also one dental wing under the administrative control of the Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad with an intake capacity of 32 students as per year.

There is also a College of Nursing for B.Sc., in nursing with an admission capacity of 25 students per year out of which 15 are stipendiary, 5 non-stipendiary and 5 reserved for service candidates.

Facilities are also available at Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad and Guntur Medical College, Guntur of the G.C.I.M. candidates in the Integrated Medicine to acquire D.M. and S. qualification. The intake capacity at each centre for every 6 months is 25 students. The duration of this course is 2 years. The last batch of students for training was admitted and this scheme will be discontinued soon after the present course is completed, at Guntur Medical College, Guntur.

Facilities are made available for research work for the medical personnel employed in Government medical institutions. An amount of Rs. 35,500 was provided for 29 schemes during 1968-69 under State Medical Research.



### Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad, Medical Dental and Nursing Councils

*Medical Council.*—The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Act of 1968 was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly integrating both Andhra and Hyderabad Medical Councils. But till the rules are framed under this new Act and elections are held, to form the Andhra Pradesh Medical Council, both the councils, existing now, will be functioning separately. These councils are statutory bodies. Andhra Medical Council is financed by its own funds collected in the shape of registration of fee and collected from doctors. Hyderabad State Medical Council is a statutory body but its expenditure is debited to the Government Head of Account. During the year 1968-69, 509 doctors in Andhra Medical Council and 294 doctors in Hyderabad State Medical Council provisionally registered their names and 442 doctors in Andhra Medical Council and 334 doctors in Hyderabad State Medical Council have permanently registered their names.

*Nursing Councils.*—Registration of Nurses and Midwives, etc. was started under the “Hyderabad Nurses, Midwives, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Health Visitors Council” from 21st August 1951, and under “Andhra Nurses, Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Council” from 1956. The total number of personnel registered during and upto the end of the year under review, is as follows :

	No. registered during 1968		Total registered upto 1968-69	
	Hyderabad Council	Andhra Council	Hyderabad Council	Andhra Council
Nurses ..	134	341	1,548	2,523
Midwives ..	126	358	1,560	3,066
Auxiliary Nurse	37	97	204*	977*
Midwives				
Health Visitors ..	96	..	139	..

\*Registration of A.N.Ms. was started from the second half of 1961 only.

*Nursing Personnel.*—The nursing personnel employed in the State during the year under report consisted of 11 and 31 Nursing Superintendents Grade-I and II respectively, 4 and 21 Nursing Tutors Grade-I, and II respectively and 318 and 2,176 Head Nurses and Staff Nurses respectively.

### Advanced in-Service Training in Medical

During the year the number of officers trained abroad by deputation was 4 and 3 officers were on deputation at the close of the year under report.

Two officers received training at the National Institute of Health Administration and Education, New Delhi and two officers at Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad for certificate course in nursing.

### Medical Care

While continuing the previous schemes for institutional Medical Care sanctioned during the previous years the following new (Revenue) Schemes were sanctioned during the year under report.

1. Grant for College of General Practitioners.
2. Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals (Provincialisation of Local Fund Dispensaries at Guntakal).
3. Leprosy Control--Establishment of 35 S.E.T. centres in various districts and payment to Danish save the Children's Organisation, Pogiri.
4. Improvement of existing facilities in the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Purchase of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine ampoules Agay-Agay Rubber bings etc.

### Building Scheme

No new schemes were taken up during the year. The spill-over works of building construction were continued, under the Annual Plan at a total cost of Rs. 71.00 lakhs. Out of Rs. 47.15 lakhs under revenue schemes, an amount of Rs. 11.56 lakhs was provided for the new schemes and towards the grant for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres. Subsequently, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was allotted under "Special Telangana Development Scheme" for construction of Lecture Halls, etc., in Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was also sanctioned by Government of India for the post-graduate departments in Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad. Thus the total provision during the year worked out to Rs. 80.00 lakhs. Against the above provisions, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 73.23 lakhs (Rs. 47.38 lakhs under Revenue and 25.85 lakhs under Capital)

### Public Health Service

During the year 12 schemes were implemented with a provision of Rs. 126.48 lakhs under the scheme "Training of Auxiliary and Health, Personnel". 7 Officers were trained in the D.P.H. course. 5 Zonal Officers (Malaria) were continued during the year. The other schemes continued during the year were N.S.E.P., Anti-Yaws, Epidemic Research Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health, Vital Statistics, Family Planning and Health Education.

During the year a sum of Rs. 23.85 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 26.16 under Non-Plan was provided for the building programme for the Medical Department under spil-over schemes. The following buildings under the spill-over schemes were completed.

1. Government Headquarters Hospital (200 bedded) Nellore.
2. Government Headquarters Hospital (100 beds) Srikakulam.

3. Government Hospital (30 beds) Palacole.
4. Government General Hospital, Kakinada (40 bedded T.B. Ward).
5. Additional floor over Microbiology Block, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.
6. Twin Operation Theatre in Headquarters Hospital, Machilipatnam.
7. Construction of 30 bedded Hospital Building at Pulivendla Cuddapah district.

During the year under report, offers of donations were also received for construction of :

1. Burns Ward at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad at an estimate of Rs. 1.27 lakhs.
2. Burns Ward at Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad at an estimate of Rs. 20,000.
3. Paying rooms in T.B. Hospital, Irrumnuma at a cost of Rs. 25,000.
4. 20 bedded Paediatric Ward at Kamala Nehru Hospital Vijapur North,
5. 25 bedded Paediatric Ward at Government General Hospital, Guntur.
6. 23 bedded Maternity Ward at Government Headquarters Hospital Chittoor.
7. Ward for eye patients at Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah at an estimate cost of Rs. 40,000.
8. Eye Clinic at Government Hospital, Amalapuram, East Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 50,000.
9. Extension to the existing Maternity Ward at Suryapet Nalgonda district.
10. Maternity Ward at Government Hospital Bashirbagh, Hyderabad district.
11. Maternal and Child Health Centre at Koritla, Karimnagar district.

#### **Ban on Private Practice for Officers of Medical and Health Department**

The Government in the good of the administration restricted private practice by some doctors employed under Government service with effect from 1st November, 1968. In view of this total ban on private practice including consultation practice, the doctors were enabled to pay more concentration to their patients in their respective hospitals. However they were being paid special allowance at the rate of 50% of their basic pay. This move is one of the landmarks in the annals of Medical and Health Services which goes a long way for guaranteeing better medical attention to the ailing patients in particular which in turn guarantees better health to the people at large in general.

**Establishment of Pay Clinics.**—In order to provide facilities to those people who want to consult and seek specialist services and/or paid medical attention, the Government have established pay clinics at specified timings in all the Teaching, Specialist, in District Headquarters and Taluk Hospitals in the State *w.e.f.* 1st November, 1968. The Government also directed that separate clinics for treatment of Central Government employees who are now entitled for consultation at the consulting rooms of the authorised medical attendants to open and general out-patient clinics be opened in the evenings for such of those members of the public, who cannot afford to have paid medical attention at the pay clinics.

327 pay clinics were envisaged to be opened. Out of them 105 clinics afford specialist attention and 41 of these are located in the city of Hyderabad. The remaining 222 clinics are run by non-specialists *i.e.*, Assistant Surgeons and 192 of them in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

### **Community Development and Primary Health Centres**

The 413 Primary Health Centres functioned in the State with no addition.

### **UNICEF**

UNICEF authorities supplied 15 UNICEF vehicles for use in Primary Health Centres in the State. In addition to this, Sree Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupathi and Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool received the assistance from the UNICEF in the form of hospital and clinical equipment like microscopes, drugs, etc. Further 700 Midwifery Kits (type 2) in aluminium boxes were also received from the UNICEF by the district medical and health officers of all the districts at the rate ranging between 25 and 45 for each district.

The Primary Health Centres, Jadimarri, Vijayampet, Pempri, P. Kothakota (Chittoor district) Bachannapet received a pair of kits (one Midwifery Kit and one Public Health Nurse Kit) each from UNICEF authorities.

### **Employees State Insurance**

The 150 bedded Employees State Insurance Hospital, Sanatnagar, Hyderabad was upgraded to that of 210 bedded Hospital with an additional staff of 4 Civil Surgeons, 6 Civil Assistant Surgeons and other ancillary personnel.

During the year a single-doctored Employees State Insurance Department was established at Golconda in lieu of the part-time Medical facilities hitherto available there. The Employees State Insurance 2-doctored Dispensary at Ramanthapuram as down-graded into that of a single-doctor Employees State Insurance Department.

A sum of Rs. 32 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 69,12,500 under Non-Plan was provided under this head during the year under report.

### **Industrial Hygiene**

During the year under review, proposals for the declaration of industrial, residential and commercial areas received from 8 Municipalities, were awaiting the approval of the Government.

### **Rural Sanitation Unit**

Model Medical and Health Unit, Pattancheru, Medak district and Rural Sanitation Unit, Venuvanka, Karimnagar district continued to function during the year under review.

### **Supplies of Medicines to Government Hospitals**

In order to improve the supply position of essential items of medicines procurement by rate-contract directly from the manufacturers or their distributors was introduced in respect of about 200 items of medicines. Supply of these items will be made directly by the approved manufacturers without media of Medical Stores Department. The remaining items of medicines which do not come under the rate-contracts are however being procured as usual from the Medical Stores Department. This procedure has considerably improved the supply position of medicines in Government Medical and Health Medical Institutions.

### **Supply of Ambulances**

15 ambulances were available for distribution to various Medical Institutions in the State during the year under report.

### **Drugs Control Organisation**

The Director also functions as Drugs Controller and Licensing Authority for sale and manufacturing concerns. During the year 77 manufacturing licences and 2,567 sales licences were issued in addition to 89 renewals for manufacturing licences and 5,978 renewals for sales.

254 samples were sent to the Institute of Preventive Medicines for analysis 29 prosecutions have been registered against the concerned who violated the rules of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and 32 manufacturing licences and 46 licences for sales were suspended and 2 manufacturing licences and 102 licences of sales concerns were cancelled under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

### **Import of Crude Drugs**

Essentiality Certificates were issued for the import of crude drugs to three firms for Rs. 72,966.24 for the manufacture of allopathic drugs and to 12 firms for Rs. 1,25,428 for the manufacture of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic drugs. The issue of Essentiality Certificates to 400 Small Scale Industry Units engaged in the manufacture of medicinal tooth-powder was under progress at the close of the year under review.

### **Control of Communicable Diseases**

*Epidemiological Studies Research Unit.*—The Mobile Epidemiological Research Unit for study of the Gastro-enteritis cases in Hyderabad city was continued during the year under report. The entire unit was deputed for conducting the field study of Gastro-enteritis cases at the time of Krishna Pushkaram at Vijayawada.

*Anti-Plague Scheme Hyderabad City and Chittoor District.*—The Anti-plague Scheme for Hyderabad city and two Anti-Plague Units for Chittoor district continued to function during the year. Poison, baiting, cyanogas, fumigation, dusting of the burrows with 10% B.H.C. etc., were also undertaken.

*Cholera Training Programme.*—The 1st cholera training programme was conducted at Fever Hospital, Hyderabad and twenty officers of the Department were trained in the latest technics of diagnosis, treatment and control of cholera.

*Control of Small-Pox.*—During the year, the incidence of smallpox was reported from all the districts. However there is a slight decrease in the incidence and mortality under smallpox due to intensifying of vaccination work. There were 7,949 attacks and 1,344 deaths in 1968 compared to 8,618 cases 1,804 deaths in 1967. The vaccination turnover was increased from 14,52,597 primary vaccinations to 16,10,526 in 1968.

*Control of Malaria.*—The phasing of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the year under report was as follows :

Attack Phase	..	..	2.28	Units.
Consolidation Phase	..	..	6.53	„
Maintenance Phase	..	..	16.87	„
Pre-Maintenance Phase	..	..	7.82	„
Total :	..	..	33.50	

Details relating to blood smears collected, examined and malaria positives, cases reported during 1968 are as follows :

<i>Phase of the Unit</i>		<i>Blood smears collected</i>	<i>No. of positives</i>
1. Attack Phase	..	.. 30,05,132	1,875
2. Consolidation Phase	..	.. 23,55,742	4,038
3. Maintenance Phase	..	.. 15,55,258	528
Total :	..	.. 69,16,132	6,441

During January to February, 1969 an Independent Appraisal Team visited Andhra Pradesh and recommended 0.16 units and 3.07 units for entry into consolidation and maintenance phase respectively.

*National Filariasis Control Programme.*—During 1967-68, the following N. F. C. P. Units were continued.

1. Three "A" Type Units at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapet and Kamareddy.
2. Two Urban Filaria Units at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.
3. One Filaria Research-cum-Training Centre at Ramachandrapuram.

The functions of this scheme at present are restricted to tackle the filaria problem in the above selected endemic areas. During the year under report. Survey was conducted in various localities of the city by the anti-mosquito staff and 460 positive cases were detected.

### Sanitary Arrangements during Fairs and Festivals

In order to prevent the out-break of infectious diseases and its spread during festivals supply of safe drinking water and attention to food sanitation and provision of sanitary disposal of human excreta etc., were given the utmost care and attention. During Krishna Pushkaram in Krishna and Guntur districts, Brahmotsavam Festival at Tirupathi, Sivaratri Festival at Srisaillam Kalahasti and Sri Rama Navami Festival at Bhadrachalam, additional sanitary staff were deputed and successful arrangements were made.

*National Tuberculosis Programme.*—This programme includes control measures such as case finding, treatment and B.C.G. vaccinations. In addition to disease control, the District T.B. Control centre maintains case-index and co-ordinates with all the anti-tuberculosis activities of the other centres. The District T.B. Officers seek the help of the District Medical and Health Officer and other Medical Practitioners and Voluntary Organisations for the successful implementations of the programme.

Out of 20 districts 14 District T.B. Centres proposals for upgrading the centres in the remaining six districts viz., Medak, Khammam, Chittoor, Cuddpah, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. Proposals for converting the Tahsil building at Sultanabad Karimnagar district into 50 bedded T.B. Hospital and the purchase of 200 M.A. X-Ray equipment were under consideration of the Government. The number of beds available in the various T.B. Institutions are about 3,193.

140 people comprising of Medical Officers, Lab-Technicians, X-Ray Technicians, Statistical Assistants, Treatment Organisers and B.C.G. team leaders were trained during the year under report.

*Leprosy.*—Till about the last two decades while some facilities were made available for the treatment of persons suffering from leprosy, not much was being done to control the spread of leprosy. The introduction of sulphone drugs in the treatment of leprosy has made it possible to think of controlling the spread or even eradicating the disease. The number of cases treated outside project area was 26,014 from out of the number of 1,00,051 undergoing treatment.

*Venereal Diseases.*—The total number of new cases treated during the year 1968-69 was 45,351. Of these syphilis cases were 15,189 Gonorrhoea 13,040 and Venereal Granulome 1,140.

### Laboratory Services

*Institute of Preventive Medicine.*—The Institute of Preventive Medicine continued to manufacture and supply of vaccines render diagnostic and analytical laboratory services and Central Blood Bank services. It also control laboratories and Co-ordinated State Research Scheme, Regional and District Laboratories.

### Family Planning

With a view to accelerate the progress of the scheme the post of Deputy Director was upgraded to that of one Additional Director. Till

the end of the year under report 262 Rural Family Planning Welfare Centres were reorganised in the light of the Mukherjee Committee Report and the remaining centres will be covered by the end of 1969-1970. Urban Family Planning clinics were also being reorganised on the suggested pattern.

### Achievements

*Sterilisation.*—As against the 2,50,000 sterilisations fixed for the year by the Central Government the achievement was 82% covering 2,03,821 cases. This worked out to 5 per 1,000 population, as against 4 per 1,000 population in the previous year.

*Tubectomy.*—48,643 Tubectomy operations were conducted during the year. This worked out to nearly 24% of the total sterilizations in the State.

*I. U. C. D.*—This programme in the State had a set-back during the year under review. Only 17,048 I.U.C.D. insertions could be achieved during the year under review as against 54,072 insertions during the previous year.

*Conventional Contraceptives.*—The distribution of conventional contraceptives during the year under review had an impetus where compared to the previous year as is evident from the statement below :

<i>Conventional Contraceptives</i>	<i>Distributing during the year</i>	
	1967-68	1968-69
1. Condom .. .. .	2,40,913	5,05,811
2. Disphragm .. .. .	903	953
3. Jelly .. .. .	1,841	1,677
4. Foam Tablets .. .. .	1,61,317	1,74,595

There was wide publicity for promotion of Family Planning Programme through Radio, Cinema Slides, display of by hoardings at prominent places, wall paintings, neon-signs and participation in exhibition.

A Family Planning Brochure was also published during the year covering all the details of Family Planning in Andhra Pradesh, History of Family Planning in Andhra Pradesh, details of achievements made in Family Planning from the inception of the programme and its impact on the population, Family Planning Organisation set-up in the State, service and supplies of Family Planning Studies and Reserach in the field of Family Planning are some of the aspects discussed in the Brochure. This brochure was presented to the Second United Nations Evaluation Team on Family Planning on the occasion of its visit to Andhra Pradesh.



**Training and Seminars.**—The following personnel received training during the year at the Regional Family Planning Training Centres.

<i>Category of the personnel</i>			<i>Number Trained</i>
1.	Medical Officers	.. ..	323
2.	Block Extension Educators	.. ..	169
3.	Health Inspectors	.. ..	372
4.	Health Visitors	.. ..	585
5.	Public Health Nurses	.. ..	11
6.	Social Workers	.. ..	49
7.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	.. ..	44
8.	Statistical Assistants	.. ..	9
9.	Computers	.. ..	89

A seminar was conducted for Family Planning workers and Gynaecologists for discussing the various aspects which lead to the set-back in the programme in I.U.C.D. From October, to November, 20 district level seminars were conducted through the Regional Family Planning Training Centre.

#### **Grants-in-aid**

An amount Rs. 2,12,030.83 was released under grants-in-aid to voluntary organisation and local bodies from maintaining Urban Family Planning Clinics.

An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was also sanctioned towards payment of assistance for the sterilizations and I.U.C.D. insertions conducted in the Urban Family Planning Centres run by the voluntary organisations and local bodies.

Besides a sum of Rs. 1,04,920.18 towards reimbursement of expenditure being the excess expenditure incurred by certain Panchayat Samithis under incentive grants, during the previous years.

During 1968-69, the Government of India have sanctioned grant-in-aid directly to the following public sector undertakings for intensifying the Family Planning programme.

		Rs.
1.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Ramachandrapuram.	2,000
		6,640
2.	M/s. Nizam Sugar Factory, Limited, Shakarnagar viz., Nizamabad	2,000
		6,390
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Hyderabad	Nil.
		2,700

#### **Financial Position of the Scheme**

The total allocation made to the Family Planning Scheme during the year was Rs. 282.61 lakhs (Central share 272.21 and State Share 10.40 lakhs). The expenditure during the year was Rs. 197.68 lakhs.

### **Maternal and Child Health Services**

Maternity and Child Health Services in the State endeavour to undertake total family care in general and supervision of pregnant and nursing mothers and children in particular. There are 2,864 M.C.H. Centres under various agencies including Primary Health Centres. 35 M.C.H. centres in rural backward areas opened during the first three years plan continued to function during the year also. In all Primary Health Centres, which are in the areas of National Malaria Eradication Programme Maintenance Scheme, one Auxiliary Nurse Midwives for every 10,000 population for Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health work has been appointed.

In collaboration with Government of India, 5,525 indigenous dais were trained upto the end of 3rd Plan and 200 dais were trained from 15th December, 1968 in all the 20 districts with the assistance of Government of India and UNICEF.

During the year only 90 candidates were enrolled for Health Visitors courses as against 180 during the previous year. In view of the creation of the posts of District Nursing Supervisors in the integrated set-up the posts of Public Health Nurse Supervisors created in 1966-67 in 4 districts viz., Srikakulam, Nellore, Nalgonda and Nizamabad were abolished from 1st May 1968.

### **UNICEF Skim Milk Powder**

The UNICEF Skim Milk Powder was received as a free gift from the U.S.A. for distribution to pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school going children.

The scheme was functioning in all the 20 districts and there were 624 feeding centres in the State benefiting 15,000 daily. During the year UNICEF had supplied 1,83,675 lb. Skim Milk Powder as against 2,42,652 lb. allotted.

### **Applied Nutrition Programme**

Under Applied Nutrition Programme the Bureau of Nutrition conducted 10 diet surveys during the year consisting of 156 families of Panchayat Samithis areas. It was revealed that rice and jowar were mainly consumed by the people while the consumption of pulses, vegetables, protein foods, oils and fats was very low. The survey conducted by the Nutrition and Schools Health Clinics of Hyderabad city classified the nutritional deficiency disorders as (i) questioned mal-nutritions, protein mal-nutrition, glossitis dryness of conjunctive etc., usual ameliorative measures were taken up by the School Health Clinics.

### **Field Investigations**

A study of the institutional status of pregnant and nursing mothers who were availing nutritional services rendered in 4 M.C.H. Centres in Hyderabad gave the following findings. (1) The average haemoglobin level was 9.9 gms/100 c.c. which is a low value when compared to the normal.

The average per capita intake of protein calories is significantly low when compared with the standards of ICMR.

In addition to the above nutritional deficiency disorder, like angular stomatitis, glossitis, bleeding gums, were formed.

*Prevention of Food Adultration Act.*—The P.F.A. Act was implemented in 120 local bodies and the cases dealt with are the following.

<i>No. of samples.</i>	<i>No. of found Adul-terated.</i>	<i>No. of found genuine</i>	<i>No. of cases filed in the court.</i>	<i>No. yet to be filed.</i>	<i>No. convic- ted.</i>	<i>Fined in Rs.</i>	<i>No. given imprison- ment.</i>
2,731	290	744	551	274	142	133,816	21

*Nutrition Value of some Common Vegetables and Fruits.*—The study to assess the nutritive value of vegetables and fruits commonly consumed by a large segment of population in the rural areas whose diet surveys have been conducted by the field team was launched. 15 samples of fruits and 6 samples of leafy vegetables commonly consumed in the rural areas were analysed. The need for educating the general public on the necessity and usefulness of consuming locally available and cheap green leafy vegetables and fruits and thereby improve the nutritional quality of the diet was highly felt.

#### **Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department**

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) with headquarters at Hyderabad continued to function during the year under report, with its five circles.

Out of (81) Municipalities and Corporation in the State, 44 Municipalities were having protected water-supply by the end of the year under report.

The comprehensive water-supply improvements scheme (T.S.R.) to Visakhapatnam town costing Rs. 457.00 lakhs was commissioned in March, 1967 for supplying water to the town as well as for the industries that have been established in and around the town. The scopes for supply of water of Godavari to Visakhapatnam was under investigation. This proposal provides to tap 40 Mgd. of treated water from Godavari river at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores.

During the year under review 33 water-supply and 9 drainage schemes both under Plan and Non-Plan were in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 120.442 lakhs was incurred on these schemes as detailed below.

<i>Serial No. and Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	
		<i>Expendi- ture dur- ing 1968- 1969</i>	
1. Plan Schemes .. ..	3	77,787	
2. Non-Plan Schemes .. ..	42	42,655	
<b>Total :</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,20,442</b>	

56 water-supply and drainage schemes are under investigation at the close of the year under report and 20 water-supply schemes were commissioned.

Loans to the individuals for the construction of residential buildings within the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities, amounting to Rs. 135.778 lakhs was disbursed under the M.I.G.H. Schemes and 532 houses were constructed. In addition 209 of houses were under construction at the close of the year under report. The work of erection of deflouridation plant of 10,000 litres per capacity was taken up at Nalgonda for the removal of flouride present in the water-supply system with the guidance of Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

### Indian Medicine

*Medical Institutions.*—The following are the institutions which functioned under the general supervision of the Indian Medicine Department during the year under report.

1. Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad.
2. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.
3. Government Homeopathic Hospital, Hyderabad.
4. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.
5. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toorpran, Medak.
6. Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
7. Government Mizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.
  - (a) Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
  - (b) Dr. Mori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
  - (c) Dr. Gururaju Homeopathic College, Gudivada.
8. Research Department (Ayurveda).
9. Research Department (Unani).
10. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani).
11. Herbarium, Hyderabad.
12. Board of Indian Medicine.
13. City and District Dispensaries (Ayur, Unani and Homeo).
14. Rural Dispensaries, Subsidised and Non-Subsidised, Municipal and Local Fund.
15. Grant-in-aid Institutions and Dispensaries (Ayurveda and Unani).

### Teaching Institutions

- (1). Anantha Laxmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
- (2). Dr. Mori Rama Sastry Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada (Krishna district).
- (3). Dr. Gururaju Homeopathic Medical College, Gudivada (Krishna district).

While there were 1,250 dispensaries in the State, Government dispensaries (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) was only 170. Government Ayurvedic Unani and Homeopathy dispensaries are entirely maintained from Government funds. Grant-in-aid to the individuals registered Medical Practitioners and institutions and subsidies to the registered Medical Practitioners are also paid from the budgetary provision of the department.

The number of patients (in-door and outdoor) treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries of Indian Medicine during the period under report was 52,04,927. Of this 21,64,474 relate to the hospitals and dispensaries located in the city of Hyderabad and the rest *i.e.*, 30,36,453 to the dispensaries or hospitals of the Indian Medicine Department located in the districts. The figure relates to only (116) Government dispensaries (33) dispensaries under Local Bodies (4) hospitals including Research Departments (Ayurvedic and Unani) of Indian Medicine Department. District-wise figures of the patients are as follows:

Serial No. and name of the district	No. of patients treated including inpatients			Total of columns 3 to 5.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1. Adilabad ..	32,014	21,127	27,077	80,218
2. Anantapur ..	43,074	31,008	45,555	1,19,637
3. Chittoor ..	27,301	21,263	26,605	75,169
4. Cuddapah ..	30,817	24,802	29,049	84,668
5. East Godavari ..	14,208	12,043	14,331	40,582
6. Guntur ..	5,195	4,129	3,294	12,618
7. Hyderabad ..	72,972	71,782	73,033	2,17,787
8. Karimnagar ..	1,21,704	94,599	1,14,633	3,30,936
9. Khammam ..	51,818	31,463	29,001	1,12,282
10. Krishna ..	24,508	17,844	21,827	64,179
11. Kurnool ..	65,055	54,559	55,592	1,75,206
12. Mahaboobnagar ..	62,498	50,999	65,890	1,89,387
13. Medak ..	77,628	68,277	80,655	2,26,560
14. Nalgonda ..	75,843	60,274	71,154	2,07,271
15. Nellore ..	10,999	5,718	9,056	25,773
16. Nizamabad ..	79,352	80,541	74,160	2,34,053
17. Srikakulam ..	45,381	40,539	37,777	1,23,697
18. Visakhapatnam ..	92,430	82,714	79,051	2,54,195
19. Warangal ..	1,19,402	97,682	1,25,050	3,42,134
20. West Godavari ..	33,963	42,449	43,689	1,20,101
Total :	10,86,162	9,23,812	10,26,479	30,36,453

The total amount incurred on various Government hospitals and dispensaries, towards establishment charges, etc., comes exclusive Rs. 25,00,403.83 of the cost of medicines.

The dispensaries of Indian Medicine and other institutions were periodically inspected by the Special Officer Indian Medicine Department, Assistant Special Officers (Administration and Accounts) and Inspecting Medical Officer. The Superintendents of the Ayurveda and Unani were the controlling authorities in respect of the administration of the said hospitals. Whereas in the case of the hospitals and dispensaries in the mufussil and in the city dispensaries, the power of control over the administration was vested in the Vaidys, Tabeebs and Homeopathic Physicians, incharge of the respective institutions. The local bodies concerned like Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities were the controlling authorities over the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis or Municipal dispensaries.

*Nizamia General Hospital.*—The in-patient and out-patient wings of the Nizamia General Hospital are located near Charminar. There are 146 beds including 20 beds allotted to Unani Research Department and 6 beds for Ophthalmic wing. The total number of patients treated during the period under report, was 5,45,410 of which the in-patients were 44,306 including maternity cases, and out-patients 4,99,104. The out-patient and in-patient sections of the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad provided clinic training to the students of Nizamia Tibbi College who were pursuing the B. M. U. S. Course, during the year 1968-1969.

There is a Dental Section also in the out-patient section of the Nizamia General Hospital to cater to the needs of the ailing patients, and the Jarra Section attended on the patients for fracture and dis-location of bones etc., according to the Unani system of treatment.

The ophthalmic section with 6 beds continued to work satisfactorily during the period under report. The Research Section (Unani) consisting of 20 beds (10 for males and 10 for females) continued to conduct clinical research on paralysis and diabetes. The number of patients treated during the period under report was 42,779.

The "Turkish Bath" treatment based on massage and fomentation continued in the Research Department (Unani).

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.*—The in-patient and out-patient departments of Government Ayurvedic Hospital Hyderabad are situated in the same compound wherein the Nizamia General Hospital is located. There are 148 beds including 40 beds for Ayurvedic Research Section. The total number of patients treated during the period under report was 4,78,208 of which, 1,790 were in-patients and 4,76,418 out-patients.

Besides five beds are allocated to Shalya Shalakya Section (Surgical Department) as part of improvement to the teaching facilities already available.

In the Pancha Ksrma Section treatment on paralytic patients is being carried on satisfactorily.

Research on Yoga was established in the year 1968-69 and 43 patients were treated as in-patients in this section.

The students of B.A. M. & S. of the Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad continued to get clinical training in the out-patient and in-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

The Research Department in Ayurveda with 40 beds continued to function in the Government Ayurvedic Hospital. The clinical research was conducted on Amavata, Sandhigatha Vata, Grabhani, Janya Pandu and Phakka Rog. The number of patients treated under this unit was 10,541.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.*—The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal has been functioning with 20 beds. This hospital provides not only medical aid to the ailing patients but also clinical training to the students of Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College Warangal, which was running under the private management till September, 1968 and subsequently taken over by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toopran.*—There is a four bedded hospital functioning in Medak district. The total number of patients treated as in-patient and out-patient was 61,571.

*Government Homeo Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad.*—This hospital with 10 beds continued to function during the period under report, providing treatment to a total number of 90,086 patients.

*Medical Education (Unani and Ayurveda).*—The Government Ayurvedic College and Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad continued to function, during the period under report imparting B.A.M & S. (Suddha Ayurveda) and B.M.U.S. (Pure Unani) courses, respectively. The Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University during the year under report accorded sanctioned provisionally for affiliation of these colleges with the University. From the ensuing academic year *i.e.*, 1969-70 the admission will be thrown open to the intending candidates on the basis of syllabus curriculum approved by the Osmania University. There would be a degree course extending to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years after P. U. C. or its equivalent examination.

These colleges continued to give training to candidates in Compounds and Nursing Orderlies courses also in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

During the year under report, the Ayurvedic Colleges at Warangal and Vijayawada and one Homeopathic College at Gudivada, have been taken over by the Government. The former two Ayurvedic Colleges, were following the same syllabus of Suddha Ayurveda comprising 4 years, whereas the latter colleges imparting D.H.M. diploma course of 4 years. There is a proposal under consideration to affiliate the Anantha Lakshmi Government Ayurvedic College at Warangal and Dr. Moori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada with the Osmania and Andhra Universities respectively.

*Indian Medicine Pharmacy.*—The Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies continued to supply their products to the Government hospitals and dispensaries of Indian Medicine Department. The total cost of medicines prepared by the Ayurvedic and Unani sections during the year under report was Rs. 1,78,017.62 and Rs. 1,59,161.66 respectively.

*Herbarium.*—It was established to cater to the needs of the students of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges for identification of medical herbs. During the period under report some species of medicinal plants and herbs were collected. They were identified, mounted and preserved for the purpose of study and for demonstration purpose.

*Board of Indian Medicine.*—The Board of Indian Medicine continued to conduct examinations for the courses of studies imparted in the Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamaia Tibbi College, Hyderabad and Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal, to register practitioners of Ayurveda Unani and Homeopathy and to issue licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurveda and Unani). Its Jurisdiction extends over the Telangana region of the State.

The Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad registered a total No. of 5,298 Medical Practitioners, out of which 807 are Unani, 551 Homeopathic and 3,940 Ayurveda.

#### **Grant-in-aid Dispensaries and Institutions**

There were 154 grant-in-aid dispensaries and institutions. Ad-hoc grants were paid to the following institutions during the year under report.

1. Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.
2. Sri Rama Krishna Mutt, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
3. Dr. Modis Charitable Institution, Hyderabad.
4. Gram Prakriti Chkitalsayam, Sivarampalle.
5. Nature Cure Hospital, Tammadapalle.
6. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Bapatla.

The Indian Medicine Department was on its way to a steady progress during the year under report and the institutions functioning under the control of this department, did offer the maximum service possible to the public.





“ POWER IS STRENGTH ”

HANDING OVER THE FIRST TURBO-ALTERNATOR STEAM TURBINE  
AND MINIMUM OIL CIRCUIT BREAKER MANUFACTURED BY BHARAT HEAVY  
ELECTRICALS LIMITED BY CHIEF MINISTER OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI, TO THE CUSTOMERS AT BHARAT HEAVY  
ELECTRICALS LIMITED ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1968

## CHAPTER XV

### INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 1968-69 for Large and Medium Industries. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was earmarked for Village and Small Scale Industries sector for implementation of Plan Schemes during the year under report.

The sector-wise break-up of the Plan provision was as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Large and Medium Industries :</i>	80.00
Industrial Development areas and provision of service facilities .. .. .	30.00
Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation ..	50.00
	80.00
<i>Village and Small Scale Industries :</i>	40.00
1. Small Scale Industry .. .. .	14.25
2. Industrial Estates .. .. .	7.50
3. Leather Industry .. .. .	6.25
4. Handicrafts .. .. .	6.50
5. Coir Industry .. .. .	1.00
6. Industrial Co-operatives .. .. .	0.25
7. Khadi & Village Industries .. .. .	0.25
8. State Share on Rural Industries Project ..	4.00
	40.00

#### Accounts

The total budget of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 219.56 lakhs under expenditure and Rs. 88.26 lakhs under receipts including loans and advances. Out of Rs. 219.56 lakhs the Plan provision was Rs. 120 lakhs. The detailed break-up of the budget figures are furnished below :

	Amount provided in the Budget Estimates 1968-69 :	Final modified appropriation 1968-69
Plan :	Rs. 1,20,00,000	Rs. 2,60,06,100
Non-Plan :	Rs. 99,56,200	Rs. 95,01,000
	Rs. 2,19,56,200	Rs. 3,55,07,100

The increase in the Final Modified Appropriation under Plan is largely due to provision for payment of enhanced compensation in respect of land acquisition cases on account of Court Decree under "96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-Establishment of Development areas". During the year under report (17) pension cases were disposed of finally leaving (28) cases in process at the end of the year.

### **Large and Medium Scale Industries**

All the industries included in the 1st schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and with investment on the fixed assets exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs can be set up after obtaining a licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from the Government of India. In the case of Coal, Oilseed Crushing, Roller Flour Milling, Power Loom Textiles, Leather and Match Industries, licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is required, even if the investment on the fixed assets is below Rs. 25 lakhs.

In the case of industries with investment on machinery alone exceeding Rs. 7.50 lakhs and the total investment on fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs, registration with the Director-General of Technical Development is required, when the Industry is set up and ready for commencement of production. However, if any imports of machinery or raw materials or foreign collaboration or allotment of scarce raw materials are involved, the entrepreneurs concerned have to obtain necessary clearance on the same before any steps for the establishment of the industry.

During the year, the Department recommended applications for issue of licences under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, applications for registration with Directorate-General of Technical Development and proposals for obtaining clearance on imports, allotment of scarce raw material, etc.

Out of 79 applications received for the grant of licences, registration with Directorate-General of Technical Development and for clearance on imports of machinery, etc., 35 applications have been recommended to the Government of India. Licences/letters of intent/registration certificates have been granted by the Government of India during the year for the establishment of the following industries :

1. Injection moulding machines and extruders.
2. Caramel.
3. Compound Cattle Feeds.
4. Bicycle chains and spokes.
5. Synthetic paints.
6. Wheat products.
7. Fruit juice, cereals in powder and tablet form, breakfast food and snacks and fruit juice.
8. Rice bran oil.
9. Pantothenic acid and its calcium salts and pantothenol.
10. Deep sea Steel fishing boats.

11. Benzyl chloride and its derivatives.
12. Wire enamels.
13. Beer.
14. Cement.

*Supply of Alcohol.*—The sugarcane crushed during the year 1967-68 (season) (ie., from 1-11-1967 to 31-10-1968) was 20.25 lakhs tons and the molasses produced was 86,000 tons.

Due to the imported supply of alcohol, Government considered the supply position with reference to the demand and ordered for allocation of the following quotas for various purposes :

1. Bulk Consumers	22.04 lakh gallons.
2. Basic Drugs	5.45 lakh gallons.
3. Industries	14.35 lakh gallons.
4. Others	2.29 lakh gallons.
5. Portable purposes	4.00 lakh gallons.
	48.13

Of the above, the Director of Industries has been empowered to operate the quota from the ceiling earmarked for Industries (i.e.,) 7.50 lakh gallons besides 6.85 lakh gallons aggregating to 14.35 lakh gallons.

During the year ending March, 1969 applications from 92 firms have been received out of which 68 cases have been recommended for allotment of alcohol involving quota of 10.50 lakh gallons to be drawn till 1969. The allotment was made for industrial chemical and other industries.

*Molasses.*—As the production of molasses is far below the demand for distilleries, applications for allotment of molasses for the period ending March, 1969 were not considered except for foundry purposes and a few cattle feed industries.

*Breweries and Wineries.*—During the year ending March, 1969 15 applications were received for setting up of breweries and 10 applications for wineries / distilleries. Of these Government have so far issued letters of intent for 13 breweries and 10 wineries/distilleries.

*Development of Industrial Areas.*—With a view to creating industrial climate and bringing about a better and organised development of industries throughout the State and to promote the growth of industries relatively under-developed areas in the State the scheme for the establishment of the “Industrial Development Areas” was initiated during 3rd Five-Year Plan. These areas with necessary infra-structures are intended to facilitate establishment of integrated industrial complexes of large and medium industries and for hastening planned industrial growth throughout the State.

During the year under review, the department looked after developing the areas already established in and around Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada only. An amount of Rs. 126 lakhs has been incurred during the year under review on the above areas. The water lines in Nacharam and Uppal Development areas have been taken up and were nearing completion. Internal roads have also been taken up.

#### **Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur**

The Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur is a permanent Institute for conducting research on oils and fats. Research was conducted on the following projects during the year under report.

#### **Central Sector Project**

Oilseed Milling and Extraction Project.

Scheme No. 1 : Groundnut Milling.

Scheme No. 2 : Cotton Seed Milling and Oil refines.

Scheme No. 3 : Sesamum seed milling.

Scheme No. 4 : Solvent extraction oilseed and oil cakes.

Fatty Acid Project.

Surface Active Agents projects.

By-products project.

#### **State Government Schemes**

Improvements in oil milling processes :

*The following were fabricated :*

1. Soap manufacturing iron pan with burner etc.
2. Groundnut moisture testing cones.
3. Wooden rollers, M.S. grate with perforated inclined planes for the decorticator machine etc.

The following patent specifications were filed during the year.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Patent No.</i>	<i>Date of filing</i>	<i>Title</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	119,586	28-1-69	Improvement in or relating to decuticling and degerming groundnuts.
2.	119,747	7-2-69	Improvements in or relating to bleaching of rice bran wax.
3.	120,405	18-3-69	Improvements in or relating to decuticling and degerming groundnut kernel.

#### **Technical Assistance to the Industry**

A total of 360 enquiries were received and out of these, 356 enquiries were answered. Further sketches and drawings on the oil milling machinery or laboratory equipment were prepared and sent to the Institutes or Industrialists in the line whenever approached. Also scientists

and technicians from the institutions/industrial concerns of this State as well as other States were trained and imparted guide-lines in the oil technology, on their request.

### Small Scale Industries

*Plan Programme.*—In the Annual Plan for 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 14.25 lakhs was made for the development of small scale industries. The following are the SSI schemes implemented and continued during the year under report.

	Rs.	
1. Scheme for short term training course in Automobile servicing etc., Industrial Estate Sanathnagar .. .. .	0.25	lakhs
2. Estt. of a Tool Room & Composite Servicing Workshop, Indl. Estate, Sanathnagar	4.50	,,
3. Estt. of Quality Marking Centre for Ceramics at Rajahmundry .. .. .	0.50	,,
4. Estt. of Quality Marking Centre for Light Engineering, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar	0.30	,,
5. Estt. of a Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant, Nirmal, Adilabad district ..	1.10	,,
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
	6.65	,,
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

Necessary provision was also made for the following schemes which provide the expansion and the development of Small Scale Industries in the private sector and also provide various incentives for the creation of industrial climate in Andhra Pradesh.

	Rs.	
1. Disbursement of Block Loans under SAI Act	2.50	lakhs
2. Grant of Power Subsidy to SSI Units at reduced rates .. .. .	0.50	,,
3. Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. .. .. .	3.00	,,
4. Publication of the SSI Directory, Study Tours, Exhibition and Seminars, etc. ..	0.60	,,
5. Strengthening of the Directorate (Tech. Cell).	1.00	,,
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
	7.60	lakhs
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

Progress of implementation of the above schemes is given below :

(1) The scheme for short term training in Automobile servicing, etc. Industrial Estate was not implemented so far since the question as to whether to defer the implementation of the scheme in view of the similar facilities available in the private sector. An expenditure of Rs. 0.06 lakh was, however, incurred during 1968-69 on meeting the salaries of the

Foreman and Watchmen employed in the scheme. The tool room and composite servicing workshop set up at the Industrial Estate made good progress. The workshop started providing servicing facilities to the local industrialists meeting their requirement of various tools, dies, jigs, etc. The Department has also secured the services of an expert from U.K. under Colombo Plan, for the workshop, for developing the pressure Die Casting Section and the related Dies and Moulds. During the year the workshop has realised a sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of servicing charges. Full production programme will be taken up during 1969-70 and the workshop is expected to produce goods worth more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was incurred during the year under report.

Under the programme for quality marking of Small Scale Industries Products, a Centre was set up at Rajahmundry for quality marking of the ceramics products such as Mangalore tiles, stoneware pipes, refractory bricks, graphite crucibles, pickle jars and acid jars etc. An expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lakh was incurred during the year under report.

Another Quality Marking Centre was set up at Industrial Estate Sanathnagar, for quality marking of light engineering products. The post of Assistant Director, Light Engineering was filled up and arrangements were made for his deputation to Northern States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal etc. to study the working of Quality Marking Centres and the procedure that was being followed for adopting of standard specifications.

The Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant set up on the industrial Estate, Nirmal was expected to be commissioned soon. An expenditure Rs. 0.43 lakh was incurred during 1968-69.

An against the revised provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 3.42 lakhs has been disbursed to the artisans and S.S.I. units for the development of various cottage and small scale industries in the State.

The Small Scale Industries Directory has also been brought out. The Directory depicts the various types of SSI Units functioning in the State, which serves as a guide to large scale industrialists, local bodies, and other interested parties to procure their supplies from out of the products manufactured by the SSI Units located in the State. Conferences and seminars have also been organised in the districts to create favourable climate for the development of industries besides participation in exhibitions. A total expenditure of Rs. 0.57 lakh was incurred under this schemes during the year under report.

The scheme for grant of power subsidy has also been extended to the Small Scale Industrialists and an amount of Rs. 40. lakhs has been utilised by granting power subsidy to Small Scale Industries units at reduced rates.

As against the Plan provision of Rs. 14.25 lakhs made for the development of SSI an expenditure of Rs. 10.87 lakhs was incurred during the period under report.

#### **Non-Plan Scheme**

Of the Departmental Small Scale Industries functioning under Non-Plan, the Ceramic units are worth mentioning.



CHIEF MINISTER SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI  
GOING ROUND THE GANGAPPA CABLES FACTORY  
AFTER INAUGURATING IT AT UPPAL ON 26th JUNE, 1968



The Graphite Crucible Industry at Rajahmundry is providing ample facilities for the beneficiation of the low units. During the year the Unit has realised about Rs. 17,300 by way of servicing charges and producing bigger size crucibles.

The Ceramic Service Centre which is a semi-commercial unit has produced and supplied processed and semi-processed ceramic material to the value of more than Rs. 1 lakh.

The production wing for the manufacture of pickle jars, bowls, etc. attached to the Ceramic Servicing Centres, Rajahmundry increased its production activity and during the year under review the unit produced pickle jars, bowls, greenware etc. to the tune of about Rs. 82,000 while the sales effected were of the order of Rs. 80,000.

The Production Centre for Ceramic ware at Dronachalam produced various ceramic articles worth more than Rs. 1,06,000.

*Ceramic ware.*—This unit at Gudur has produced articles worth more than Rs. 10,000.

The locks manufacturing unit at Tadukupet produced various kinds of locks worth Rs. 23,220 and the Stationery Department placed an order for the supply of locks worth Rs. 29,000 during the year under report.

The Scheme for Mobile Blacksmithy Demonstration Van demonstrated the benefit of simple power operated machines to the rural artisans and has since completed its demonstration programme in the Rural Industries project areas of Nalgonda during the year under report.

### **Industrial Estates**

8 Conventional Estates were set up by the end of II Plan at a total capital cost of Rs. 138.25 lakhs at Sanathnagar, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Samalkot, Nandyal, Warangal, Cuddapah and Chandulal Baradari. By the end of III Plan, 36 Industrial Estates of various types were set up for promotion of Small Scale Industries.

These estates enabled Government and other agencies to render financial, technical, marketing and other assistance to small industries set up more efficiently and in much large measures.

The Government have decided to dispose of on hire purchase basis, the factory buildings on conventional estates. It was decided generally, as a matter of policy, not to establish new estates in future but to consolidate the existing estates. Accordingly, only consolidation of existing estates was taken up during the year and a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was provided for the completion of left-over civil works of the existing estates of which Rs. 7.3 lakhs was spent.

*Factory Building.*—Out of 494 factory buildings constructed on the conventional estates, 387 units were occupied at the end of the year under report when compared to 369 at the end of previous year. Of these, 281 units were actually functioning at the end of the year under report.

The production in these units rose from Rs. 713.34 lakhs to Rs. 766.01 lakhs during the year under report providing employment to nearly 5,282 persons as against the registration of 5,024 persons during the previous year.

*Developed Plots.*—Out of 934 developed plots, factory buildings were constructed on 174 plots at the end of the year under report as against 98 during the previous year. In addition 58 buildings were under various stages of construction and 131 industries were actually working at the end of the year under report.

The total production in these industries touched Rs. 305.39 lakhs during the year as against only Rs. 145.17 lakhs during the previous year providing employment to 1,272 persons as against 855 persons during the previous year.

*Co-operative Industrial Estates.*—During the year 1964-65, the Co-operative Industrial Estate at Balanagar, Hyderabad was set up under the co-operative fold by a Co-operative Society with a cost of Rs. 42.84 lakhs and with the assistance of State Government and Life Insurance Corporation of India. Land measuring 47 acres was made available to the Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd., on long lease basis on nominal rent. 44 developed plots were made available and allotted, and occupied by the members of the Estate. 42 Factory units were constructed while one is under construction and 33 units are working.

The Government announced incentives in the forms of reduction of rents for the factory buildings and the plots on the Industrial Estates and other concessions such as refund of sales-tax, subsidy on power exemption from payment of water rate etc.

### **Registration of Small Scale Industries**

The Government of India in order to have a clear idea of the state of development of individual small scale industries, have proposed to maintain statistics of the essential particulars including actual production as per the practice followed, in respect of large units, in pursuance of the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and directed that the State Directors of Industries should register all Small Scale Industrial Units employing more than 10 persons. The intention of the Government of India for registering the Small Scale Industrial Units was to collect statistics. The registration of Small Scale Industrial Units is more or less compulsory, as much importance was given to this by their Credit Agencies like the State Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Financial Corporation, National Small Industries Corporation and Import Authorities whenever the unit approach them for seeking any assistance.

A capital investment of not more than Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been fixed for S.S.I. irrespective of the number of persons employed under the revised definition. Capital investment for this purpose will mean plant and machinery only.

Consequent on the revision of the definition of SSI Units, certain units on the registers of the Director General, Technical Development have been transferred to the cadre of the State Directors of Industries concerned. 26 units of this State have been so transferred.

12,600 small scale industries units have been registered by the end of March, 1969 including 4,627 Small Scale Industries registered during the year under report.

During the year the system of approval of production programme of Small Scale Units engaged in certain specified commodities requiring imported components/scarce raw materials was continued and orders approving production programme in respect of 54 units were issued during the period under report.

#### **Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Basis through N.S.I.C.**

The National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi a Government of India sponsored organisation have been providing plant and machinery on hire purchase basis. Normally the N.S.I.C supplies imported machinery to the value of Rs. 5.50 lakhs C.I.F. and indigenous machinery to the value of 4.60 lakhs F.O.R. to the existing Small Scale Industries as well as new prospective entrepreneurs. The scheme was introduced by the Corporation 12 years ago.

24 applications for the supply of machinery valued at Rs. 40.06 lakhs in respect of units located in the twin cities were forwarded to the N.S.I.C. for sanction.

The District Collectors have also recommended for the hire purchase applications for Rs. 50,000 of various entrepreneurs during the year under report.

#### **Loans**

During the year a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided in the Budget (1968-69) under Block Loans. The break-up of the amount was as follows :

##### *I. Andhra Region ;*

	<u>Rs. In lakhs</u>
Q. Loans and Advances by the State Government	
F. Advances under Special Laws	0.50

##### *State Aid to Industries Act :*

Loans under Cottage Industries and Subsidy Rules, 1948	1.10
--	------

##### *II. Telangana Region :*

(i) Loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industries	0.90
	<u>2.50</u>

Additional funds to the tune of Rs. 1.50 lakhs were allotted towards Block loans during the year and the same disbursed both in Andhra and Telangana regions as per the head of accounts furnished below :

*Andhra Region :*

(i) State Aid to Industries (ii) Loans Under Cottage Industries Subsidy Rules, 1948	.. 47.500
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*Telangana Region :*

(i) Loans to Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries	.. 102,500
	<hr/>
	1,50,000
	<hr/>

**Power Subsidy**

An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been provided under this head of account during the year 1968-69.

Government was pleased to sanction the continuance of the above scheme for the grant of power subsidy to be selected by Small Scale Industries for a further period of one year from 1-3-1968 to 29-2-1969. Necessary instructions have also been issued to departmental officers to sanction the Power Subsidy only to those Industries who have received this benefit during last year (1967-68) and an amount of Rs. 40,000 has been distributed during the year.

**Credit Facilities to Small Scale Industries**

State Financial Corporation, the State Bank of Hyderabad and the State Bank of India, have been extending credit facilities to the Small Scale Industries. The commercial banks and the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation have also been extending financial assistance to the Small Scale Industries for construction of factory sheds, purchase of machinery purchase of raw materials and for working capital loans.

**Raw Materials, Spares and Components**

*Imported Raw Materials* .—The procedure of Liberalised Licensing policy has been continued for the licencing period of 1968-69. No foreign exchange allocation has been communicated by the Government of India in the year under report.

Applications for new units have been sponsored by this office for import of raw materials, spares etc. by SSI units in twin cities. The applications of units in regions were sponsored by the District Collectors concerned.

In order to prevent applications for import licences for the common place industries such as agarbathi, nut powder, curry powder, biscuits and confectionary icecream etc. Standing instructions were issued, laying down certain norms about the duration of minimum production activity and machinery and equipment required. Accordingly, newly registered Small Scale Industrial units for the manufacture of agrabathi, nut powder, etc. were insisted on going into production and approached for the grant of import licences only after having production activity for a minimum

period of six months. In respect of other units like icecreams, biscuits and confectionary product, cases of such of the units were being considered for issue of Import Licences, only after they instal minimum equipment, needed.

### Controlled Commodities

*Iron & Steel*.—The following categories of steel were permitted for import during the period under report.

1. Tin plate secondaries/waste ;
2. Terne plate ;
3. BP Sheets, GP Seets & CRC D Sheets of tinner than 0.6 mm. and 4 mm.

The import for all finalised items was allowed during the period and a number of S.S.I. units have taken advantage and benefit of the policy applied for import of the same category of steel during the period under review.

*Non-Ferrous Metal*.—During the period, import of non-ferrous metals was allowed and new units have taken benefit of the Government Policy.

*Stainless Steel Sheets*.—As a matter of policy the import of stainless steel sheets of thinner than 1.25 mm. are banned except for manufacture of pen-nibs for which only 50 mm. and 0.3 to 0.2 mm. thick strips had to be allowed.

From 1.25 mm. to 20 mm. thickness import was allowed except for utensils, domestic-ware, watch straps cutlery, kitchen-ware, table tops and furniture industries on production of non-availability certificate from M/s Hindustan Steel Ltd., Alloy Steel Division No. 4 Fair Line Place, Calcutta-I.

Import of razor blade strips (with 22.38 mm. to 22.40 mm. X 0-10 to 0-13 mm. thickness (was allowed during the period under report.

Import of 1 mm. and 0.5 mm. stainless steel sheets strips for the purpose of manufacture of hospital equipment and appliances has been allowed.

### Indigenous Raw Materials Non-Ferrous Metals

*E.C. Grade Aluminium*.—The Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi has allotted quality of 258 M.T. of E.C. Grade Aluminium for distribution to SSI units during the period under report. The same has been distributed among SSI units.

*Nickel*.—The Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi has allotted a quantity of 1,085 kgs. of Nickel for the period 1968-69. The same has been distributed to SSI units.

*Antimony*.—The Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi has allotted quantity of 1,068 kgs. of antimony during the period and

and the same was distributed to SSI units on the basis of recommendations made by the District Collectors.

*Iron and Steel (Indigenous).*—There has been no control over price and distribution of all categories of iron and steel with effect from 1-5-1967. However, the J.P.C. constituted by the Government of India for planning the production and distribution of the iron and steel in the country have been making allotment of scarce categories of the following gauges 16 to 24 gauge and B.P. & G.P. Sheet, Plates 8 mm. and above.

The following quantities of iron and steel were allotted under SSI and API quota.

<i>B P Sheets</i>		<i>G. P. Sheets</i>	<i>G. C. Sheets</i>
16-20 G Thinner	1781 Mts.	1227 Mts.	706 mts.
than 20 Guage	811 Mts.		

The above quota has been distributed among all the District Collectors and for the twin cities with reference to the demand from each district and twin cities on a proportionate basis. These materials are planned by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation to be lifted by the six Raw-materials Servicing Centres in the State. Allotment of materials is made by the District Collectors for the units in the districts and by the Central Office for the twin cities. Releases have been made by the Stores Officer, Raw Materials Servicing Centre concerned in the alphabetical order of the list maintained by each Raw Material Servicing Centre.

*Cement.*—Cement is decontrolled since 1-1-1966. The Government of India have, however, earmarked the following quotas for this State for each quarter during the year 1968 for allotment to Small Scale Industries units, Government and Quasi-Government institutions.

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Under Government rates-contracts | 30,000 Mts. |
| 2. Outside Rate-contract            | 15,000 Mts. |

*Coal and Coke.*—Control over coal and coke was lifted with effect from 15-1-1966. However, according to the latest rationalisation rules, the Director of Industries is the State Sponsoring Authority. During the year under report, 36 applications were received and recommended for allotment of wagons on priority basis to the Joint Director, Transportation (Coal) Calcutta.

*Miscellaneous Paraffin Wax.*—A quantity of 275 Mts. of paraffin wax and 30 Mts. Match Wax has been allotted to this State during the year on the basis of past upliftment. The same has been distributed to the concerned units.

*Raw-Materials Chanellised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.*—*Chemicals, Oils and Papers.*—During the year the Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi has made State-wide allocations of Palm Oil, Coconut Oil, Mutton Tallow, Bakery Hops, Mercury, Paraffin Wax etc. which were released to SSI units requiring them, on the recommendations of the Departmental Officers.

*Mercury*.—A quantity of 1,295 kgs. of mercury has been allotted to this State through the State Trading Corporation. Out of this 725 kgs. were allotted to the SSI units and the excess balance has been surrendered.

*Bakery Hops*.—54.45 kgs. of bakery hops have been allotted to this State during the year and the same has been allotted to the SSI units.

*Mutton - Tallow*.—A quantity of 332 tons of mutton tallow has been allotted to this State by the Development Commissioner (SSI) and the same has been allotted to the soap units.

### Handicrafts

The Handicrafts Sector comprises of Plan as well as non-Plan schemes. Since the Fourth Five-Year Plan was not finalised for the year 1968-69, annual plan was approved and in regard to non-plan the schemes which existed during the year 1967-68 were continued during the year under report. The programme of work during the year under report remained the same and was carried on under continuation schemes. Under the handicrafts sector the work is distributed among the public and co-operative sectors. In the public sector the schemes relating to Research and Design, Quality Marking and Marketing were also implemented. The suggestions given by the All-India Handicrafts Boards, State Handicrafts Advisory Board and also the Management Committees of the Emporia were broadly kept in view and to implement these aspects a skeleton executive staff was kept at the district levels. The executive staff had almost served as a liaison between the production units and the marketing organisations for the regular flow of goods to the Emporia. The crafts include Bidriware, Himroo, Woollen carpets, Silver, Filigree, Toys of Kondapali, Nirmal and Etikoppaka, Kalamkari Printing of Masulipatnam and Kalahasti, Artistic Textiles, Ivory and Hornware, Mat-making, cloth printing, Saw dust dolls, Leather Puppets, Wood work, Wood Carving, Metal work, Cane and Bamboo, Kamdani and Zardozi and Nirmal miniature paints and Nirmal furniture work.

The provision under Plan schemes was Rs. 6.50 lakhs and out of this an expenditure of Rs. 5.51 lakhs was incurred. The shortfall in expenditure under Plan schemes was mainly due to non-sanctioning of schemes for construction of buildings. The provision under non-Plan schemes was Rs. 6.14 lakhs and the expenditure incurred out of this was to the tune of Rs. 7.03 lakhs.

*The following are salient Features of the Work done under the various Schemes.*

*Quality Marking Schemes*.—During the year under report the quality marking scheme covered Himroo Industry in Hyderabad, Crochet lace industry in Narasapur, Bidri and Nirmal work in Hyderabad pile carpets of Warangal and Eluru, Cotton Durries of Warangal, silver Filigree of Karimnagar and Metal work of Pemburty in Warangal district. Specifications for quality marking have been prepared by Indian Standard Institutions and specially with the approval of the Technical

Committee of the All India Handicrafts Board. Four Quality Marking Centres functioned during the year under report at Hyderabad, Warangal, Eluru and Narsapur. The goods, quality marked, during the year were of the value of Rs. 14.23 lakhs.

*Schemes for providing Loans to Handicrafts Co-operatives.*—The scheme was continued during the year as a continuation scheme. There was a provision of Rs. 46,000 for this purpose. Fourteen applications were received from the handicrafts co-operatives for sanction of loan. A total amount of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned to these nine societies.

*Scheme for providing Subsidy for Organisation, Supervision and Supply of Equipment to Handicrafts Co-operatives.*—Under this scheme there was a provision of Rs. 10,000. This amount was targeted for giving only subsidy to co-operative societies towards managerial assistance, purchase of machinery and for appointment of technical personnel in the co-operative societies. An amount of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned to the Society to provide necessary assistance for appointment of Designer to the Kottakota Saree Weavers Co-operative Society. Out of the remaining amount a sum of Rs. 7,200 was sanctioned as managerial assistance to six co-operative societies.

Eight training centres were imparting training in various crafts during the year under report and 44 craftsmen were trained. There was a provision of Rs. 90,000 during the year and the amount actually utilised was Rs. 1,10,000. The excess amount incurred over and above the provision has been adjusted by re-appropriation during the year.

*The Handicrafts Research and Designs Institute at Hyderabad.*—The centre produced 408 designs and samples during the year. All the 14 crafts samples and designs were of high calibre and attracted the public and the demand in the crafts field was considerably increased.

In addition the Designer had prepared 54 line drawings in Indian Ink Sketches from the Kalahasti Temple. A life size figure of woman in clay was under preparation at the close of the year under report.

Besides the Centre wove 86 yards of cloth from glass fibre in various widths. This weaving of cloth was done for the requirements of Defence Department. The experiment was carried out successfully.

A great number of samples and designs were adopted for re-production by the craftsmen out of the 408 designs and samples supplied to them.

The provision under the scheme was Rs. 90,000 and the amount spent was Rs. 71,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 19,000 out of the targeted provisions.

*State Handicrafts Advisory Board.*—The Handicrafts Advisory Board met twice during the year and gave very useful and constructive suggestions for improving the work in the sector. The Board had suggested for taking up of paithan type of weaving at Kothakota for introducing in the local markets. The Board had also devoted special attention for construction of Emporia Buildings in the districts.



*Opening of Sales Emporia under the Auspices of Zilla Parishads in the Districts where Departmental Emporia are not functioning.*—Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 25,000, and an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 as subsidy for meeting of establishment charges was given to each Zilla Parishad. During the year under report, the Zilla Parishads, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur, and Eluru had run the Emporia. Each of the Zilla Parishad was given managerial subsidy commensurating to the actual expenditure incurred by them. There was a provision of Rs. 21,000 for this purpose and the total amount disbursed was Rs. 22,500.

*Emporia outside the State.*—During the year Government started a Handicrafts Emporium at Cannauft Place, New Delhi. The Emporium purchased goods worth Rs. 3,15,000 and conducted sales to the value of Rs. 3,53,000. The expenditure incurred on the establishment of this Emporium was Rs. 49,000.

There are seven emporia in the State.

(1) Vijayawada (2) Tirupathi (Chittoor distict) (3) Anantapur (4) Rajahmundry (East Godavari district) (5) Visakhapatnam (6) Warangal (7) Hyderabad. The Emporia in New Delhi is in addition to the emporia under non-Plan schemes. All the Emporia procure goods from Handicrafts Co-operatives as well as other individual Master craftsmen. The articles sold in the Emporia cover all the produces of Handicrafts and Handlooms including artistic handloom fabrics. The Emporium at Hyderabad also undertakes sales of articles of other States and likewise supplies goods to Emporia in other sister States.

*Nirmal Industry.*—The Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad in Hyderabad undertakes production of decorative articles including miniature paintings and also the high quality furniture of utility value. During the year the manufacture and supply of furniture had assumed special importance as furniture worth Rs. 1,00,000 could be produced and sold. The production during the year was worth Rs. 3,28,000 and the sale was of the order of Rs. 2,95,000.

*Coir Industry.*—The Coir Industry is confined to the three coastal Districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari where there are extensive plantations of coconuts. During the year a sum of Rs. 1 lakh under Plan and Rs. 50,000 under non-Plan has been provided in the Budget. The schemes that were implemented are the pilot production centres for the manufacture of Bristle and Mattress Fibre at Baruva in Srikakulam district, at Gannavaram in East Godavari district and one Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva in Srikakulam district under non-Plan and Coir Goods Factory at Narsapur in West Godavari district under Plan Scheme.

*Government Coir Goods Factory, Narsapur, West Godavari district.*—During the year the factory produced coir goods worth Rs. 35,410 and sales effected were of the order of Rs. 38,754. Now the factory is producing various types of coir goods like hospital beds, door mats, brush mats, etc. The expenditure incurred at the factory during 1968-69 was Rs. 0.44 lakh.

*Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva, Srikakulam District.*—Consequent on the merger of coir section of district Level Training Centre with the Government School and Coir Production Wing, Baruva, with

effect from 9-6-1967, the Coir Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva has been started with a view to impart training to the artisans in the improved methods and to undertake production of coir products. 15 candidates have been trained in the centre in the year under review in the various coir fields. The training programme has been promoting the employment potential in the Coir Industry in the backward areas of the districts. The Ex-Trainees are finding employment in Government Units as well as those in Zilla Parishads. In addition to the training the centre has been attached with a production wing. During the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 29,200 has been provided in the final grants and an amount of Rs. 25,152 was incurred. The centre has produced goods worth Rs. 10,000 and sales effected were Rs. 11,454.

*Bristle and Mattresses Fibre Unit at Baruva, Srikakulam District.*—This is a pilot production centre established during the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period in order to introduce the manufacture of bristle, mattress and millo fibre. The unit is manufacturing Bristle, Mattress and millo fibre which have good demand both within the State and outside the State. Apart from the above, the products like mattress and millo fibre produced in the unit are utilised as raw-materials in other district centres viz., Coir Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva where the coir mattresses, coir rope etc. have been manufactured and supplied to several Government Hospitals and Government Press at Kurnool.

During the year a sum of Rs. 24,100 was provided and an amount of Rs. 20,983 was utilised. The centre produced coir goods worth Rs. 19,072 and sales effected were Rs. 13,795.

*Bristle and Mattresses Fibre Unit, Gannavaram, East Godavari District.*—This is also a pilot production centre established during the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period in order to introduce the manufacture of bristle, mattresses and millo fibre in East Godavari district. The unit is now manufacturing bristle, mattress and millo fibre which are in good demand. The unit is also manufacturing various types of coir goods like hospital beds, door mats, brush mats etc., which are finding a good market. During the year a sum of Rs. 27,000 was provided and Rs. 24,072 was utilised. The centre produced goods worth Rs. 6,375 and sold articles worth Rs. 10,910.

#### **Rural Industries Projects**

Three Rural Industries Projects at Nalgonda, Anantapur and Narasaraopet (Guntur district) which were sanctioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India, during the year 1962-63 continued to function during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 18.36 lakhs was spent during the year under report, the details of which were as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Rural Industries Project, Nalgonda ..	.. 5.01
2. Rural Industries Project, Anantapur ..	.. 6.25
3. Rural Industries Project, Narasaraopet ..	.. 6.73
4. Central Office .. .. .	.. 0.37
Total . . . . .	<u>18.36</u>

The following schemes have been implemented in the three project areas during the year under report. The production and sales of the centres were as follows :

**PRODUCTION UNITS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Centres	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
1.	Paints and Varnishes Manufacturing Unit at Nalgonda, Anantapur and Narasaraopet ..	3	58,235	39,740
2.	Safety Match Manufacturing Centre at Nalgonda (from inception till end of March, 1969) .. .. .	1	21,870	2,02,522
3.	Bandage & Guaze cloth Manufacturing Unit, Anantapur ..	1	1,27,952	1,29,132
4.	Sprayers & Dusters Unit, Narasaraopet .. .. .	1	73,125	73,577
5.	Procurement-cum-Sales-cum-Raw Materials Service Depot, Narasaraopet .. .. .	1	..	21,500
6.	Production Wing attached to the Dye House & Designs Extension Centre .. .. .	1	20,280	24,427

*Common Facility Centres.*—Production activities have also been taken in the Common Facility Centres and their Production and Sales during the year under report were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Centres	Production Rs.	Sales Rs.
1.	General Engineering Workshops Nalgonda, Anantapur and Narasaraopet (Guntur district) ..	3	4,75,894	5,65,346
2.	Dye House & Design Extension Centre Nalgonda, Anantapur and Narasaraopet .. .. .	3	25,490	40,045
3.	Common Facility Centres in Carpentry, Anantapur .. .. .	2	1,539	116
4.	Common Facility Centre in Leather Goods, Anantapur and Narasaraopet .. .. .	3	4,787	4,930

**Training Programme**

Under the Training Programme (41) artisans have undergone training in improved technology etc. during the year under report in all the three projects. An amount of Rs. 11,300 has been spent.

*Supply of Improved Tools to Artisans.*—Equipments and tools worth Rs. 47,566 have been distributed to (698) village artisans on 75% subsidy basis during the year under report in the three projects.

*Loans.*—An amount of Rs. 4.31 lakhs has been distributed to (797) artisans, industrial co-operatives and private industrialists under State-Aid-to-Industries Act during the year under report in all three projects.

### Community Development Programme

Under the programme of Development of Cottage Industries under Community Development Programme, the following activities were continued during the year in the Block areas.

1. Starting of Rural Community Workshops and Common Facility Centres ;
2. Deputation of Artisans for advanced training;
3. Grants to the Panchayat Samithis towards maintenance of Schemes.

*Rural Community Workshops.*—The Rural Community Workshops were established to function as Pilot units for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements and house building materials while at the same time providing facilities to the rural artisans to carry on their production activities using improved machinery and equipment. Only 45 workshops were functioning at the close of the year under report.

*Common Facility Centres.*—Common Facility Centers aim at placing machinery and improved equipment at the disposal of the traditional artisans besides making available the services of qualified and well trained demonstrators for technical guidance. 52 Common Facility Centres were functioning during the year.

*Grants-in-Aid to Panchayat Samithis.*—An amount of Rs. 96,000 has been provided in the budget estimates during the year for the maintenance of the Centres shown below :

#### I. Visakhapatnam District :

1. Araku Panchayat Samithi (Tribal Development Block):

	Rs.
Production-cum-Training Centre in Carpentry at Araku	17,400

2. Paderu Panchayat Samithi Tribal Development Block:

(a) Production-cum-Training Centre in Carpentry at Paderu	12,000
(b) Production-cum-Training Centre in Spinning and Weaving at Paderu	12,000
(c) Production-cum-Training Centre in Pottery and Brick-Making at Paderu	10,000

#### II. Adilabad District :

- Utnoor Panchayat Samithi (Tribal Development Block):

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Centre, Utnoor	44,600
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The above centres were transferred to the administrative control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad with the Budget allotment of Rs. 96,000 provided for the year, who has released the above grants in favour of the above Panchayat Samithis for the maintenance of the centres during the year under report.

### **Textile Designing Scheme, Musheerabad, Hyderabad**

The Textile Designing Scheme, Musheerabad, Hyderabad continued during the period under review. 194 designs were prepared and out of which 61 designs were woven into cloth by the artisans. Among the notable are carpet designs, saree borders, himroo samples, furnishing samples, printing blocks and glass fibre cloth woven on experimental basis for use of Defence Personnel.

### **Leather**

For the development and expansion of Leather Industry in the State a sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was provided in the Plan Budget (1968-69) under expansion of Leather Industry. The details of the Budget provisions were as follows :

1. Model Tannery, Guntakal .. Rs. 1.22 lakhs restricted to  
Rs. 0.86 lakh.
2. Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada .. Rs. 1.12 lakhs.
3. Model Tannery, Warangal .. Rs. 0.15 lakh.
4. Managerial assistance to the tanning and leather Industrial Co-op. Societies .. Rs. 0.06 lakh.
5. Disbursement of loans to the individual tanners and cobblers in the State .. Rs. 0.80 lakh.

In addition to the above Plan provision a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was provided under non-Plan as per the details given hereunder :

1. Model Leather Goods Vijayawada Rs. 0.21 lakh.
2. District Level Leather Offices .. Rs. 1.02 lakhs.
3. Supervisor Staff of Leather Wing.. Rs. 0.47 lakh.

Total : .. Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

*Model Tannery Guntakal.*—This unit has concentrated on purely commercial production of different varieties of leather likes vegetable tanned, compressed sole leather, chrome sole leather and garment leather. The unit has produced goods worth Rs. 0.54 lakh and sold to the tune of Rs. 0.60 lakh during the period under report. Besides 8 candidates have been trained in leather manufacture.

*Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada.*—The Unit was started in the year 1956 with the main object of improving the quality of footwear manufactured locally and on scientific lines by introduction of modern tools. The scheme was completely revised in the year 1965

on commercial lines. A number of orders received from various Municipalities and Police Department etc., for the supply of ammunition boots and civilian types of foot-wear could not be executed. Goods worth Rs. 0.75 lakh have been produced in the unit and sales effected to the tune of Rs. 0.74 lakh during the period under report.

*Managerial Assistance to the Tanning and Industrial Co-operative Societies.*—An amount of Rs. 6,000 was provided in the Budget to pay the salaries of the technical managers who are working in the tanning and leather goods industrial co-operative societies affording necessary technical assistance in implementation of the scheme properly.

*Disbursement of Loans to the individual Tanners and Cobblers in the State.*—A sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh was provided in the Budget for the purpose, out of which as per the recommendations of the Advisory Leather Board, Hyderabad a sum of Rs. 0.78 lakh was disbursed towards loans to the individual tanners and cobblers in the State under the State Aid Industries Act.

### Non-Plan Scheme

*The Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada.*—The non-Plan part of the scheme consists of only staff pattern set out. This staff pattern is now a part and parcel of the complete Plan scheme functioning simultaneously under Plan and under non-Plan due to the paucity of funds under non-Plan.

*Supervisory Staff of Directorate.*—This is purely a staff scheme functioning as a part and parcel of the Directorate in the Director's control for supervision of all leather schemes in the State. This wing is also meant for assisting the Advisory Leather Board, Hyderabad reconstituted for a period of 2 years.

*District Level Leather Offices.*—These offices have been functioning at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Anantapur, Warangal and Hyderabad for conducting demonstration in flaying carcass recovery, utilisation of bye-products, tanning and footwear manufacture.

*Industrial Co-operative Societies.*—Cottage and Village Industries are playing a vital and important role in the uplift of rural economy by eliminating the poverty and unemployment in rural areas. To develop those industries the co-operatives are organised with a view to inspire self-help and mutual help and thrift among artisans to improve their economic development. The National Plans laid stress on the revival of cottage industries, and outlays for undertaking training programmes and schemes aimed at the betterment of the artisans. It was considered necessary to route the assistance through co-operatives organised by the poor artisans so that the assistance may not only help them to stand on their own legs, but also to indicate a sense of mutual help among the Members.

The activities undertaken and achieved under industrial co-operatives during the year under report were as follows :

The number of industries co-operatives existing as on 31-3-1969 was 2,268 with a membership of 84,759. Out of the above, about 85 societies were organised under goldsmiths rehabilitation scheme.

A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 under various schemes for the development of industrial co-operatives and the expenditure incurred during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 0.13 lakh.

During the year employment opportunities were provided to 10,644 artisans on full time basis and 7,119 artisans on part-time basis. An amount of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was provided as Financial Assistance to the Industrial Co-operatives by various agencies.

#### **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory board constituted under A. P. Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958 as amended by the Act of 1962. The Board aims at bringing about all-round development of all types of village industries to better the lot of the rural artisans.

An amount of Rs. 7.44 lakhs on Establishment Grant was released to the A. P. Khadi and Village Industries Board during the year under report to meet the expenditure incurred in the establishment of the Khadi Board. Further an amount of Rs. 60,923 was also released to Khadi and Village Industries Board towards excess expenditure incurred during the year 1966-67.

#### **Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths**

Consequent on the promulgation of Gold Control Order during the year 1963 the Government of India with a view to rehabilitating the displaced goldsmiths under alternative trades have allotted a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs to the State Government during the year.

The loan amount has been distributed between 20 Zilla Parishads in the State and the Assistant Director (twin cities).

As against 150 lakhs sanctioned during the last five years a sum of about Rs. 131 lakhs have been actually disbursed as loans to the displaced goldsmiths upto the year ending 1967-68. An amount of Rs. 3,02,783.36 towards principal as against the total demand of Rs. 36,07,000 has been collected as loan instalments upto 31-12-1968.

*Educational Facilities to the Children of the Displaced Goldsmiths.*— Government of India approved the scheme for extending the technical facilities to displaced goldsmiths and their children at the rate of Rs. 45 p.m. and expenditure on this scheme would be borne by the Central Government and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

Central Assistance would be wholly in the form of grant. The scheme envisages the reservation of seats in the established training institutions for imparting training to the children of goldsmiths as well as displaced goldsmiths whose age does not exceed 35 years and are desirous of taking up any profession other than goldsmithy.

220 children of displaced goldsmiths have been imparted training in various technical training institutes, during February, 1965 session and September, 1965 session. The duration of the course was 18 months for which the Government have incurred a sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs towards payment of stipends to the trainees.

### Handloom Industry

Handloom Industry occupies a place of paramount importance in the national economy. It is widespread in the State and is carried on in every district and it is concentrated in certain communities.

The State is well-known for producing many varieties of handloom cloth to cater to the needs of all classes of people in the society. Important exportable varieties of handloom fabrics produced in the State are Madras Handkerchiefs, Lungies, Bedspreads, Mulberry and Tassar Silk goods. The exports of these varieties account for 20% of the total exports from the country.

The Industry offers to the consumer a wide range of fabrics for selection and is providing employment to about 25 lakhs of people. There are 5 lakhs of handlooms in the State. So far 2.8 lakhs of weavers have been brought into the co-operative fold. Under Handloom Development Scheme provision is made for providing assistance towards share capital for admission of weaver's into co-operative societies and also to strengthen the share capital held by weaver-members in the co-operatives.

*Co-operatives.*—There are two categories viz., (1) Primaries and (2) Apex Societies. The individual weavers constitute the membership of the primaries and the Apex society is a federation of the Primary Societies. There are two Cotton and one Wool Apex Society in the State to which the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies of Andhra and Telangana regions respectively are affiliated.

*Apex Societies.*—The Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada and the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad are the two Cotton Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. The main functions of the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies are to purchase yarn and other raw material required by the primaries in bulk and supply them and to arrange for marketing of the finished goods produced by the primaries to the extent possible. They also undertake the export of handloom goods and arrange necessary assistance in technical and sales promotion fields.

*Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada.*—At the close of the year under report the paid up share capital of Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada was Rs. 24.79 lakhs with a membership of 1,032. It purchased yarn worth of Rs. 114.85 lakhs and sold yarn worth Rs. 110.91 lakhs. It procured cloth worth Rs. 93.69 lakhs. In its own production centres, cloth worth Rs. 14.15 lakhs was produced, and the cloth sold by the society through its sales depots numbering 146 was of the order of Rs. 123.69 lakhs.

*Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Limited Hyderabad.*—The Association had a membership of 172 and its paid up share capital was Rs. 16.68 lakhs. It purchased yarn to the value of Rs. 44.17 lakhs and sold yarn to the extent of Rs. 46.74 lakhs. The Association purchased cloth worth Rs. 69.57 lakhs and sold cloth worth Rs. 79.00 lakhs.



*Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.*—There were 854 primary cotton weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 2,27,253. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 108.08 lakhs. The Reserve Fund and other reserve built by these societies stood at Rs. 82.12 lakhs and Rs. 48.07 lakhs respectively. The working capital of these societies, was to the order of Rs. 362.44 lakhs. They purchased yarn worth Rs. 259.98 lakhs and sold cloth valued at 629.62 lakhs.

*Credit Facilities.*—The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to Weavers Co-operative Societies and 2 Apex Weavers Co-operative societies to the extent of Rs. 129.35 lakhs.

*Interest Subsidy Scheme.*—The interest subsidy is given to the Apex Bank and Co-operative Central Banks for passing on funds to Weavers Co-operative Societies at concessional rate of interest. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was utilised upto the end of March, 1969.

*Handloom Development Schemes.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 54.50 lakhs was provided in the Budget for implementing the Plan schemes and an amount of Rs. 54.30 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs. 37.31 lakhs was granted towards rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

*Thrift Fund Scheme.*—During the year 28 societies were covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh was sanctioned by way of Government contribution to the thrift fund of weavers.

*Co-operative Spinning Mills.*—Three Co-operative Spinning Mills were functioning in the State at Guntakal, Chirala and Hyderabad with a total spindleage of 50,524. The Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State obtain yarn from these mills through the apex societies.

*The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal.*—The mills went into production in 1954 with 11,024 spindles. Most of the machinery was imported from United Kingdom. The present spindleage of the mills is 25,440. The mills had a membership of 447 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 71.06 lakhs which includes State participation of Rs. 34.78 lakhs. The mills produced yarn worth Rs. 118.65 lakhs and sold yarn worth Rs. 117.52 lakhs.

*The Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Chirala.*—The mill is designed to produce medium and fine counts of yarn. At present, it is producing, 40s, 60s and 80s. Its bulk production is 40s and 60s. It had a spindleage of 13,020. Its paid up share capital is Rs. 19.46 lakhs of which Rs. 9.87 lakhs was contributed by Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada, Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal, Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in Andhra region and individuals. The mills produced yarn worth Rs. 21.44 lakhs during the year and sold finished goods valued at Rs. 30.61 lakhs.

*The Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.*—The membership of the Mills is 103 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 20.17 lakhs. The State Government have contributed Rs. 12.30 lakhs towards share capital. The mill has a spindleage of 12,064. It is producing yarn of 20s. The Mill produced yarn worth Rs. 17.82 lakhs and sold yarn worth Rs. 17.10 lakhs during the year.

*Textile Township Project at Ramagundam.*—The Textile Township project, at Ramagundam is being established with the assistance from Rehabilitation Ministry at a cost of Rs. 64.39 lakhs. The project provided residential accommodation to the repatriates, 1,000 quarters with powerloom sheds, buildings for dispensary and school. The Textile Township project was expected to go into production at the close of the year under report.

*Wool Industry.*—23,000 looms against 35,000 woollen handlooms in the State, are within the co-operative fold. The woollen goods produced by the wool weavers co-operative societies are barrack blankets, check signs blankets, field cumblies and cumblies intended for use by the railway and plantation labour.

*Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad.*—It is the wool apex society which supplies wool to the primary wool weavers co-operative societies and also markets the finished goods produced by them. The membership of the society is 77 and its paid up share capital is Rs. 1.72 lakhs. The State Government have taken shares to the value of Rs. 0.68 lakh.

*Primary Wool Weavers' Co-operative Societies.*—There were 118 Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State of which 40 were in Andhra and 78 in Telangana. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs. 5.61 lakhs. They produced cumblies worth Rs. 68.85 lakhs and sold cumblies of the value of Rs. 73.51 lakhs.

### **Silk Industry**

The number of silk handlooms in the State is estimated to be 6,000 of which 2,000 are in the co-operative fold. There were 23 Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1962. The paid up share capital and working capital of these societies are Rs. 0.74 lakh and 3.63 lakhs respectively. The societies produced silk cloth worth Rs. 12.76 lakhs and sold silk goods worth Rs. 19.87 lakhs.

### **Powerlooms**

There were 1,181 authorised powerlooms during the year in the State. Government of India have allotted 12,400 powerlooms for introduction in the State. State Government have taken a decision to introduce powerlooms in co-operative sector for the present. Accordingly, powerlooms have been allotted to co-operative societies and financial assistance has been provided to the societies for the purchase of powerlooms at Rs. 3,000 per loom. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was utilised for this purpose during the year under report.

*Tape Powerlooms.*—There were 47 tape powerlooms in the State by the end of March, 1969. During the year no tax mark permits for the acquisition and installation of powerlooms were issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

*Cotton Licences.*—'B' class licences are issued by the Directorate to individuals to deal with the purchase and sale of cotton in the State. An amount of Rs. 2,400 has been realised by way of fees for issue of 'B' class cotton licences and 21 licences have been issued by this office.

*Sericulture.*—A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was provided for implementation of sericulture scheme during the year.

*Cocoon Production.*—During the year 93,688 kgs. of reeling cocoons were produced by rearing 4,70,147 disease-free cross-breed layings. A sum of Rs. 7,40,273 was realised by the Sericulturists in the State during the period under report. 12,40,065 Tassar Cocoons were produced.

*Extension Work.*—In order to encourage ryots to take up mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing the following incentives were continued during the period under report.

1. Free supply of mulberry cuttings to ryots.
2. Free technical assistance to ryots.
3. Sanction of loans to the tune of Rs. 250 per acre, for applying manure to the mulberry gardens and purchasing rearing appliances etc.
4. Sericulturists in Anantapur district are also supplied with mobile pumpsets on hire basis at a nominal rate of Rs. 3 per day per set.

A sum of Rs. 4,925 was sanctioned to twenty-six (26)-Sericulturists in Anantapur and Chittoor districts. The break-up is given below :

*Seed Organisations.*—Local race cocoons are being produced for seed purposes in the silk farms located at Hindupur and Anjoda and F. R. seed cocoons are being produced and multiplied in Government Silk Farm, Palamanair. F. R. and L. R. Cocoons are being utilised in the grainages functioning at Hindupur and Araku for preparing and supplying disease free cross-breed layings to ryots in the State. These layings are being reared by the ryots and reeling cocoons are being produced. The annual income of a ryot varies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per acre. During the year 13.09 lakhs of L. R. and 6.89 lakhs of F. R. Seed Cocoons were consumed. A quantity of 3.14 lakhs of cross-breed layings were produced as against 3.01 lakhs during the previous year.

In order to meet the increased demand of C. B. layings, the department has started a new scheme at Madakasira for production of F. R. Race Cocoons. A new grainage has also started functioning during the year under report for supplying layings to tribals in Araku Valley.

*Mulberry Graft Nurseries.*—The graft nurseries established at Chintapalle, Hindupur and Manair continued to function during the period under report. During the year 45,784 grafts were prepared utilising exotic and local varieties of scion and stock materials.

*Silk reeling.*—During the year a quantity of 3,737 kgs. of Reeling Cocoons were purchased by the Reeling Units and 118 kgs. of raw silk and 89 kgs. of silk waste were produced.

*Chawkie Rearing Units.*—Chawkie Rearing Units established at Araku, Punganoor, Kondipalli and Poolakunta continued to function during the year. The units at Araku have been of great help to tribals

in learning the techniques of silk worm rearing and production of cocoons. During the year 9,755 C.B. laying were reared.

#### **Non-Mulberry**

*Tassar-Culture.*—Five Tassar Seed stations established were continued during the year. These stations are located in potential areas for sustaining large scale tassar rearings. Tribals and other backward communities are the chief patrons of this industry in the State. During the year 12,40,065 cocoons were produced by the tribals and purchased by the Department. The five seed stations reared 54.254 L. F. layings. A quantity of 389 kgs. of Tassar Raw Silk and 249 kgs. of silk waste were produced. Tassar silk is being reeled on “Natwa” and also on improved four spindled twisting-cum-reeling machines recommended by the Central Silk Board. A quantity of 2,307.75 metres of Tassar cloth was produced in Telangana area.

Field studies were also undertaken at experimental unit at Venkata-pur on some important plants of Tassar Silkworm.

*Sericulture.*—Two seed stations located at Shadnagar and Penapally with propaganda outposts continued to function. Rearings were conducted in six villages and 469 kgs. of spinning cocoons were produced.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad**

The object of the corporation is to promote Small Scale Industries in the State. During the year under report the Corporation has been managing 20 departmental Commercial Schemes and 6 Raw Material Servicing Centres which were hitherto managed by the Department of Industries since 1962.

The Corporation out of the loan of Rs. 35 lakhs sanctioned by the Government, has utilised the funds for industrial development and advanced loans to 30 companies and participated in the share capital of 4 limited companies situated in the Telangana region. The Corporation has also advanced loans to 33 Industries both in Telangana and Andhra regions from out its own resources. The six Raw Material Servicing Centres distributed the scarce raw material worth Rs. 97.15 lakhs. The various promotional programmes undertaken by the Corporation during the year were as follows :

1. Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports and Formation of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Technologists' Forum ;
2. Capital Participation and Joint Ventures ;
3. Removing the bottlenecks for the growth of small scale industries in different aspects, viz.,
  - (a) Assistance to Technocrats.
  - (b) Scheme for providing Marketing Service to Small Scale Industries ;
  - (c) Promotion of processed fruits and vegetables Industry in the State.

The Corporation has taken up a special study of promoting fruits and vegetable industry in the State, with a view to remove the bottlenecks which are responsible for the slow growth of this industry in spite of potential being made available.

Other schemes of industrial promotion such as sub-contracting and clearing agency and development of Mixed Salt Chemical Industry have also received the attention of the Corporation.

#### **The Singareni Collieries Company, Limited**

The Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., was floated in the year 1921. The company has developed Mines at Kothagudem, Yellandu, Bellampalli, Ramagundam, Mandamari, Ramakrishnapur and Somagudem in the districts of Kothagudem, Adilabad and Karimnagar. It is the second largest coal mining concern amongst the public sector undertakings in India. In the Third Five-Year Plan, the company was allotted a target of 4.10 lakhs tonnes to raise the output of coal. The actual achievement was 4.05 lakhs tonnes.

*Production.*—Production during the year under report was as follows :

			Tonnes
Round Coal	..	..	18,14,612.05
R.O.M.	..	..	7,32,707.81
Sep. Nut	..	..	1,78,016.60
Nut coal	..	..	63,459.50
Slack (0"-1/2")	..	..	3,178.90
Slack (0"-1")	..	..	10,45,473.68
Slack (0"-2")	..	..	445.40
Shale	..	..	15,965.70
			<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>38,53,859.64</b>

The total value of coal raised was Rs. 14,68,52,919.46.

*Despatches.*—During the year under report 37,73,855.12 tonnes were despatched.

*Labour strength.*—The total number of workers on rolls were 31,449.

*Wage Position.*—Wages are being paid as per the unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board of Coal Mining Industry as approved by the Central Government. The minimum wage fixed is Rs. 5 with a D.A. of 1.11 per day. The workers were categorised into six categories. The top-most wage earned is Rs. 14.90 with a D.A. of Rs. 1.11 per day.

*General.*—Difficulties in marketing slack coal continued during the year under report. The output raised during the year had, therefore, to be conditioned to the marketability of slack coal to avoid stock piling. The stocks at the beginning of the year were 10,31,115.81

tonnes and at the end of the year were 10,15,744.63 tonnes. In the year 1966-67, the company suffered a loss of Rs. 9.90 lakhs and Rs. 7.90 lakhs in the year 1967-68. Prospects for the year under report were encouraging.

*Labour Relations.*—Labour relations have been cordial. Consequent on the closure of one mine at Kothagudem and two mines at Ramakrishnapur, 700 workers were rendered surplus besides 500 workers in Labour Training Poll, who were surplus for a long period. Since there was no scope to expand production to accommodate surplus labour, the Management introduced a Temporary Voluntary Retirement Scheme during July, August, 1968 as agreed to by the Trade Unions functioning at the collieries. The workers who retired under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme were allowed for benefits as Ex-Gratia payment, besides Gratuity and Provident Fund as the case may be. 2,100 workers availed the benefit by opting for voluntary retirement under the scheme.

There were no major strikes at any of the collieries during the year under review except some trouble at Ramagundam collieries.

#### **The Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited**

The year under report witnessed acute conditions of drought in most parts of the State which had its effects on the fertiliser trade. Comparative figures of production for the two years are furnished below :

<i>Production</i>	1966-67	1967-68
Sulphuric Acid ..	8,854	6,028
Super phosphate ..	20,739	15,719
Fertilizer Mixtures ..	19,672	4,033

The management had to diversify the manufacturing activities of the company as the production and sales having been at sub-optimum levels throughout the year under report, the company had sustained a loss in working of about Rs. 42,500.

Substantial increase in storage accommodation for Super-phosphate and extensive maintenance work to get the Contact Sulphuric Acid Plant to high performance levels may be mentioned as achievements during this lean year. Labour Management relations were almost cordial.

#### **The Azam Jahi Mills, Limited**

The Azam Jahi Mills which are located in the State have been established in the year 1934 with a capital structure of Rs. 15.43 lakhs. Out of the targeted budget, the State Government had the shares of the order of Rs. 26 lakhs. The Mill earned a profit of Rs. 364 lakhs till 1965. The Mill put to recurring losses right from 1966-1969 because of mounting cost of cotton, stores, increase in dearness allowances of the employees and insignificant increase of the price index in cloth and yarn selling, etc.

The Azam Jahi Mills during the year under report produced 2,30,68,465 Metres of cloth valued at Rs. 2,51,38,575 and 8,40,870 kgs. yarn, worth Rs. 51,40,130 respectively.

Due to all-round high prices, there were losses during the period under report. In the month of April, 1968 there was labour trouble of magnitude and the Mill had to declare a lock-out for 10 to 12 days. Towards the end of November, 1968, there was recurrence of labour trouble and the production for about 10 days suffered very heavily.

On Arbitration Award, the company had retrenched a little over 300 workers and paid them compensation and other dues as per rules in vogue.

With financial aid from the Government and the Guarantees, the Mill has drawn up a programme for replacement of a part of the old plant of the mill. With the renovation it is expected that the mill would earn fair profits and be able to stand on its own.

### **The Nizam Sugar Factory, Limited**

During the year under review the Nizam Sugar Factory crushed 2,82,797 tonnes of cane and 2,79,353 bags of sugar was produced with a recovery of 9.96%. The factory farms produced 1,21,402 tonnes of cane and 1,61,395 tonnes were purchased from the ryots. The production during the year was more than double of the previous year and the recovery during the year was more by 2% than the previous year. The factory's performance during the year under report was remarkable for its efficiency both in milling and on manufacturing side.

The sugar industry which was faced with a crisis during the last two years has now emerged out of it due to the timely measures taken by the Central Government. Keeping in view the low production of about 18.6 lakhs tonnes of sugar in the year 1966-67, the Central Government notified an upward revision of cane price, and introduced partial decontrol of sugar and an incentive reduction in the excise duty of sugar coupled with rebate in excise duty for excess production exceeding 80% of the previous year.

The statutory minimum price fixed by the Central Government was Rs. 73.70 per tonne for a recovery of 9.4% or below. The company actually paid Rs. 110 per tonne of cane to the cane growers as suggested by the State Government.

Under the Partial Decontrol Scheme introduced by the Government 60% of the production was released as levy sugar at control price and 40% was released for sale in the free market. On account of the partial decontrol of sugar and the all-round efficiency achieved on the manufacturing side, the company could make a profit of Rs. 159,68,704 during the year under report.

The factory has taken up sprinkler irrigation on a trial basis which is expected to result in more-economical use of the existing water-supply. The Management is also exploring, by means of sinking trial bore-wells, the availability of ground water to augment the present canal water supply. Disease-free seedcane from outside the zone was also brought and seed nurseries were raised to supply good quality of seed for future crops.

The production of Confectionery during the year under report was 296.54 tonnes. The Confectionery Department has received a set-back due to stoppage of sugar supplies to the Unit at control price which has compelled the Unit to purchase sugar at the free sale market price. In addition to this, the Finance Act of 1968, excise duty was levied for the first time on Confectionery goods at the rate of 0.80 ps. per kg. which ultimately increased the cost of production steeply.

### **The Industrial Development Corporation Limited**

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation was set up in the year 1960 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a special agency of the State Government for stimulating and stepping up the development of industries in large and medium sector in the State with an authorised capital of the Corporation of Rs. 10 crores. The paid up capital in 1969 was Rs. 3.62 crores. The State Government is the only share-holder of the Corporation.

The Corporation offered four-fold services in achieving the objective for which it was set up :

- (a) Financial Assistance by way of underwriting fresh issues and direct participation in the share capital ;
- (b) Direct promotion of selected industries ;
- (c) Establishment of Joint Ventures in Collaboration with private parties on 50% basis.
- (d) Preparation of feasibility reports and studies highlighting the possibility of industrial development in the State .

*Financial Assistance to Projects.*—The Corporation during the period under report received 30 applications for financial assistance for a total amount of Rs. 238.29 lakhs. The Corporation sanctioned financial assistance to 11 applicants out of 30 applications received aggregating to Rs. 27.39 lakhs. The Corporation has, during the year sanctioned financial assistance to nearly 90 companies since its inception. The total industrial investment made by the Corporation amounts to Rs. 674 lakhs of which assistance aggregating to Rs. 502 lakhs has been utilised by 41 companies.

*Direct Promotion of Selected Industries.*—The Corporation was providing assistance for the substantial expansion of existing industries and has set up the following few sponsored companies :

- (i) The Corporation has sponsored a major public sector project, viz., the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings, Ltd. with a total outlay of Rs. 3.35 crores. This project is being set up with the technical collaboration of M/s. Koyo Seido, Co., Ltd., Japan and was expected to start trial production at the close of the year under report.
- (ii) The Associated Glass Industries, another company set up by the A.P.I.D.C. in collaboration with a private entrepreneur for the manufacture of glass hollow-ware and Crystal



ware, and the total project cost is around Rs. 3.15 crores. The collaborators for this project are the well-known Hungarian Organisation, M/s. Komplex who have considerable experience in setting up similar plants elsewhere in the World. It is expected that this plant would go into production shortly.

- (iii) The Corporation has taken upon lease the management of Acetic Acid Plant, Hyderabad belonging to the Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd. The plant has gone into commercial production during the period under report. With the commissioning of this plant the Corporation has been instrumental in reviving a plant which has languished since ten years.

### Joint Venture Programmes

The Corporation has also taken up the following Joint Venture Projects during the year under report.

- (a) Gangappa Cables, Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the production of enamel and paper covered winding wires ;
- (b) Kumar Chemicals and Fertilisers with an outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs for the manufacture of Potassium Carbonate and other chemicals ;
- (c) Alkali Metals (P) Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs for the manufacture of metallic sodium ;
- (d) Andhra Mechanical and Electrical Industries with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for manufacture of CCBs, CTs and PTs and group isolators ;
- (e) M/s. Ferro Electrics (P) Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for manufacture of soft ferrites required by the electronics industry for entertainment and professional applications ;
- (f) Fluid systems (P) Ltd., with a capital outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs for the manufacture of process control valves.

*Preparation of Feasibility Reports and Studies, etc.*—The Corporation during the year published the following important publications :

- Industrial Possibility of Andhra Pradesh.
- Establishment of Cattle Feed Plants.
- Establishment of Automobile Ancillaries.
- Schemes for Technical entrepreneurs.
- Schemes for Manufacture of Electronic Components.
- Scheme for Manufacture of Precision Measuring Instruments.
- Scheme for Manufacture of Mica Insulation Materials, etc.

### Weights and Measures Department

The Department continued to function under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce during the year under report. After the promulgation of Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1958 the designation has been changed to Controller, Weights and Measures.

*Aims and Objects of the Department.*—The aims and objects of the Weights and Measures Department are two-fold, namely :—

1. To prohibit the use of non-standard weights, measures, weighing instruments of various kinds which lead to confusion and give rise to several dishonest practices and to replace them by standard weights and measures and instruments which alone are permitted to be used in the area where the Act is enforced ; and
2. To see that the weights and measures in use are accurate as per the prescribed standards.

*Functions of the Department.*—The following are the main functions of the Department of Weights and Measures as required under the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures Enforcement Act and rules framed thereunder :

- (a) To enforce the metric system of weights and measures and instruments, etc., in the entire State in any commercial undertakings and in Government Departments.
- (b) Initial verification of stamping of new metric weights and measures and instruments, etc., in conformity with the specifications prescribed under the rules.
- (c) Undertaking the periodical verifications and stamping of weights, measures and instruments including petrol pumps, petrol lorries and barrel fillers, etc.
- (d) Periodical inspections and surprise visits to ascertain the use of correct standard weights in all commercial transactions.
- (e) Conducting of prosecution cases where offences are committed in the use of weights, measures and instruments.
- (f) Issue of licences for manufacturing, dealing and repairing of weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments, etc.

*Propaganda.*—The department has participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition in 1969 at Hyderabad. Besides, the department has participated in Jatras in Mahaboobnagar and Anantapur where the public were made acquainted with various activities of the department through practical demonstration of unscrupulous practices adopted by the traders in using the weighing and measuring instruments in their daily business.

*Progress achieved in Implementation of Metric System.*—The Public was further enlightened on the use of the metric system through intensive visits by the inspectorial staff as well as the Assistant Controller to the interior villages where the peasantry and the villagers are being taught about the usage of the metric system. In almost all the sectors the use of metric units has been made compulsory. Most of the traders have now completely switched over to the metric system. All the Heads of the Departments have been asked to adopt the metric system in all their day-to-day transactions. Timber Merchants Associations also have been instructed to switch over to the Metric units and to supply timber to other States in Metric sizes only.

During the year under review 8,23,231 metric weights, 2,76,478 measures, 1,66,203 weighing instruments, 1,787 measuring instruments have been stamped.

During the year under report the department has seized 10,307 illegal weights, 10,683 measures and 3,559 scales (all non-standard).

During the year the department has launched 4,302 prosecution cases as against 2,963 cases last year. Out of 4,302 cases 1,587 cases were referred to the courts, 403 cases were decided by the courts realising an amount of Rs. 22,502 in the shape of fines. The department has compounded 2,115 cases levying an amount of Rs. 1,79,635 as compounding fee thus registering a marked improvement in the executive work attended by field staff.

The department has renewed the licences of 31 manufacturers, 125 dealers and 71 repairers and issued fresh licences to one manufacturer, 13 dealers and 11 repairers during the year under report. The licence fee collected during the period is Rs. 14,935.00 as against Rs. 19,485 last year when the collection of licence fee was made circle-wise. The sale of application forms has realised an amount Rs. 136 as against Rs. 134 last year.

*Revenue and Expenditure of the Department.*—An amount of Rs. 14,00,163 was collected towards the revenue of the department against the recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,78,616.12.

*Financial Assistance.*—An amount of Rs. 56,000 has been released by the Government for expenditure on the adoption of metric system by other Heads of Departments and purchase of certain equipment by the Weights and Measures Department and other Departments.

### **Director of Commerce and Export Promotion**

This department which has started functioning since August, 1966 and happened to be the smallest Directorate in the State, with the help and co-operation of the exporting interest of the State has imparted dynamism to the State economy and revealed new vistas of economic development during the year under report.

*The State Export Promotion Board Meeting.*—During the period under report the reconstituted Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board met once and reviewed the progress made by the State in various fields of its promotional activity in the matter of stepping up exports from the State. The follow-up action so far taken in respect of agricultural and mineral products and ores in pursuance of the recommendations of I.I.F.T. were also placed before the Board during the period under report.

*Commodity Panels Meeting.*—The Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion constituted Commodity Panels for 15 groups of products. They have been consisting mostly of non-official members from the concerned trade to focus attention of specific problems faced by the export trade in the respective commodity groups. The first round of the commodity panel meetings has been completed and the second

round was expected to follow during the year under report. The Panels were constituted for the following :

1. Agro and Agro-based products ;
2. Oil and Oilseeds, oiled cake and deoiled cake, Rice-Bran, etc. ;
3. Cashew and cashew products ;
4. Processed Food, Fruits and Fruit Products ;
5. Tobacco, Cigarettes and Beedies ;
6. Light Engineering Products ;
7. Heavy Engineering goods and steel products ;
8. Ores and Minerals ;
9. Perfumes, Cosmetics, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals
10. Handicrafts ;
11. Polythene and laminated products ;
12. Handlooms, cotton and silk ;
13. Leather goods and Tanning materials ;
14. Cotton Textiles (mill made) ;
15. Coir palm fibres and coir goods.

*Opening of the Branch Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Hyderabad.*—The Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has been established at Hyderabad. Thus, the exporting and importing interests of the State have been afforded a facility of great value and this fulfils the long-cherished desire of the trading community in Andhra Pradesh.

Steps are also being taken to persuade the State Trading Corporation to open their branch office at Hyderabad to stimulate exports of non-traditional items.

*I.S.I. Membership.*—Steps are also being taken to continue the membership of the Director of Commerce and Export Promotion in the I.S.I. as a Sustaining Member to keep close liaison with the various standards being formulated by the I.S.I. and to advise potential exporters in matters relating to I.S.I. Standards.

The exports from the State have registered an appreciable increase in the 3 quarters ending March, June and September, 1968. The exports maintained a steady increase and goods worth Rs. 10.70 crores were exported by end of March, 1968 as against Rs. 8.60 crores during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Similarly, the export performance for the quarter ending June, 1968, has infused confidence as exports have gone upto Rs. 21.42 crores as against Rs. 18.05 crores, during the quarter ending September, 1968. The exports reached 12.76 crores mark as against 11.73 crores during the corresponding period

1967-68. Thus the overall exports from the State were on steady increase. The new items that have entered foreign markets from the State during the year were : (1) Detonators, (2) Compressors, (3) Wood Screws, (4) Instant Coffee, (5) Barium Carbonate and (6) Wheat bran. Some of the non-traditional commodities such as laminates, machine tools, compressors, asbestos manufacturers, and steel ingots, have been exported to sophisticated markets such as U.S.A., U K., East European countries and Middle East.

*Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.*—The State had participated in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, 1968 held at Madras and projected an impressive image of Andhra Pradesh as an industrially developing State. The Department has also participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition, at Hyderabad to the extent possible with a view to publicise the export information in respect of products of the State.

*Export Houses.*—The Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion has been evincing keen interest during the year under report in making institutionalised arrangements for specific commodities and to organise export trade on a systematic and rational basis.

*Setting-up of Andhra Pradesh Export Corporation.*—In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for the setting up of an Export Corporation on the lines of Punjab and Gujarat States, the Government of Andhra Pradesh were taking necessary steps in this direction at the close of the year under report.

*Training Programme.*—The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has proposed to design a special training programme for a short period for equipping the personnel with such knowledge and background. The Institute has been requested to formulate the details of the financial implications and whether the private sector units could also take advantage of such training for stepping up of exports from their respective units.

*Port Department.*—During the year, efforts continued to be made in the direction of developing the minor ports in the State scattered over a coastal line of about 660 miles. It has been decided to concentrate the efforts on the development of ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and if possible Vadarevu in the first instance. With the development of these ports commodities will undoubtedly become more competitive in the international markets in view of the fact that the heavier freight charges now being incurred for exports through Bombay and Madras could be cut down substantially.

*Publication of Trade Bulletin.*—The department is also publishing weekly "Trade Bulletin" which contains the information on various subjects connected with exports and also to provide information on the tender enquiries for the requirements of the Government Departments of Andhra Pradesh in addition to foreign trade enquiries.

A study team consisting of 7 industrialists had visited Calcutta to study various aspects and the technological trends in foundry, forging, etc.

*General.*—The department continued to take up specific problems like sponsoring special transport facilities for quick movement of ex-market commodities like oil cakes, rice bran, etc., supplying special hostable information on various products, and undertake liaison activity with other institutions such as Export Import Advisory Council, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Indian Embassies abroad.

### Department of Mines and Geology

The State Department of Mines and Geology continued to function effectively in the discharge of its promotional and developmental activities.

*Activities of the Regional Officers.*—The five Regional Officers under the administrative control of the Assistant Directors of Mines and Geology stationed respectively, at Nellore, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Kurnool functioned effectively, in the discharge of regulatory functions apart from promotional work entrusted to them. The Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Kurnool, has disposed of 89 applications for grant of prospecting licences, and 20 applications for grant of mining leases referred to him for verification on technical matters such as the exact location, occurrence of mineral, quality and quantity, and on feasibility of working the mineral properties in Public Sector. The Assistant Director, Kurnool has further inspected 189 mining leases from the point of non-working of mines and these reports were sent to the concerned District Collector for necessary follow-up action. Out of 486 Mining leases, about 173 mines were under operation and the rest were non-working. During the year under report the Assistant Director, Kurnool has also detected one case of illicit mining and transportation of mineral, and reported the fact to the Collector concerned.

The Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Warangal carried out 42 inspections of mines and verified mine accounts in all these cases. Besides 25 non-working leases were inspected and breaches reported.

In the Vijayawada region the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology has inspected 31 working mines and verified 35 mine accounts. The number of non-working mines detected during the period was 18. Out of 6 mining leases applied for, the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Vijayawada, has inspected 5 mines for technical assessment.

The Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Nellore and his staff carried out 79 mines inspections and verified the accounts of 57 mines. Three cases of illicit mining were detected during the period and reported to the Collectors concerned. Similar information for the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari is awaited from the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Visakhapatnam at the close of the year under report.

Apart from regulatory functions the Assistant Directors of Mines and Geology have also carried out casual enquiries on reported mineral occurrences and field assignments as detailed hereunder :

1. Occurrence of natural gas at Pamarru, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district.

2. Occurrence of Mica in Oleru village, Repalli taluk, Guntur district.
3. Collection of lime-shell samples from Pulicat lake, Sullurpet taluk, Nellore district.
4. Collection of limestone samples from 21 representative areas in Kurnool region for analysis to determine whether the limestone was of flux grade or not.

#### Activities of the Department (Mineral Investigations)

##### *Iron-ores :*

*Ongole Iron Ore Belt.*—Detailed sampling work of different low grade iron-ore bands of the Ongole belt was taken up during the year under report. Beneficiation studies were made by the Mining Department of Osmania University on some samples collected from the area. The studies indicated 'tabling' the ores for upgrading were more advantageous and economical. Some Japanese experts also visited the area and studied qualitative aspects of the deposits. Initially 10 bore-holes were proposed to be drilled, and the cores were to be studied at the close of the year under report.

*Low Grade Iron-Ores, Khammam.*—The assessment of the potentiality of available iron-ores of grades which have not been marketable till recently but are currently picking up demand (medium grade, high silica ores), was taken up. Sampling of ores occurring "in situ" and also in earlier mine projects was taken up. Forty samples were collected from two different mines in the Bayyaram area and were analysed.

*Manganese, Adilabad.*—An area of about 85 square kilometres was investigated by geo-chemical sampling. A total of 400 samples were tested in the field itself. Geo-chemical anomalies were noticed near Pitarikunta, Ghatkur and Sandapur.

*Srikakulam.*—Pursuant to the recommendations of the Expert Committee for State Exploration, assessment of manganese ore deposits in Salur taluk (in Block 'X' recommended) was carried out during the year. About 60 square kilometres of area has been covered out of a total of some 400 square kilometres of the 'E' block. The deposits in Chintalavalasa area were estimated to contain 0-12 million tonnes of manganese ore of low grade.

Further work was under progress in the field season 1968-69, and it was proposed to take up drilling in selected areas at the end of the season.

*Arica.*—Upto 1966-67 a total of 320 sq. kilometres of area was mapped. In 1967-68 a further area of 85 sq. kilometres was mapped in continuation of the previous seasons work.

Income of the important mines, sub-surface structure and composition of pegmatites in relation to the host rock were studied. The studies revealed that mica content was low in pegmatites with high-potash feldspars. The feldspars were found predominantly in the wall and intermediate zones, while mica is concentrated at the contact of the hanging wall and foot wall with the Schistose rock.

*Barytes.*—As a follow-up of the preliminary investigation in the barytes belt conducted in the previous years, the areas between Velpul-a-Tallapalli and Nandipalli were studied in detail. Drilling in Vemula was taken up and was completed, but the results were not encouraging.

The Tallapalli and Nandipalli (Kathalur) blocks were then taken up for drilling during the year. After completing necessary ground-work for drilling in the Tallapalli areas, a total footage of about 100 metres was drilled along the share zones where mineralisation was in evidence at different depths. Barytes was encountered at 19 metres in the first hole in Tallapalli with a vein thickness of about a metre. In the second hole dissemination of barytes was noticed between 27.60 to 28.20 metres but in the third hole, approximately 120 metres east of it, the share zone has totally thinned out and no vein of barytes was struck even upto 30.50 metres. Drilling was hence abandoned.

Detailed mapping in selected areas of Nandipalli and in Kottapalli (in part) has been taken up to study the behaviour of veins and also to establish their extension in the concealed areas.

*Steatite.*—Systematic mapping of the steatite belt in Anantapur district was completed and all the workings and abandoned mines examined. Out of 44 steatite old workings, 33 workings were studied during 1967-68 field season and 4 working groups of steatite mines (about 11 old pits) were studied around Karnapudi, Madugupalli, Mutssukota and Rayalacheruvu village of Anantapur and Tadipatri taluks during the field season of the year under report.

*Graphite.*—Examination of the graphite occurrence in East Godavari and Khammam district was taken up in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India. While Geological Survey of India is mapping the graphite areas, drilling was undertaken by the Department of Mines and Geology at a point about 3 miles north of Jeedguppa in Bhadrachalam taluk at the sites located by the Geological Survey of India, on the basis of geophysical studies. One bore-hole has been completed and work in the other was continued at the close of the year under report.

*Bauxite.*—Bauxite has been found at Bathilabadi and Katuki village in the agency tracts of Sringavarapukota taluk in Visakhapatnam district. On the basis of preliminary examination about 7 lakh tonnes are estimated in the area examined so far. Detailed prospecting (pitting and sampling) was carried out. It appears that the bauxite may prove to be of fairly good grade.

### Clays

*Fullers Earth, Viakarabad and Tandur Taluks.*—Fuller's earth occurrences in Timsanpalli, Gopalpur, Marepalli, Gingurthy, Alipur and Tarigopla in Viakarabad and Tandur taluks of Hyderabad district were studied. Shallow drill holes were contemplated at Marupalli, Narasapur and Gingurthy.

*China Clay Nellore.*—Preliminary survey of the north extension of China clay deposits of Prabhagiripatnam was carried out. The deposit is found to extend over 15 square kilometres of area around Nalabalam and Tatipatri villages.



### Base Metals

*Copper—Garimenipenta.*—Preliminary investigations were carried out for copper in Garimenipenta area and a few samples of ore were initially collected for analysis.

*Quartz.*—Extensive reefs of quartz suitable for glass industry are found in the districts of Hyderabad and Mahboobnagar.

Investigation of quartz reefs in these districts were taken up. During the year under report 20 quartz reefs have been examined around Hyderabad, Narasappaguda, Chegur, Balanagar, Shadnagar and Shamshabad. The reserves estimated so far were of the order of 3.0 million tonnes. Further work was in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Ground-water.*—Parts of Narayankhed taluk in Medak district Huzurabad and Peddapalli taluks in Karimnagar district and Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district were examined and sites recommended for tubewells. Some sites were also suggested around Hyderabad for agriculture purposes.

### Welfare Activities of the Mica Mines Labour (Andhra Pradesh)

*Nellore.*—The Mica Mines Welfare Fund has been making concerted efforts in providing educational facilities to the mines labour and under this programme already 2 high schools, 6 elementary schools and two adult literacy centres, 2 board homes and 6 mid-day meals centres were started. An evening mining school sponsored and maintained by the State Government for the benefit of staff employed in mines has imparted training and a sum of Rs. 1,632.70 was spent during the year under report. Medical facilities provided include the maintenance of one base hospital, three allopathic dispensaries, one mobile dispensary, three Ayurvedic dispensaries and also maternity centres at convenient locations. A Tuberculosis Ward of 16 beds has been constructed at Kalichedu attached to the Base Hospital.

Under the financial assistance to the fatal accident benefit scheme, a lumpsum of Rs. 150 and a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. for a period of three years is being given to the dependents of accident victims. Besides, a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10 for each school-going son or daughter of deceased for certain specified period is also being given. An amount of Rs. 3,823 was spent during the year for the organisation of Mines Safety Week. Government of India have sanctioned four Consumers' Co-operative Stores for supply of provisions etc. to poor labourers at fair prices. 9 wells were sunk for provision of drinking water facilities under the subsidised well scheme.

About Rs. 1,94,600 has been sanctioned by the Government of India in order to construct a departmental colony of 50 houses near Shah Mine Sydapuram. The Government of India has accorded approval to construction of a departmental colony of 40 houses at Talupur at a cost of Rs. 1,51,300. The construction work under "Cheap Housing Scheme" was taken up in important areas for labourers.

*Work done by Geological Survey of India (Andhra Pradesh Circle).*—The work done by the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh during the period was as follows :

*Systematic Geological Mapping.*—A total area of 2,000 sq. kms. was covered by systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral survey in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Nellore, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam was done. The areas covered by mapping consisted of Archaean granites and gneisses in Anantapur, Karimnagar, Khondalites and Charnockites of the Eastern Ghats region, Dharwar schists of Nellore mica belt, and Cuddapah and Kurnool, formation of the Cuddapah Basin. In addition, detailed photo-geological structural mapping of the Nallamalai hills in Cuddapah Basin in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts covering an area of nearly 1,700 sq. kms. on 1,25,000 scale aerial photographs was also completed yielding valuable data on the stratigraphy, structure and potential mineralised zones.

*Mineral Investigations.*—Detailed exploration for lead and copper ores in Agnigundala area in Guntur district, copper ores in Agnigundala area in Guntur district, copper ores at Mailaram and Banjar in Khammam district, lead-zinc ores at Chelima in Kurnool district, barytes copper ores at Elamavaripalle in Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district, asbestos in the Vempalle dolomite belt in Pulivendala belt of Cuddapah district, Graphite at Jidiguppa, Burugubanda and other places in Khammam, East and West Godavari districts, molybdenum ore in Karimnagar, Medak districts and flux grade limestones in parts of Krishna, Guntur and Nalgonda districts were the main mineral investigations carried out during the year under report. In addition, detailed mapping and search for apatite-magnetite-vermiculite deposits in Kasipatnam area of Visakhapatnam district, chromite in Kondapalle area of Krishna district and search for dismodiferous volcanic pipe rock in Anantapur district were also carried out. An area of 225 sq. kms. of detailed regional mapping, 4.6 sq. kms. of large scale plane table mapping, 600 cum. of pitting and trenching 11,977 m. of drilling and 350 m. of exploratory mining were carried out in the above investigations.

#### **Mineral Revenue**

During the period under review the mineral revenue realised was Rs. 23,64,716.00 (which excludes the receipts on royalty for coal of Rs. 70,23,957.87) as reported by the District Collectors except in Guntur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Nizamabad. The total mineral revenue during the year under report was thus Rs. 93,88,674.

*Library and Museum.*—28 new volumes on Geology and allied subjects were added to the library and six magazines and periodicals were also being subscribed during the year. Besides, the department continued to receive free of cost, the Records, Bulletins and other publications of the Geological Survey of India together with unpublished reports on the progress of field investigation carried out from time to time during the year.

*Chemical Laboratory.*—50 samples of rock and mineral samples involving 175 estimations, were analysed by the laboratory and for mineral investigations and prospecting 121 samples involving 238 estimations were carried out, making thus altogether 171 samples with 213 estimations,

## Labour Department

The Labour Department continued to function under the Commissioner of Labour as Head of the Department and the following Labour laws were administered by him.

1. Industrial Disputes Act ;
2. Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 ;
3. Trade Union Act, 1926 ;
4. Code of Discipline ;
5. Working Journalists Act ;
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ;
7. Bonus Act, 1965.

*Industrial Disputes Act.*—The labour situation during the period was generally peaceful. There were, however, 117 work-stoppages involving 25,658 workmen and a loss of 2,19,674 man-days. The main causes of strikes were the demand of workers for increase in wages, D.A. and better conditions of service to ease the life of labour. In the administration and enforcement of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Commissioner of Labour who as the Head of the Labour Department in the State is the State Conciliation Officer, is assisted by three Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and 14 Labour Officers who are also declared as Conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act in the districts. The three Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and 14 Labour Officers are Conciliation Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

During the period under review 363 conciliations were taken up. Out of them 212 were successful. 42 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal and 50 were referred to the Labour Courts for adjudication. In 20 disputes the parties agreed for arbitration. One Industrial Tribunal and 2 Labour Courts functioned in the State during the year. An additional Tribunal constituted for the purpose of adjudication upon the Industrial Disputes relating to the 25 Co-operative Central Banks of Andhra Pradesh also functioned till 31-10-1968. 146 Works Committees were functioning during the period.

### Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

The Commissioner of Labour and Deputy Commissioners of Labour and Assistant Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Certifying Officers during the period under review. At the commencement of the year about 103 draft Standing Orders were pending certification. 30 more drafts were received during the year to make the total of 133. Out of this 30 draft Standing Orders were certified and the remaining 103 were pending certification at the close of the year under report.

13 applications for modification to the existing Standing Orders were received in addition to 32 pending draft modifications. Of these 45, five modifications were certified, leaving a balance of 40 modifications to be certified.

### **Trade Unions Act, 1926**

During the year 202 applications for registration of Trade Unions have been received and 188 Trade Unions have been registered. The Registration Certificates of 104 Trade Unions have been cancelled. A total of 927 Registered Trade Unions were in existence as on 31-3-1969. An amount of Rs. 1,060 has been realised towards the fees for Registration of Trade Unions.

### **Code of Discipline**

During the year under review 71 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements and 22 cases relating to recognition of unions were disposed of, 67 unions and 7 managements were successfully persuaded to accept the Code of Discipline. 13 cases of breaches of the Code of Discipline were reported of which 4 cases were disposed of.

Recognition under the Code of Discipline was secured by 11 unions and in 3 cases the parties were warned to be code conscious.

### **Joint Management Councils**

Efforts were continued for the setting up of Joint Management Councils in bigger Industrial Establishments. The Managements have not so far fully realised the need to form Joint Management Councils except in Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta and Nutrine Confectionery Company Private Limited of Chittoor.

### **Working Journalists Act**

The Working Journalists Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions Act continued to be in force in the State since, 1955. The general compliance of the provisions of the Act by the newspaper establishments and news agencies has been satisfactory. The implementation of the recommendations of the Wages Committee has also been satisfactory.

### **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923**

At the beginning of the year 103 fatal and 95 non-fatal cases were pending while 77 fatal 50 non-fatal cases were filed during the year. 61 fatal and 58 non-fatal cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 119 fatal and 87 non-fatal cases at the end of the year. All the 191 cases filed during the year under section 8 (1) of the Act were disposed of. Similarly, all the 36 cases filed under section 8 (2) were also disposed of. All the 110 Memoranda of Agreements filed under section 28 of the Act by the employers were duly registered. 5 cases in addition to the 34 cases already pending, were referred to the Collectors for the recovery of compensation as arrears of land revenue. Of these 39 cases, compensation has been recovered in 3 cases and the amount so recovered and deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, has been disbursed to the beneficiaries concerned.

A sum of Rs. 5,69,999.34 was the opening balance of deposits at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,60,116.03 towards fatal and an amount of Rs. 81,742.44 towards non-fatal cases was deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the year, bringing the total deposits to Rs. 14,11,857.81. A payment of Rs. 7,43,720.76 in fatal and Rs. 46,540.57 in non-fatal cases was made

leaving a balance of Rs. 5,39,378.62. The balance amount could not be disbursed to the beneficiaries mainly due to the appeals preferred by the employers against the orders of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the High Court and also due to non-receipt of enquiry reports about the dependents of the deceased workmen from the concerned.

A sum of Rs. 19,000 was invested in the shape of National Savings Certificates for the benefit of the minor beneficiaries, payable on their attaining majority.

Of the 10 (including 9 relating to the previous year) indemnification applications, 5 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 5 cases pending at the end of the year.

#### **Bonus Act, 1965**

During the period under review the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Labour Officers continued to be the Inspectors under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. They did as much as they could to educate the employers and employees about the provisions of the Act. It is gratifying to note that most of the employers have realised their legal obligations under the Act.

71,924 workmen have been benefited under the Act during the year. The total amount so paid as bonus is to the tune of Rs. 27,52,624.31.

#### **Payment of Wages Act, 1936**

The three Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour decide all the claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of wages of persons employed or paid including all matters incidental to such claims pertaining to their jurisdictions. Besides, the Commissioner of Labour, Deputy Commissioners of Labour, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Research Officer also continued to be the Authorities under the Act.

484 cases were pending at the beginning of the period under report and 251 cases were filed during the period. Out of these 735 cases, 551 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 184 at the close of the year under report.

*Industrial Housing Scheme.*—Provision was made in the budget to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year under subsidised Industrial Housing scheme. But an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was surrendered to Government due to administrative difficulties.

The revised outlay under "109 Capital Outlay on other Works" was Rs. 00.60 lakh with a provision of Rs. 00.48 lakh given by the State Government during the year under report. The whole amount of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was utilised on the spill-over schemes of III Five-Year Plan as well as on the new schemes.

*Consumers' Co-operative Stores.*—The Government of India has drawn up a Scheme for setting up of Consumers' Co-operative Stores for Industrial workers, employing 300 and more workers. As per the scheme of Government of India the managements of the Industrial Undertakings

have to provide a minimum assistance of share capital of Rs. 2,500 working capital loan of Rs. 10,000 and managerial subsidy of Rs. 1,800 spread over a period of 3 years. The employers are also expected to provide accommodation for the Stores either free or at a nominal rent as well as facilities like furniture, electricity, etc.

As per the scheme of Government of India for setting up of Consumers' Co-operative Stores a Managing Committee with the representatives of Managements and the workers in the ratio of 1 : 3 will be elected to manage the affairs of Stores. So far 180 Consumers' Co-operative Stores/ Fair Price Shops have been set up in the Industrial Establishment. Efforts are being continued to set up Consumers' Co-operative Stores on the lines indicated above in the remaining establishments.

*Emergency Production Committees.*—Emergency Production Committees are being formed at the enterprise level where there is a concentration of 100 or more workers. Emergency Production Committees have so far been formed in 159 units and efforts are being made to form such committees in the remaining units.

#### **Labour Welfare Centres**

There are 11 Labour Welfare Centres functioning in the State and are being run by Government on purely non-statutory basis to provide recreational facilities to the Industrial workers. Most of the Centres are located in the industrial areas at different places. In each of the centre six sections *i.e.*, Games, Health, Social Work, Adult Education, Cinema Nursery Sections are functioning.

#### **Plan Schemes**

An amount of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was provided in the annual Plan 1968-69 for the schemes of the Commission of Labour under the Head of Development "Labour and Labour Welfare".

The following were the schemes included in the annual Plan 1968-69 :

1. Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres.
2. Expansion of the Administrative Machinery of Labour Department ;
3. Training of Officers ;
4. Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity

*Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres.*—Out of the provision Rs. 0.20 lakh was provided during 1968-69 towards providing amenities like electrical installations, drainage etc. for the Labour Welfare Centre Building at Adoni, out of which a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh was incurred for the said purpose.

*Financial Aspect*—For the year under Plan and non-Plan a budgetary provision of Rs. 58,700 and Rs. 16,78,700 was made and Rs. 58,700 and Rs. 16,78,700 was incurred as expenditure. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 3,83,200 would be realised towards "Receipts of the Labour Department", during the year under review.

## Port Department

*Introduction* .—There are two intermediate ports, 5 Minor and 2 Intermediate ports and 1 Lighthouse Station under its control as given below :

1. Kakinada	}	Intermediate Ports.
2. Machilipatnam		
3. Krishnapatnam	}	"
4. Bheemunipatnam,		
5. Calingapatnam	}	"
6. Vadarevu		
7. Narsapur	}	
8. Baruva (lighthouse only)		

The above ports are divided into two Zones as below :

1. Kakinada	}	North Zone.
2. Bheemunipatnam		
3. Calingapatnam		
4. Narsapur		
5. Baruva (lighthouse only)		
6. Machilipatnam	}	South Zone.
7. Krishnapatnam		
8. Vadarevu		

The Ports Officer, Kakinada who is in full additional charge of State Port Officer, is incharge of the North Zone Ports. The Port Officer, Machilipatnam is in-charge of the South Zone Ports.

Both the Port Officers are under overall control of the State Port Officer. Each of the above ports, other than Kakinada and Machilipatnam are looked after by Port Conservators and Assistant Port Conservators.

The State Port Officer is assisted by 5 Gazetted Officers in the discharge of his duties.

1. Labour Officer and Personal Assistant (Adm.) to the State Port Officer. The Labour Officer is deputed from State Labour Department to look into the labour problems of the State Ports and assist the State Port Officer in the administration of State Port Department.

2. Port Officer, Machilipatnam (vacant).

3. Mechanical Engineer and Dredging Superintendent who is in-charge of all the floating crafts, workshops, and their Establishment in the State Port Department besides the stores at Kakinada Port. The duties of the Mechanical Engineer and Dredging Superintendent are presently carried out by an Executive Engineer, Mechanical, deputed from the State Public Works Department as a stop-gap arrangement till a qualified Marine Engineer is posted.

4. Assistant Engineer (Marine), at Kakinada is incharge of the Sub-Division at Kakinada for carrying out Civil Work and Investigation and other development works at the State ports in his sub-division.

5. Assistant Engineer (Marine) at Machilipatnam is incharge of the sub-division at Machilipatnam for carrying out civil works and investigation and other development works at the State Ports in his sub-division.

*Operations under Enactments*.—The total number of cargo and other licenced crafts at various minor and Intermediate Ports in the State during the period under report are 217 as against 163 during the previous year. There was an increase of 54 cargo and other licenced crafts.

*General Weather Conditions*.—The weather was fair with occasionally squally spells during the year under report. Storm warning signals received from the Meteorological Station, Madras were displayed by the Signalling Staff day and night during the bad weather days.

### **Dredging Operations**

*Kakinada Port Grab Dredger "Coconada"*.—This dredger was reconstructed and commissioned during 1967-68. Grab Dredger Priestman were responsible in dredging the approach channel for the first time in the last 15 years or so thereby saving the port from closure. After the completion of the approach channel dredging on 5th May, 1968, the boat traffic is able to negotiate the bar 24 hours in a day.

*Grab Dredger "Priestman"*.—This dredger has been constructed in the Port Workshops with the machinery obtained from the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. The dredging of approach channel by the two dredgers 'Priestman' and 'Coconada' during 1967-68, was successfully completed. They are helping considerably in the maintenance dredging of the channel for the movement of the traffic. These two dredgers were put on the task of dredging a secondary channel commencing from October, 1968 to facilitate diversion of boat traffic temporarily so that a higher capacity dredges proposed to be obtained on hire from Ministry of Transport may further deepen and widen the main approach channel for dredging to about further 10 feet depth at low tide. With the help of these two departmental dredges a quantity of about 1,00,000 tons of sand and silt was excavated and about two-thirds of the above quantity of dredged material was utilised for reclamation of the land East-ward of Ex-Burma Shell area where the expansion scheme of the port during the IV Plan period expected is to be implemented.

*Suction Dredger "Andhra Kesari"*.—This dredger is also utilised during the year for the reclamation of site for extension of Railway lines further East-ward. This dredger is also utilized for dredging the fishing dock at Kakinada Port. The quantum of dredging done during the period under report is approximately 5,360 tonnes.

### **Machilipatnam Port**

*Suction Dredger "Akhanda Godavari"*.—This dredger is presently condemned and action was being taken for its disposal at the close of the year under report.

*Grab Dredger "Machilipatnam"*.—There is no trade at Machilipatnam Port.



Both the above dredgers are in good working condition. These dredgers will have to be utilised for maintenance of the depths of the approach channel during 1969-70 at the commencement of the trade at Machilipatnam.

### Krishnapatnam Port

*Suction Dredger "Sanjeeva Reddy"* .—This dredger was transferred to State Public Works Department Authorities for dredging in the Buckingham canal.

*Passenger Traffic* .—There was no passenger traffic at any of the Minor and Intermediate Ports of the State during the year under report.

### Ports and Local Lights

*Kakinada*.—There is one lighthouse at Vakalapudi in the charge of one Head Light-Keeper and other staff under the control of State Port Officer. Apart from the Lighthouse, there are 2 Aga Lights, one at Godavari Sand Spit and other at North Groynes at Kakinada Port which serve as navigational aids. They are properly maintained and continuously exhibited.

*General Conditions* .—The total cargo handled by all the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1968-69 under report was 5,07,216 metric tonnes as against 4,77,742 metric tonnes during the previous year 1967-68.

The imports during the period under report were increased by 34 % when compared to the previous year due to calling of more import steamers.

The exports during the period under report were increased by less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  % when compared to previous year due to shipping of more cargoes such as Pig Iron, Rice Bran and General cargo, etc.

The particulars of Exports and Imports are as follows :

<i>Exports</i>	1968-69		1967-68	
		(M. T.)		(M. T.)
1. Iron Ore .. ..	..	2,52,120	..	2,80,994
2. Pig Iron .. ..	..	1,17,200	..	95,874
3. Tobacco .. ..	..	15,480	..	21,591
4. Rice Bran .. ..	..	26,009	..	14,468
5. General Cargo .. ..	..	14,155	..	10,705
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total Exports:	4,24,964		4,23,632
		<hr/>		<hr/>

*Imports :*

1. Urea	..	..	44,859	28,649
2. Rock Phosphate	..	..	22,640	4,000
3. Muriate Of Potash	..	..	14,753	..
4. Ammonium Phosphate	..	..	..	21,451
5. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	10
Total Imports :			82,252	54,110
Total Cargo Handled :			5,07,216	4,77,742

The record breaking figures of 4,77,742 Metric tonnes handled during 1967-68 is surpassed during this financial year of 1968-69 when not only the last years all time record was broken but also, for the first time in the history of the port of Kakinada, the half-a million mark crossed by handling 5,07,216 Metric tonnes of cargo at this port with the value of exports being Rs. 18,12,451.

There were 135 steamers with a total net registered tonnage of 5,81,428 and 9 sailing vessels (cargo boats) with a total net registered tonnage of 335 Omage which called at the various Minor and Intermediate Ports of Andhra Pradesh State during the year under report as against 132 steamers with a total net registered tonnage of 5,77,870 and 29 sailing vessels with a total net registered tonnage of 1,449 called during the previous year.

The total collection of port dues at all the Minor and Intermediate ports of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,43,663.52 as against Rs. 1,04,333.93 during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of State Minor Ports Fund in the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,47,307.86 and Rs. 6,13,214.41 respectively.

The aggregate value of sea-borne trade that passed through all the ports in the State during the year under report was Rs. 22,12,54,186 as against Rs. 24,40,01,726 during the previous year.

- (a) The total tonnage of exports and imports that passed through the minor and intermediate ports of the State by steamers and sailing vessels during the year 1968-69.
- (b) The total tonnage of exports and imports that passed through the minor and intermediate ports by sailing vessels during the year was 5,07,216 M.T.
- (c) There was no trade at the ports of Machilipatnam Krishnapatnam, Calingapatnam, Bheemunipatnam, Vadarevu and Narsapur during the year under report.

*Landing and Shipping dues*.—The total receipts and charges of State Kakinada Landing and Shipping Fund amounted to Rs. 8,91,777.68 and Rs. 9,64,324.56 respectively as against Rs. 7,07,987.72 and Rs. 6,00,676.29 respectively during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of Machilipatnam Landing and Shipping Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,35,834.78 and Rs. 51,604.28 respectively as against Rs. 10,621.89 and Rs. 48,096.72 respectively during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of Krishnapatnam Landing and Shipping Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26 and Rs. Nil respectively as against Rs. 7.50 and Rs. Nil respectively during the previous year.

The Port of Kakinada handled 5,07,216 tonnes of Foreign Trade during this year which is a record performance at this port.





“ PROMOTING THE GREEN REVOLUTION ”  
NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT

## CHAPTER XVI

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh popularly known as the River State is rich in land and water resources. Two of the major rivers of India, the Godavari and the Krishna with their tributaries pass through the heart of the State. Medium-sized rivers are the Pennar, the Vamsadhara and the Nagavalli. There are a number of small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Waraha, Pampa, Yeleru, Maneru, Gundlakamma, Swarnamukhi, etc. All these bring a dependable yield of 150 M.Ac. Ft. of water every year and drain into the Bay of Bengal enriching the land of the State with Agricultural potentiality.

The Andhra Pradesh State is primarily known as agricultural State. The Andhra rulers had paid a good contribution to the development of irrigation in their regions. The big lakes like Ramappa, Pakhal and many other irrigation works of the Kakateya period of the history are still serving the people in Telagana area. Big tanks like Cumbum, Kanigiri Reservoir, Bukkaraya Samudram, Nandyal tank etc., and the ingenious anicut system on Tungabhadra River are some of the monumental irrigation works that were attended by the Vijayanagaram Rulers. They have saved the famous Rayalaseema from complete devastations due to drought and famine in the past. The anicut across mighty Godavari, turbulent Krishna spasmodic Pennar, Nagavalli, Tungabhadra and many other smaller rivers are the legacy of the British Engineers. The untiring efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton brought into existence the mighty Godavari anicut at Dowlaishwaram and the Krishna Anicut at Vijayawada. The Sangam and Nellore anicut across the Pennar soon followed and the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal linking the Tungabhadra and Pennar river extending further south was but one step further in the same directions. Dummagudem anicut on the Godavari at Bhadrachalam also owes its origin to his genius, his ambition being to provide cheap navigation from the port of Kakinada into the heart of India, namely Wardha. The total cost of all these anicut works came to only Rs. 752 lakhs in those days ; but they irrigate a total extent of about 30 lakh acres. The Osmansagar, Himayatsagar, Pocharam Lake, Nizamsagar, Dindi Palair and Wyra Projects are the contributions of the eminent engineers of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during pre-independence period of the country.

#### **Progress of Public Works—Prospect and Retrospects**

With the advent of independence, there has been very rapid progress in the development of the natural irrigation facilities for the production of more food. The Tungabhadra Project has been taken up for execution in 1946 as a Joint Venture of the former composite Madras and Hyderabad States. The planned development taken up by the country under the Five-Year Plans has resulted in taking up a large number of Major-Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects.

Prakasam Barrage constructed across the Krishna River at Vijayawada for relieving the strain on the old anicut serves an ayacut of a lakh acres additionally was the first Major Irrigation Project after formation of Andhra State and this has been completed in a recorded period of less than four years and ahead of schedule and most economically. The gigantic Nagarjunasagar Multipurpose Project on the same river, lamp lighted by the late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955, December has already left the clock behind with quick progress both on the canals and on the Dam.

Upper Pennar, Bhairavanitippa Project, Rallapad, improvements to Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, Sarlasagar, Manair, Musi are now *fairly accomplished*.

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme Stage-I for the benefit of the famine stricken Rayalaseema which serves on ayacut of 1.2 lakh acres is almost completed and partial benefits have already been derived.

Another mammoth Project across Godavari at Pochampad for the benefit of three of the nine districts of Telangana which has fully been investigated and taken up in the Second Plan was in progress at the close of the financial year under report. Under Vamsadhara Reservoir Scheme the work on the Gotta barrage scheme has been under active consideration at the close of the year under report. In all 25 Major and Medium schemes were in good progress at the end of the year under report.

Further potential available may be exploited by bigger projects like Ippur, Inchampalli on Godavari, Pulichintala on Krishna, Somasila on Pennar and other Medium projects on the minor rivers.

Out of the dependable yield of 1,85,025 M. Cum. (150 M.Ac. Ft.) of water every year, the present utilisation in Andhra Pradesh is only 32,071 M. Cum. (26 M. Ac. Ft.). The utilisation in the head reaches of the rivers in Mysore and Maharashtra State is not likely to exceed 61,675 M. Cum. (50 M. Ac. Ft.) the balance of about 91,279 M. Cum. (75 M. Ac. Ft.) of water, can irrigate nearly 6.48 M. Hectares (16 Million acres) of dry parched land in the State.

### **Physiographical and Climatological Features**

The physiography of Andhra Pradesh State may be divided into three parts (1) Mountainous region (*i.e.*), Nallamalai and Erramalai hills of the Rayalaseema and the Eastern Ghats of coastal districts (2) Plateaus (or) elevated plains having an altitude of 91.44 m. to 762 m. (300 to 2500 ft.) in between the said ranges (the whole Telangana and Rayalaseema districts) and (3) the deltas or plains of the Major rivers like Vamsadhara, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar in coastal districts.

### **Rainfall—Rainy Seasons – South-West and North-East Monsoons**

Out of the two monsoons in the year, the South-West Monsoon, which brings down heavy rains occurs in the months of June to September and the North-East Monsoon which is less heavy falls in the months of October to December. The area comprising Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam districts and the deltaic portion of Krishna falls within the zone of

South-West Monsoon with a rainfall ranging from 87 cms. to 112 cms. (35" to 45") *i.e.* in the sub-humid zone, the Rayalaseema districts, Nellore and Uplands of Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda districts are in semi-arid zone getting some of the North-East Monsoon also and the rainfall is between 50 cms. to 75 cms. (20" to 30"). In the rest of the district the rainfall is between 75 cms. to 87 cms. (30" to 35").

#### **Brief Description of Important Irrigation and Navigation Works**

*Srikakulam Minor River System*.—This is a network of open head channels Langulya, Vamsadhara and Garibulagedda rivers. The capital outlay on the system is Rs. 2.78 lakhs and the ayacut served is 66.800 acres.

*Nagavalli River System*.—At Thatapallin the Srikakulam district a regulator has been built across Nagavalli river and a canal 22 miles long was excavated. The canal irrigates 27,900 acres. A new channel called Nagavalli R.S. Channel for the irrigation of 6,360 acres existing and 2,640 acres new has been excavated on the right side of the Nagavalli regulator at a cost of Rs. 26.86 lakhs.

*The Godavari Delta System*.—The Godavari River rises in the Western Ghats with the 50 miles of the Arabian Sea, flows across the Peninsula for 900 miles before it empties into the Bay of Bengal. Its chief tributaries are the Manjira and PranHITE made up of these smaller streams (from the Madhya Pradesh) the Indravathi and Sabari. Shortly after Sabari joins it, the Godavari finds its way through the spurs of the Eastern Ghats and for two miles it flows through a picturesque gorge clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation. Some distance below it leaves the last ranges of the Ghats, enters the plains at Polavaram and flows upto Dowlaiswaram where it divides into two main branches, *viz.*, the Gowtami and the Vasista. Between the two arms lies the Central Delta while the Eastern and Western deltas lie to the East and West of the two arms respectively. The two arms split up into numerous branches as they approach the sea dividing the central delta into a number of islands. The river drains 1,15,00 sq. miles and carries as much as 2.8 million cubic feet per second in high floods. Major Cotton had proposed for construction of an ayacut across the Godavari at Dowlaiswaram, with three canals, one for each of the three deltas. The works were sanctioned almost immediately and carried out expeditiously under his guidance. It is to the genius, keenness, and intrepidity of Sir Arthur Cotton that Andhra owes these monumental works unprecedented both as to type and magnitude and which have proved to be a veritable gold mine. The Godavari anicut system consists of an anicut and three main canals irrigating the three deltas. The anicut is in four sections, linking the islands in the broad river. The Dowlaiswaram section is 4,839 feet long, the Ralli section is 2,859 ft. long, the Maddur section is 1,550 feet long and the Vizeswaram section is 2,601 feet long. It was subsequently found necessary to raise the anicut straightly by fixing up 2 ft. high falling shutters of the crest. In 1935 the 2 feet shutters were replaced by 3 feet shutters. The shutters which fall automatically during floods are lifted as the floods subside by means of power operated ploughs, so as to maintain the requisite water level in the river. The head-works of the canal, consist of a head sluice and under sluice and head lock for each of the three main canals. The eastern delta is about 450 sq. miles in extent, the central delta 500 sq. miles while the Western delta is about 1000 sq. miles in



extent, stretches down to the Collair lake. In the Eastern and Western deltas, the Samalkot and Eluru canals define the limits of irrigation *i.e.*, the areas enclosed between them and the river Godavari. They also form link between Kakinada port and Eluru town where the (Krishna) Eluru Canal of the Krishna Delta system joins the (Godavari) Eluru Canal. The Central delta particularly the Nagaram Island is the Garden of Godavari district and is noted for the Gannavaram aqueduct which was completed in about eight months time in the fifties of last century, a remarkable feat due to Captain Orr. The Polavaram aqueduct at Annampally in Eastern delta is a recent construction to irrigate Polavaram Island. The river and its branches are banked throughout, to protect the delta from the floods. The Tallarevu channel has now been extended across the Coringa area of the Godavari river to irrigate over 10,000 acres in Coringa Island.

The network of canals in all the deltas are navigable throughout their length for eleven months in a year and carried cargo valued at nearly 79.89 crores and passengers 1.69 lakhs during 1966-67. The canals irrigate about 9.25 lakh acres during the first second crop season, besides supplying water to dry crops such as groundnut and gingely. The total area under irrigation is about 12.85 lakhs of acres. The value of crops is Rs. 22 crores. The capital outlay of the system is 2.99 crores. Now the construction of a barrage of the upstream side of the existing anicut is under consideration to increase the second crop area and to relieve the strain on the century old anicut. The scheme is included in the Fourth Plan.

*Polavaram Island System.*—This is a part of Godavari Canals system and consists of a canal taking off from the bank Canal of the Godavari Central Delta about half-a-mile above Annampalli lock. The Canal crosses Vriddha Gowtami by a masonry aqueduct and irrigates Polavaram Islands enclosed by the two branches of Gowtami Godavari. The system irrigates about 23,700 acres in East Godavari district.

*The Krishna Delta System.*—The river after flowing through a narrow gorge in the Nallamalai hills enters the plains of the Cormandal coast studded with hills. The last of the three hills is at Vijayawada where the river flows between two of the 6 furlongs apart where an anicut has been built in 1855. Stretching away on both sides of the river beyond Vijayawada are the two sections of the deltas, the Eastern delta lying on the left side and the Western delta on the right for 40 miles below, the river runs as a single stream. It then throws out Puligedda Branch. Between this and the main river lies the Divi Island. The main river then flows for 15 miles and divides into three branches before it empties into the sea. The river drains 97,000 sq. miles and its flood discharge is about 14 lakhs cubic ft. per second in high floods.

The Eastern delta has an area of about 1,160 sq. miles and stretches as far as Collair in the North. The Western delta is about 950 sq. miles and extends to the south as far as Pedaganjam. The Krishna Eluru Canal in the eastern delta connects the Godavari Eluru Canal in the north and the Commamur Canal of Western delta joins the Buckingham Canal in the South. These contour canals and the interior canals form a network of irrigation and navigation system affording means of irrigation and transport for the two deltas. Previously, the Divi Island

was irrigated with water pumped from the river by Diesel Engine driven pumps. Pumping from the river was continued till 1935 where the Campbell aqueduct was built at Puligedda to carry the Krishna East Bank Canal across the river to Divi. This canal now irrigates by direct flow the entire ayacut in the Divi Island. The Krishna East Bank canal takes off at mile 4/0 of the Masulipatnam canal. The canal is navigable and runs along the side of the river for a considerable distance before it passes the Puligedda area of the Krishna river by the Campbell aqueduct. The aqueduct is one of the longest reinforced concrete structures in India and carries a road way 16'-0" wide and a footpath 4'-0" wide. The aqueduct is submerged, during the high floods. The capital expenditure, on the canal was Rs. 58 lakhs. The river and its arms forming the Divi Islands are banked to protect the delta from floods.

The Krishna canals are navigable for about 11 months in the year and carried cargo valued at Rs. 7.68 crores, and 86,000 passengers during 1966-67. The Krishna delta system irrigates about 12,85,000 acres including the Krishna East Bank Canal. The capital expenditure is Rs. 4.95 crores. Second crop irrigation has been introduced in this delta.

*Pennar River Canals System.*—The system consists of two anicuts one at Sangam and the other at Nellore. The left canal from Sangam anicut feeds the Duvvur tank and the Kanigiri Reservoir, the latter being one of the largest tanks in the Circars. Another channel taking off at the right side of the anicut feeds the Nellore tank. At the Nellore anicut about 20 miles down stream of Sangam the canal taking off on the right feeds a number of tanks the largest of which is the Sarvepalli tank.

*Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.*—The canal provides for irrigation of 99,000 acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts but the irrigated area would vary with wide limits from year to year. The canal runs parallel to the river for about 50 miles when it takes a turn south-wards towards Cuddapah district and pierces the ridge between Pennar and Krishna Valley through a cutting called the Mittakondala cutting. Below this point, the Kali and Kundu rivers are utilised to carry the irrigation supplies. There are anicuts across the Kundu river at Santhajuttur and at Rajoli at which the canal supplies are again picked up and used for irrigation in the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and its branches. At M. 180 the canal crosses the Pennar at Adminavanapalli anicut and it continues on the right as far as Cuddapah town. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flows through black cotton soil and irrigates mostly dry crops. During the recent year large areas of wet crops are also grown under the canal the total ayacut exceeds a lakh of acres. The canal is maintained at a heavy and recurring loss particularly because of the optional system of irrigation. The canal was navigable throughout till 1934 when the reach below Lockinsula at Mile 74/0 was closed to Navigation as there was little boat traffic and costly replacement of a number of lock gates below Lockinsula was found inevitable. The capital expenditure on the canal was about Rs. 274 lakhs and the return is about 0.25 per cent. The canal is now remodelled at an estimated cost of Rs. 767 lakhs to irrigate 3.02 lakh acres, and the ayacut additionally proposed has fast developed.

### Major and Midium Irrigation Projects in Progress

*K. C. Canal.*—The works connected with the main scheme have been completed and full potential has been created. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 767,24.00 lakhs.

*Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage I (Anantapur district).*—This is a joint scheme between Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments being executed partly by Tungabhadra Project Board and partly by Andhra Pradesh. The scheme was split up into two stages providing benefits in two equal halves. Stage I of the scheme has already been completed and water released in 7/66 for irrigating an extent of about 1,19,115 acres in Andhra Pradesh. The first stage of the scheme comprises of the following works.

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|--|---|
| 1. High Level Main Canal from M. 69/99-370 to 116/5.3/30.  | For irrigating 35,000 acres in Rayadurg taluk of Anantapur district.          |
| 2. Uravakonda cut  | .. Below M. 116/5 .330 to drop 1047/C/s. of water into Pennar valley.         |
| 3. M. P. Reservoir for a capacity of 3 TMC. ft. in Stage-I and 5 T.M.C., ft. for ultimate Stage. |   |
| 4. M.P. North Canal ..   | .. For irrigating an extent of about 13,500 acres.                            |
| 5. M. P. South canal including Tadipatri branch.   | For irrigating an extent of about 70,615 acres.                               |
|  | <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <u>1,19,115 acres in Andhra Area.</u> |

*Widening and Lining the High Level Main Canal.*—Stage-I Canal is to be remodelled. The total length of canal to be lined is about 47 miles (i.e., from 69/0 plus 370 to 116/5.330). Tenders were called for and settled for six reaches totalling to about 14 miles and the work was in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Guntakal Branch Canal.*—This is taken as a famine relief work. Famine funds to the tune of Rs. 59 lakhs were made available. Work on the 1st to 10th Mile of the Canal was nearing completion. It was programmed to be completed by June 1969 to create an irrigation potential for about 8,000 acres. Work was also started in several places in the reach from 10/0 to 34/0 with a view to provide work for famine relief labour. The deep cut near Guntakal was completed to an extent of 15% of the value of the work.

*Mylavaram Dam across River Pennar.*—The detailed exploratory operations of the dam site and preliminary surveys required for the detailed design have been completed. The above particulars have been sent to C.W. and P.C. for finalising the design. Detailed investigations for north and south canals have been completed and block levelling operations and preparation of detailed estimates for earth-work was in progress at the close of the financial year under report.

### **Gajuladinne Project**

This scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 1 crore is intended to extend irrigation facilities to an extent of about 12,500 acres of ayacut lying in Pathikonda taluk of Kurnool district.

It is proposed to concentrate mainly on Guntakal branch canal upto M. 9/0 during July 1969-70 for creating irrigation potential to an extent of about 8,000 acres lying in Uravakonda taluk.

Expenditure on High Level Main Canal 2nd Stage to end of 3/68 in Andhra Pradesh area was Rs. 22.43 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 46.62 lakhs was incurred during 1968-69.

### **Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal**

*Andhra Pradesh Area Kurnool District.*—The Tungabhadra right side low level canal is an inter-State canal serving some areas in Mysore State and five taluks of Kurnool, Adoni, Alur, Pathikonda and Dhone of the State. The first 14 miles of the right bank canal is known as power canal which ends at Gundlakarvanka after passing through Hampi Power House. The Low Level Canal takes off from this Gundlakarvanka and runs for a distance of 203 miles in the district of Bellary and Kurnool from where Kurnool Branch takes off and runs for a further distance of 30 miles. The split up estimate for the works confined within the State, was sanctioned for Rs. 2.31 crores. The ayacut contemplated under this system is 1,48,000 acres. Actual irrigation during 1st crop period of 1,378 Fasli is 38,574.67 acres. An expenditure of Rs. (—)33,507 has been incurred during the year under report.

### **Thandava Reservoir Scheme (Visakhapatnam District)**

The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Thandava at Godavari Kothagudem a village in Narasipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

The catchment area at the dam site is 173 sq. miles and the proposed reservoir impounds 5,940 M.cft. of water at F.R.L. 385.00. The Maximum flood discharge is 75,000 C/s. The Project envisages the construction of saddle spill-way with 4 vents. An earth dam of about 660'-0" is proposed in the river portion at site. The maximum height of the earth dam is 105 ft. The scheme was cleared as III Plan scheme and the original estimate for Rs. 199.40 lakhs was sanctioned by Government. The total expenditure incurred upto 3/69 was of the order of Rs. 151.37 lakhs.

### **Varaha Reservoir Scheme (Kalyanapalove Reservoir) Visakhapatnam District**

The Scheme envisages for formation of a reservoir across the river Sarpa a tributary of river Varaha with a storage capacity of 463 Mcft. at 460 F.R.L. The proposal consists of an earthen dam for a total length of 4200'. Tungabhadra Low Level vents 40' x 6' with crest at 454.00 to pass a designed flood discharge of 18,480 C/s located between L. S. 3,168 in the river bed and founded on solid rock. Crest gates of 6' high will also be installed to store water upto 460.00 level. The channel takes off from the head sluice located at L.S.880' and originally contemplated to irrigate an ayacut of 6,106 acres. It is proposed to increase the

ayacut to 8,060 acres *i.e.*, 2,876 acres wet and 5,184 acres dry. The earth dam is completed upto 460.00 against 472.5 level and the regulator is completed upto 440.00 level, against 454.00 crest level. The head sluice is completed. The canal excavation was in progress at the close of the year under report. The total expenditure upto March, 1969 on the scheme is Rs. 82.13 lakhs.

*Zurreru Project.*—The Zurreru Project is a medium irrigation scheme proposed to utilise the waters of Zurreru river by bunding up the stream. The site is situated near Doddanala hills in Banganapalli sub-taluk, Kurnool district. The scheme consists of an earthen dam with regulator to dispose of the maximum flood discharge. The proposed irrigation under the scheme is 1,800 acres *abi* and 500 acres *tabi*. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 30.33 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 30,867 has been spent during the year under report. The scheme has been completed and water let out for irrigation.

*Pampa Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari District).*—The Scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across river Pampa near Annaram, Tuni taluk, East Godavari district.

The catchment area of the river upto the dam site is 136.80 sq. miles. The capacity of the reservoir at the F.R.L. 105.00 is 546.00 Mcft. The maximum flood discharge provided for is 45,400 C/s. The proposal consists of the formation of an earth dam to a length of about 1,415 ft. with gated spillway for a length of about 232'.00" in the left bank and a subsidiary earth dam beyond Bishop hill. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 99.31 lakhs and serves an ayacut of 12,000 acres.

The Canal was completed for all the 8 miles. Water will be allowed for irrigation for all the 12,000 acres and the entire distributary system will be completed by 1969-70. The scheme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 8th August, 1967 and water was let out for irrigation. The total expenditure upto March, 1969 on the scheme was Rs. 58.36 lakhs.

*Vottigedda Reservoir (Srikakulam District).*—The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Vottigedda tributary of Nagavalli. The location of the dam site is near Ravada village, Parvatipuram taluk, Srikakulam district. The proposed reservoir impounds 860 Mcft. of water at 390.90 F.R.L. The maximum flood discharge provided is 53,240 C/s. The project envisages the construction of gated spillway with 4 vents of size 40'-0" x 20'-0" to pass the flood discharge located between L.S. 4,100 to 4,200 in the river bed founded on rock with dam on both sides of spillway section. The length of the earth dam is 350 ft. inclusive of left side saddle. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 135.68 lakhs and will serve an ayacut of 16,670 acres in the final stage. The expenditure on the scheme till the end of March, 1969 is Rs. 85.5 lakhs.

*Kanupur Canal Scheme (Nellore District).*—In the 1st stage of the scheme it is proposed to excavate a channel from the right flank of the river Pennar just above Sangam anicut with a capacity of 1,400 cusecs. The length of the main canal proposed is 24 M-2F. It is intended to divert the flood flows of the Pennar river into 80 tanks situated on the right.

flank of the river Pennar in Atmakur, Rapur and Nellore taluks of Nellore district. Thus it contemplates stabilisation of the registered ayacut of 10,350 acres under Government tanks and 6,685 acres under ex-Zamindari tanks. The above ayacut of 17,035 acres under this canal will be served by the Pennar flows till such time when Krishna waters through Nagarjunasagar Project right bank canal will be available to take care of this ayacut. At the ultimate stage this project is to serve an ayacut of 78,000 acres in the above drought affected areas of Nellore district. Originally the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned this estimate vide G.O.Ms. No. 1973, dated 22nd September, 1962 for an amount of Rs. 69.59 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The work on this project was started in September 1961 and suspended during the period April, 1963 to June, 1964. The work is again resumed from July, 1964 and is in full swing during the period under report. The earth work excavation of channel upto 22/4 is in progress. 59 Gross drainage and cross-masonry works are under execution.

The revised cost of the Scheme is estimated to be Rs. 213.24 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. Expenditure to end of March 1969 on this scheme is Rs. 103.34 lakhs.

*Torrigadda Pumping Scheme (Godavari River)—East Godavari District.*—The project envisages providing irrigation facilities to the lands of Torrigadda region by pumping water from Godavari river. The ayacut localised under wet is 13,600 acres. The irrigation potential created to end of July, 1968 is 11,500 acres and efforts to create potential for the balance of ayacut of 2,100 acres are being made.

The scheme is physically completed except for a few minor works likes strengthening of embankments, fixing of field pipes in masonry and excavation of a portion of minor distributaries. The expenditure on the scheme during the year under report was Rs. 13.06 lakhs. Total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1969 was of the order of Rs. 61.10 lakhs.

*Pincha Reservoir Project.*—The reservoir impounds 389 Mcft. of water at F.R.L. 1,000.00. The maximum flood discharges considered is 57,000 C/s. The project envisages the construction of a regulator of 3 spans of 40' × 15' with two scour vents of 20' × 10' at the left flank with masonry non-overflow section to the left of the regulator and earth dam on the right flank. Additional surplus arrangements to dispose of 4,000 C/s. with a head of 3'-0" (M.F.L. being 1,003.00) are also proposed on the right flank.

The ayacut proposed under the project is 3,888 acres. The work on the project was physically completed and the water was let out in the year 1959. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 56.37 lakhs for works and Rs. 62.28 lakhs including direct and indirect charges is under the consideration of Government. The expenditure to the end of March, 1969 was Rs. 62.23 lakhs.

*Krishna Barrage.*—The Krishna Barrage, renamed as Prakasam Barrage is located at Vijayawada across Krishna river. This has been constructed with a cost of Rs. 291.57 lakhs,

The maximum flood discharge is 11.9 lakhs C/s. at the barrage site. In addition to the existing ayacut of 11 lakh acres under Krishna anicut an area of 11 lakh acres is benefited by the barrage. The scheme was physically completed. The expenditure during the year under report on this project is Rs. (—) 8,310.

*Rallabad Project Stage-II (Nellore district).*—The 8 gross capacity of the reservoir is 1,500 Mcft. at F.R.L. 135.00. A regulator has 10 Nos. of 40'x15' vents and 2 Nos. of 20'x10' scouring sluices for surplusing arrangements of the dam for a flood discharge of 1,05,000 cusecs.

A canal 12.50 miles long on the right flank of the reservoir with a carrying capacity of 280 C/s. to irrigate 8,175 acres of land. The work on this project is physically completed including manufacture and erection of gates and hosts. Full potential has been created. Ayacut so far developed under the scheme is 11,543 acres. The total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1969 was of the order of Rs. 106.03 lakhs.

*Excavation of Supply Channel from Paleru to Bitragunta (Nellore district).*—The scheme envisages construction of masonry anicut across Paleru river near Jillelimudi 6 miles north of Kandukur and to excavate a supply channel on the right side for a length of 13 miles for supplementing Bitragunta tank and 4 tanks below. The ayacut benefited by the scheme is 5,300 acres. The revised estimate has also been sanctioned by Government for Rs. 29,96,900 including D and I charges etc.

The work is completed. The total expenditure to end of March, 1969 is Rs. 23.62 lakhs.

*Upper Pennar Project.*—The project comprises of dam across river Pennar in Anantapur district. The capacity of the reservoir was increased to 2,000 Mcft. by constructing a regulator for irrigating an ultimate ayacut of 9,700 acres.

The ayacut brought under cultivation during the first crop period of 1968-69 is 503.6 acres of localised area and 20.43 acres of non-localised area. It was proposed to give supplies to an extent of 6,500 acres for 2nd crop.

*Bhairavantippa Project.*—The project envisages for construction of an earthen dam about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long at Bhairavantippa in Anantapur district to impound flood waters upto the maximum gross capacity of 2,630 Mcft. with original estimate of Rs. 1,01,66,400 which has been revised to Rs. 1,41,93,200 at F.R.L. and M.W.L., 1,655 giving a lake of 2,310 Mcft. One main canal of length 15.4 miles with a carrying capacity of 181 C/s. irrigating an ayacut of 8,240 acres takes off from the left flank. Another canal with a carrying capacity of 83 C/s. running for a length of about 9 miles to benefit 3,760 acres takes off from the right flank. The total area submerged in the foreshore area is 4,995 acres, out of this 3,095 acres is in Mysore State. The project was inaugurated on 28th December, 1951 and completed in all respects by 30th November 1961.

The total ayacut brought under cultivation during 1st crop of 1968, 1969 is 1,014 acres of localised ayacut. It was proposed to give supplies to an extent of 1,960 acres of 2nd crop period.

*Kaddam Dam (Adilabad district).*—The Kaddam project has been proposed to utilise the waters of Kaddam stream to irrigate an ayacut of 65,000 acres Abi and 20,000 acres Tabi, with estimated cost of Rs. 838 lakhs. The revised estimate of the scheme was under the consideration of the Government during the year under report. Full potential has been created and the development of the ayacut is slowly taking its place due to backwardness of the area. The expenditure on the project during the year under report is Rs. 5,61,915.

*Swarna Project (Adilabad district).*—Swarna project is proposed across River Swarna near Jowli village which is approachable from Nirmal in Hyderabad-Nagpur Road.

The total catchment area at the site is 112 sq. miles all free and the 75% dependable yield is 2,137 Mcft. 40'x22' radial gates are proposed to discharge 80,000 C/s. with crest level at 1152.22 with F.R.L. and M.W.L. at plus 1174.00. Earth dam is proposed on both banks adjacent to the spillway. It can irrigate an ayacut of 6,500 acres Abi, and 500 acres garden crop and 2,130 acres Tabi after completion. The anticipated cost of the scheme is 115.61 lakhs.

The works of this project including remodelling works of Jowlinale were in progress at the close of the year under report. The expenditure incurred during the year under the report was Rs. 11,57,347.52 which is inclusive of famine expenditure.

*Nallavagu Project.*—The project utilises the waters of Nallavagu, a tributary of Manjira river. The site for the proposed reservoir lies near Sultanabad, Narayankhed taluk, Medak district. The scheme envisages the construction of 6,350 ft. long earthen dam of about 48.5' maximum height, in the river bed with H.C. weir of 1,121 ft. long to surplus a flood of 40,100 C/s. with 4.5 ft. head of left flank. The irrigation proposed is 5,900 acres. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 40.44 lakhs.

The head works have been completed by end of June, 1968 and canal works were at different levels of progress. The work is expected to be completed by end of August, 1969. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14.85 lakhs.

*Kotepallivagu Project (Vikarabad taluk, Hyderabad district).*—The Kotepallivagu Project is proposed to utilise the waters of Kotepallivagu which is a sub-tributary of river Bhima a tributary of river Krishna. The site of the dam is located about 2 miles south of Kotepalli village, Vikarabad taluk, Hyderabad district. The Scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam of 5,675 ft. in length in the main gorge portion and a surplus weir 1280' length in the left flank to dispose of 5120 C/s. Two irrigation channels have also been proposed one on each flank to irrigate 9,975 acres and is under approval to increase it to 11,000 acres. The modified estimated cost of the scheme was of the order of Rs. 73.69 lakhs including direct and indirect charges and the



proposal was to be put on the ground at the close of the year under report. Expenditure on this project to end of the year under report in Rs. 62.89 lakhs. The expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 25.77 lakhs.

*Lankasagar Project.*—This project is located near Rajakudem village in Linkasagar Project, Madhira taluk, Khammam district about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of Lankapalli I.B. situated at M. 164/0 on the Hyderabad-Rajahmundry road across Kattaleru, a tributary of Munneru river in the Krishna basin.

The following was the progress of work:

- (a) Earth Dam completed.
- (b) Spillway —The masonry work of the bed wall has been completed. The 1st apron baffle blocks and end-sill have been completed. 650 units of wearing course of C.C. over rear slope has been completed and only 150 more vents are yet to be done.
- (c) Canals and C.D. Works: Excavation is nearing completion in R.E. Channel. L.E. Channel excavation has been completed upto 3 miles.
- (d) C.D. Works in L.E. Channels: C.D. Works upto 4th mile have been completed. The balance C.D. Works are expected to be completed by end of June, 1969.
- (e) C.D. Works in R.E. Channel: Almost all the C.D. Works have been completed.
- (f) Tributaries on R.E. and L.E. Channel: Excavation and Construction of sluices have been completed upto 3 miles.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9.470 lakhs and the total expenditure on the scheme till the end of March 1969 is Rs. 50.58 lakhs.

The potential created by the end of December, 1968 was 2,000 C/s'

*Lakhnapur Project.*—Pargi taluk, Hyderabad district, Lakhnapur project is a Medium Irrigation scheme across Parginala stream in Hyderabad near Lakhnapur (village) Pargi taluk with an estimated cost of Rs. 41.80 lakhs.

It consists of earthen dam and H.C. weir to dispose of flood of 10,000 C/s. and two irrigation channels to benefit an ayacut of 2,000 acres of Abi and 600 acres of Tabi.

*Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.*—This scheme comprises of an anicut across the Tungabhadra river at Rajolibanda village about 80 miles downstream of Tungabhadra Dam. A canal 89 miles long takes off from the left flank. Estimate for the whole scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 162.86 lakhs by Hyderabad Government.

The revised estimate for Rs. 383 lakhs is towards the cost of main canal from M. 26.42 to M. 89 (tail-end) and its distributary system.

The works on the scheme have been almost completed during the year under report.

The ayacut fixed under this scheme is 88,000 acres. The total expenditure from the beginning of the project upto end of 1968-69 is Rs. 3,59,08,992. The expenditure during the current year is Rs. 12 lakhs. A revised estimate for Rs. 383 lakhs was receiving attention of the Government at the close of the year under report.

*Musi Project.*—The Musi project is a Major Irrigation Scheme across the river Musi, a tributary of Krishna river. The site for the Reservoir is located about 6 miles to the north Tekmatla bridge on Hyderabad Masulipatnam National Highway in Nalgonda district.

The scheme has been physically completed. Full potential has already been created. The irrigation done in 1967-68 is 32,800 abi and 9,000 tabi. The area irrigated during the year under report is 29,388 acres in abi and 10,000 acres for dry crop. An amount of Rs. 1.65 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the project.

*Salvagu Project, Pakhal Taluk, Warangal District.*—The Salvagu project is a medium irrigation scheme across Salvagu stream at 4 miles from M. 2/3 of Parkal Hanumkonda Road in Warangal district.

The project has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.57 lakhs to benefit an ayacut of 2,460 acres. The scheme was completed on 31st December, 1964 and further expenditure is only towards land compensation. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.039 lakhs, bringing the total expenditure on the project to Rs. 40.199 lakhs.

*Ramadugu Project (Nizamabad District).*—The Ramadugu project is a medium irrigation scheme across Ramadugu stream about 8 miles to the East of Dichapally Railway Station in Nizamabad district. It consists of earthen bund with a spillway in the river bed to dispose of 1,715 C/s. and a surplus weir at left flank to discharge 28,285 C/s. and two irrigation channels to benefit an ayacut of 5,000 acres.

The estimate originally sanctioned was for Rs. 30.33 lakhs when it was taken up for execution during 1961-62. The work was completed in all respects. The left flank and right flank canals together with distributaries field channel, C.D. works have been completed during the current year. Amount of revised estimate is Rs. 37.26 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh was spent on maintenance of the project during the year under report.

*Jutpalli Project, Tandur Taluk, Hyderabad District.*—This is a medium project situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Jutpally village. The scheme envisages construction of 3,160 length earth dam and 700 ft. length of F.O.R. weir to dispose of maximum flood discharge, of 11,852. The total area localised is 2,060 acres. The scheme has been completed.

*Vamsadhara Project (Srikakulam District).*—The proposal is to construct a barrage at Neradi and dam at Gotta across the river Vamsadhara in Srikakulam district as the comprehensive Vamsadhara Project.

It is proposed to construct Neradi barrage at a cost of Rs. 194.90 lakhs in the 1st stage with two canals taking off on either side.

The technical clearance from C.W. and P.C. to the scheme was awaited at the close of the year under report.

*Godavari Barrage Scheme (East Godavari District).*—The existing anicuts across the Godavari near Dowlaishwaram constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton are over 110 years old and cannot be depended for long to provide a stable supply of irrigation water to the one million acres of land under its command. It is proposed to construct a barrage across four branches *viz.*, Dowlaishwaram, Ralli, Maddur and Vizseswaram connecting up the islands. The barrage is to consist of 141 Nos. spillway bays each 60' long. In addition 24 bays of 6' each are proposed as river sluices and 9 bays of 60' each, as under-sluices. The proposed barrage will help not only for stabilisation of irrigation supplies for the existing ayacut under the Godavari delta system but would also provide irrigation facilities for a new area of 25,000 acres. Model studies are still continuing in the C.W.R. Research Station, Poona and also in A.D. E.R.D. Hyderabad. After completion of the model studies, the detailed designs will be taken up. The comments of the C.W. and P.C. have also been received on the proposed scheme and they are under examination at the close of the year under report.

*Bahuda Reservoir Scheme (Chittoor District).*—The proposal contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Bahuda river to impound gross capacity of 398 Mcft. at F.R.L. 2015 and 2 pick-up anicuts are also proposed below the reservoir. The formation of bund was nearing completion except river portion. Construction of regulators and sluices have been completed except fixing up of shutters. Excavation of right side channel was nearing completion. The channel work on left side was also in progress. Construction of anicut has been completed. The total expenditure on this scheme to end of March, 1969 was Rs. 20.44 lakhs.

*Guntur Channel Scheme (Guntur District).*—This is not a new scheme but forms part of Krishna Barrage scheme which was completed in the year 1957. The scheme which envisages excavation of a high level canal taking off from the right flank just upstream of Prakasam Barrage to irrigate an extent of 27,000 acres in Guntur taluk of Guntur district. The supplies for this channel are proposed to be drawn from the river Krishna through the existing outfall sluice located in the Undavalli Vaikuntapuram flood bank of the right flank of river Krishna. A leading channel of nearly one mile length is proposed and a head sluice is proposed to be located in the old flood bank of the river Krishna with its sill at 48.50. The length of the channel is 28M-4F-30. The present estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 120 lakhs. Expenditure on this project to the end of the year under review was Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

*Gajuladinne Project (across Hundri River Pathikonda Taluk, Kurnool District).*—The Gajuladinne Project envisages the construction of reservoir across river Hundri near Gajuladinne (village) hamlet of Irabanda village, Pathikonda taluk, Kurnool district. The dam site is at a distance of 38 miles from Kurnool town. This project has been cleared by the Planning Commission, in December, 1966. It is proposed to complete the scheme in the IV Plan and create the full potential.

*Gandhipalem Reservoir Scheme.*—The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Pillapuru in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district. The proposed site is about 1 1/2 miles south-west of Gandhipalem village and is about 15 miles in the interior lying west of pamur on the Pamarru Duttaluru road. This scheme has been cleared by Planning Commissioner for execution as a IV Plan Scheme, in December, 1966. A separate division was formed on 26th August, 1968 (for investigation of this project further and was being attended to at the close of the year under report).

*Gosthani Reservoir Scheme.*—The scheme was implemented across Gosthani river Tatipudi village, Srungavarapukota taluk, Visakhapatnam district. Estimated cost is of Rs. 4.57 crores for irrigating 13,476 acres (existing). Sanction was accorded for the revised administrative sanction for the comprehensive scheme for Rs. 4.57 crores. The estimate for construction of reservoir by the P.W.D. was technically sanctioned for Rs. 179.25 lakhs. A revised estimate to an extent of Rs. 232.18 lakhs was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year under report. The work is completed except erection of crest gates which was in progress at the close of the year under report. The reservoir received water in October, 1968 and is supplying water to Vizag town. The total expenditure upto March, 1969 on the scheme was Rs. 210.66 lakhs.

*Ramakrishnapuram Anicut Raising F.R.L. of Koilsagar Project at Ramanapahad Site (Kachettivagu Scheme).*—Koilsagar Project was constructed across Ukachettivagu at Koilkonda village in Atmakur taluk of Mahaboobnagar district. The proposals of the present schemes contemplate raising the F.R.L. of Koilsagar Project by 6"-0" by erecting 60.5 long automatic falling shutters dropping the water in the surplus course for the utilisation for the extra ayacut proposed.

The scheme is proposed to be completed during IV Plan creating a potential of 6,700 acres with modified estimates of Rs. 69.50 lakhs. The works of the scheme were under execution at the close of the year under report. Detailed surveys of R.F. canal together with C.D. works have been conducted by M.I.P. (T) Circle and an estimate framed for Rs. 2.07 lakhs.

*Kinnerasani Project.*—The proposal is to construct reservoir across the Kinnerasani river, a tributary of the Godavari near Kothagudem in two stages. In the Stage-I, water-supply is proposed to the Fertiliser Factory and Thermal Station, at 5 and 7 M.G. per day respectively. There will be an earthen dam and a regulator for storing water upto level 375.00 in the Stage-I and upto 407.00 in the ultimate stage. The scheme has been taken up as a deposit construction scheme on behalf of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The first phase work is completed and water supplied to Kothagudem Thermal Scheme. The fertiliser factory is not yet started and the work on 2nd phase was in progress during the year under report. In the ultimate stage an ayacut of 10,000 acres is proposed for irrigation besides increase in water-supply to Kothagudem Thermal Station to 46 M. G. per day.

*Flood Control Scheme.*—During the 4th Five-Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 365.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent on flood control as the flood control programme forms a part of the Irrigation sector in the State and is mainly confined to the deltaic areas in the coastal districts of this State and it is incidental in the upland areas.

The Mitra Committee constituted by the Government of India has examined the flood and drainage problem in the Krishna and Godavari deltaic areas including the Collair lake basin and recommended certain flood control and drainage schemes costing about Rs. 27 crores for implementation under various priorities. As the financial position did not permit inclusion of all these works in the State Plan, it is proposed to collect drainage cess on all the deltaic lands in these two deltas and to execute the works by utilising the drainage cess fund within a period of 5 to 6 years. An Act to this effect has been passed by the State Legislature and came into force from December, 1968. The recommendations made by the Mitra Committee are being reviewed by the Committee set-up by the Government of India consequent to the heavy cyclone which has resulted in a damage of about Rs. 102 crores in the coastal districts of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari and Khammam in May, 1969.

*Tube-wells Programme.*—A programme for construction of 88 exploratory tube-wells in the Krishna Godavari deltas and adjoining upland areas was also taken up by the State Irrigation Department during 1967-68. This scheme forms a part of the comprehensive project for agricultural development through utilisation of ground water, in the Krishna, Godavari deltas and adjoining upland areas which is submitted to the Government of India for approval and allocation of special funds for its implementation during the IV Plan period. This comprehensive project contemplates construction of 7,500 production tube-wells spread over a period of 5 years in the deltaic and upland areas of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari with a view to utilise the available ground water resources for meeting irrigation demand in the area. These 2,500 tube-wells in the upland areas are for new irrigation facilities to a gross area of about 4.2 lakhs acres annually. The remaining 5,000 tube-wells will be located in the delta areas for stabilising existing irrigation facilities over an area of 2.95 lakhs acres during khariff and rabi seasons and irrigation facilities to an area of 2.98 lakhs acres in the rabi seasons. Besides construction of tube-wells, the project also envisages provision of agricultural inputs, and development from machinery and electrification schemes etc. The total estimated cost of the comprehensive project was of the order of Rs. 70.2 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 16.7 crores will have to be initially borne by the Government towards purchase of drilling, earth moving and other machinery, electrification schemes, establishment charges etc. The balance expenditure of Rs. 53.5 crores will have to be borne by the beneficiaries themselves. For this purpose the schemes for construction of 88 exploratory tube-wells in the above areas is first taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 57 lakhs and it is being implemented in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India, Southern Region, Hyderabad. For implementation of this scheme, one Special P.W.D. Ground Water Division was set up in 1967 with its headquarters at Eluru. The work of 28 wells in the East Godavari district was under execution during the year under report. It is also proposed to convert such of these exploratory

tube-wells which are found successful into production tube-wells and hand over them to the farmers for operation after recovering the expenditure incurred by the Government on their construction.

### Investigation Programme of various Projects in the State

There are two circles viz., the Investigation Circle, Guntur and M.I.P. (T) Circle, Hyderabad whose functions are the preparation of plans and estimates of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation schemes which are included in the Five-Year Plans.

The abstract of the investigation work done during the year was as follows :—

Category of Investigation	Andhra Area		Telangana Area		Total No. of schemes investigated the State	Total estimated value of schemes in lakhs
	No. of schemes	Estimate of value of schemes	No. of Schemes	Total estimate value of schemes in lakhs		
1. Major and Medium Schemes	2	37.94	14	2,212.30	16	2,250.24
2. M.I. Schemes for which Plans and Estimates prepared	149	295.12	120	358.26	269	653.38
3. Preliminary estimates prepared	292	1,776.73	249	811.63	541	2,405.95
4. Tank Restoration estimates prepared	218	25.05	32	16.15	250	41.20
5. Medium Schemes under Investigation	6	318.20	..	..	6	318.20
6. M.I. Schemes Tank Restoration Schemes under Investigation	57	92.34	237	12.14	294	275.88
7. M.I. Schemes under preliminary investigation	40	18.74	..	..	40	18.74

Out of 14 schemes in Telangana all the 14 schemes are at various stages of finalisation at the close of the year under report.

An amount of Rs. 19,00,860 for investigation of M. I. Schemes and Rs. 19,922 lakhs for investigation of Major and Medium schemes in Andhra area and an amount of Rs. 14,41,389 for investigation of schemes and Rs. 3,92,301 for the investigation of Major and Medium schemes in Telangana area was spent during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 2,15,097 has been spent in Telangana area for the survey of scarcity areas.

Besides investigation of irrigation schemes, the two Circles are attending to preparation of Basin reports. In addition to the works mentioned above in the statement the M. I. P. (T) Circle, Hyderabad has also attended to many works relating to channels etc., in order to increase potentiality in Agricultural sector.

### Water Resources and Design Directorate

The Water Resources Directorate attached to the office of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) consists of the following wings, each wing controlled by Deputy Directors as detailed below :—

1. Water Resources Wing .. Three Deputy Directors  
(One D. D. Mechanical)
2. Gaugings' Wing .. One Deputy Director (Mechanical).
3. Statistics Wing .. One Deputy Director  
(Hydrology and Statistics).

All these four wings have functioned under the technical guidance of the Director of the rank of Superintending Engineer.

The water resources wing generally attends to the (a) matters pertaining to the allocation of water of the Krishna, Godavari, Vamsadhara, Pennar and other rivers like the Aranier, the Kusasthali and the Palar river having inter-State links with the neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.

This wing attended to the correspondence and compilation of statistics relating to preparation of irrigation potential of 38 river basins other than the Krishna and Godavari travelling in A. P. State etc.

This wing is manned by three Deputy Directors of the rank of Executive Engineers, with 4 Assistant Directors of the rank of Assistant Engineers duly assisted by requisite staff. Of the three Deputy Directors attached to this wing, while two of the three Deputy Directors are specifically attached to deal with subjects relating to Krishna basin and those river basins lying south of Krishna and of the Godavari and other river basins lying north of it, the third Deputy Director is entrusted to deal with all general subjects pertaining to the Krishna and Godavari water allocations and specially to the outstanding issues pertaining to the Tungabhadra river basin.

*Gaugings Wing.*—The gaugings wing is manned by one Deputy Director of the rank of an Executive Engineer. There are three sub-divisions attached to this wing and they are located at Dowlaiswaram, Kurnool and Hyderabad. The Executive sub-divisions are conducting canal gaugings of major and minor rivers, in Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers and observe data for silt and sediment purpose. The work of 14 minor river gaugings is also being done by these sub-divisions. The Assistant Director at Hyderabad with his staff will scrutinise data thus received from the field. (1) one check-station is established at Gudabaleru and the other at Kandukarathi. The work was in progress (2) This Division is also entrusted with the work

of maintaining the records of the gauge discharge data of the various major and minor projects in operation in the State. This division is also maintaining the discharge data of sites maintained by C. W. & P. C. and assess flows of Godavari and Krishna rivers in the State for studies. The collection of meteorological data such as rainfall, evaporation losses humidity, temperature. etc., is also being attended to by this division. The rainfall data so collected are being sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics for publishing the same in rainfall gazettes month-wise for all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

### Engineering Digest

The work relating to the editing and publication of the Journal of Public Works, Highways, Electricity and Public Health Engineering Departments under caption "Engineering Digest" was being attended to by a special sub-division under the control of the Assistant Director attached to the Gaugings Wing. This journal is intended to serve as a medium for exchanging of information among the staff of the above Department particularly on the advance of the up-to-date achievements in the various fields of Engineering and was being distributed to all Technical Officers of the Engineering Department.

### Minor Irrigation Programme

*Achievements during the Plan periods and future Programme including Master Plan.*—The Minor Irrigation Programme under the control of P. W. D. consists of surface flow irrigation including new storage and diversion schemes, channels and restoration of ex-zamin and ex-jagir and other unrestored works, lift irrigation works, drainage and embankment works and tube-well programme to tap under-ground water. The expenditure incurred and the irrigation potential created under the Minor Irrigation schemes upto end of 1967-68 are given below :

	Plan	Expenditure incurred in lakhs	Progress in lakhs potential created (both new and stabilisation)
Ist Plan .. ..	..	352.00	0.60
IIInd Plan .. ..	..	430.32	2.28
IIIrd Plan .. ..	..	1,830.33	4.54
IVth Plan .. ..	..	522.72	1.10
Vth Plan .. ..	..	258.70	1.63

In addition to the above an area of about 8 lakhs acres had been relieved from submersion by executing 409 drainage schemes upto the end of 1967-68.

During the year under report the outlay recommended by the working group for minor irrigation was Rs. 500 lakhs. But the provision was limited to Rs. 275 lakhs as a result of reduction in the overall State



Plan outlay in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 and it has been retained in the final modifications. The distribution of the total outlay of Rs. 284.12 including Central assistance of Rs. 9.12 lakhs earmarked for chronically drought-affected areas in Anantapur district was as detailed below :

	Rs. in lakhs
Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	196.70
Lift Irrigation Works ..	40.06
Tube-Well Programme ..	15.00
Investigation of M. I. Schemes ..	32.36
Total: ..	284.12

During the year a total of 945 M. I. Schemes have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 277.62 lakhs to bring a total potential of 2.04 lakh acres (both existing & new) under irrigation.

Under Master Plan, about 1,227 schemes costing Rs. 27.73 crores to irrigate 3.46 acres have been tentatively proposed in the entire State with reference to the availability of yield and cultivable land in different river basins. These schemes will be taken up according to phased programme under allotment of budget.

#### **Nagarjunasagar Project**

*Expenditure.*—The proposed expenditure during the year under report for the project is Rs. 5.00 crores and the actual expenditure from its inception till 31-3-1969 was Rs. 77.44 crores.

*Nagarjunasagar Dam.*—Volume of masonry and concrete work done during the year is 2.00 M. Cft. (0.057 M. Cum.) and that from the commencement is 199.16 M. Cft. (6.64 M. Cum).

*Road-Bridge over Spillway.*—Deck concreting of 18 spans of road bridge over spillway has been completed against a total of 26 spans.

*Earth Work for Banking for Left Earth Dam.*—The quantity of earth-work banking done on the left earth dam during the year was 0.92 M.Cft. (0.03 M. Cum) and that from commencement was 60.07 M. Cft. (1.70 M. Cum) working out 100.12% of the total estimated work load of 60.00 M.Cft. The earth work banking on Left Earth Dam was completed during the year under report.

*Earth Work Banking for Right Earth Dam.*—quantity of earth-work banking done on right earth-dam during the year was 0.32 m.cft. (0.01 M.cum.) and that from commencement was 22.92 M. Cft. (0.65 M. Cum.) working out to 99.7% of the total estimated work-load of 23.00 m.cft. The earth-work banking on right earth-dam was completed during the year under report,

Raising of Intake: the structure of the E1.400 tunnel has also been completed. The supply of water is being regulated through E1.400 tunnel for the current second crop period (1969) after plugging of E1.300 Tunnel.

**Gates :**

(i) *Diversion Tunnel Gates.*—Service gates and hoists for E1.400 tunnel were installed and these are being operated to regulate flow of water through E1.400 tunnel, for irrigation of 2nd crop under Krishna Delta.

(ii) *Right Canal Regulatory Gates.*—Service gates are being operated to let out required discharge into Nagarjunasagar Right Canal for irrigation.

(iii) *Chute Sluice Gates.*—Erection of embedded parts for emergency gates in blocks 25 and 51 have been completed. Hoist for service gate in Block 51 has been installed in position. Service gates were under operation to supplement the discharge over spillway for irrigation under Krishna Delta.

(iv) *Penstock Gates.*—(i) *Left Side Penstock Gates.*—Guide rails for main gates have been erected and secondary concreting has been completed upto E1.590.75 during the year under report.

*Right Side Penstock Gates.*—Erection of embedded parts for main gates has been completed upto E1.590.75.

*Gentry Crane.*—Anchor bolts for track tails of the gentry crane were fixed in road bridge spans in blocks 33-34 to 42-43.

The following is the tabulated information of the physical targets and achievements on principal items of work :

Sl. No.	Item and Unit	Target for 1968-69	Achievement during 1968-69
1.	Masonry and Concrete for Masonry Dam (Unit 100 cft.)	20,000	20,028
2.	Earth Work Banking for Left Earth Dam (Unit 1000 cft.) .. .. .	850	920
3.	Earth Work Banking for Left Earth Dam (Unit 1000 cft.) .. .. .	300	315

*Nagarjunasagar Right Canal (Jawahar Canal).*—The Nagarjunasagar Right Main Canal takes off from the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir through the head regulator located in the Right flank of the Nagarjunasagar Dam and is designed to carry 11,000 cusecs with a length of 126 miles with 3,300 miles length of branches and distributaries to irrigate 11.74 lakh acres in the 1st Phase in Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool districts. The gross drainage works upto M. 57/0 are designed for a discharge of 21,000 C/s. and beyond for 17,000 C/s. required for the ultimate phase.

**Irrigation Potential.**—Necessary works for letting down water in the 1st 57 miles of Main Canal with branches and distributaries in Block 1 to 9 and Block 10, excluding Pedanandipadu channel scheme and part of Block 11 to cover an ayacut of 5.8 lakh acres by July 1968 and 6.1 lakh acres by November, 1968 on the right side have been completed. Water has been released into the Nagarjunasagar Right Canals on 20-7-1968.

The ryots have utilised water in 5,67,044 acres of crop area (both khari and rabi) on the Right Side for irrigation purposes.

It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 90,000 acres (in part of block 11) under Right Canal by July 1968, bringing the cumulative irrigation potential to 7.0 lakh acres.

The progress of works till the end of March, 1969 is indicated below :

**Main Canal.**—Earth-work excavation of main canal upto M. 57/0 is completed and the work is in progress in the following reaches beyond M. 57/0.

1. Reach from M. 60/1+440 to M. 62/6+56 (Inemella Deep Cut).
2. Reach from M. 65/2+558 to 72/3+587.
3. Reach from M. 74/5+474 to 75/5+474.
4. Reach from M. 76/5+474 to 78 /7+564.
5. Reach from M. 86/0 to 100/6 (drought relief works).
6. Reach from M. 121/6+613 to M. 123/7+283 (Perubhotla-palem Deep Cut).

The total quantity of earth-work done till the end of March, 1969 is 284.75 lakh c.m. (i.e. 10054.89 lakh Cft.) against the total work-load of 492.30 lakh c.m. (i.e., 17389 lakh Cft.) (involved for the 126 miles of the 1st Phase) representing a progress of about 57.82%.

The construction of 80 masonry structures upto M. 57/0 and one beyond M. 57/0 (total 81 Nos.) has been completed against 250 structures in the 126 Miles of 1st Phase. The following four structures are in progress at the end of March, 1969.

1. Gross Regulator .. @M. 57/2+230
2. Foot Bridge .. @M. 55/7
3. Under Tunnel .. @M. 67/1+548.
4. Do. .. @M. 70/3+258.

**Branches and Distributaries.**—The total quantity of earth-work completed to end of March, 1969 is 197.92 lakh c.m. i.e., 6992.26 lakh Cft. against the total work-load of 334.00 lakh C.M., i.e., 12,170 lakh Cft. excluding Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme representing a progress of 57.45% of the total work. The total number of masonry structures completed to the end of March, 1969 is 17,110 and number of structures in progress at the end of March, 1969 is 1193.

*Localisation and Land Acquisition.*—No fresh localisation was done during the year. The actual extent of area localised has now been reported as 10.83 lakh acres by the Special Collector as against 11.51 lakh acres reported previously. The reason for the decrease in extent is the exclusion of some lands by the gazetted teams on account of uncommandability, unfit for cultivation, and non-finalisation of the ayacut under the Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme.

At present the localisation staff are attending to the work of delimitation of ayacut to below 100 acres under each pipe, wherever the ayacut is in excess of this limit. The balance area of the ayacut is proposed to be localised after detailed examination of the deficit area in each block after obtaining the particulars of localised areas covered by the canals ayacut roads, drains, etc. The cumulative area acquired till the end of March, 1969 in blocks 1 to 10 and part of 11 of Right Canal Unit including Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme in block 10 for excavation of branches and distributaries, is about 17,400 acres and for field channels is about 5,910 acres.

*Budget provision.*—The final allotment for the year 1968-69 for the Right Canal Unit was Rs. 450 lakhs. The amount was spent in full. The cumulative expenditure till the end of March, 1969 from the inception of the project comes to Rs. 3,977.08 lakhs in respect of Nagarjuna-sagar Right Canals.

### **Pochampad Project**

The following is the progress made during the year under report :

(i) *Stripping Foundation.*—The stripping of foundation in blocks 43 to 45, 39 to 42 and d/s of bucket portion in the trenches and beyond the bucket in blocks 1 to 7 and 8 to 14 totalling to a quantity of 862 units were excavated.

(ii) *Masonry.*—Raising masonry in blocks L/2, core-wall block A, 1 to 6 and 43 to 48 and R/s core-wall, to an extent of 11,401 units was done.

(iii) *Drilling and Grouting.*—Drilling and grouting anchor holds in blocks 1 to 8 buckets portion to an extent of 15,532 rft. of grouting and 1,109 rft. of drilling was done during the year.

(iv) *Drainage Gallery Concreting.*—The gallery concreting of 360 units of work was done in block, 45, 46, 47, 48 and R/s core-wall.

(v) *Bucket concreting.*—The bucket concreting work in blocks 1 to 7 was completed during the year and 8 to 13 was taken up. The total quantity of work done was about 1,470 units.

(vi) *Glacis concreting.*—The glacis concreting work in block 1 to 14 was in progress. The total quantity of work done during the year was about 160 units.

(vii) *Head regulator.*—The concreting work was in progress. The total quantity of work done was 50 units.

(viii) *Service gates.*—All the assembled parts are being transported from M/s. Tungabhadra Steel Products. The Erection Engineer along with staff have arrived and preliminary works has been completed.

(ix) *Right Flank.*—The earth dam has been raised to levels varying from EL plus 1030 to plus 1108.

Preliminary works such as excavation of cut-off trenches, stripping of foundation, raising the embankment adjacent to the D/s wing wall and return in the island portion of earth dam, were in progress at the close of the year under report.

*The Table below shows the Progress on various Items of the Dam on Right Flank*

Sl. No.	Principal Item	Total estimated quantity	Progress to end of March 1968 in Units	Progress during the year	Total quantity
1.	Stripping foundations	30,000	17,589	1,111	18,700
2.	Excavating cut-off trenches	19,602	16,044	1,371	17,415
3.	Formation of embankment	3,69,022	97,444	27,814	1,25,258
4.	Rock-fill and Rock-toe	37,952	33,741	2,720	36,461
5.	Sand filters ..	82,287	35,874	5,987	41,861
6.	Hand packed riprap	1,36,603	5,994	5,050	11,044
7.	Graded filters ..	1,37,899	6,363	4,767	..
8.	Turfing .. ..	49,800	800	560	..

*Left Flank.*—The left flank has been brought to levels ranging from EL. 1025 to 1058 by heavy earth moving machinery. It is proposed to raise the earth dam on this flank to plus 1066 by the end of June 1970 for the creation of irrigation potential for 40,000 acres.

*The Table below shows Progress of Work on various Items of Earth Dam on the Left Flank*

Sl. No.	Description	Estimate quantity	Progress to end of March 1968 in units each 1,000 C.ft.	Progress during the year	Work done to end of March 1969 from inception
1.	Embankment Left flank	1,51,895	29,172	26,176	55,348
	Left arm ..	28,236	..	..	..
2.	Rock toe filter :				
	Left flank ..	1,32,426	21,550	7,280	28,830
	Left arm ..	34,019	..	..	..

*Earth Work.*—Excavation of main canal in miles 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 18/4 to 19/0 has been completed. Excavation of Godavari South Canal from M. 1 to 6, 8, and 15 and 26/0 was in progress.

Crt bridges at M. 4/4 plus 90, 9/0 plus 293, surpassage at M. 2/3 plus 45 UTs at 19/0 and 16/3 have been completed.

UTs at 1/4, 3/0, 3/6, 6/1, 7/6, 12/5, 14/0, 15/2, 17/3, 16/2, 20/5, 21/7, Aqueeduct at M. 10/2 and bridges at 1/7 plus 452, 6/6 plus 440, 11/7 plus 440 and 14/4 plus 50, 17/2, 19/3. UTs at M. 17/3, 18/2, 20/5 and 21/7 were in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Localisation.*—Planning and design aspects in respect of distributary Nos. 2 and 30 have been completed. Investigation and surveys of distributaries were in various stages and preparation of estimates have been taken up on hand. The detailed surveys of distributary Nos. 5, 6, 9, 11, 18 and 26 have been completed. Proposals in respect of land acquisition or D/30 and Camp buildings at Raghavapet have been finalised. Proposals for localisation of an area of 1,48,842 acres were sent by the localisation unit during the financial year under report. The alignment of main canal from M. 28 to 51 has been finalised. Land acquisition proposals for the miles from 29 to 34, 36 of main canal have been finalised. Preliminary surveys of main canal from M. 53/3 to 69/3 have been completed. The investigation of tail and branch canal in between M. 75 to 90 has been completed. The surveys of distributaries in the reach from M. 70 to 95 for a length of 137 miles were completed.

*Expenditure.*—An amount of Rs. 248.7 lakhs was spent on the project during the financial year 1968-69. Of this an amount of Rs. 92.75 lakhs was spent on the dam and head-works portion of the project.

The total extent to be localised under the project is 5,70,000 acres out of which an extent of 2,05,188 acres has been localised upto the end of March, 1969 from the inception of the localisation scheme. The area localised during 1968-69 is 97,203 acres.

*Rehabilitation.*—A Rehabilitation Committee has been constituted with a view to ensure smooth and expeditious implementation of the Rehabilitation Policy. The Committee met twice during the year.

### Srisaïlam Project

*Land acquisition.*—The total submergible area in Srisaïlam Project is 1,05,735 acres, out of which Government poramboke land is 18,958 acres and patta land is 86,778 acres. The total number of villages that would submerge is 100.

In accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 44, P.W.D. (P.W.), dated 8-2-1966 the Public Works Department have been sending requisitions in respect of agricultural lands as well as houses and house-sites. So far the Executive Engineer has supplied requisitions in respect of houses and house-sites for acquisition as detailed below :

District	Area that will be submerged (houses and house-sites)	Total
Mahaboobnagar ..	62,67,464 sq. ft.	62,67,464 sq. ft.
Kurnool .. ..	83,09,078 sq. ft.	83,09,078 sq. ft.
Total : ..	<u>1,45,76,542 sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,45,76,542 sq. ft.</u>

*Progress of Work.*—Requisitions to an extent of 86,778.34 acres in respect of agricultural lands and an extent of 1,40,76,823 sq. feet in respect of houses and house-sites and the remaining extent 4,99,719 sq. feet to be covered by Government Buildings, etc. have been received from Public Works Department (Project Wing) during the year under report.

Notifications under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act have been approved and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette for an extent of 86,771.83 acres in respect of agricultural lands and 1,24,83,951 sq. feet in respect of houses and house-sites. Draft declarations under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act have also been approved and published for an extent of 86,739.43 acres in respect of agricultural lands and an extent of 96,66,035 sq. feet in respect of houses and house sites. The work pertaining to Draft Notifications and Draft Declarations in respect of agricultural lands has almost been completed.

*P.V. Proposals.*—During the year under report original owners permitted the cultivation of lands till they are submerged, and others cultivating the lands will be treated as encroachers and dealt with under the Encroachment Act in force. The Board of Revenue has issued instructions that in cases where the previous land owners continue to cultivate the lands owned by them prior to the acquisition the assessment of the lands prior to the acquisition should be collected as lease amount. In the cases where breaches under the Encroachment Act have been noticed legal action has been taken.

*Rehabilitation.*—On account of the construction of Srisailam Project, 100 villages will be affected in Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts. On account of the submersion of the villages 14,511 families will be displaced involving a total population of 74,014. The project undertakes to tackle the human problem of rehabilitating elsewhere the 14,511 families that will be uprooted from their native soil by providing house-sites to build houses and assigning lands for cultivation to the extent possible and providing other minimum common amenities in the newly built villages. In pursuance of these orders, a phased programme for undertaking this work has been drawn up from 1968-69 to 1970-71 and the Superintending Engineer (Designs & Inspection) Circle Srisailam Project was requested for sending up site survey and layout plans in respect of 36 centres. The matter was under the active consideration by the Chief Engineer, Projects, Srisailam Wing, at the close of the year under report.

Of the 100 villages affected by Srisailam Project, 11 villages will be completely submerged, 52 villages partially submerged. In respect of 33 villages, village sites and partial lands are safe and in 3 villages there is partial submersion of villages sites and lands.

58 rehabilitation centres have originally been proposed to be established for rehabilitating the 14,511 families at the rate of 250 families per rehabilitation centre. The number of families affected are 5,933 in Kurnool district and 8,578 in Mahaboobnagar district.

Government have entrusted the Special Deputy Collectors incharge of L.A. and Rehabilitation under the Srisailam Project with powers of

assignment of lands and house sites under the rehabilitation scheme subject to the limits prescribed.

### **Rehabilitation of Temples and Constitution of a Committee**

The Rehabilitation Committee held at Hyderabad on 14-5-1966, formed a sub-committee comprising of 8 members to consider and report on the issues mentioned below.

- (a) To explore the possibility of shifting Alampur Temple giving the financial implications ;
- (b) Question of shifting and reconstruction of Temple, Brindavan and Samadhi at Sangameswaram ;
- (c) Question of shifting and reconstruction of the Temple at Sangameswaram.
- (d) Question of shifting Alampur town and building it in a safer place as a model village, it was agreed to undertake joint inspection of Alampur temples and other important temples in Srisailam Project submergible area by the Members, Chief Engineer, Srisailam Project, Special Collector Srisailam Project, Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Director of Archaeology and Town Planning in February, 1969.

The Government have further constituted a High Power Committee to examine the matter in detail and to suggest measures to carry out the work of the transplantation of temples.

### **Detailed Soil Survey of Reserve Forests**

The Rehabilitation Committee has in its meeting held on 17-12-1968 at Mahaboobnagar stressed the need to undertake detailed soil survey in about 36,178 acres of Reserve Forest areas in Kurnool district with a view to determine the exact area that will be available for cultivation and which is not fit for cultivation, so that the tree growth in non-cultivable area can be retained for use by the villages.

The Agronomist, Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Yemmiganur who had attended the Conference has submitted proposals for undertaking detailed soil survey, viz., programme of work, staff requirements and financial implications involved in the soil survey scheme. The remarks of the Chief Engineer, Srisailam Project were awaited on these proposals at the close of the year under report.

*Localisation.*—There is no localisation under this project as it is a Hydro-Electric Project.

### **Electrical Inspectorate**

*Organisation.*—During this year, the Chief Engineer, Electricity (Projects) continued to function as Chief Electrical Inspector to Government also upto 17-9-1968 a.n. The Government during the year under report created an independent post of Chief Electrical Inspector to Government of the rank of a Superintending Engineer and the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government assumed charge from 18-9-1968 f.n.



There are at present two divisions with headquarters at Hyderabad and Kurnool and seven sub-divisions at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Chittoor and Kurnool.

*Functions.*—The Electrical Inspectorate is concerned with the following rules :

- (i) Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (ii) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955.
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1962.
- (v) Electrical Licensing Rules, 1960 under Rule 45 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (vi) Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954.
- (vii) Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

The following are some of the important functions carried out under the provisions of the above Acts and Rules :

- (i) Investigation of Electrical accidents.
- (ii) According final approval for high voltage installations.
- (iii) Surprise inspections under Rule 5 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (iv) Annual Inspection of Cinematographs.

*N.B.*—(1) Periodical inspections under Rule 46 of H.V., M.V. and L.V. installations was assigned to the supplier.

- (2) Provisional approval of H.V. installations under Rule 63 as assigned to the Divisional Engineers, Electrical and Superintending Engineers of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The question of restoring the inspections under Rule 63 and periodical inspections of H.V. consumers under Rule 46 back to the Inspectorate was receiving attention of the Government.

*Agency for Generation and Supply of Power in the State.*—(1) The main agency for generation of electric power in the State is the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(2) *Sanction holders.*—There are also two sanction holders, namely, the Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem and the Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaznagar, generating power for their industry and incidentally supplying power to a few consumers.

(3) *Self-Generating Stations.*—There are 24 industrial undertakings having their own generating sets which are used either as a stand-by or to supplement their needs.

(4) *Licensees.*—There are no Licensees in the State.

## Power Generator—Installed Capacity

## 1. Station Electricity Board :

## Hydro.

(i) Machkund	(a) $3 \times 17.0$	51.00 M.W.
	(b) $3 \times 21.250$	.. 63.75 M.W.
		<u>114.75 M.W.</u>

80.325 M.W. 70% A.P. Share

(ii) Tungabhadra Dam	$4 \times 9.1$	.. 36.40 M.W.
(iii) Humpi	$4 \times 9.1$	.. 36.40 M.W.
		<u>72.80 M.W.</u>

58.24 M.W. 80% A.P. Share

(iv) Nizam Sagar	$3 \times 5.0$	15.00 M.W.
(v) Upper Sileru	$2 \times 60.0$	120.00 M.W.
		<u>135.00 M.W.</u>

Total § ..

## Thermal :

(i) Kothagudem	$4 \times 60.0$	240.00 M.W.
(ii) Nellore	$1 \times 30.0$	30.00 M.W.
(iii) Ramagundam	$3 \times 12.5$	37.50 M.W.
(iv) Hyderabad	$1 \times 5.0$	5.00 M.W.
	$1 \times 7.5$	7.50 M.W.
		<u>320.00 M.W.</u>

## Gas Turbo Sets :

(v) Hyderabad	$2 \times 10$	<u>20.00 M.W.</u>
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Total Hydro plus Thermal plus Gas .. 613.56 M.W.

## 2. Sanction Holders :

1—Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem :

(i) Kothagudem	..	.. 13.70 M.W.
(i) Bellampalli	..	.. 7.00 M.W.
(ii) Ramagundam	$1 \times 6.00$	.. 6.00 M.W.
		<u>26.70 M.W.</u>

## 2-Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaznagar :

Kagaznagar	1 × 2.20	2.20 M.W.
Sirpur	2 × 7.5	15.00 M.W.
		<u>17.20 M.W.</u>

Total—Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board  
+ Sanction holders .. .. 657.46 M.W.

*Statistical figures of inspections and tests :*

		Nos.
1. Statutory approval issued to H.V. installations	..	80
2. Number of accidents investigated	..	200
3. Number of cinemas inspected	..	950
4. Inspections of supplier's installations under rule 5 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	..	2

*Disputes and Appeals and Relaxations.*—The following relaxations were issued during the year under review :

(i) Under sub-rule 1 of Rule 45 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 :

(a) Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.

(b) Technical institutions under the control of the Director of Technical Education.

(c) Bharath Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam.

(d) Electrical installation works of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and deposit contribution works of the Government and public undertakings when executed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(ii) Under rule 50 (1) (n) :

(a) Messrs. Sirsilk Limited.

(iii) Under rule 77 (4) :

(a) Upper Sileru, Gajuwaka—220 KVA line—9 shans.

*Accidents.*—The following is the analysis of the accidents during the year under review :

Locations	No. of accidents			No. of casualties
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	.. 130	84	214	146
Sanction holders	.. ..	1	1	..
Consumer	.. .. 18	4	22	21
Total :	.. <u>148</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>167</u>

Remedial measures were suggested to the Board for the following types of accidents :

1. Protective devices to obviate accidents due to snapped conductors under rule 90 (1) (b).
2. Providing of insulator in stay wires to prevent accidents due to stays getting accidentally charged under rule 90 (2).

### Licensing Board

The Licensing Board conducts examination for Supervisors, Electricians and Wiremen for the issue of Competency Certificates and work permits twice in a year. The contractors licences and work permits are renewed every year.

#### *Issue of Contractors' Licences :*

		'A' Grade	'B' Grade	'C' Grade	Total
1. Fresh ..	..	46	16	20	82
2. Renewals..	..	172	40	75	287

#### *Work Permits issued :*

			Fresh	Renewals	Total
1. Supervisor (Utilisation)	..	..	120	362	482
2. Supervisor (Mines)	..	..	13	13	26
3. Electricians	..	..	101	179	280
4. Wiremen	..	..	68	1,189	1,257

#### *Duplicate Permits and Certificates issued :*

			Permits	Certificates	Total
1. Supervisors	..	..	1	..	1
2. Electricians	..	..	2	1	3
3. Wiremen	..	..	4	2	6

#### *Exemptions granted for appearing for the Examination of the Board :*

1. Supervisor (Utilisation)	..	..	88
2. Supervisor (Mines)	..	..	3
3. Electricians	..	..	101
4. Wiremen ..	..	..	68

During the year, two examinations were conducted in June, 1968 and in March, 1969. The following statement shows the number attended and the number declared successful.

*June, 1968 Examination :*

Category	No. of candidates attended	No. of candidates declared successful	Percentage of pass
1. Supervisor (Utilisation) ..	132	32	24.2%
2. Supervisor (Mines) ..	24	10	41.7%
3. Electricians ..	137	39	28.5%
4. Wiremen ..	380	263	69.2%

*March 1969 Examination :*

Category	No. of candidates attended	No. of candidates declared successful	Percentage of pass
1. Supervisor (Utilisation) ..	66	} Results yet to be declared.	
2. Supervisor (Mines) ..	16		
3. Electricians ..	75		
4. Wiremen ..	160		

*Writ Petitions.*—Rule 45 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 was challenged in the High Court and the following writ petitions were pending before the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at the close of the year under report.

1. No. 755/66
2. No. 768/66
3. No. 826/68

*Government Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators :*

During the year, one Examination was conducted at Vijayawada and Hyderabad Centres. The following were the results :

1. Total number of candidates admitted .. .. 496
2. Total number of candidates passed .. .. 263

Number of cinema operators licences issued—fresh and renewals—during the year was as follows :

1. Fresh licences .. .. 256
2. Renewal of licences .. .. 257
3. Issue of duplicate licences .. .. 2



“ THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE STATE ”

VIDYUT SOUDHA, ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY BOARD BUILDING  
INAUGURATED BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON 24TH JUNE, 1968



*Number of Cinematographs in the State :*

1. As on 1-4-1968	..	..	933
2. Added during the year	..	..	121
3. Closed during the year	..	..	104
4. Total as on 31-3-1969	..	..	950

**Revenue and Expenditure**

*Revenue.*—The Revenue realised during the year under review under various heads for the Electrical Inspectorate was as follows :

1. Under Indian Electricity Act and Rules	..	Rs.	49,148.22
2. Under Cinematograph Act and Rules	..	Rs.	1,95,111.86
3. Under Electricity Duty Act	..	Rs.	5,850.00
Total :	..	Rs.	<u>2,50,110.08</u>

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 5,48,715.00.

**General**

*Duty Act.*—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Duty Act, 1939 was extended to the Telangana area of the Andhra Pradesh State from 5-8-1968.

**Electricity Department**

The following works are under the control of the Government :

1. Operation, Maintenance and other related matters of :  
(i) Machkund, (ii) Tungabhadra Dam, (iii) Hampi Hydro-Electric Power Stations and Construction of Upper Sileru Hydro Power Station.
2. Investigation of new schemes.
3. Planning.

*Power position.*—The installed capacity in the State at the end of 1967-68 was 654 M.W. and no additional generating capacity could be added during the year. Excluding the old, obsolete and uneconomic generating sets in the State, the net installed capacity would be about 580 M.W. The peak-load on the State Power Grid rose to 441 M.W. during the year 1968-69 as against 356 M.W. in 1967-68.

The power sector was allotted an amount of Rs. 24.76 crores originally for both Government and Board works for the year 1968-69. The revised Plan provision was Rs. 29.25 crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 31.29 crores during the period under report.

*Generating Stations—Machkund Hydro-Electric Station.*—This is the 14th year of operation for this station. The installed capacity of



this station is 114.75 M.W. with three generating sets of 17 M.W. each and three sets of 21.25 M.W. each. The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme is the joint venture of the State and Orissa Governments, sharing the power in the ratio 70 : 30.

The total units generated in the year 1968-69 were 535.33 millions as against 576.80 millions in 1967-68. The units sent out to this State in the year were 306.5 millions as against 368.87 millions last year. The peak-load reached on the Andhra feeder was 118 M.W. this year whereas it was 112 M.W. last year.

*Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi Hydro-Power Stations.*—These two stations are a joint venture of the State and Mysore Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 80 : 20 respectively. The installed capacity of the Dam Power House is 36 M.W. with 4 generating sets of 9 M.W. each. The installed capacity of Hampi Power House is also 36 M.W. with 4 generating sets of 9 M.W. each.

The total units generated by the Dam and Hampi Power Houses during 1968-69 were 304.56 M.K.W. as against 308.98 millions in 1967-68. The units sent out to this State during 1968-69 were 215.05 millions as against 235.35 millions in 1967-68. The peak-loads on Andhra feeder during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 58.544 M.W. and 56.102 M.W. respectively.

*Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme envisages installation of two generating sets of 60 M.W. capacity each. The two units were commissioned in 1967-68. During 1968-69 only balance works were continued.

*Investigation of new schemes.*—The details of investigation work on various schemes are narrated below :

(i) *Inchampalli Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The Inchampalli project envisages the construction of a dam across the Godavari river just below its confluence with the Indrawati river near Muknoor village in Karimnagar district. This is a multipurpose scheme, the main purpose being to safeguard the down-stream irrigation requirements. The work of drafting a project report was taken up and is in progress, at the close of the year under report. Alternative sites at Parnasala and Dumma-gudem are being investigated.

(ii) *Kuntala Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across the river Kaddam and Nagamaliah and Rallamanda Stream in Adilabad district to form a reservoir and to generate about 6 M.W. firm power by utilising 400 ft. fall of the river. The project report is under preparation.

(iii) *Upper Krishna Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across the river Krishna near Jurala in Mahaboobnagar district. The investigation has almost been completed.

(iv) *Tungabhadra High Level Canal.*—This scheme envisages the generation of 30 M.W. of seasonal power by utilising a drop of 272 ft.

available on the Tungabhadra high level canal between the Uravakonda deep cut and mid-Pennar Regulator. The investigation work has almost been completed.

(v) *Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Canal Hydro Electric Scheme*.—Field work and plotting are completed. The design work was in progress.

(vi) *Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme*.—Field work and plotting have been completed. The design work was in progress.

(vii) *Pulichintala Hydro Electric Scheme*.—The field surveys were in progress at the close of the year under report.

### Road and Building Department

The Road and Building Department continued to function as a separate entity during the year under report with a Chief Engineer with two separate Branches, one dealing with Road Work and another dealing with the Building works. The correspondence relating to the respective works is being dealt with in the respective branches under one Deputy Chief Engineer R & B, each.

The Department consists of 3 permanent circles in the Andhra area with Headquarters at Kakinada, Eluru and Cuddapah and two permanent circles in Telangana area with Headquarters Circle and Medak Circle (now named as Rural Circle) with Headquarters at Hyderabad.

The E. S. I. Circle formed with Headquarters at Hyderabad and the Industries Circle, Hyderabad transferred to the control of R & B Department continued to function during the year under report.

During the year under report, a new Investigation Circle with Headquarters at Vijayawada was formed with three new Investigation Divisions with Headquarters at Vizianagaram, Guntur, and Nizamabad. The existing Investigation Divisions at Kakinada, Eluru and Nellore are kept under the control of this circle. However, the newly formed Survey division, Nizamabad was attached to Medak circle (Rural circle) Hyderabad during the year under report.

*Territorial Jurisdiction*.—The territorial jurisdiction among circles at the close of the year was as follows :

1. Andhra Region.
2. Telangana Region.

*Work-load of the Department*.—The annual work-load of the Department which executed all works on National Highways financed by the Government of India and other Centrally sponsored works and all works on State Government road financed from State funds, Avenues and Tools and Plant was Rs. 854.01 lakhs for the period under report as far as road works were concerned. An amount of Rs. 34,64,472 was incurred under "64-A. Famine" during the year under report in Eluru and Kakinada Circles.

The work-load for building works in terms of expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 177.73 lakhs,

### Works under Public Works (R & B) Department

*Roads and Bridges.*—The Roads and Buildings Department was in charge of Government roads both in Andhra and Telangana areas. There were 9,101 miles of roads in charge of Government in Andhra area and 4,856 miles of roads in Telangana area. On the aggregate the department was in charge of 13,957 miles in Andhra Pradesh.

Out of the total length of 13,957 miles of roads, 293 miles of roads were of cement concrete surface, 9,241 miles black-topped surface and 3,735 miles metalled surface as on 31-3-1969. The remaining 688 miles were either earthen or gravelled roads. The total length of roads newly cement concreted during the year under report was 0.2.000 miles while the length of roads provided with black-topped surface was 358.4.468 miles. Also 97.6.127 miles were newly metalled during the year under report.

The total expenditure on maintenance of Government roads (excluding Avenues and Tools and Plant) during the year under report in Andhra and Telangana areas was Rs. 619.97 lakhs the average cost of maintenance per mile being Rs. 4,442 in respect of Government roads. Under original works the total expenditure in respect of Government roads under all categories amounted to Rs. 229.34 lakhs.

A draft Fourth Five-Year Plan for Rs. 39.41 crores was sent to Government of India for improvements to National Highways in Andhra Pradesh State. Approval of Government of India for the said plan was awaited.

#### *Important Works sanctioned during the year 1968-69 by Government of India on National Highways in the State*

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Rs. in lakhs	
		Estimated amount	Rs.
1.	Increasing the crust of metalled surface and providing B.T. on N. H. 5 diversion in East Godavari district .. .. .	.. .. .	5.87
2.	Acquisition of land for a bye-pass on M.C. road near Guntur Town .. .. .	.. .. .	8.33
3.	Reconstruction of the collapsed bridge at M. 43/1 of M.C. Road .. .. .	.. .. .	3.55
4.	Providing B.T. surface in mile 73/0 to 92/2 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road .. .. .	.. .. .	6.85

[Statement

The following are some of the important capital works on N.H. which are in progress during the year under report.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Expenditure to end of 31-3-1969
1.	Constructing a bridge in M. 12/7 of Vizianagaram Central Province Road .. .. .	Rs. 1,73,479
2.	Forming diversion road at Visakhapatnam on N.H. 5 in M. 0/0 to 4/2 .. .. .	3,55,424
3.	Widening Carriageway to 22'.0" width from M. 370/0 to 472/0 of MIC. Road, Sub-work .. .. .	7,42,546
4.	Forming and metalling a diversion at Visakhapatnam on Q.H. 5 in M. 4/2 to 5/2 .. .. .	10,77,123
5.	Constructing a bridge across Mahedrigedda on Calcutta side spill-way on N.H. 5 diversion near Visakhapatnam .. .. .	9,07,629
6.	Acquiring land for constructing bye-pass road at Visakhapatnam .. .. .	14,59,376
7.	Constructing a bridge in M. 47/7 of M.C. Road .. .. .	3,87,172

The major bridges like Budameru in Krishna district and Pamulakalava in Nellore district were also in progress.

The following are some of the important major works, other than N.H. which are in progress during 1968-69.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Expenditure during 1968-69.
1.	Constructing bridge across Coringa Canal in M. 8/5 of K.Y. Road .. .. .	Rs. 1,74,962
2.	Constructing bridge in M.O. /6 of A.G. Road across Edarapalli Channel .. .. .	1,00,121
3.	Constructing a bridge across river Pamuleru in M. 6/2 of Maredumilli Chintur Road .. .. .	1,22,803
4.	Formation of Bund parallel to Vijayawada to Nuzvid Road mile 26/7 + 440 .. .. .	1,83,513
5.	Constructing a bridge over Narsapur Canal in mile 0/5 of Narsapur - Bhimavaram Road .. .. .	1,57,933
6.	Constructing a bridge across Sabari river in mile 34/2-5 of Maredumilli, Chintur Road .. .. .	7,95,951
7.	Reconstructing the bridge in M. 18/7 of old Madras Road across Nellenda drain .. .. .	1,76,618
8.	Constructing a road from Yerrupalem Railway Station to Jamalapuram .. .. .	1,21,424

9.	Road-cum-rail bridge across river Godavari at Rajahmundry .. .. .	8,65,550
10.	Constructing a bridge across Kadam river at Pembi and a bridge across Palakeru vagu at Mandapally and improvements to the road .. .. .	1,05,934
11.	Constructing high level cause-way across Manair river on Venkatapur-Mahadevpur Road .. .. .	3,81,919
12.	Constructing a bridge across Mulavagu in M. 2/1 of approach road leading to Vemulawada .. .. .	3,70,493
13.	Constructing 5 Nos. bridges on Sangareddy-Narsapur Toopran Road .. .. .	1,01,977
14.	Constructing a bridge across Manjira river in M. 6/1 of Bichkonda-Banswada Road .. .. .	2,54,412

The following were some of the major works (both N.H. and State Roads) completed during the year under report :

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Total expenditure Rs.
1.	Forming Metalled road from Vemagiri .. .. .	4,91,367
2.	Forming and metalling link road from Gowthami Bridge Site to Vasista Bridge Site .. .. .	6,01,144
3.	Constructing a submergible bridge at M. 216/5 of Madras-Bombay Road .. .. .	1,39,288
4.	Constructing Railway over bridge at M. 262/5 of Madras-Bombay Road .. .. .	11,43,166
5.	Widening narrow culverts on Mudukuru-Cumbum Road .. .. .	1,32,938
6.	Constructing bridges and culverts on Yepedu-Gudur Road M. 18/5 to 38/6 .. .. .	1,68,67
7.	Restoration of N.H. 5, diversion near Gudur .. .. .	20,45,025
8.	Formation of a bye-pass road at Kuvvur between M. 111/0 to 112/4 on M.C. Road .. .. .	4,43,790
9.	Forming and metalling Nandyal-Nandikothur Road M. 0/0 to 30/7 .. .. .	7,05,505
10.	Improvements to the pavement in M. 42 to 52 except M. 47 and 51 M.C. road .. .. .	4,60,402
11.	Metalling the road from Allagadda to Ahobilam 0/0-14/7 .. .. .	3,57,579
12.	Metalling Thangula Vavilal Road including cross drainage works .. .. .	2,73,277
13.	Providing B.T. to the extended metal belt of Hyderabad Kurnool road M. 28/0 to 50/0 N.H. 7 .. .. .	5,80,562
14.	Metalling Borlam-Durki Road .. .. .	1,85,898

**Road Works recommended by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee**

*Constructing of Bridge across Kaddam River near Pembri in Adilabad district and Bridge across Palakeru Vagu at Mandepally and Improvements to the Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 20,00,000 and the work was in progress during the year under report. The work of high level causeway was taken up for execution with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000 and completed during the year under review. The improvements to the road and some C.D. works were taken up and were under execution. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 1,05,934.

*Constructing Utnoor-Indanpally Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 26,00,000. The road formation and the minor C.D. works were completed.

*Constructing three Major Bridges on Venkatapur-Mahadevpur Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 3,90,000. The scheme consisted of 2 Nos. R.C.C. bridges and one High level causeway which were taken up in previous years. The R.C.C. slab-bridges were completed. The High level causeway at Ch. 308 reached upto deck level and an amount of Rs. 2,559 was spent on this work during the year under report.

*Constructing a Bridge across Mulauagu in M.2/1 Approach Road leading to Vemulavada .*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 9,54,000. The scheme consisted of one bridge taken up in the previous years and was in progress during the period under report. Sub-structure of the bridge casting of 25 P.S.C. beams got completed out of which one beam was disallowed since damaged. 30 sets bearings were casted and 4 spans of deck slab concreting was completed including a cross-beam. An amount of Rs. 3,70,493 was spent on this work during the year under report.

*Constructing a Bridge across Bokkalavagu near Mathani, Town .*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 3,81,000. This scheme consisted of construction of a bridge taken up in previous years and was completed and finalised during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 10,184 was spent during the year.

*Metalling Thangula Vavilala Road including Cross Drainage Work.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 2,50,000 consisting of metalling of road to a length of 17,400. A road dam, one R.C.C. culvert and 7 H.P. culverts. The work taken up in previous years got completed during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 61,184 was spent on the above work during the year.

*Constructing Balance C.D. Works on Bijnapally Buthpur Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 7,00,000. The work executed in previous years was in progress during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 59,533 was spent on the above work during the year under report.

*Constructing Masonry Works on Mahboobnagar Kosgi Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 9,30,000. Out of 12 bridges the work on 10 bridges was completed. The work on 22 culverts was completed and the work on 2 culverts was in progress. An amount of Rs. 56,816 was spent on this work during the year under report,

*Constructing 6 Nos. Medium Bridge and one Causeway on Sangareddy Narasapur Toopran Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 4,30,000. The scheme consisted of one R.C.C. slab bridge, one R.C.C. causeway and 4 Nos R.C.C. bridges which were taken up in previous year and are completed during the year under report. An expenditure of Rs. 12,252 was incurred on the above work during the year.

*Constructing Balance Masonry Works on Pregnapur to Jagdevpur Road.*—An estimate of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned for this work. The Masonry work taken up in the previous years was completed during the year under report. An expenditure of Rs. 6,001 was incurred on this work during the year review.

*Constructing major bridges 5 Nos. on Sangareddy Narasapur Toopran Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 7,00,000. The work on four bridges was completed and that of the Nakkavagur bridge was in progress. An amount of Rs. 1,01,977 was spent on the above works during the year under report.

*Upgrading Pastapur to Kuppanagar and Kuppanagar to Mirzapur.*—This scheme consisted of construction of causeway and formation of road at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000. The balance work of piers deck slab and wearing was attended to during the year under report and an amount of Rs. 31,696 was spent.

*Constructing Minor Masonry Works on Banswada Uppalwai Road.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 2,19,000. The work taken up in the previous years was in progress during the year under report. Out of 43 C.D. works, 12 C.D. works were finalised already and the balance 31 C.D. works was in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 20,103 was incurred during the year under report.

*Constructing Minor, Medium and Cross-Drainage Works on Banswada Uppalwai Road.*—Out of the above C.D. works, 3 were finalised and the rest were in progress.

*Construction of a Road from Bichkonda to Banswada (including 3 minor bridges).*—The scheme consisted of 5 miles 7 furlongs formation and construction of 21 Nos. C.D. works, 6 Nos. Medium culverts and one causeway. The work which was taken up in the previous years was got completed during the year under report, and an amount of Rs. 27,989 was spent during the year under report.

*Constructing a High Level Causeway across Peddavagu Morthad in M. 34/2 on Jagtial Perkit Road.*—The scheme with a cost of Rs. 12,92,000 consisted of construction of a bridge and formation of approach roads taken up in previous years was in progress during the year under report. All the piers and abutments were completed upto bed block. 42 beams were cast and 28 beams were launched. An amount of Rs. 1,73,786 was spent during the year.

*Constructing a Road from Bichkonda to Dongli.*—The estimated cost of this work was Rs. 2,50,000. The work taken up in the previous years was in progress during the year under report. Gravel collection

for soling was in progress. An amount of Rs. 2,239 was spent on the above work during the year under report.

*Constructing Road from Gadwal to Raichur (excluding two Major Bridges)* .—This scheme consisted of construction of 12 culverts and formation of a road at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,50,000. The work was taken up in the previous years and was in progress at the close of the year under report. Out of 12 culverts, 6 were completed. An expenditure of Rs. 49,351 was incurred on this work during the year under report.

### Buildings

An important feature of the period under report was the inauguration of the new buildings for Salarjung National Museum at Hyderabad by the President of India, the late Dr. Zakir Hussain on 24-7-1968, which were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.98 lakhs on the south bank of Musi river.

The new buildings of 200 bedded D.S.R. Government Headquarters Hospital and the D. K. Government Arts and Science Colleges for Women at Nellore, were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri Veerendra Patil on 18-12-1969.

The 30 bedded Hospital Buildings at Pulivendla and Polacole were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 27-4-1968 and 29-5-1968 respectively.

The City Civil Court buildings at Hyderabad were inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India in October, 1968.

Of the 47 major buildings under execution at the end of the financial year 1967-68, 21 buildings were completed and handed over to the concerned departments for occupation. The details of the works in progress and the buildings completed during the year were as follows :

#### *A- Buildings completed and handed over to the departments concerned.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Building	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs
1.	Government Arts and Science College Khammam (up to G. F.) .. .. .	12.00
2.	Government Arts and Science College at Adilabad (up to G. F.) .. .. .	12.00
3.	Girraj Government Arts and Science College at Nizamabad .. .. .	12.00
4.	105 Students Hostel for Government Arts College, Srikakulam .. .. .	5.36
5.	Dodla Kousalyamma Government Arts and Science College, Nellore .. .. .	21.00



6.	Girls High School, Srikakulam	..	..	5.00
7.	Government Polytechnic, Nellore	..	..	11.18
8.	Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam	..	..	10.48
9.	Hostel Building for 90 students for the Polytechnic Anantapur	..	..	3.83
10.	Industrial Training Institute Peddapalli	..	..	5.18
11.	Do. Dhone	..	..	5.18
12.	Do. Bobbili	..	..	5.11
13.	Do. Tenali	..	..	5.78
14.	Do. Sangareddy	..	..	5.70
15.	Do. Kothagudem	..	..	5.78
16.	Do. Eluru	..	..	5.78
17.	100 bedded District Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam	..	..	14.20
18.	30 bedded Hospital, Palacole	..	..	8.30
19.	30 bedded Hospital, Pulivendla	..	..	2.17
20.	200 bedded D. S. R. Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore	..	..	31.62
21.	City Civil Court Buildings, Hyderabad	..	..	17.00

*B. Important Works in Progress :*

1.	Indoor Stadium at Fatehmaidan, Hyderabad	..	..	10.50
2.	Government Arts and Science College, Chittoor (second floor)	..	..	14.80
3.	Government Arts and Science College, Karimnagar (second floor)	..	..	14.80
4.	Government Arts and Science College, Siddipet	..	..	14.80
5.	Government Polytechnic, Guntur	..	..	11.18
6.	Government Polytechnic, Nandyal	..	..	11.18
7.	100 bedded Hospital, Mahaboobnagar	..	..	20.00
8.	200 bedded Hospital, Rajahmundry	..	..	30.58
9.	600 Bedded New Ward Blocks for the Government General Hospital, Kakinada	..	..	44.48
10.	Para-Clinical Blocks for the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	..	..	15.20
11.	Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupathi (second floor)	..	..	8.80
12.	Construction of Paying Wards and Cubicles for the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad	..	..	15.90

*Improvements to Water-Supply System in Twin Cities* .—The salient features of the water-supply schemes in progress during the year were as follows:

- (i) (a) Laying 24" dia C.I. Pipe line from the I phase of N.W.S.S. near Sanathnagar Railway Crossing to Banjara Hills ;
- (ii) Construction of 2.7 M.G. Reservoir at Tarnaka ;
- (iii) Construction of a second 9 M.G. Reservoir at Lingampalli ;
- (iv) Tests, experiments and Research Tests :

*Designs Divisions of Roads Wing* .—There are two Designs divisions attached to the Chief Engineer's (R & B) Office, one Design Division and another Additional Designs Division under the control of Deputy Chief Engineer (Designs) and Additional Deputy Chief Engineer (Designs) respectively.

The Designs divisions are in charge of the following works :

1. Preparation of Original Estimates and Designs of Bridges.
2. Attending to several technical references relating to several Bridges under execution.
3. Scrutiny of Tenders and Tender Designs for Bridge Work at various stages.
4. Attending to Technical References or Comments on Designs and Estimates prior to their Sanction.

Estimates for 9 Bridge works costing Rs. 222.99 lakhs were prepared by the Additional Designs divisions and Estimates for 13 bridge works were prepared by the Designs Division.

*Investigation of Roads, Bridges and Culverts and Preparation of Plans and Estimates* .—There was the formation of a new Investigation Circle and Investigation Divisions during the year under report at Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Eluru, Guntur, Nellore and Cuddapah and 3 Investigations in Telangana area with Headquarters at Hyderabad, Warangal and Nizamabad, to attend to the investigation and preparation of Plans and Estimates of Plan, Non-Plan, Agency, National Highway and other works.

The Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle fixed the target or preparation of estimates —Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each division and the same was being maintained.

The total value of estimates prepared by the Investigation Divisions during the year under report was 112.33 lakhs.

During the year under report new roads and improvements to the existing one to a length of 171.2 kms. were investigated and surveyed by the Survey Division at Hyderabad. The boring operations on Peddavagu of Asifabad-Sirpur Road under the control of Investigation Division, Nizamabad were in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Inspection Bungalows, Travellers Bungalows, Rest-Houses etc.*—The number of Inspection Bungalows, Rest-Houses, Travellers Bungalows etc., maintained by each one of the circles is shown below :

1. Kakinada circle	..	..	51
2. Eluru circle	..	..	69
3. Cuddapah circle	..	..	72
4. E.S.I. circle (Kurnool division only)	..	..	10
5. Headquarters circle (roads division)	..	..	11
6. Medak (Rural) circle	..	..	61
7. Special Civil Engineering circle (now Warangal circle)	..	..	19

#### Ferries

The number of ferries maintained by each circle are furnished below :

1. Kakinada circle	..	..	10
2. Eluru circle	..	..	13

In Medak circle, the ferries are being maintained by the Revenue Department. Few country crafts called "Tokras" are generally used by pilgrims at the streams and rivers according to their needs. The income realised against the 10 ferries in Kakinada circle, is Rs. 3,59,594 during 1968-69.

#### Tools and Plant

The achievements of the division during the year 1968-69 are detailed below :

1. (a) Major repairs to heavy T. P.	..	288
(b) Repairs to Plants through workshop personnel in outside station	..	99
2. (a) Total value of spare parts manufactured in the workshop	..	4,89,525
(b) Assessed savings by the above manufacture as compared with the prevailing market rates	..	50%
3. Value of stores issued to other divisions and repairs to plants in workshops	..	3,13,861

*Delegation of Powers* .—With a view to hastening the finalisation of the proposal for delegating powers to the Officers of P.W.D. and Roads and Buildings Department down to Taluk Level and to the Officers of Revenue Department with reference to the provisions of A.P.W.D.

Code, A.P.W.A. Code, M.D.S.S. and other miscellaneous powers, a Committee was constituted with the following Officers .—

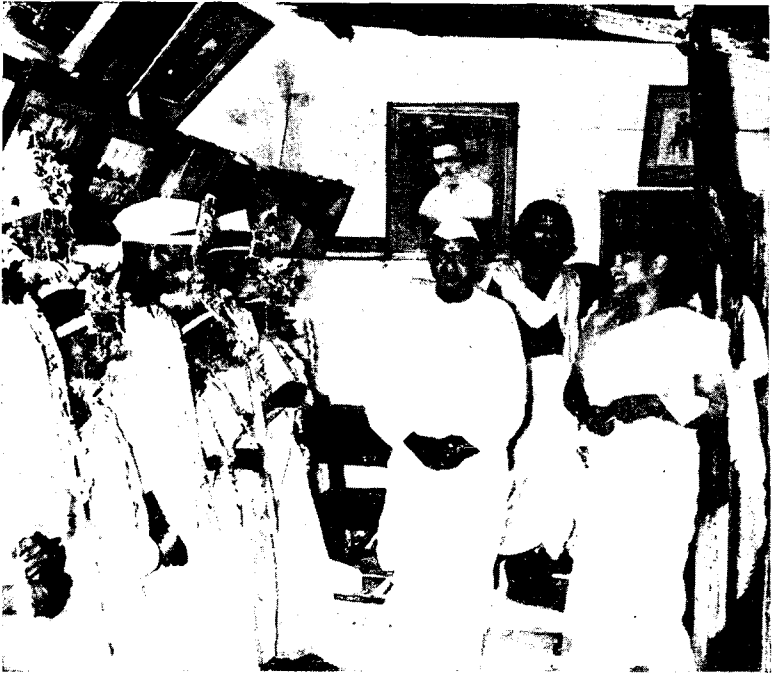
1. Secretary to Government, P.W.D. .. Chairman
2. Financial Adviser (P.W.D.) .. Member
3. Chief Engineer (M.I. & General) .. Member
4. Chief Engineer (R & B) .. .. Member
5. Deputy Secretary to Government G.A.D.  
( O & M ) .. .. Member
6. Deputy Secretary to Government (Works)  
P. W. D. .. .. Member and  
Convener

The Committee discussed the proposals of the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation and General) and Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings. Based on the decisions of the above said Committee, the Government of Andhra Pradesh delegated enhanced powers to Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers of P.W.D. and R & B Department Electrical Engineer (General), etc., and the same are being exercised by the Officers of the Department.

*Deputations* .—During the year under report the following officers were deputed to various courses :

1. Sri D. Basappa, Executive Engineer, R & B. } Deputed to 13th Refresher Course for Senior Highway Engineers for a period of 16 days from 29-7-1969.
2. Sri K.V. Rama Murthy, Executive Engineer, R & B. }
3. Sri V. Murahari Reddy, Executive Engineer, R & B. Deputed to Eleventh Refresher Course for Junior Highway Engineers for 120 days from 26-8-1968.
4. Sri Mohd. Azizul Hasan, Assistant Engineer, R & B. Deputed to undergo training in Timber Engineering at Dehradun from 3-6-68 to 2-7-68.
5. Sri G. Venkataramaiah, Assistant Engineer, R & B. } Deputed to Refresher Course at Roorkee Buildings and Bridges for 120 days from 12-1-1969.
6. Sri B. Nagabhushan Rao, Assistant Engineer, R & B. }





“ AN EXPERIMENT IN THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN ”  
INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES AT SECUNDERABAD ON 20TH MAY, 1968  
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SRI ARIGE RAMASWAMY WITH THE NEWLY  
WEDDED COUPLES

## CHAPTER XVII

### SOCIAL WELFARE

Measures for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes with an outlay of Rs. 4,02,97,600 were implemented by the Director, Social Welfare Department during the year under report.

#### **Administrative Set-up**

The Director of Social Welfare was also the ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Education (Social Welfare) Department. In the Directorate he is assisted by one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors and Assistant Accounts Officer and Publicity and Cultural Officer.

In the districts both in Andhra and Telangana regions, there is one District Social Welfare Officer for each district for implementation of all social welfare schemes with the transfer of the implementation of the schemes relating to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis, the District Social Welfare Officers along with the staff was also transferred to the control of Zilla Parishads.

The various ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of Backward Classes were: (1) Education, (2) Economic Uplift, (3) Housing, Propaganda and Publicity. These are briefly narrated below :

#### **Education**

4 High Schools run by this department were transferred to the control of Director of Public Instruction. There were 532 Social Welfare Elementary Schools with 16,000 students on rolls under the control of the Panchayat Samithis in Andhra region, run with Social Welfare funds. A sum of Rs. 17,31,000 was estimated to have been spent on education during the year under report.

*Mid-day Meals.*—Mid-day meals were served for all Scheduled Caste students in Social Welfare Elementary Schools. An amount of Rs. 10.59 lakhs was released to Panchayat Samithis for this purpose.

*Hostels.*—One of the important ameliorative measures undertaken by the Social Welfare Department for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during the year under report was to give hostel facilities to the children of these communities for pursuing their studies. There were 317 hostels established by the Government and run exclusively with Government funds, out of which 50 were for girls. Besides these, there were 918 hostels managed by the Registered Institutions and private persons and subsidised by Government at the rate of Rs. 20 per month per boarder for 10½ months in a year, towards the maintenance charges, and of these 328 hostels were for girls. In college hostels a sum of Rs. 30 per month per boarder was sanctioned towards boarding charges.

The number of students benefited both by the Government and subsidised hostels, were :

Government Hostels	..	16,896 students.
Subsidised Hostels	..	43,345 students.

An amount of Rs. 60,07,000 for maintenance of Government hostels and Rs. 95,29,700 for granting subsidies to private parties for running the hostels were released to the Zilla Parishads. The Government hostels are also under the control and supervision of Zilla Parishads. The admissions into all the above hostels will be done by the selection committees both at Parishad level and Samithi level. In each Scheduled Caste Hostel, 10% of the seats were reserved for Backward Classes students and in each B.C. Hostel 20% of the seats are reserved for S.C. students.

*Scholarships.*—The State Scholarships (Pre-Matric Residential Scholarships and Post-Matric Residential and Non-Residential Scholarships) were sanctioned by the Directorate and Pre-Matric Non-Residential Scholarships were sanctioned by Collectors. As regards Government of India Scholarships, the economic criteria was followed for the students other than Scheduled Castes. All Scheduled Caste students were sanctioned scholarships provided their parents income did not exceed Rs. 500 per month. These scholarships were sanctioned as per the regulations of Government of India.

The amounts sanctioned by the State and Government of India towards Scholarships and the number granted to each community are given below :

Nature of Scholarships	Caste	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Scholarship sanctioned
1. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships .. ..	S.Cs.	38.120	7,583
2. Residential Scholarships (State) .. ..	S.Cs.	31.739	13,543
3. Non-Residential Scholarships (State) .. ..	S.Cs.	24.419	72,200
4. Government of India Scholarships Post-Matric Scholarships .. ..	E.B.Cs.	12.464	2,187
5. Residential Scholarships (State) .. ..	E.B.Cs.	46.657	19,754
6. Non-Residential Scholarships (State) .. ..	E.B.Cs.	9.008	25,740
7. Residential Scholarships (State) .. ..	Harijan converts	17.603	7,686
8. Non-Residential Scholarships .. ..	Do.	1.626	5,920
Total : ..		<u>181.636</u>	<u>1,54,613</u>



*Land Acquisition.*—Lands are acquired to provide house-sites to the poor landless Harijans in the Rural and Urban areas to relieve them from living in the congested and insanitary conditions. One post of Additional District Social Welfare Officer with necessary executive staff was created in each district to speed up land acquisition work. The house-sites will be assigned to the poor Harijans free of cost at 3 to 5 cents per family where suitable land at the disposal of Government is available, and where such land is not available suitable private lands are acquired. 12% of the house-sites acquired are reserved for allotment to economically Backward Classes, as a measure of removal of untouchability and a step towards Social Integration.

During the year an amount of Rs. 16.50 lakhs was released to the Zilla Parishads for this purpose. An expenditure of Rs. 26.80 lakhs (including previous years allotment) was incurred during the year under report under land acquisition, for acquiring house-sites for Harijans. House-sites were provided to 9,472 Harijan families.

The Harijans who were allotted house-sites on or after 1-4-1966 and before 6-12-1967 are eligible for a grant at Rs. 50 per family and those who were allotted house-sites on or after 6-12-1967 are eligible at Rs. 100 per family towards erection of structures under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 6.97 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads and 6,970 families were given such grants.

*Wells.*—A sum of Rs. 3,46,000 was provided during the year as grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for providing drinking water for Harijanwadadas. Funds under this scheme and of Rural Water Supply were distributed by Zilla Parishads to Panchayat Samithis for sinking wells at needy places.

*Sanitary Amenities.*—This scheme is in existence in Andhra region only. An amount of Rs. 39,400 was released to Panchayat Samithis during the year under report for construction of latrines, etc., to Harijans in Harijanwadadas.

*Pathways and Burial Grounds.*—This scheme is also existing only in Andhra region. An amount of Rs. 45,000 was released to Zilla Parishads concerned for providing pathways and burial grounds for Scheduled Castes.

*Improvement of Living Condition of Sweepers and Scavengers.*—An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided under Centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose. Government has distributed the following amounts towards subsidy for housing for scavengers and sweepers and for providing house-sites to persons engaged in unclean occupations.

	Rs.
1. Panchayati Raj Department .. ..	30,000
2. Director of Municipal Administration .. ..	30,000
3. Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad .. ..	95,000
Total :	<u>1,50,000</u>

*Training-cum-Production Centres for Scheduled Castes.*—As a measure of economic uplift for Scheduled Castes, training-cum-production centres in dress-making, carpentry, basket-making, tanning, leather goods, weaving and tailoring were started under the II Plan period under Centrally sponsored schemes, and these schemes were continued under normal schemes. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 4.79 lakhs was released to the Zilla Parishads as grant-in-aid for maintaining these centres while during the training period the trainees were paid stipends. After the completion of the training the Harijan trainees were given free aid in the shape of tools and materials to eke out their livelihood.

The number of persons benefited by these centres during the year under report were :

Name of the Centre	No. of Centres	No. of persons trained
1. Dress-Making (Andhra)	11	220
2. Carpentry (Andhra)	2	40
3. Basket-Making (Andhra)	2	30
4. Training and Leather Goods Manufacturing (Telangana)	5	144
5. Tailoring Centres (Telangana)	5	111

*Propaganda and Publicity.*—Enough publicity is done for the removal of untouchability which is still in prevalence in rural areas. Propaganda performing Harijan Day Celebrations and enacting dramas etc., are the programmes included in this regard, and a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh was spent for this purpose.

#### Other Social Welfare Measures

*Welfare Services for Aged and Infirm.*—One Home for the Aged and Disabled was established at Hyderabad with a sanctioned strength of 200 inmates. Only those who are more than 60 years of age and disabled were admitted into the Home. Separate accommodation is provided in the Home for males and females. The inmates are supplied with two pairs of clothing per year. In addition to this, one blanket, 2 bed-sheets, one pillow and one towel are supplied to them. One radio-set is provided with extension speakers fitted in both the sections intended for males and females and newspapers in vernacular are also supplied for the use of literate inmates. Another such home with similar facilities was established at Vijayawada with a strength of 50 inmates. These homes were continued during the year under report with an allotment of Rs. 1.65 lakhs.

*Orphanages.*—Two orphanages, one at Hyderabad and the other at Kakinada with a sanctioned strength of 65 and 60 respectively were continued during the year under report, and a sum of Rs. 69,500 was spent for the purpose during the year under report.



“ MEMORIES OF GANDHIJI ”

SRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI, GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH, VISITS  
THE HARIJAN COLONY AT PICKET, SECUNDERABAD ON 28TH MAY, 1968

## Tribal Welfare

The Department for Tribal Welfare attends to the amelioration of Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Director of Tribal Welfare also functioned during the year as the Chief Controlling Officer for all Tribal Welfare Schemes including Schemes for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

The following are the agencies through which the programmes for Tribal Welfare are implemented:

1. District Heads of Departments and Collectors ;
2. Block Development Officers in the Tribal Development Blocks;
3. District Social Welfare Officers and Additional District Social Welfare Officers.

The Tribal Welfare Programmes are under different Heads of Departments such as Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and Medical, Minor Irrigation, etc., for the Scheduled Tribes living in Scheduled areas. For the Scheduled Tribes living in plain areas, the department has been running schools located very near to their habitations, so that all their school going age children can be admitted into the schools to make them education-minded. The children are given the following facilities.

(1) Housing, (2) Supply of Plough Bullocks, (3) Drinking Water Wells.

The above schemes are also being implemented for the benefit of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The details of the schemes implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the period are briefly as under.

*Education.*—Education provides social contact with the general public and paves the way for raising the standard of life. It is thus not limited to any class or category of people but open to all people irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. The tribal people are being brought to light by educating them properly in all walks of life. Their children are being admitted in the schools and hostels specially opened to them in their areas and all inducements are being given to them to avoid wastage and stagnation in their educational career. In educating tribal children, care has also been taken to educate the tribal girls also, so that equal opportunities are given to the women-folk of Tribal people as in the case of plain areas.

The following are some of the incentives awarded to the Tribal children during the year under report.

An amount of Rs. 46,501 was expended towards supply of books, slates and clothing, benefiting 4,696 Scheduled Tribe children. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 41,152 was spent for supply of books, slates and clothing to 4,075 Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe pupils.

The following amounts were spent in awarding residential Scholarships during the year for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribe children.

<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>		<i>Denotified Tribes</i>	
<i>Amount spent.</i>	<i>Number of children benefited</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>	<i>Number of children benefited</i>
Rs.		Rs.	
1,49,678	638	81,340	343

(ii) An amount of Rs. 2.242 lakhs was spent in awarding non-Residential Scholarships to 7,538 Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students.

(iii) The following amounts were spent in awarding Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students during the year 1968-69.

<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>		<i>Denotified Tribes</i>	
<i>Amount spent</i>	<i>No. of children benefited</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>	<i>No. of children benefited</i>
Rs.		Rs.	
1,56,486	344	1,44,688	330

Nationalised text-books were supplied free of cost to 21,020 students of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes studying in Classes 1 to X during the year under report.

The year was a jubilant year in the field of education so far as Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes are concerned. The communities of Yerukulas and Banjaras in Telangana region were not declared as Scheduled Tribes as such, though their counterparts in Andhra region are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. However the children of these communities in the Telangana region were also treated on par with the children of their counterparts in Andhra region and 40 new Government hostels were opened throughout the State for the benefit of Tribal children. Similarly with a view to give an incentive to Denotified Tribe, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic children, 22 Government hostels were opened for them so that they can be admitted into the hostels where free lodging and boarding facilities were provided to them. There were 131 Government hostels catering to the needs of 6,062 children of Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the State by the end of the year under report against which 107 hostels catering to the needs of 4,619 children of Scheduled Tribe Communities and 24 hostels catering to 1,443 children of Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe Communities. The 107 hostels of Scheduled Tribes were inclusive of the 10 hostels started exclusively for Scheduled Tribe girls and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 79,505 with 210 boarders.

In addition to the hostels run by Government there were 318 subsidised hostels run by private individuals or organisations with a strength of 6,926 boarders,

An amount of Rs. 4,51,451 was incurred for the maintenance of 206 Primary Schools for Scheduled Tribes with a total strength of 6,716 Scheduled Tribes students, 435 Denotified Tribe students and 1,503 other pupils ranging from Class I to Class VIII. An amount of Rs. 2,81,674 was spent in maintaining 119 elementary schools with a total strength of 4,461 Denotified Tribe students. 86 Scheduled Tribe students and 474 other pupils ranging from Class I to Class V. 49 Ashram Schools were opened in the 24 Tribal Development Blocks besides maintaining 20 Ashram Schools in Scheduled areas of the State during the year under report.

An amount of Rs. 6,04,939 was spent in providing house-sites for the Scheduled Tribes benefiting 3,339 Scheduled Tribe people on an acquired extent of 85.99. acres land. An amount of Rs. 72,298 was spent in providing house-sites to Denotified Tribe communities benefiting 305 Denotified Tribe people on an acquired extent of 18.56. acres land. For the benefit of the poorer sections of the people *viz.*, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, the department has launched up a programme of providing minimum basic needs, such as housing and drinking water wells, and an amount of Rs. 99,000 was utilised in providing houses to 196 families at the rate of Rs. 500 per house per family. An amount of Rs. 1,70,796 was also utilised in providing houses for 423 families of Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe communities.

An amount of Rs. 50,000 was utilised for providing 23 drinking water wells in the districts of Andhra region for the benefit of Yerukulas, Yanadis and Sugalis and an amount of Rs. 33,000 was utilised in constructing 16 drinking water wells in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh for the benefit of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

These poorer sections of the people namely Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are agriculturists. It is felt if incentives are provided by way of supply of plough bullocks free of cost to those people, they will be settled in economic conditions. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 20,400 was utilised for the supply of 53 pairs of plough bullocks to 54 families of Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs. 62,200 was spent towards supply of 155 pairs of plough bullocks to the people of Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

Apart from the above schemes, for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribe population inhabiting Scheduled areas, the following institutions were continued during the year under report.

Name of the Institutions	No.
1. Veterinary Institutions such as Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, Rural Veterinary Dispensaries etc.	57
2. Primary Health Centres	19
3. Training-cum-Production Centres in various trades	61
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	22
5. Mobile Medical Units	13
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	10

### Women Welfare Department

The Department of Women Welfare continued its activities of implementing programmes for improvement of economic, social and cultural status of women in every walk of life. The aims and object of the department briefly are :

1. to promote the welfare of the families in all aspects through educational, preventive and protective services;
2. to work for the welfare of the community in relation to the families;
3. to run community service centres providing facilities for mutual exchange of opinion and for giving leadership training ;
4. to provide economic relief by imparting knowledge in cottage industries to women so that they may engage themselves in gainful trade ;
5. to provide pre-basic and other institutional services to the children ; and
6. to give incentive training to workers and to develop skills and techniques necessary for carrying on welfare services.

*Administrative Set-up.*—The Director of Women's Welfare is the head of the department and is assisted by three Regional Assistant Directors for the three regions with headquarters at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Kurnool. Each district has a District Women's Welfare Officer who supervises the work of the Field Staff of the Department namely, the Women Welfare Organisers, Extension Officers and the Gramsevikas.

The following institutions were administered by this Department during the year under report.

*Service Homes.*—The existing five service homes were continued with the same strength as in the previous year as below :

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
1. Hyderabad	150	60
2. Anantapur	150	60
3. Kannapuram	50	30
4. Vijayawada	30	15
5. Warangal	30	15

In these five homes young widows, deserted wives and other destitute women were admitted and made to learn to live as members of a single community irrespective of caste or creed. The homes provide general education and training in crafts.

The Service Home at Hyderabad has two units, one for manufacture of leather goods and the other for book-binding and the Service Home at Anantapur has two more units, tailoring and embroidery is also taught in all the five homes. The children are provided with pre-basic education. In addition to providing craft knowledge those inmates who acquire the requisite general education are rehabilitated by deputing them to undergo Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife Course. Others are engaged to work as pre-basic teachers, gramsevika, etc.

*V. T. Cs.*—Educated but unemployed girls have a risk of falling a prey of social vices. For these girls an additional technical qualification would enable them to get employment and be useful members of the society. There are 7 V. T. Cs. for such girls at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. At these centres training is provided in Typewriting, Short-hand, Accountancy including Commercial Practice, Banking etc. For such of the girls that cannot attend classes from their homes due to destitution or other causes, residential scholarship of Rs. 30 per month per candidate is provided for 20 students in the 7 centres which has a sanctioned strength of 30 each. Two District Tailoring Centres were opened, one at Cuddapah in Andhra region and the other at Hyderabad for Telangana district as a part of economic uplift programme for women during the year under report. Stipends are given to the trainees and the centres have hostels attached to them. The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have got a concentration of poorer classes for whom an elementary knowledge of stitching their own garments also is not available. Those women who have no general education and consequently cannot take any technical examination need just the know-how for stitching their own clothing. To care to the needs of such people, three Tailoring Centres have been continued in the twin cities.

*Children's Home.*—The poor and destitute children are admitted in Children's Homes where they are provided with free food, clothing, books and other educational stationery and sent to regular schools. They have in the Superintendent of the Children's Home a guardian who is responsible for their education. There are 37 Children's Homes with a uniform sanctioned strength of 50 each except for the one at Peddapadu in Kurnool district where the strength is 100.

*Balavihars.*—Balavihars are meant to provide facilities for the children for games and for cultural activities. There are 28 number functioning in the State. Mid-day meal is also provided with the assistance of CARE at these Balavihars.

*Creches.*—The department had 22 creches during the year under report. One of the oldest schemes run by the department is the Women Welfare Branch. This is a multipurpose institution. Women come to these centres for learning crafts, exchange of views on post and prenatal care, environmental hygiene, etc. The Organiser conducts Adult literacy and Balwadi classes. Some of the branches were also provided with the services of a Maternity Assistant who attended to domiciliary midwifery cases. The Organisers explain in confidence the virtue of family planning to married women. There were 78 women welfare branches in the State at the end of the year under report.



*Curative Institutions.*—Under this scheme there are 4 State Homes at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar. The first two homes have a sanctioned strength of 100 each and the latter two homes of 75 each. In these homes, in addition to providing shelter for fallen cases, cases of doubtful character or those in danger (moral) are also admitted. The inmates get general education, craft knowledge and training in select trades. Their stay is limited to 3 years and subject to extension in deserving cases. Among the select trades mention may be made of the manufacture of glass ampoules and the printing press.

*Extension Methods.*—The Social Welfare Programme is also carried to the masses through the extension method which incidentally is the general medium advised in the Community Development Programme. The Department directs the programme for women and children in the Community Development Blocks through a network of field staff consisting of the Gramsevikas at village level and the Extension Officers (W. & C.W.) at the block level. The District Women's Welfare Officer at the district level is the block level expert and she provides technical guidance in the matter of implementing the programmes by the block and village level staff.

In addition to the above-mentioned schemes, two family and child welfare projects were opened at Pattancheru in Medak district and at Venkatagiri in Nellore district. They were originally opened as part of the Plan schemes and were continued during the year under report. These projects were designed to provide integrated service by co-ordinating the activities of several departments.

*Grant-in-Aid Programmes.*—The department provides funds for running the women's welfare branches situated within the periphery of Panchayat Samithis. It also provided grant-in-aid for running Service Homes, one at Allagadda by the local Mahila Mandali and the other at Sitanagaram by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. These two institutions were provided with grant upto Rs. 45 and Rs. 35 p.m. respectively for each inmate at the rate of 30 inmates in each home.

*Exhibitions.*—The department as annual feature participated in the Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad from 1-1-1969 to 10-2-1969.

### **Employment and Training**

*Organisation.*—The Employment Wing in the Department of Employment and Training comprises the State Employment Market Information Unit and State Vocational Guidance Unit in addition and these form part of the Directorate. The department controls and administers the units with the following components in the districts : (1) 20 Employment Exchanges (2) One Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped Persons at Hyderabad (3) 4 Sub-Exchanges, one for the unskilled at Shahalibanda and one each for technical persons at Mallepally (Hyderabad) and Visakhapatnam and one for educated categories above the H.S.C. standard at Secunderabad (4) one Professional and Executive Employment Branch, (5) Three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, one each at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, (6) 20 Employment Market Information Units, one in each of the Employment Exchanges in the districts (7) 12

Vocational Guidance Units, one each in the Exchange at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Guntur, Kakinada, Chittoor, Nellore, Eluru and Anantapur, (8) 13 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau located at the Block Development Offices at Giddalur (Kurnool), Gannavaram (Krishna), Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad), Kothapeta (East Godavari), Nakkapalli (Visakhapatnam), Podili (Nellore), Salur (Srikakulam), Suryapet (Nalgonda), Vinukonda (Guntur), Penukonda (Anantapur), Sidhout (Cuddapah), Kollur (Khammam) and Mulug (Warangal).

The expenditure on all the above Employment Exchanges, except on the Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped used to be borne by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 60: 40. At present the Central Government is reimbursing 60% of the committed expenditure on the organisation upto the end of Second Five-Year Plan. In respect of the scheme implemented in the Third Plan, the Central Government's share of 60% is included in the bulk grant made to States according to the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. The expenditure on the Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped is entirely borne by the Central Government.

There were no Plan schemes during 1968-69.

#### **Organisational Development and Plan Schemes**

A Special Liaison Office incharge of an officer of the rank of a Regional Employment Officer, designated as Employment Liaison Officer, was set up at Visakhapatnam in February, 1966 to deal with the problems of resettlement of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The entire expenditure on this work was borne by the Government of India. The jurisdiction of the Employment Liaison Officer, extended besides Andhra Pradesh to Mysore State also.

The nucleus of a Professional and Executive Employment Exchange was set up at the State Directorate of Employment and Training from 1-3-1969 to deal exclusively with the cases of employment seekers with Professional Degree, Post-Graduate Degrees and other highly qualified Scientific and Technical Personnel.

#### **Administration and Establishment**

*Training of Officers.*—One Regional Employment Officer, from the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad was deputed for training to attend the Special Training Course in Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped for a period of 4 weeks from 17th June, 1969 at the All-India Institute Bombay.

Regional Employment Officer, Warangal was deputed to attend the Refreshers Training Course for Employment Officers (Course No. 23) held in New Delhi from 12-1-1968 to 22-11-1968.

One District Employment Officer, Eluru and one Employment Officer (W. G.) Regional Employment Exchange, Vijayawada were deputed to Integrated Training Course at the C. I. R. T. E. S., New Delhi from 18-3-1969 to 9-5-1969.

*Visits and Inspections.*—Director of Employment and Training, Hyderabad visited the I. T. Is. and Employment Exchanges, Sangareddy and Warangal.

Besides, the Director of Employment and Training, Hyderabad conducted Inspections covering the following Employment Exchanges :

Regional Employment Exchange, Kurnool.

Regional Employment Exchange, Anantapur.

Regional Employment Exchange, Visakhapatnam.

*Committees on Employment (State).*—No meeting of the State Committees on Employment was held during the year under review, as the tenure of the Committee expired and its reconstitution was awaited at the close of the year under report.

*District Committees.*—Seven meetings of the District Committee on Employment attached to Regional District Employment Exchanges were held during the year. In regard to other exchanges orders reconstituting the committees are awaited from the Government.

### Employment Situation

*Public Sector.*—During the year under report the volume of employment in public sector increased from 6.63 lakhs to 6.67 lakhs. The increase in employment was more pronounced in the Services division, due to expansion activities in the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Panchayat Samithis followed by Electricity and Manufacturing divisions mainly due to undertaking of the work relating to extension of electric energy to some village and expansion activities in the Bharat Heavy Electricals respectively. On the other hand, employment descended in Mining and quarrying as a result of retrenchment of workers in the coal mining, transport and communications and construction activity due to completion of construction works in the Transport by Railways and construction and maintenance of roads and waterways respectively.

*Private Sector.*—During the period under report, employment in private sector slid down from 2.44 lakhs to 2.43 lakhs. The decrease in employment was mostly observed in construction activity due to completion of works. However, considerable increase in employment was noticed in the manufacturing industries due to expansion activities in the paper mills, cement factories, manufacturing of iron and steel furniture etc.

*Shortages.*—There was an acute shortage of persons during the year under report for the categories of Stenographers, Typists, Trained Graduate Teachers (Maths and Science), Telugu, and Sanskrit Pandits, Compounders, Midwives, Phy. Training Instructors, Compositors and Laboratory Technicians.

The following reports were published at the State E.M.I. Unit during the period.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh State Employment Market Report (Quarterly) ..   | 4 |
| 2. Report on Shortage Occupations (Quarterly) ..  | 3 |
| 3. Report on Third Biennial Survey of Establishments employing 5-9 workers in the Private Sector (1968).. | 1 |

*The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.*—During the year under review there was a marginal increase in the number of vacancies, there was moderate decrease in public sector and increase in private sector.

The following table shows the number of vacancies occurred and notified for the past three years.

Period from January to December	No. of Vacancies occurred		No. of Vacancies notified	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1966 .. ..	40,177	2,644	27,099	2,231
1967 .. ..	25,828	2,864	19,815	1,673
1968 .. ..	26,024	2,897	19,204	1,832

During the year under report a number of measures were taken to tighten up the implementation of the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. The Director of Information and Public Relations was refusing advertisement of vacancies unless the Employment Officers issue a non-availability certificate. The Employment Officers were instructed to scrutinise the returns carefully and inspect the records of employers whenever necessary.

*Vocational Guidance.*—There were in all 12 Vocational Guidance Units in the State. The three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux continued to function during the year at the three University campus which catered to the needs of the University students seeking guidance. The University Employment Bureaux were bringing out monthly bulletins and other reports containing the job opportunities available.

*Aptitude Testing.*—Aptitude Testing Programme was carried out on a higher scale during the year. Tests were administered to candidates seeking admissions to the Industrial Training Institutes during August, 1968 at the Industrial Training Institute, Hyderabad, Kakinada, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Vijayawada, Nellore, Tenali, Anantapur, Nizanabad and the Model Training Institute, Hyderabad. During the year under report the number of applicants called for testing were 11,084 of which 7,623 were actually administered tests. The total number of selected candidates were 3,508.

Validation Tests were also conducted at Industrial Training Institutes Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Tenali, Nellore and Anantapur, and the Validation Reports were forwarded to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi.

#### **Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad**

The Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons continued to function during the year under report. The

expenditure on this exchange was met entirely by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped Persons, Hyderabad registered 349 applicants as detailed below during the period.

1. Orthopaedically Handicapped	274
2. Deaf and Dumb	48
3. Blind	27
	Total :
	349

The placement figure upto the end of March, 1969 is as detailed below :

1. Orthopaedically handicapped	93
2. Deaf and Dumb	18
3. Blind	3
	Total :
	114

332 employers used the Exchange during the period under report.

#### **Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards**

*Organisation.*—The Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board's Organisation comprised of the State Soldiers' Sailors', and Airmen's Board continued to function during the report with its Headquarters at Hyderabad.

The Minister for Labour, Commerce and Mines is the President of the State Board. The Director of Employment and Training is the Chief Controlling Officer and Head of the Soldiers' Board Organisation. There are whole-time paid Secretaries for the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Hyderabad, Viskhapatnam. Collectors are the Presidents of their respective District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards except Hyderabad district, for which the Special Secretary to the Government, Home Department is the President. The District Employment Officers are the ex-officio Secretaries of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, West Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur. In respect of Telangana region the Employment Officers are the ex-officio Secretaries of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

The total expenditure of the entire cell was to the tune of Rs. 1,08,000 during the year under report, as against Rs. 85,600 last year. The expenditure on District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State was Rs. 62,400 while the expenditure on State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board was Rs. 45,600. The expenditure of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards is being shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis, while the entire expenditure on the State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board is being met by the State Government only.

*Meetings.*—Two meetings of this State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board were held during the period under report.

*Flag Day Collections.*—Flag Day was observed on 7-12-1968 as usual. With the co-operation of local military and civil officials, the collection campaign on the day was successful. A sum of Rs. 42,480.03 has been collected upto 30-4-1969 throughout the State for the Flag Day, 1968. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 38,019.47 being the State's share for the Flag Day 1967 collections, was received from the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

#### **Andhra Pradesh State Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund**

The fund was operated by the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The fund is intended for granting financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents. During the period under report 83 ex-service men/dependents of deceased personnel were sanctioned maintenance grants on monthly basis. And a sum of Rs. 13,591.40 was spent. A sum of Rs. 544.60 was granted to 52 ex-servicemen dependents of deceased soldiers towards immediate relief, 71 ex-servicemen employed in Government service were sanctioned short-term loans amounting to Rs. 18,707. Ex-service T. B. Patients undergoing treatment in T. B. Hospitals were sanctioned Rs. 60 towards pocket money.

#### **Special Fund**

The objects of the Special Fund are as under :

- (i) towards stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised training institutions ;
- (ii) to sanction grants or loans to co-operative societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement *e.g.*, horticulture, animal husbandry, industry transport etc.).
- (iii) to sanction scholarships/grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical/vocational/agricultural education ;
- (iv) to sanction expenditure on special measures of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen and/or widows of ex-servicemen;
- (v) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings;
- (vi) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

A sum of Rs. 15,501.93 has been disbursed during the year 1968-69 onwards payment of educational concession to 73 cases of children of ex-servicemen.

*Activities of the Organisation.*—The activities of the Organisation for the period under review included :

- (a) Settlement of service/disability/family pension cases.
- (b) Arranging medical treatment to ex-service T. B. Leper Patients.
- (c) Rendering financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents of deceased personnel for maintenance, education, resettlement and rehabilitation, co-operative schemes, etc.
- (d) Arranging for training in suitable trades to ex-servicemen for resettlement.
- (e) Obtaining assistance for medical after-care at home to ex-service T. B./ Leper Patients from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi and from the P. W. S. R. Fund.
- (f) Augmenting and Pooling of Flag Day Collections in the State.
- (g) Attending to all welfare matters of ex-servicemen families of serving and deceased personnel.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### TRANSPORT

#### State Transport Authority

*Administrative Set-up.*—The State Transport authority is primarily concerned with the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 as amended by Act 100 of 1956, the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, and the rules framed thereunder. The Transport Commissioner is the Head of the Department and also Chairman State Transport Authority. The State Transport Authority has one Secretary, and he is assisted by four Assistant Secretaries.

*Organisation.*—For administrative convenience, the State is divided into 15 regions, each region comprising one revenue district in the Andhra area and two districts in the Telangana area excepting the twin cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Hyderabad district, which constitute a separate region. There is one Regional Transport Officer in-charge of each region. The region comprising the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district is under the control of Deputy Transport Commissioner and Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad. He is assisted by two Assistants in the grade of Regional Transport Officer.

The Transport Commissioner is the Head of the Department and also the Appellate Authority against the orders passed by the Regional Transport Authorities under Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act. He is also the Controller for the enforcement of (1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, (2) Scooters Control Order, 1960, (3) Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963 since rescinded. The Secretary, State Transport Authority is the Chief Officer of the State Transport Authority and he exercises administrative control over all the subordinate Officers in addition to his duties as the Secretary, State Transport Authority.

*Deputy Transport Commissioner.*—There are four Deputy Transport Commissioners with headquarters at Kakinada, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad.

*Flying Squads.*—There are also four Flying Squads in the State with headquarters at Hyderabad, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool to check motor vehicles for contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the Rules framed thereunder, by surprise, to arrest leakage of revenue to the State and to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act more effectively.

*Regional Transport Officers.*—The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries of their respective Regional Transport Authorities. For prompt and quick disposal of routine matters, certain powers like



renewal of permits, grant of private and public carrier permits and temporary permits etc., were delegated to the Secretaries (Regional Transport Officers) by the respective Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Officers are also the Licensing Officers under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Taxation Act.

The main functions of the Deputy Transport Commissioners are to inspect the offices of Regional Transport Officers in their jurisdiction to arrest leakage of revenue. They are also empowered to check motor vehicles for infringements of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the Rules framed thereunder. The Deputy Transport Commissioners are Appellate Authorities under Section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act against the orders passed by the Secretaries of Regional Transport Authorities. They are also the Appellate Authorities under Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder.

*Regional Motor Vehicles Inspectors.*—There are four Regional Motor Vehicles Inspectors, forty-four Motor Vehicles Inspectors and 47 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors. The functional jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors and Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors is generally fixed on the basis of vehicular position comprising of one or more contiguous taluks with headquarters at an important place in the area.

Five Motor Vehicles Inspectors were on deputation with the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, with headquarters at Guntur, Vijayawada, Eluru, twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Telangana area with headquarters at Karimnagar.

*Departmental Tribunals.*—Appeals under Section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act, are made to the Appellate Authority except in the case of an order passed by a Regional Transport Authority under Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act, in which only the Transport Commissioner is the Appellate Authority.

*Appeals and Revision Petitions.*—The State Transport Authority and Appellate Authority met as frequently as was necessary. The number of meetings held by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority during the year under report were 13, 18 and 15 respectively. The number of appeals and revision petitions received for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority during the year including those pending as on 1-4-1968 were 450, 331 and 809 respectively. The number of Appeals disposed of during the year by the said Authorities were 83, 253, and 290 respectively. The number of revision petitions and appeals pending for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Appellate Authority, and Transport Commissioner as on 1-4-1969 were 367, 519 and 78 respectively.

*Regional Transport Authorities.*—For the purpose of regulating the Road Transport industry and for control of traffic, a separate Regional Transport Authority is constituted for each district in the State with the Collector of the District as Chairman and other officials and non-officials as members. The quorum prescribed for the Regional

Transport Authority, Hyderabad is five and three for all other Regional Transport Authorities. With a view to provide adequate and efficient transport facilities to the travelling public, the Regional Transport Authorities have been given full discretion in the opening of new routes, introduction of additional buses on the existing routes and variation of existing routes.

Special permits were being granted to carry passengers to all fairs and festivals and also for tourists. There was no competition between road and rail transport in the State and the Railway Authorities were kept informed wherever new routes were opened, additional buses were put on the existing routes and variation to the existing routes when proposed and their views were considered. Necessary precautions were also taken to ensure Rail-Road Co-ordination.

*Reciprocal Agreements*—Inter-State permits were granted on the basis of reciprocal agreements. The State had entered into agreement with all the neighbouring States and also with Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The distribution of permits on inter-State routes is based on the principle of parity. Variations to the existing stage carriage permits are agreed to, by mutual correspondence and agreements with the States concerned at the close of the year under report.

To meet the tourist traffic needs of the Southern States, an agreement has been entered into with the neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala for operation of 20 tourist taxis by each State to ply in all the four States.

*Single-point Tax*.—The principle of single-point tax was in force with all the neighbouring States in respect of the vehicles plying on pucca countersigned permits. Vehicles plying on temporary permits were not given this concession in order to avoid indiscriminate obtaining of temporary permits. The principle of single-point tax is observed in respect of the tax on motor vehicles as well as tax on passengers and goods, in respect of vehicles plying between Andhra Pradesh and the States of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Mysore. With regard to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States, the single-point tax system is observed in so far as tax on Motor Vehicles only is concerned. This State is collecting separately surcharged content of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Tax from the Vehicles of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States as those States are also collecting tax on passengers and goods.

*Restrictions regarding plying Lorries on Inter-State and Intra-State Routes*.—The policy for the operation of goods vehicles was formulated with a view to provide free flow of traffic on inter-State as well as intra-State routes in order to keep pace with increasing demand for provision of additional transport facilities due to the economic development in the country. This has been considered necessary as the Railways which are the only other important mode of transport was not able to cope up with the demand. Efforts were always made to increase the quotas fixed in the agreements, whenever there was a demand for such increase.

*Multi-State Operation of Vehicles.*—With a view to having a freer flow of inter-State Traffic, a special reciprocal agreement was entered into among the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Mysore for operation of 200 public carriers of each of the five States throughout the five States on National and State Highways with composite permits in the home State without countersignature in the other four States. The vehicles operating under this agreement may deviate from National, State Highways upto 30 k.ms. with a view to reach a recognised market place or established consignee or consigner. The vehicles operating on the basis of the above agreement have to pay an annual tax of Rs. 500 to each of the reciprocating States in addition to the taxes levied by the Home State.

#### **Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Management**

The Corporation Management Board which continued with no change in the basic set-up functioned with the following ten members including two representatives of the Central Government (Railways) during the year under report. Following are the members :

- |   |    |                            |
|---|----|----------------------------|
| 1. Sri S.A. Iyengar, I.C.S.   | .. | <i>Chairman</i>            |
| 2. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S.   | .. | <i>Vice-Chairman</i>       |
| 3. Sri M.R. Pai, I.A.S., General Manager  |    | <i>Member.</i>             |
| 4. Sri M. V. Krishna Rao  | .. | <i>Non-Official Member</i> |
| 5. Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy, M.L.A.  | .. | do.                        |
| 6. Sri N.P. Sen, Principal, Administrative Staff College                            | .. | do.                        |
| 7. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Home (Transport) Dept. | .. | <i>Ex-Officio Member</i>   |
| 8. The Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, South Central Railway                            | .. | do.                        |
| 9. The Dy. Chief Commercial Supdt., South Central Railway                           | .. | do.                        |
| 10. Sri V.P. Rama Rao, I.A.S., Collector, Medak district                            | .. | <i>Member.</i>             |

During the period under review, the Corporation held 16 meetings and passed 283 Resolutions. Following are some of the important decisions taken by the Corporation during the year.

1. Sanction of additional posts of Apprentices numbering 395 for training of personnel in the Workshops and Depots as required under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
2. Incentive Scheme with grant of Cash Awards to the Depots and Depot Managers, declared I, II and III each year by the Selection Committee of the Corporation, constituted for the purpose.

3. Reservation of 5% of the vacancies arising as a whole in non-technical posts in Class I and Class II Services to be filled by direct recruitment for the Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers, released from the Army for a period of 4 years with effect from 1-4-1968.
4. Publication of schemes for operation of services on inter-State routes from—
  1. Tirupathi to Salem, .
  2. Anantapur to Madras.
5. Revision of Scales of Pay and Allowances to Officers and the Staff as proposed by the Pay Committee.
6. Appointment of a team of National Productivity Council to undertake necessary study and survey of the Stores Purchase, Stocking and Issue Procedures and suggest suitable modifications for eliminating delays, overstocking, etc.
7. Enhancement in the rates of Dearness Allowances admissible to employees on an *ad-hoc* basis with effect from 1-2-1969.

*Organisation.*—The working of the Corporation with the decentralized depot set-up in each division, continued to function satisfactorily. There were 6 Divisions and 31 Administrative units with 51 Operational Depots for Passenger services and one depot for other non-commercial vehicles. The working of the cell-system continued to function well and the Vigilance and Implementation Cells gained momentum and served well by providing necessary assistance to the management in exercising effective control and proper evaluation of policy decisions and schemes.

*Inter-State Operations*—The inter-State services continued to be operated into Mysore, Maharashtra and Madras States and no fresh services were introduced during the year under report.

*Revenue Expenditure.*—The total revenue receipts during the year under report registered a sum of Rs. 2052.10 lakhs as against Rs. 1735.01 lakhs in the previous year indicating an increase of 18.28%. The revenue expenditure worked out to about Rs. 1887.76 lakhs during the year under review as against Rs. 1670.37 lakhs during the previous year representing an increase of nearly 13.01%. The net margin after providing for depreciation, interest on capital and other provisions worked out to Rs. 164.64 lakhs as against Rs. 153.69 lakhs during the previous year. The traffic receipts of the Corporation maintained a steady increase up to August, 1968 when it decreased from September, 1968 to November, 1968 due to belated monsoons. However, it continued to increase from December 1968 but the comparative increase of peak-season traffic activity could not be reflected during January, 1969 to March, 1969 on account of various agitations in the State.

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The trend in expenditure showed an increase due to the following reasons :

- (i) Increased staff costs on account of payment of enhanced Dearness Allowance to Staff,
- (ii) Slight price variation in H.S.D.Oil,
- (iii) Increased cost of spares and tyres due to increased levies of State and Central Governments.,
- (iv) Enhanced rate of vehicles taxation by 30% to 40% when compared to the rates during the previous year.

Thus, in spite of losses in traffic receipts due to the agitations in the State and increase in expenditure for the reasons in the aforesaid para, the actual margin worked out to Rs. 164.34 lakhs subject to adjustments as against Rs. 153.69 lakhs in the previous year.

*Staff and Welfare.*—The total staff strength of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was 18,110. With the augmentation and extension of services, the strength of staff increased to 19,997 by the end of the year under review. There was revision in the rates of Dearness Allowance, payable to the staff of the Corporation which was given effect to in 3 stages.

The Pay Committee of the Corporation finalized its proposals for revision of pay, based on the work study and job evaluation and submitted its recommendation to the Corporation. The Corporation accepted the same in full and forwarded them to the State Government for approval and sanction. A provision of Rs. 53.86 lakhs has been provided for the year under review apart from the provision of Rs. 26.20 already made in the year before last.

The relations with the Employees' Union during the year under review remained cordial. The proposals of the Pay Committee were accepted by the Corporation. The Training Schools at Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to impart training facilities to all the technical and non-technical staff. The Recruitment and Training Cell continued to conduct examinations and training classes for all categories of staff.

The Employees' Co-operative Credit Society continued to help the staff by providing loans. During the year under review, loans to the tune of Rs. 47,29,258 were sanctioned to 5,494 members of staff. The co-operative housing societies continued to receive facilities of providing plots for construction of houses to the Officers and staff. The R.T.R.C. continued to provide facilities for training of its members in various games and sports and for taking part in various tournaments.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was made applicable from 1-12-1968 only to certain staff covered by Motor Transport Workers' Act.

*Routes and Route Kilometres* —The total number of routes as on the last day of the year under review were 387 as against 386 during

the previous year and the routes in kilometres was 13,144.9 as against 13,134.3 in the previous year.

*Fleet.*—The bus fleet of the Corporation increased from 2,272 at the beginning of the year to 2,411 at the end of the year under review. As many as 296 new buses were put on road while 157 old buses were withdrawn. 1,405 Engines with 606 buses were completely overhauled in the workshop of the Corporation and were operated during the year.

*Nationalisation of Services.*—No new areas were taken up for nationalisation during the year under report.

*Basic fare.*—With effect from 4-4-1968, the basic fare of the District Service was revised in accordance with the directive of the State Government. The particulars of the revision made are given below.

1. District Ordinary Service from 3.25 paise to 3.50 paise per passenger per kilometre.
2. District Express Service from 3.73 paise to 4.02 paise per passenger per kilometre.
3. District Deluxe Services from 4.35 paise to 5.0 paise per passenger per kilometre.

The basic fare in the City services remained unchanged. The rationalisation of fares made with the minimum of 10 paise with effect from 5-11-1967 was however continued.

*Operation of Services*—In the City and Suburban Services, the average number of buses operated was 350 as against 337 in the previous year. The total number of passengers carried decreased from 1,079.13 lakhs to 1068.30 lakhs. The traffic earnings increased from Rs. 193.34 lakhs to Rs. 222.36 lakhs during the year.

*Payment of Interest on Capital.*—A sum of Rs. 40.69 lakhs as against Rs. 43.61 lakhs during the previous year was paid to Government of Andhra Pradesh towards interest on capital contribution. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 13.30 lakhs as against Rs. 13.17 lakhs in the previous year, was paid to the Central Government (Railways) for the Capital provided by them. The rate of interest payable to both the Central and State Governments continued to be  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  during the year.

*Surplus Earnings.*—The account for 1968-69 have not been closed. After providing for income-tax liability, contribution to fixed assets and stock replacement liability, contribution to fixed assets and Stock Replacement Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund and Reserve Fund, no surpluses will be available even for contribution to the Betterment Fund. In these circumstances, no surplus earnings can be appropriated to the State Government for the purpose of Road Development as contemplated under section 30 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

*Conclusion.*—In the revised Budget Estimates for 1968-69, the net profit has been shown at Rs. 111.36 lakhs after making provision for the following :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1. Impact of Pay Committee Recommendations ..	53.86
2. Ex-gratia Payment ..	18.20
3. Provision for writing off Consumption of Stores in past year not booked ..	14.00
4. Provision for Clearance of Stock Adjustment	7.60
5. Payment of Telangana Tax Arrears ..	5.00
6. Major Assembly spares ..	9.84
Total : ..	<u>108.50</u>

The net profit for the year under review after these adjustments are carried out is likely to be about Rs. 55.84 lakhs. In the months from January, 1969 to March, 1969 there were heavy cancellations of services due to the disturbed conditions as a result of agitations in the State. The estimated loss in earnings worked out to Rs. 67.44 lakhs (based on the trends of the current year's increase up to December, 1968, compared with the previous year).



## CHAPTER XIX

### MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

#### Forests

*Territorial Divisions.*—There were no changes in the jurisdiction of Territorial divisions, Ranges etc., except the following for administrative convenience.

1. The Headquarters of Ibrahimpatnam Range of Hyderabad Division was shifted to Hyderabad as it is centrally located for the range.

2. Divancheruvu Section of Saw Mill Division, Rajahmundry with an area of 15.13 sq. kms. was transferred to Kakinada Division from 5-11-1968.

*Special Divisions.*—During the year under report a Forest Resources Survey Division with headquarters at Mahaboobnagar was newly created under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from 1-11-1968 with the object of carrying out Forest Resources Survey in Nagarkurnool Division. The survey includes assessment of the existing forest potential by adopting the most modern methods of aerial photography, photo-interpretation, automatic data processing and parallel studies on industrial investigations, extraction and production cost analysis, etc.

A scheme for departmental extraction of timber, along the 220 K. V. lines between Kothagudem Thermal Power Station and Upper Sileru Power Station under an Assistant Conservator of Forests was functioning from 8-2-1969 with headquarters at Muthugudem in Bhadrachalam South Division.

*Working Plan Division.*—During 1968-69 eight working plan parties functioned at the following forest divisions for the preparation of working plans.

- (i) Working Plan Party No. I, Mahaboobnagar
- (ii) Working Plan Party No. II, Rampachodavaram (Kakinada Division)
- (iii) Working Plan Party No. III, Nellore North Division
- (iv) Working Plan Party No. IV, Giddalur
- (v) Working Plan Party No. V, Paloncha
- (vi) Working Plan Party No. VI, Guntur
- (vii) Working Plan Party No. VII, Eluru
- (viii) Working Plan Party No. VIII, Nirmal Division

Following is the break-up of the territorial posts in the State Forest Department :—

Circles	7
Divisions	41
Ranges	180
Sections	637
Beats	2520

*Forest area.*—The total Forest Area in the State at the end of the year under report is 63,945.00 sq. kms. But according to legal position the total area was as follows :

1. Reserved Forest	43,146.06	sq. kms.
2. Reserved Lands	18,376.14	sq. kms.
3. Un-notified	2,579.56	sq. kms.
	<hr/>	
	64,101.76	sq. kms.

The total length of boundaries for the State by which the Forest Blocks and Range Forests and Reserved Lands are demarcated exceeds 61,079.34 kms.

During the year under report an area of 33.87 sq. kms. was dis-reserved.

*Management of Forests.*—The Forests continued to be managed according to the recommendation of the Working Plans in the different divisions which are in force now. The revision in respect of eight divisions is in progress. The systems of management adopted is coppice with reserves in selection system and selection-*cum*-improvement system are also followed in some timber areas. The right to exploit M.F.P. such as beedi leaves, tanning barks, rousa grass, fodder grass, etc. is sold in public auction in all the divisions.

*The Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967.*—This Act is an improvement in several respects providing more rigid punishments for offences involving Sandal wood and Red Sander-wood and also more powers to deal with encroachments into forests, etc. Rules and Regulations under this Act were being finalised during the year under report.

*Out-turn from Coupes.*—During the year under report 1,435 coupes were sold for the bid amount of Rs. 3,67,09,052.35.

*Out-turn from Plantations and Thinnings.*—During the year under report 8,683.34 hectares (Warangal Circle excluded) plantation and thinning coupes were felled. The produce obtained from the plantations is given below :

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. Timber	14,499.80 Cmt.
2. Firewood	19,340.92 Tonnes.
3. Charcoal	571.00 Tonnes.
4. Other produce	165.32 Tonnes.

The total revenue realised from this source was Rs. 47,15,157.60.

### Departmental Extraction of Timber

*Sandal Wood.*—A quantity of 71,099 tonnes of heart-wood and 42.537 tonnes of sap wood was extracted in Chittoor East and Chittoor West Divisions. A quantity of 29.140 tonnes of heart-wood and 35.043 tonnes of sap wood was sold realising a revenue of Rs. 3,05,570.

Similarly 1,148 kgs. of sandal wood were extracted in Anantapur Division at a cost of Rs. 675 and transported to the Sandal Wood Depot at Chittoor.

*Red Sanders.*—Red Sanders wood extracted departmentally was being exported to foreign countries especially 'Japan' through State Trading Corporation. During the year under report due to inability of State Trading Corporation to take up the exports, a huge stock of Red Sanders was lying in Rajampet Depot.

*Supply of Timber to other Departments.*—The following are the details of supplies made to other departments and the value of material supplied during the year under report from Saw Mill Division, Jannaram.

#### Round Timber

Name of Department	Quantity in Cum.	Value of materials supplied Rs.
1. Garrison Engineer, Ferozepur	4.132	2,371.23
2. Works Manager, Sanatnagar	40.751	23,538.44
3. Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant at Warangal	6.642	2,879.03
4. Asst. Director, C & I Adilabad	17.932	8,729.81
5. B.D.O., Luxettipet	1.560	913.20
6. P. & T. Department	39.425 (625 P.T. Poles)	18,750.00
7. Asst. Engineers, Rehabilitation, Kagaznagar	12.241 (600 poles)	1,500.00
8. Asst. Engineer, Central Water and Power Commission	8.244 (188 poles)	1,852.80
9. E.E., R. & B., Nirmal	15.104	3,112.51
10. Principal, Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad	0.761	38.05
<b>TOTAL :..</b>	<b>146.792</b>	<b>63,685.07</b>

*Sawn Timber*

Name of Department	Quantity in Metres	Value of material supplied
1. Sanchalak, Janasambandha Sakha .. ..	7.623	5,977.70
2. Central Prison, Hyderabad ..	32.456	14,667.29
3. Asst. Engineer (R. & B.), Rehabilitation, Kagaznagar ..	43.107	20,336.14
4. Furniture Mill, Sanatnagar ..	36.871	14,122.36
5. Saw Mill-cum-Timber Season- ing Plant, Warangal ..	58.270	18,450.52
6. Central Jail, Warangal ..	68.362	28,226.36
7. Principal, I.T.I., Peddapalle ..	6.543	2,054.58
8. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (R. & B.), Nirmal ..	20.436	10,907.16
9. Block Development Officer, Luxettipet ..	3.363	886.98
10. Principal, Government Poly- technic, Hyderabad ..	34.890	11,550.26
Total ..	<u>311.921</u>	<u>1,27,179.35</u>

Further 535 teak poles worth Rs. 16,050 were supplied to Post and Telegraph Department from Jannaram and Nirmal Divisions. Similarly 23,429 teak poles valued for Rs. 49,005 were supplied to Koyna Earthquake victims of Maharashtra State and 2,025 poles valued at Rs. 60,750 were supplied to Sub-Division, P.W.D. (R. & B.), Sirpur for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees. The Divisional Forest Officer, Nirmal also supplied 7,591 poles worth Rs. 22,770 to the State Silviculturist.

Besides 149 poles were supplied to P. & T. and 40 Yepi logs to Port Trust, Visakhapatnam by Divisional Forest Officer, Bhadrachalam North. The Divisional Forest Officer, Srikakulam supplied 130 Sal Ballies to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Srikakulam.

The Saw Mill Division, Rajahmundry supplied the following timber to the Government and Quasi-Government Depots.

1. P. T. Poles to P. & T. Department	170 Nos.
2. B.G. Sleepers	4,909 Units.
3. Special Sleepers	1,448 Nos.
4. Treated, seasoned and sawn materials	62,915 Cft.
5. Doors and windows	5,018 Nos.
6. Trusses of various species from 14' to 36.	126 N.M.

*Supply of Agricultural Implements, Thatching Grass, Fodder Grass, Domestic Fuel etc.*—Supply of timber and fuel for the local needs of the villagers is sought to be ensured by including necessary conditions in the sale notice of coupes. The contractors are required to collect and make available timber and fuel for agricultural implements and other domestic needs of local population at the rates fixed by the Divisional Forest Officers in consultation with the Collectors. The contractors are required to fell all timber below 24" girth, timber pieces useful for ploughs, carts and any other timber specified in the sale notice, collect them in the depots and sell them to the villagers at the rates fixed on the permits issued by the V.L.W.s. concerned.

There was very little enthusiasm on the part of the villagers to take advantage of these concessions. The reasons appear to be the inconvenience in approaching the V.L.Ws. and the contractors and the possibility of meeting the requirements from unreserved lands.

In Bhadrachalam South Division, the following items of produce were supplied by department at seniorage rates for the domestic and agricultural needs of the public.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. Bamboo	45,300 Nos.
2. Thorn Bamboos	190 Nos.
3. Rough Stones	61 Units.
4. Brush wood for fencing	22 Clds.
5. B. Timber	6,673 Cft. or 189.66 Cum.

Further a scheme for removal of dead and dry fuel as a measure of fire protection by issuing face value permits in Karimnagar Division was in existence till the end of March, 1969 and 468 permits were issued realising a sum of Rs. 936 during the year.

Besides the above (paratas) cut-ends and sawn dust obtained at Saw Mill Division, Jannaram were also sold to the ryots for *bona fide* domestic consumption. The details of produce removed under this concession and the amount fetched were:

	Rs.
1. 354 cart-loads or parata at Rs. 9 per cart-load	3,204
2. 122 Lorry loads of parata at Rs. 130 per lorry load	15,860
3. 39 cart-loads of cut-ends at Rs. 3 per lorry load	177
4. 166 Lorry loads of cut-ends at Rs. 60 per lorry load	6,960
5. 24 lorry loads of saw dust at Rs. 80 per lorry load	1,920
Total :	28,061

The tribals were allowed to enjoy the concession of free grazing and removal of parka mohwa and thatching grass from reserved forests for their *bona fide* requirements in Telangana region for a period of five years. In Andhra region the concessions under Forest Act continued to exist.

*Tribal Welfare.*—The tribals in Adilabad district were allowed to continue to enjoy the concession of free grazing of their cattle and supply of thatching grass for their *bona fide* requirements. To improve the lot of tribals in interior areas and to have sufficient labour force near the work spots, five forest villages were constituted with an area of 951.65 hectares. It was decided that these villages should be converted into Revenue villages so as to extend the facilities like takkavi loans etc. to these villagers. Necessary action is being taken to disreserve the forest area in this regard. Further the tribal population in the agency areas in Polavaram, Kannapuram and Jangareddygudem Ranges of Eluru Division continued to enjoy the free removal of firewood, thatched grass, etc. for their *bona fide* requirements. In Sriharikota island of Nellore South Division, the Yanadees were engaged in departmental works and also by contractors, and they were being paid in addition to the wages earned by them, a bonus of 45% for collection of forest produce. The 'Adi Andhras' and 'Mutharachas' communities which settled down in Udayagiri Durgam R.F. of Nellore North Division were allowed to enjoy minor forest produce for their own use. The privileges and concessions allowed to the hill tribes in the agency areas of East Godavari, Vizag, Srikakulam districts *i.e.*, free utilisation of timber and fuel for domestic purpose, free grazing of cattle and free removal of M.F.P. for sale to the Co-operative Society were continued to be enjoyed by the hill tribes during the year under report.

*Coffee Plantation.*—The scheme for raising coffee plantations during 1968-69 started with a view to rehabilitate the hill tribes in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts was continued during the year under report. The schools opened at 'Vangasari' and 'Ebul' for the education of tribal children were maintained during the year under report also. Hill tribes of the above areas are also being appointed as Forest Guards, Watchers, Maistries etc., without the media of Employment Exchange. Chenchus and Sugalis are the main tribes residing in the forests of Nandyal, Giddalur, Atmakur and Kurnool divisions. Their welfare is being looked after by the Forest Department and 22 Chenchus schools are being run by the department for their children and 510 Chenchu children were studying in the schools in the above divisions. The Chenchu children studying at Dornal and Byarlyti Elementary Schools were provided with free boarding, lodging, free clothing and free supply of books in the boarding homes. The Chenchu children studying in other schools are provided with mid-day meals, free supply of books, clothing, etc. in order to attract them towards education. An amount of Rs. 1,74,891 was spent under this programme during the year. The Chenchus were allowed free grazing of their cattle in reserved forests and they were also provided with the lands for purpose of cultivation. They were also engaged in departmental works and also by the forest contractors to work coupes.

*Forest Industries.*—Paper manufacturing is the most important industry in Adilabad Circle. The Sirpur Paper Mills were given a 30

years lease of bamboo coupes in Adilabad district which will expire in 1970. The Sirpur Paper Mills were also given 6 coupes in Kothagudem. The buroods of Karimnagar district, who organised themselves into Industrial Co-operative Societies were granted Ex-Jagir Bamboo Coupe No. 2 (Paspula) of Nirmal Division, which was excluded from long-term lease of Sirpur Paper Mills. Further the individual buroods were allowed to remove bamboos from bamboo coupes under working by M/s. Sirpur Paper Mills Limited on payment of Rs. 12.50 per 100 bamboos.

Beedi-leaves were supplied to the Beedi Manufacturing Companies inside as well as outside the State. The packing case industry gets anduk from the coupes under working. In Adilabad circle sundra trees were leased for Katha Industries to Sri B.S. Yadav for a period of 20 years. The works in two coupes of Kagaznagar and Nirmal Divisions were in progress during the year under report.

There is a toy-making industry in Kondapalli of Eluru Forest Division and the requirements of wood *i.e.*, Givotia Rotteri formis and Gyrocarpus Jacquiniare is obtained from Khammam district.

In Eluru Division 3 bamboo coupes were leased to Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills to meet the requirements of pulp wood for manufacturing paper on a long-term lease at fixed royalty of Rs. 5 per ton.

In Kurnool Circle there is a slate frame making industry at Markapur, and out of soft wood required about 5 lakhs cft. only 1 lakh cft. is obtained from the forest of Kurnool Division and the rest from Mysore State.

During the year 1,509 sundra trees were utilised by the contractors for manufacture of katha. An amount of Rs. 9,054 was collected towards royalty on sundra trees at the rate of Rs. 6 per tree.

In Hyderabad Circle, Rousa grass for preparation of oil for use in perfumery and mohwa seed for preparation of soap are utilised in cottage industry which provides livelihood for many people in Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Mahboobnagar districts.

*Fire Protection.*—During the year under report 415 fires were reported in the State. A total area of 29,905.56 hectares was reported to have been burnt. Forest Fire Protection posters and pamphlets (in English and local languages) were distributed in the villages adjoining forest areas. Fire Protection Week was celebrated throughout the State in the months of January and February, 1969 to focus public attention on the evils of the forest fires.

*Free Grants.*—During the year 2,462 persons were granted various quantities of timber, bamboos, thatched grass for construction of huts destroyed in fires or floods. The total forest produce distributed is :

Timber	668.64 Cum.
Poles	6,483 Nos.
Thatched Grass	893 (C.L.)
Bamboos	115.5 Tonnes and 51900 in Nos.
Other Produce	124 Poles,

*Grazing.*—Free grazing in the entire State except in plantations and other prohibited areas, was allowed from 1st April 1968 and a nominal revenue of Rs. 1,342.25 was collected during the year under report. Further removal of monsoon grass by villagers from forest areas free of cost for *bona fide* domestic needs was also allowed.

*Forest Offences.*—At the beginning of the year there were altogether 1,06,480 cases pending as detailed below :

Prosecuted	8,297
Compounded	93,222
U.D.O. Rs.	4,961

During the year under report 48,469 forest offences were booked and their break-up is as follows:

Prosecuted	1,909
Compounded	42,814
U.D.O. Rs.	3,746

57,461 cases were disposed of during the year and the break-up is as follows :

Convicted	2,197
Acquitted	737
Compounded	49,106
U.D.O. Rs.	5,421

On 1st April 1969, 97,588 cases were pending at various stages as follows :

Prosecuted	7,272
Compounded	86,930
U.D.O. Rs.	3,385

A total compounding fee of Rs. 29,24,012.86 was collected during the year while a total compounding fee of Rs. 33,62,192.10 was pending collection.

During the year 264 cases involving lorries and 2,974 cases involving goats were booked. Special drive for the detection of offences were also organised during the year.

*Roads.*—During the year 20 roads with the length of 143.12 kms. involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,78,954.92 were formed. The existing roads are 598 in number covering a length of 5,337.22 kms.



*Buildings.*—The following buildings were in existence as on 1st April 1969.

F.G. Quarters	438
Foresters Quarters	124
Range Officers Quarters	86
D.F.O's Quarters	21
C.F's Quarters	3
Rest Houses	241
Office Quarters	110
Other Buildings	653
	<hr/>
Total :	1,676
	<hr/>

The total expenditure on construction and maintenance of buildings under non-Plan during the year was Rs. 3,32,413.

*Schemes implemented under IV Five-Year Plan.*—The following schemes were implemented during the Annual Plan of 1968-69.

*Establishment of Zoological Gardens.*—This was a spill-over scheme formulated in the Third Five-Year Plan and continued during the Fourth Five-Year Plan intended to establish a Modern Zoo at Hyderabad as a centre of beauty and attraction to the visitors. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1968-69 out of which a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs was spent on P.W.D. works, Zoo works, purchase of animals, children train and land works and land acquisition cases. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was surrendered due to non-supply of animals by foreign firms in times.

*Teak Plantations.*—This scheme is intended to raise teak plantations in order to maintain balance between demand and supply and also to increase the potential value of forests. An amount of Rs. 19.81 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan and the entire amount was spent for raising plantation over an area of 4,056 acres as against the target of 4,047 acres.

*Fuel Plantations (Casuarina).*—This scheme was intended to raise casuarina plantations to meet the increasing demand for fuel and poles. An amount of Rs. 8.13 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan to raise plantations over an area of 2,977 acres, and an amount of Rs. 8.08 lakhs was spent for plantations over an area of 2,351 acres. The reduction in physical target is due to dropping certain acres in Nellore and Guntur districts due to acute drought conditions.

*Forest Education.*—This is a continuing scheme intended to increase the intake of the Foresters in the Forest School at Yellandu. An amount of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 and Rs. 1.34 lakhs was spent and the capacities of Foresters Class maintained at 60 candidates per session.

*Forest Research.*—This relates to carrying out research works at Araku Research Centre. An amount of Rs. 32,000 was provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 and the entire amount was utilised.

*Purchase of Machinery (Crawler Tractors).*—A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs surrendered in 1967-68 was again provided in 1968-69 for purchase of crawler tractors. Consequent on the constitution of Agro-Industries Corporation in the State which is a Central Agency in-charge of supply and maintenance of tractors, this amount was placed at the disposal of Agro-Industries Corporation, Hyderabad.

*Forest Consolidation.*—This scheme is intended to carry out the works of survey and demarcation of baroon areas and Zamindari Forests taken over and settlement of illicit cultivation and clearance of boundaries and fixation of ceiling etc. An amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan and Rs. 1.07 lakhs was spent during the year.

*Bursera Plantations.*—An amount of Rs. 23,000 was provided in the annual plan to raise the plantations over an area of 50 acres and the entire amount was spent.

*Working Plans.*—An amount of Rs. 68,000 was provided in the annual plan for 1968-69 out of which an amount of Rs. 63,000 was spent for the continuance of the Working Plan Division in Nirmal Division.

#### **Soil Conservation Schemes**

*Raising of Coffee Plantations.*—This scheme is intended to provide employment potentialities to economically backward tribals in the agency areas by growing coffee which is a good foreign exchange earner and also serves as a soil conservation species. An amount of Rs. 6.25 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1968-69 to raise the plantations over an area of 12 acres besides maintenance of 1159.50 acres, and an amount of Rs. 6.21 lakhs was spent and the entire target was achieved.

#### **Centrally sponsored and assisted Schemes**

*Raising of Quick growing Species.*—This scheme was intended to raise plantations of quick growing species to feed the paper and pulp industries. An amount of Rs. 21.94 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1968-69 to raise the plantations over an area of 8,777.50 acres. An amount of Rs. 21.83 lakhs was spent and plantations with eucalyptus and bamboos were raised over an area of 8,816 acres.

#### **Soil Conservation Works in R.V.P. Machkund Basin**

This scheme is intended to carry out soil conservation works in catchment area of Machkund Basin. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1968-69 out of which a sum of Rs. 13.95 lakhs was spent on carrying out the works and continuance of staff. Miscellaneous plantations were raised over an area of 3,200 acres in forest lands and an area of 1131.62 acres and 210 kms. were treated under agriculture lands.

*Cashew Package Programme.*—An amount of Rs. 53,200 was provided by the Government of India for 1968-69 for salvaging cashew

plantation over an area of 800 acres in Guntur Division. The entire target was achieved.

*Forest Resources Survey Division.*—An amount of Rs. 92,000 was provided by the Government of India for 1968–69 for undertaking the survey of wood resources in Mahaboobnagar district. An amount of Rs. 89,000 was spent and an area of 400 sq. miles was covered under the scheme.

### **Drought Relief Measures**

In order to create employment to labour in the drought affected areas, drought relief works were carried out from 1st April 1968 to 30th September 1968 in 9 districts viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur and Kurnool at a cost of Rs. 11,27,611 and employment potential created was 5,63,029 mandays. Subsequently *i.e.*, from 1st October, 1968 the drought relief works were extended to all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Upto the end of the financial year 1968–69 a sum of Rs. 31,40,907 and the employment potential created was 11,55,664 mandays. The total amount spent by the department on drought relief works comes to Rs. 42,68,518.

*Training.*—During the year 17 forest apprentices were selected and sent for training at the Southern Forest Research Institute, Coimbatore out of whom two were discharged as they left the college.

*Wild Life.*—The forest areas were closed for shooting but during 1968–69 some shooting blocks were opened for public and foreigners. 54 such shooting blocks were opened for general public and 10 Special Shooting Blocks were reserved for foreigners.

*Nehru Zoological Park.*—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life, Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned the establishment of the Nehru Zoological Park which continued during the year under review. It continues to be the largest Zoo in the country covering an area of 302 acres.

*Publicity.*—During the year 110 film-shows were conducted in various places of the twin cities and divisional headquarters, 3 folders, 1 brochure, 2 posters and 1 pamphlet were brought out.

*Vanamahotsava.*—Vanamahotsava was celebrated in all parts of the State as usual.

### **Revenue and Expenditure**

The total revenue of the Forest Department of the State during the year was Rs. 652.44 lakhs and the major items of revenue are as follows.

1. Timber and other forest produce removed by consumers and purchasers—Rs. 544.68 lakhs.
2. Timber and other forest produce removed by Government agency—Rs. 63.96 lakhs.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under Plan and non-Plan schemes together was Rs. 292.44 lakhs resulting in a net surplus revenue of Rs. 360 lakhs.

### Accommodation

The Home Department in the Secretariat dealt with allotment of private buildings for residential accommodation to State and Central Government Officers and also for Government Offices under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960. Joint Secretary (Accommodation), Home Department is the authorised Officer under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960, to acquire and allot private buildings in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The following are the statistics of private buildings allotted by the authorised Officer during the year under report.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Total number of buildings, allotted to Government Offices                      | 52 |
| 2. Total number of buildings, allotted for the residences of Government employees | 84 |

Nearly 2,850 applications for allotment of private buildings for residential purpose and about 91 requisitions for allotment of office accommodation were on the waiting list at the close of financial year under review. Prosecutions were launched in 32 cases for contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid Act. The number of cases which resulted in conviction was 27. Five cases were pending at the close of the year under report.

### Printing Department

The Government Central Press with its following Branch Presses continued to function under a Head of Department during the year under report.

1. Government Central Press.
2. Secretariat Press.
3. Inspector General of Police Press.
4. Telugu Press.
5. High Court Press.
6. Publication Bureau.
7. Government Press, Kurnool.

The sanctioned strength of workers of the Government Central Press and the Branch Presses was 3,256 for the year under review. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 83,38,665 (Rupees eighty-three lakhs thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-five) excluding the overtime and the private printing charges.

Government Central Press, Hyderabad and the Government Press Kurnool worked with shift system during the year.

*Government Central Press.*—Government Central Press undertook the printing as usual of Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette, Extraordinary Gazettes, Budget for the year 1968-69, Civil List, State Administration

Report 1967-68, Election Work, Andhra Pradesh Journal in four languages and all other important publications, besides other general jobs, booklets, pamphlets, folders, posters, etc., for various Government departments.

The total number of jobs undertaken during the year under report was 3,135.

*Out-turn.*—The out-turn of the Government Press in term of units during the year was as follows.

1. Composing	1.59 lakhs of Royal Octavo pages.
2. Printing	634.78 lakhs of impression.
3. <i>Binding :</i>	
(a) Loose copies	78,96,000 copies.
(b) Wire stitched	1,24,20,000 copies.
(c) Sewn and bound	2,14,000 copies.
(d) Embossing	16,54,000 copies.
(e) Numbering	2,61,13,000 copies.
(f) Covers	15,58,000 copies.
(g) Ruling	2,31,40,000 copies.
(h) Total number of jobs	2,301

During the year, the Government Central Press received 68,943 as currents and despatched 26,800.

*Andhra Pradesh Gazette.*—The printing of Andhra Pradesh Gazette continued to be done at the Central Press during the year. A sum of Rs. 59,883.09 paise was realised towards subscriptions and sale of Gazette during the year.

*Private Printing.*—The value of the works done at private presses both by this department and directly by the Heads of Departments and Collectors was Rs. 2,56,233.00 which is exclusive of the election work.

*Overtime.*—Overtime was resorted to mainly for execution of most urgent and time scheduled works which the presses had to complete in record time. Overtime was also resorted to during the Assembly Session and for Election and Budget Works. The expenditure on overtime during the year under report was Rs. 5,60,099.00 (Rs. five lakhs sixty thousand and ninety-nine only).

### **Welfare Activities**

*Library.*—A library containing books on literature was established for the use of workers. Books in different languages, *i.e.*, English, Urdu, Telugu and Hindi worth of Rs. 1,800 were purchased for issue to workers. 933 books were available in the library at the close of the year under report.

*Canteen.*—The canteen established previously, continued to function under the supervision of Labour Welfare Officer.

*Adult Education Classes.*—Adult Education Classes continued to be conducted with a view to help the illiterates to learn reading and writing and to equip themselves with adequate educational qualifications for bettering their prospects.

*Mutual Benefit Fund for Printing and Stationery Department.*—Mutual Benefit Fund which was in existence in the Government Central Press since 18 years continued to be managed by workers through a Managing Committee with the Director as its Chairman. The fund renders valuable monetary help to its member-workers on their retirement or death. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 61,105.91 paise was paid to the workers by way of benefits.

*Medical Aid.*—A dispensary under the supervision of a part-time Medical Officer is attached to the Press for giving medical assistance to the workers and their dependents. During the period the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,900 for the purchase of medicines, medical equipment and multi-vitamin tablets. The employees working in sections where they come in contact with lead fumes are given one multi-vitamin tablet and milk every day to develop resistance against any chest diseases.

*Supply of Bun and Milk.*—The employees working in shifts are supplied with one bun and 1/8 litre milk daily. The expenditure in this regard has come to Rs. 1,01,171.58 paise for the year under review.

*Employees' Co-operative Society.*—There is a Co-operative Society run by the workers through an elected body. It gives financial help to its members in the shape of loans. The society has 1,578 members on its roll. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 3,11,004 was advanced to 644 members (workers) as loan from the society.

*Home Guards.*—76 workers already received Home Guards Training and their services were utilised by the Government whenever required.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—During the period under review three workers met with accidents and sustained injuries. Out of these one has been awarded compensation and Government have accorded sanction for payment of Rs. 882 through the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

*Secretariat Press—Confidential Section.*—The Secretariat Press consists of 3 sections, viz., (a) Confidential Section, (b) General Section, (c) Auxiliary Section.

The Confidential works of the Government departments were executed in this section. In addition, the following special and important works executed in the Confidential section during the period were as under :—

1. Outer Card and Passes, etc., of Police Commissioner during the visit of the President of India in June, 1968.
2. Governors' Address—English and Telugu.
3. Collectors' Conference Address by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Duty passes, etc., received from the Asst. Secretary (G.A.D.) during the visit of the President of India in September 1968.
5. Police Identity Cards, etc., received by Commissioner of Police during the visit of the President of India.
6. Gram Panchayat Elections work in 1969.
7. Budget Speeches 1969-70 by Chief Minister in English and Urdu.

*General Section.*—Non-confidential works and the works of the Secretariat Departments were executed in the General Section of the Secretariat Press. The important works done during the year under review were as follows :

1. Report of the Sub-Committee on Local Administration of Public Health Development of Tungabhadra Project.
2. Report on Subordinate Legislature 1967-68.
3. Telugu Translation of White Paper.
4. Estimate Committee Report 1968-69.
5. Assurance Committee Report (7th Report).
6. Regional Committee Report.
7. Hand-Book of Statistics 1967-68.
8. Evaluation Studies No. 34, 35, 36.
9. Public Administration Report 1966-67.
10. Fourth and Fifth Year Plan.
11. Summary of Recommendations of Education Commission.
12. Appropriation Accounts of A.G's Office.
13. Final Accounts of A.G's Office.
14. Audit Report of 1969 A.G's Office.
15. Livestock Census Report, Volume I.
16. Review of Progress of 3rd and 4th Year Plan.
17. Anantapur Gazette.
18. Ballot Paper Printing of Bye-Election of Secunderabad Constituency.

*Out-turn.*—The out-turn of the Secretariat Press Confidential and General sections was as follows :

1. Impression during the period	2,16,94,347
2. No. of Indents received	2,830
3. No. of Indents completed	2,762

The press has received 5,159 letters and despatched 1,805 letters during the period.

*I.G.P Press.*—This press prints the Standardised Forms of the Police Department exclusively in addition to the works of the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Police Transport Organisation, the Police Commissioner, C.I.D. and Railways. The press also prints the Weekly Gazette of Andhra Pradesh Police. During the period under review this press also printed the Nominal Rolls of the H.S.C. Examination and the forms of Panchayati Raj Department.

*Telugu Press.*—The Telugu Press mainly undertakes the printing of the Assembly Proceedings. The periodicals “Podupu” and “Gramavani” were also printed at this press. The important works printed at this press during the year under review were as follows :

1. Telugu Budget Memorandum.
2. Starred Questions of Assembly and Council.
3. Small Scale Industries.
4. Telugu Bibliography 1961-62.
5. White Paper on Official Language (Telugu).
6. H.S. (M.P.) Andhra Public Examination Nominal Rolls and Marks.
7. State Administration Report (Telugu version).

*Out-turn :*

- |                    |             |                     |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hand composing  | (12,700)    | F'Cap pages.        |
| 2. Machine section | (61,37,126) | Impressions.        |
| 3. Binding section | 402         | Jobs were executed. |

Only 377 indents received and 317 indents were completed and despatched to Indenting Officers.

*High Court Press.*—The High Court Press prints the Daily Cause List, Ready-List and works of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Branch Press at the Rajahmundry Jail was functioning satisfactorily during the year under review.

*Publication Bureau.*—Publication Bureau continued to undertake the distribution and sale of State Government Publications as well as the Government of India Publications, Archaeological and other Departments Publications, Indian Law Report, Trade Bulletin, State Administration Report, Civil List, Calendar and the printed copies of Assembly Proceedings and Council Debates, Government Gazettes, Forms and Registers, etc. The Publication Bureau also keeps ready stock of standardised forms and registers for supply to Government departments as well as the Commercial and quasi-Commercial departments against their indents. The sale of forms and Public Service Commission question papers, etc., was also done through the media of Agents appointed for the purpose both in the twin cities and the districts. The total turn-over during the year under report *i.e.*, 1968-69 was Rs. 7,67,461.52.



**Government Press, Kurnool.**—The Press was mainly confined to the printing and supply of standardised and non-standardised forms to all Government Offices in the State. This press also prints the District Gazettes in English, Telugu and Urdu for all the districts in the State, except for Hyderabad which is printed at the Government Central Press. This press undertook works relating to High Court Judgments cases and Indian Law Report during the year under report.

**Out-turn.**—The total number of standardised forms and books printed at this press for the year 1968-69 was as follows :

	Forms	Books
1. Standardised	6,64,62,324	5,05,394
2. Non-standardised	78,83,276	38,776

The total number of indents received during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was 674 and No. of indents despatched during the period was 476. The total out-turn of Machine Department during the year was 7,74,61,215 impressions.

**Rubber Stamp.**—The total indents received for the manufacture and supply of rubber stamps were 526 and the expenditure incurred on supply of the rubber stamps was Rs. 7,752.90 paise.

**Cost Accounts.**—The Cost Accounting System was introduced in Government Central Press, Hyderabad, with effect from 1-4-1964 and the Pro-forma Accounts were prepared and submitted to the Accountant-General for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67. The Pro-forma Accounts of the Branch Press in Hyderabad could not be prepared as the programme of task enforcement and introduction of cost accounts was not fully implemented in the Branch Presses. Necessary steps were taken to enforce the task and introduce costing in these presses with effect from 1-4-1969. The Pro-forma Accounts of Government Press, Kurnool for 1966-67 were submitted to the Accountant-General.

**Construction of New Press Building.**—In the year 1964, a sum of Rs. 108 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for the construction of a building complex consisting of Government Press (Factory) Administrative Block, Publication Bureau and Stationery Wing at Chanchalguda, Hyderabad. The Administrative Building was completed in the year 1967 and occupied by Administration and Accounts Branches. In the year 1968 buildings for locating the Publication Bureau and Stationery Wings were completed and occupied. The earlier sanction of Rs. 108 lakhs was temporarily reduced by Government to Rs. 51 lakhs on administrative grounds. The civil works of the Government Press (Factory) Building were in the final stages of completion.

### Government House Department

The Government House Department is administered by the Assistant Comptroller in the grade of Rs. 325-525 under the direct control and supervision of the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration (Guest House) Department who is also the Ex-Officio Comptroller of the department. The main functions of this department are summarised hereunder. The Government House Department

continued to function under the control of the Chief Secretary to Government during the period under review.

*State Guest Houses*.—There are 3 State Guest Houses run by the Department.

- (1) Lake View Guest House ;
- (2) Greenlands Guest House ;
- (3) Ananda Nilayam “ Annexe Guest-house ”.

In these guest-houses, Ministers, V.I.Ps. and High dignitaries from Government of India, sister States and from foreign countries are entertained and accommodated with protocol facilities of boarding and lodging, transport etc. as State or Government of India guests. The Heads of Departments, Corporations, Business Agents & High Officials are also accommodated and provided boarding and lodging with transport facilities, either on payment basis or free of charges as per the instructions of the Government.

*Functions of the Department*.—The functions (State and departmental) in connection with the conferences, seminars, meetings and the like are undertaken by this department wherein furnishing and catering arrangements for the participants and invitees on large scale are made. This department also undertakes tours and camps for arranging functions in districts, in case the V.I. Ps. viz., Prime Minister and President, etc. visit to the districts.

*Transport Facilities*.—The Government House Department has a fleet of (61) cars at its disposal, which are detailed for the use of Ministers, Chairman, Legislative Council, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Chief Minister and are stationed at the State Guest House for providing the same to the guests staying in the Guest Houses.

*Jubilee Hall*.—Jubilee Hall which is under control of this department is allotted for Government function such as Banquets, At Homes, Conferences, Meetings, Seminars, Exhibitions, Music Concerts and Inaugural Functions, etc.

*Andhra Pradesh Government Guest House, New Delhi*.—The Government Guest House, New Delhi is administered by General Administration Department and is run primarily for convenience and accommodation of Ministers and Officers of the State visiting New Delhi on official work. It is also used for accommodation purposes, if available, at the time of requisition for the Ministers and Officers of the sister States. The other guests are accommodated in the said Guest-House only on payment basis.

*Hyderabad Palace, New Delhi*.—The Hyderabad House continued to function under the control of Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi during the period under report.

### **Town Planning**

The Town Planning Department continued to function during the year under report under the Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act.

*Detailed Town Planning Scheme.*—The preparation of detailed Town Planning Schemes was undertaken and initiated only in 40 Municipalities. In respect of municipalities constituted recently, efforts were made to take up detailed Town Planning Schemes for areas which are in the process of rapid development. There are 162 detailed Town Planning Schemes under various stages of preparation in 40 municipalities. During the year 1968-69, 72 detailed Town Planning Schemes in various municipalities were granted extension of time under section 12 of Town Planning Act for one year for preparation, publication and submission to Government.

During the period under review the department prepared, and furnished suitable layouts for 9 detailed Town Planning Schemes.

Many Municipalities already moved the Survey Department to furnish them with the printed Town Map, Ward and Block Maps of their towns.

*Extension of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act 1965 and Town Planning Act to Gram Panchayats in Andhra and Telangana Regions.*—Proposals for extension of provisions of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act, 1965 and Town Planning Act were received from the Executive Officers, Kamareddy and Jaggayyapeta and the same were forwarded to the Commissioner, Panchayati Raj Department with a request to extend the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act 1965 and Town Planning Act to the above Panchayats and the orders of the Government were awaited in the matter at the close of the year under review.

To enforce the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act in the Panchayats around the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation boundary, the relevant provision of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act was extended to 28 panchayats.

*Layouts.*—During the year under report, the department has prepared and approved 72 interim layouts in Town Planning Schemes areas and 64 layouts in non-scheme areas under Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act and furnished to various municipalities. Apart from the above, layouts for 6 Co-operative Housing Societies, and 27 layouts under C.P. Scheme were prepared and furnished by the department. The department has also prepared and approved 8 layouts for Low-Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing Schemes and Co-operative Housing Schemes and furnished to various municipalities.

*Designs.*—During the year under report, the department prepared and approved 177 designs for various items such as shops, auditoriums, markets, school museums, stadiums, Municipal Offices, Panchayat Samithi offices, traffic islands, reading rooms, town halls, meeting halls, council halls, Low-Income Group Housing Quarters, bus stands, etc.

*Industrial and Residential Areas.*—Special attention is being paid by the department in providing adequate guidance to the municipalities in the matter of fixation of the residential, commercial and industrial

areas within the areas of the respective municipalities. During the year under report, proposals for demarcation of industrial and residential areas were received from 3 municipalities, of which two were approved and one is under scrutiny of this department.

*Approval of Electrical Installations.*—During the year under report this department received 890 cases for installation of motors for purposes like coffee grinding, flour, and saw mills, rice hullers, oil mills, sugarcane crushers, etc., out of which 441 cases were approved, 297 cases were returned for want of complete particulars like topographical details and submission through District Medical and Health Officers etc., and 22 cases are pending with the department at the close of the year under report.

The department also approved 5 factory plans under rule 3 of the factory rules.

*Exemption under Building Rules.*—The Government delegated powers to the Director of Town Planning for exemption of buildings in Municipal Towns from building rules issued under the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Act, 1965. During the year under report, this department received 1,537 proposals for the grant of exemption from building rules, out of which 485 cases were granted exemption, 923 refused and 129 were pending for want of required particulars at the end of the year.

*Cinematographic Plans.*—During the year under review, this department has given opinion in respect of 20 cinema cases in municipalities and Panchayats.

*Urban Development.*—During the year under review an amount of Rs. 56,750 was provided and sanctioned to the municipalities as loans for development and improvement works in the municipalities as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality to which loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Purpose for which sanctioned
		Rs.	
1.	Visakhapatnam ..	15,000	For laying Road near Railway Station.
2.	Anantapur ..	12,000	60' wide road in Kamalanagar Scheme.
3.	Gadwal .. ..	28,000	For Development of Town.

In addition an amount of Rs. 18,250 was diverted to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for urban community development programme taken up by it since last year.

*Village Housing Project Scheme.*—Village Housing Project Scheme is a Centrally aided scheme which envisages the construction and remodeling of houses in selected villages by loan assistance on aid, self-help basis under a phased programme. The Master Plans of the selected villages are drawn by the State Rural Housing Cell so as to enable the

villages to remodel sector by sector, the whole process being completed in 8 to 10 years conforming to the principles laid down by the Government of India. The Panchayat Samithis concerned are empowered under rules to sanction loans to the beneficiaries, the loan being repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with a nominal rate of interest.

*Sanction of Loan from Plan Provision for the Implementation of Village House Project Scheme.*—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh as loan from Plan provision to five Panchayat Samithis in 5 districts for disbursing the loans sanctioned in the preceding years in the first instances and to disburse afterwards the balance amount, if any, to new beneficiaries in the financial year 1968-69.

*Sanction of Loan from Life Insurance Corporation (Non-Plan) Provision for the Implementation of Village Housing Project Scheme.*—An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to four Panchayat Samithis. Out of the above amount a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was paid under development of model village scheme to Ramannapet Panchayat Samithi of Nalgonda district.

*Provision of House Sites to Landless Agricultural Workers.*—A sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided as grant to 10 Panchayat Samithis of 7 districts for provision house-sites to landless agricultural workers in villages selected under Village Housing Project Scheme.

*Provision of Streets and Drains in Villages selected under Villages Housing Project Schemes.*—A sum of Rs. 25,000 was given as grant to 10 Panchayat Samithis of 9 districts for provision of streets drains, etc. in villages where housing programme under Village Housing Project Scheme, is being satisfactorily implemented.

*Surveys and Preparation of Master Plans.*—During the year under review Physical Engineering Surveys of 7 villages were conducted and Master Plans of 7 villages prepared.

*Community Development Programmes.*—Suitable layouts for the location of Panchayat Samithis Office Buildings, Staff Quarters, Primary Health Centres etc., were prepared on the requisition of various Block Development Officers.

The XIV Annual Regional Advisory Committee meeting of the Rural Housing Wing, Bangalore met this year in this State under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Panchayati Raj Department. Problems relating to research programme of the Rural Housing Wing and the Implementation of Village Housing Project Scheme through the Rural Housing Cells of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala were discussed at length and suitable recommendations made thereunder.

*Master Plan Units.*—During the Third Plan period, the Government of India gave financial assistance to the State Government for taking up certain towns and cities for preparation of Master Plans to secure an orderly development in view of the rapidly increasing population and

consequent strain it caused on social overheads. The following towns were taken up during the Third Plan period.

1. Vijayawada
2. Guntur
3. Visakhapatnam
4. Hyderabad and
5. Warangal

In addition, advance survey for the preparation of Master Plans was taken up in the year 1965 for the following towns and the survey was completed in all towns by the end of June, 1967.

1. Machilipatnam
2. Eluru
3. Rajahmundry and
4. Kakinada

Following is the position in respect of each of the above towns :

*Vijayawada.*—The draft Master Plan was prepared and forwarded to the Municipality and after its approval the same was submitted to Government as required under Rule 25 of the Town Planning Rules for formal approval of the Government. The Government returned the same to the Municipality after perusal for taking further action as required under Rules 26 to 29 of Town Planning Rules. Accordingly the Municipality submitted the General Town Planning Scheme to the Collector, Krishna who sent it to the Board of Revenue. The scheme is under the scrutiny of the Board of Revenue at the close of the year under report.

*Guntur.*—The Master Plan for Guntur town was prepared and the draft report forwarded to the Municipality for obtaining its approval and for taking further action as required under Rule 25 of the Town Planning Rules. The Council unanimously approved the draft report of the General Town Planning Scheme and submitted the same to the Government as required under Rule 25 of the Town Planning Rules for taking further action. The Government after perusal returned the General Town Planning Scheme to the Guntur Municipality for further action as required under Rules 26 to 29 of Town Planning Rules. The Government advised the Secretary, Guntur Municipality to place before the Council the suggestions of the Director of Town Planning to take steps to include an additional area of 3,020 acres in the Municipal limits of Guntur Municipality to accommodate the over-spill of future population. The Municipality published the notification under Rule 37 of Town Planning Rules on 25-3-1959 calling for objections or suggestions, if any, relating to the General Town Planning Scheme before 31-5-1969.

*Visakhapatnam.*—The Master Plan (Comprehensive Development Plan) was prepared for Visakhapatnam and vicinity area of 77.63 sq. miles under Section 8 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act, 1920 by the Town Planning Trust. After approval the Town Planning

Trust sent the draft to the Government through the Director of Town Planning as required under Rule 25 of the Town Planning Rules, for further action. The Government after perusal returned the Master Plan to the Town Planning Trust for further action as required under Rules 26 to 29 of Town Planning Rules and the final publication of the Plan.

*Eluru.*—All the study maps as well as Statistical Charts were completed and the final proposals are being prepared. Out of 14 Chapters to be included in the Draft Master Plan, 11 Chapters were drafted and the drafting of the remaining 3 Chapters is under progress.

*Rajahmundry.*—The physical as well as land use survey was completed and statistical data was collected. The preparation of study maps and the charts is nearing completion. Drafting of Master Plan was under progress at the close of the year under report.

*Kakinada.*—Physical as well as land use survey was completed. The collection of statistical particulars was also completed. The base map was made up-to-date. Reduced Photographic Base Map to Scale 1"–300', 1"–660', 1"–1320' was also received and it is being traced on tracing paper. The Government also fixed the vicinity area for this town.

*Machilipatnam.*—Physical as well as land use survey along with the collection of statistical particulars was completed. Reduced photographic base map to scale 1"–330', 1"–660' and 1"–1320' was received. The base map is being traced on tracing paper at the close of the year under report.

*Nellore.*—Physical and land use survey of this town was completed by the end of 13-3-1969. Collection of statistical particulars was almost completed.

*Kurnool.*—Physical and land use survey of this town was completed by 13-3-1969. Collection of statistical particulars was also completed.

*Hyderabad.*—The preparation of Master Plan for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was taken up during the year 1964 with Central assistance and carried on during the year under review. The following additional study maps connected to the Master Plan were completed by 31-3-1969.

1. Drainage and Sewage System
2. Health and Medical facilities
3. Distribution of Water Supply
4. Social Areas
5. Slums
6. Land Ownership
7. Problem Map
8. Percentage Number of Vehicles parked by duration
9. Proposed Land Use Map
10. Perspective Plan for Hyderabad Metropolitan Area

The Draft Master Plan Report for Hyderabad City, Vol. No. 1 which contains the text and the existing problems was completed and a copy of the report sent to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The proposals part which bears Vol. No. 2 is under the final stage of progress during the year under review.

A map showing the proposed extension of the Corporation was also prepared and furnished to the Municipal Corporation.

*Warangal.*—The Master Plan for Warangal town was taken up during the 3rd quarter of the year 1965.

During the year under review the following additional study maps were completed.

1. Water Distribution Map.
2. Electric Power Supply and Distribution.
3. Medical facilities.
4. Location of Public Offices.
5. Location of Religious Places.
6. Location of Educational Institutions.
7. Proposed Schools (Education facilities).
8. Terminal Facilities.
9. Map showing the existing Municipal Limits and the Additional area required to accommodate the future Population, 1991.
10. Present land-use.
11. Proposed land-use.
12. Master Plan Proposals (Programme Maps).

The draft Master Plan Report for Warangal town was prepared and forwarded to the Warangal Municipality for obtaining the Council's approval and for taking further action as required under Rule 25 of Town Planning Rules.

#### **Government Gardens Department**

Government Gardens Department continued to function during the year under report. The department was in charge of thirty-five gardens till 1964. Consequent on the decision taken in 1964 to centralize the gardens attached to various Government Offices, Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Water Works Department, etc. under the Government Gardens Department, the total number of gardens under the control of the Government Gardens Department rose to one hundred and forty at the close of the year under report.

*Object.*—The original object of the department was to layout and maintain gardens on behalf of the Government and provide only recreational facilities to the public. The scope and status of the department was enlarged and enhanced for making the city beautiful besides providing new features like the Horticultural Library open to the public,



technical advice and practical help in laying out gardens and making the Public Gardens to be of educational value to the college students in botany in particular and floricultural industry, foreign tourists and the public in general.

*Activities of the Department.*—The Public Gardens continued to draw more public than hitherto on account of the various improvements effected in the gardens, which were under the administrative control of this department.

*Nursery.*—A first class nursery where thousands of seasonal and perennial seedlings, rooted plants of shrubs and creepers and flowering and non-flowering shady avenue trees was maintained for propagation of seedlings and plants to the public. The entire requirement of plants for the various gardens under the control of the department was met from this Nursery. The revenue from the sale of plants was doubled during the period under review.

*Technical Advice.*—The Director and his Assistants were approached by the public and industrial entrepreneurs for technical advice and practical help in designing, laying out and maintaining gardens and over 5,000 persons were given advice on horticultural matters. As a result of this active co-operation, a large number of gardens have sprung up in and around the twin cities.

Defence Services, Industrial Establishments, Central and State Government Institutions, new townships and the Municipality were benefited from the services rendered by this department. Garden plans and designs were also prepared for district authorities.

*Flower Shows and Garden Competition.*—The department wholeheartedly co-operated with the All-India Industrial Exhibition Society Hyderabad in connection with the Annual Horticultural Show and Garden Competition and carried away majority of the prizes under various items. The department also participated with the State of Maharashtra in their Flower Shows by flying beautiful flowers from Hyderabad which were greatly appreciated. One exhibition and demonstration of Japanese Flower arrangement was held in the Jubilee Hall in close co-operation with this department.

The Director of Government Gardens was invited to be the Judge at the International Flower Shows held in Bombay during the year.

#### **Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase**

The department continued to function under the Director. There was no change in the set-up of the Stores Purchase Wing of the Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department during the year under report.

After the bifurcation of the Composite Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department, from 1-4-1966 its scope and functions in the reconstituted set-up have been as follows :

1. Purchase of the requirements of the Stationery Department.
2. Purchase of the requirements of the Printing Department.

3. To enter into rate-contracts for items commonly required by all departments of Government, such as Wooden Furniture, Steel Furniture, Cycles, Tracing Cloth, etc.
4. To act as a 'Co-ordinating Agency' between the Director General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and the different departments of State Government, for all items on the rate-contract of the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals.

The Stores Purchase Wing was entrusted with the purchase of a large variety of miscellaneous items for the Press Workshop from February, 1968, which remained outside the range of Stores Wing and was being handled directly by the Printing Department previously. The change was effected to enable the Printing Department to concentrate better on its service functions.

Another notable event is that with the decentralisation of purchases a Draft Stores Purchase Manual was compiled by the Stores Purchase Wing which has been considered to be useful to all departments of Government. The draft was under the consideration of the Government during the year under report.

The year under review has registered a total purchase of stores worth Rs. 17,42,620.46 paise.

The total value of purchases made during the Financial year under report through Small Scale Industrial Units was Rs. 1,08,642.14 paise.

*Rate-Contracts*—During the period under review, the department entered into the following rate-contracts to facilitate Indenting Officers to draw their requirements directly against these rate-contracts as Direct Demanding Officers.

1. Wooden furniture
2. Steel furniture
3. Cycles
4. Tracing cloth
5. Wooden planks (required for the Stationery Department for packing purpose)

*Indents*.—The total number of indents received during the period under review was 103. The total number of tender enquiries issued during the year under report was 27. These were published in the Andhra Pradesh Trade Bulletin, Indian Trade Journal and other Newspapers.

*Purchases* .—The total value of stores ordered during the year was Rs. 17,42,620.46 paise, out of which Rs. 64,433.33 paise represented purchases against the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals rate-contracts, Rs. 1,08,642.14 represented purchases from the Small Scale Industrial units.

*Registration* .—The total number of firms registered during the year under report was 17 thus bringing the total number of firms registered to 819 during the year under report.

The total number of registration forms issued during the year was 42 and this fetched an income of Rs. 545.90. Out of these 10 Registration Forms were issued at concessional rate to Small Scale Industrial units.

*Accounts* .—The following were the details of receipts from the sale of tenders forms, etc. during the year under report.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cost	Amount of Sales-Tax
1.	Sale proceeds of tenders forms ..	1,790.89	53.89
2.	Fee towards the Sale of Registration Forms at full rates ..	494.40	14.40
3.	Fee towards the Sale of Registration Forms at concessional rate to SSI units ..	51.50	1.50
4.	Total P.S.D. amount released ..	40,000.00	..
5.	Total P.S.D. still to be released ..	104,000.00	..
6.	No. of firms deposited P. S. D. this year (8) ..	3,000.00	..

#### Information and Public Relations Department

The department continued to perform the two-fold task of informing the public of the policies, achievements and future programmes of the Government on the one hand and on the other hand informing the Government of the reactions of the public.

*Budget*.—The total Budget provision of the department for the year 1968-69 under Non-Plan and Plan was Rs. 80,04,900 and Rs. 11,00,000 gross and Rs. 2 lakhs net respectively.

*Advertisements* .—The advertisements of all the departments were channelled through this department during the year under review. 1,186 advertisements with 4,702 insertions were issued to newspapers and periodicals on behalf of various departments.

*Exhibitions* .—During the year a total number of 568 exhibitions were arranged by the Field Officers in the districts and blocks and 4,69,865 persons visited these exhibitions. This department has set up the exhibition stall of Information and Public Relations Department, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture in the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad. An exhibition during Tourist Week Celebrations was also arranged at Jubilee Hall in Hyderabad in December, 1968.

*Press and Government* .—One of the daily functions of the department is to issue press-notes, press releases, notifications, unofficial notes etc., containing digested versions of Government orders, reports, V.I.Ps visits and tour programmes etc., for publication in the newspapers. The total number of such items released during the period stood at 2,486. On important occasions like the Republic Day, Independence Day, A.P. Formation Day, etc., articles and features on development activities of the State were also released for publication in the special numbers of

newspapers ; periodicals and souvenirs etc. Brief life sketches of eminent persons were also issued from time to time as and when necessary. The need for communicating Government policies to the public and reporting back in turn public reaction to them needs no over emphasis. Keeping this in view, important English, Telugu and Urdu newspapers and periodicals published from inside and outside the State were scrutinised daily in the departments and clippings extracted therefrom were sent to the concerned department or Ministers for their information and further action. During the year as many as 27,484 clippings were sent. A weekly summary of press reactions based on editorials, letters to the editors and feature articles appearing in important newspapers were compiled and circulated for official use.

*Meet the Press* .—“Meet the Press” feature in which the Ministers and senior and important officials of Government met the members of press was started from the second quarter of April, 1968. This programme went a long way in informing the public about the Government activities.

*Press Coverage of Visits* .—During the year under report, press parties were taken to Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts to cover the visits of the Governor in those districts. Press parties were also taken for covering the inaugurations of Musi Aqueduct, Co-operative Bank in Jogipet, Publicity Campaign for Ayacut Development of Nagarjunasagar and Kakervani projects. Usual facilities were also extended to the visiting journalists of other States of India as well as of foreign countries.

*Publications* .—“Andhra Pradesh” Monthly Journal continued to be published in the four languages (*via*) Telugu, English, Hindi and Urdu. The print order of journal in the four languages was Telugu 27,000; English, 2,300 ; Hindi 1,500 and Urdu 500 copies. The developmental activities in several sectors of State were being published through the medium of the Journals. The department published about 20 numbers of *ad-hoc* publications during the year 1968-69.

*Animal Husbandry (Spl. Publicity)*.—The Animal Husbandry Special Publicity Unit aims at educating the people on scientific principles and practices of improvement of livestock and creating cattle consciousness among them with particular emphasis on (1) Improved Breeding, (2) Improved feeding and (3) Improved Management for raising the productivity of our livestock to meet the increasing demands of subsidiary foods, like milk, meat and eggs and encourage consumption of required animal proteins for up-keep of national health. Efforts for intensive publicity of Animal Husbandry activities were made through all means of extension of Mass Communication media, such as Radio Talks, publication posters, Gosamvardhana Week Celebrations, radio features, cattle shows, competitions, exhibitions, film-shows, meetings, and publications.

*Photography* .—The photographic coverage of functions for press publicity purpose was undertaken during the year under review. This section covered 600 functions and prepared 22,323 photographs and supplied to press publicity and also utilised for exhibition purpose.. 20 Albums covering the visits of V. I. Ps. were prepared and presented..

*Tourism.*—The State Tourist Information Bureau at Hyderabad and Regional Tourist Bureau at Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam continued to render assistance to tourists and supplied them required information and literature. In the month of May, 1968, a tour to South India was conducted by the department by a Deluxe Bus, one more tour to Kashmir and other places in North India was also conducted in the month of August, 1968, by a Railway Tourist Car. These tours provided the people of the State the opportunity to visit places of interest in other parts of the country.

Tourist Week was also celebrated in the State. Various functions were organised during the week. As a result of this a large number of tourists from other parts of the country visited the State. Arrangements were also made to cover the visit of V. I. Ps. and other important persons. During the period two Travel Agents, Parties from U. S. A. and U. K. visited the State to see the places of interest and amenities were available there for tourists.

*State Information Centre.*—The Information Centre, in the State at Hyderabad and Vijayawada and Information Centre at New Delhi functioned during the year under report. The Centre at Hyderabad was having a library, with about 12,000 books and 200 members. On a daily average 350 visitors attended the Centre and the library. More than 200 newspapers, magazines and Journals in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi are received in the Centre. Issue of books at Hyderabad Information Centre is about 60 per day. The Centre at Hyderabad publishes a fortnightly folder entitled "Programme" for the fortnight containing useful information. Information Centres at district level (except Hyderabad district) were also maintained by the District Public Relations Officer and by Block State Assistant Publication Officer at the block level. The Information Centre at Hyderabad was also maintaining a newspaper record section subscribing to over 100 newspapers and journals in English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu for official use.

*Films.*—During the year the department arranged 325 film-shows in the twin cities at various schools, libraries, clubs and public places and nearly 1,35,000 people witnessed these film-shows. Films were also loaned to the institutions which possess the projection equipment. Twenty-four functions and meetings were covered by tape recorder for broadcast over All-India Radio. Subsidies were paid to producers of five feature films at Rs. 50,000 each both in Telugu and Kannada. An amount of Rs. 2,50,000 has been paid as loan to M/s. Southern Movie-tone Limited, Hyderabad for purchase of equipment for the Studio constructed by them at Jahanuma. It was also decided to advance a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs each to M/s. Prasad Productions (P) Limited, and Sri N.T. Rama Rao for construction of Film Studios at Brahmananda Chitrapuri. An area of 206.8 acres was earmarked by the Government at the 8th mile on the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road for allotment to the film industry. Scholarships for five students of Andhra Pradesh studying in the Film Institute of India at Poona at the rate of Rs. 1,200 each per annum during the year were sanctioned. Scholarships of three candidates of Andhra Pradesh were renewed for 1968-69. A total number of 10 film coverages of important events which took place in the State were arranged by the department and sent to the

Films Division, Government of India for incorporating in the News Reviews. Fifteen titles of documentary films on various topics at a cost of 0.92 lakh were purchased and supplied to the field officers.

*Radio Rural Forums.*—The Radio Rural Forums Scheme which was introduced in 1959 in A. P. continued to be operated during the year under report. The Forum enlightens the farmer in particular and the rural population in general specially on better agricultural production technique. At present there are 1,202 Radio Rural Forums in the State. A quarterly periodical under the name of 'Gramavani' exclusively devoted to the forums was being published regularly in Telugu by this department, for distribution free of cost to all forums and the circulation is 2,500 copies.

*Community Centres.*—Community Centres consisting of (1) Educational Wing, (2) Cultural Wing (3) Sports Games and Athletics Wing and (4) Women's Wing were organised in rural areas at village level, block level, and town level. There were 1,203 community centres in the State by the end of the year under report.

*Festivals and Fairs.*—The department celebrated Rashtra Janavarotsavalu Week from 8-1-1969 to 14-1-1969 at village level. In addition the following festivals were also organised by this department during the year under report.

1. Ugadi.
2. Andhra Pradesh Formation Day.
3. Azad Hind Provisional Government Formation Day.
4. Women and Children Week.

*Youth and Sectional Organisation.*—Maintaining liaison between the public organisation and the Government is the primary need of the Public Relations Department that ultimately creates better understanding and indirectly propagates the ideas and view-points of Government among the general public. The section has collected names and addresses of 1,000 organisations in twin cities. Literature published by this department was supplied to Andhra Associations outside the State and abroad. Azad Hind Provisional Government Day on 21-10-1968 and A. P. Avatharanantsavam on 1-11-1968 were also celebrated. Sishu-Strree-Sankshema Saptaham was also celebrated from 14th to 20th November, 1968.

*Agricultural Publicity Section.*—The Agricultural Publicity Section brought out during the period under report, leaflets, booklets pertaining to various aspects of Agriculture. It has participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad and Nizamabad and in small scale exhibitions at Banswada on the eve of the visit of Centre Food Minister. Efforts have been made to intensify the publicity further, through the District Staff of the department.

*Functional Organisation.*—The department arranged cultural programmes and sports competitions in connection with the provisional Azad Hind Government Formation Day and the A.P. Avatharanantsavam in October and November, 1968. The celebrations were held at Block,

District and State level. Special emphasis was laid on Kuchipudi dance during the cultural programmes organised on 1-11-1968. A proposal to organise a reference library of folk songs of A. P. was under consideration. The department was also producing a leather puppet show on Gandhiji's life with reference to untouchability with the intention of reviving the traditional art of leather puppets. Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes and the Songs and Drama Festival were also attended to by this department. The State has received cultural troupes from Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat during the year under report. The State also deputed the Anuratha Natya Mandali from Vijayawada to New Delhi in connection with Songs and Drama Festival at Delhi. It also undertook Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programmes in November, 1968 and Indo-Yugoslavia Cultural Exchange Programme in January, 1969.

*Community Listening.*—The department was maintaining 15,971 community radio-sets installed in villages, schools and other institutions by the end of the year 1968-69 and 1,800 were to be purchased for installation. The department also continued to maintain the A.V. equipment of Public Relations Officers, Block Assistant Public Relations Officers, local bodies and Government institutions and schools. The department arranged P. A. installation for State functions, public meetings and other functions connected with the visits of high personages both in twin cities and in the districts. Besides the 12 W. B. systems working in the State, the department was giving necessary technical advice and assistance to Panchayats and Local Bodies for installation of W. B. systems. The department continued to give necessary technical advice to other sister departments of State Government on matters relating to Tele-communications and Electronics whenever required. The department rendered necessary assistance to the officers of Planning Commission during their tour in several districts of the State to make evaluation studies on the community listening scheme in the State.

### Archaeology and Museums

During the period under report there was no significant change in the administrative set-up of this department. It continued to function headed by a Director except for a brief period of 2½ months during which the Secretary to Government, Education Department was holding charge of this department when Sri Abdul Waheed Khan went abroad to attend the ICOM Conference held in West Germany.

*Peddabankur Excavation.*—Peddabankur is situated about 2 furlongs east of the road leading from Karimnagar to Peddapally. A patta land measuring ac. 66.09 cents was acquired by the department at a cost of Rs. 26,846.75 p. with the intention to take up large scale excavations. The results of the excavation are briefly discussed below.

Geologically the area is located on the northern fringe of the Deccan Plateau. The surrounding hills are formed of granite Gneiss, quartz, and secondary minerals like cornelian, jasper, chaledony, agate, crystalline quartz, were freely available here for the use of the tools and ornament makers.

The main purpose of the excavations was to extend the results of the other Andhra sites like Kondapur, Amaravathi, Brahmagiri, Chandravalli etc. Secondly to unravel the dark period of Megalithic culture which

preceded the Sathavahana complex and also to find out the cultural milieu and other peculiar traits and compare them with the findings of the other sites belonging to this culture. And thirdly to establish a stratigraphical sequence of the Microlithic and late Stone Age cultures, the presence of which is indicated by numerous lithic tools interspersed in the middle and the southern end of the site.

*The Chronology of the Site.*—The entire site is covered by black cotton soil which is highly retentive of moisture. The black cotton soil was also noticed below the occupational layers mixed up with gravel nodules. Microlithic industry was traced over the above-mentioned thin gravel layers and also on the right bank of the nullah where it takes a turn on the southern side. The presence of the neolithic tools like axes and adzes collected from the surface established the existence of New Stone Age as well.

Right from the top to the lowest cultural levels the highly black and red ware pottery with types comparable to the Megalithic period were unearthed indicating thereby the technique of inverted firing which continued to the late Satavahana period. Under the utilitarian types two distinctive techniques of firing have been noticed. For flat bottomed dishes, straight sided rimless deep bowls, inverted firing was adopted. For other types like handies carinated vases, globular vases straight firing was applied. No human burials were encountered at the site except a few skeletons of bovine creatures. The existence of iron implements, typical saddle querns and a solitary punch marked coin recorded in early level definitely takes back the chronology of the site to the Pre-Satavahana era.

Coming to the historical period, the hoards of the Satavahana coins minted by the rulers of this dynasty were exhumed from this site. Few sherds of the russet-coated ware are the clues to give a definite chronology ranging from 2nd Century B. C. to 2nd Century A. D. As the site did not yield anything ascribable to the post-Satavahana period, it may safely be presumed that by that time it was deserted and consigned to the limbo of forgotten things due to some natural calamities. The presence of large number of coins, pottery etc., on the surface and the absence of any later cultural remnants would indicate that the top layers were either washed away by flood or much eroded. During the excavation three distinct phases of occupation were noticed ; pre-Satavahana, early and late Satavahana phases. The pre-Satavahana phase on the basis of evidences is assignable to the Megalithic period.

*Period I.*—As already stated the early period is represented by the Megalithic folk and the latter by the early and late Satavahana.

All the evidences go to prove that the Megalithic people are not represented by their burials as noticed at other sites of this culture but they actually settled down at the site as evidenced by their structural activities. In this level a huge quadrangular structure, was brought to light measuring  $39.52 \times 30.27$  m. with an entrance measuring  $2.84 \times 1.83$  m. pierced into the northern wall 14 courses of brick are now in extant. In an average each brick measures  $55.88 \times 27.94$  cm. To all intents and purposes the structure under question appears to be a citadel of the Megalithic period, as this structure yielded many finds such as iron implements, black and red ware pottery which are the peculiarities of this culture. An iron dagger was also found studded to the northern wall.



Another important feature noticed inside this structure is the presence of three wells constructed with wedge shaped bricks to an average depth of nearly 6.10 m. Inside the well No. 1, conical bowls, globular pots, black polished ware and dishes were found. This type of structure was also revealed at Kondapur.

A rich array of antiquities recovered from this period comprises pottery of black and red ware, black polished ware, red ware, beads of terracotta, cornelian, Jasper, crystal etc. Iron implements like sickles, dagger, spear, arrow heads, saddle querns, antimony rods, ear studs rings and bangles of copper and iron slags etc.

On the south-west corner of this area a skeleton of a bovine was also recovered from a pit and was found at a depth of nearly 1.37 m. Among the pottery different types were found such as dishes of black and red ware, carinated handies, globular vessels, miniature pots etc.

*Period II—Phase I.*—This period belongs to the early Satavahana period on the basis of the coins relating to this dynasty. An early punch-marked coin with bull and sun symbol was also recovered. It was also noticed that this period was marked by red ware. Dull red ware and black and red ware pottery of coarse variety which definitely points to the continuity of the firing technique of the Megalithic folk who settled at the site prior to the advent of the Satavahanas. On the evidences of post-holes and mud-walls with rubble foundation it can safely be said that the people were living in huts made of perishable material. During this period a soakage pit lined with 7 clay-rings was also exposed. Another example is found in Arikamedu. Globular vases stamped with Trisula Triratna or roughly like fleur-de-lis design were recovered. This type of pottery is similar to the one recovered in course of excavation at Kondapur and appears to be of some religious impact.

A clay seal showing Gajalaxmi on the obverse standing naked in a pool and bathed by two elephants was also recovered. A rich crop of minor antiquities such as beads of terracotta, shell, glass cornelian, lapis lazuli, crystal etc. and iron implements like lance heads, arrow heads, nails, hinges, stylus, antimony rods, spear heads, terracotta figurines, copper ring etc., were found.

All the evidences go a long way to prove that the tradition of the Megalithic folk continued during this historical period and they themselves got mingled up with the people who came in the wake of the early Satavahana period.

*Phase II.*—In the late Satavahana period considerable improvement was noticed specially in the building activities. During this period brick structures such as a square mandapa measuring 16.80 meters on each side was unearthed with 10 courses of brick now extant.

The foundations of oval shaped, circular, rectangular and square structures made of rubble walls were also revealed. During this period nearly 6 wells constructed of wedge-shaped bricks were also unearthed. They were removed very meticulously with the help of forceps so that the samples could be sent to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research for C.14 dating.

Two Roman coins were also discovered. One is a silver coin with the figure of the Emperor on the obverse and giving the name in the periphery as Augustus Caesar. On the reverse Livia is seated on throne holding sceptre in right hand and ears of corn in the left. The other coin which is coated with veneer of gold has two perforations and was used probably as a pendant. This clearly indicates Roman contact at the site during this period. The Roman coins of Septimus Severus, Faustina, Tiberius and Harrians were also recovered from Nagarjunakonda Yelleswaram and Kondapur and many other Western and South Indian sites.

This period also yielded Satavahana coins in thousands belonging to rulers like Satavahana (founder of dynasty) Yagnayyi, Gautamiputra Sivasri etc. A clay seal incised in early Brahmi characters as Vijayapura-harakasa Tathasa was also recorded.

Among the other minor antiquities recovered from this period mention may be made of iron objects like sickles, spears socketed implements, daggers, knives, etc. Beads of terracotta, shell, cornelian, Jasper and crystal, terracotta figurines, bangles made of copper, shell and clay, ear-rings made of glass, copper and shell, terracotta pendants, etc. The pottery recovered from this phase include coarse black and red ware few sherds of deluxe ware, dull red ware and in types they are conical bowls, dishes, miniature pots, straight sided vessels, lotas, vases etc.

*Summer House Unearthed*.—While inspecting the pipe-line laid out for the fountains in the garden of the Qutubshahi Tombs a beautiful underground structure supported by arches measuring nearly 2.5 sq. m. was brought to light during the year under report.

Another trench was sunk in close juxtaposition to this structure and it was noticed that at a depth of 1.2 M. conduit pipes made of burnt clay were running in north-south orientation connected with a hydrostat having three holes on the top of various dimensions so that water could flow under pressure through the pipes and apparently the whole system is based on the siphon principle as noticed in Nahr-e-Malikambar in Aurangabad. Originally there was a garden here with beautiful orchards known to the chroniclers of the Qutubshahi period as a 'Bagh-e-Raiz Asar' as also mentioned in "Asaf-e-Gulzar".

The exploration of the entire mound is a desideratum to shed new light on the architectural activities of the Qutub Shahi period known to the historians as important landmarks of the glorious past of the Deccan.

*Explorations*.—Minor explorations have been conducted at the following few sites during the year under report.

*Kesaragutta*.—Kesaragutta is now a famous Saivite centre. In course of exploration on the top of the hill known as Kesarigutta or Kesaragutta, a square structure measuring 17.38 x 17.38 m. constructed of brick was brought to light. The inner area of the structure was completely paved with brick flooring. In the center of the inner structure was found a square platform measuring 1.98 x 1.98 m. of the inner enclosure. A drain was also exposed leading outside the enclosure wall. Associated with the structure during excavation red-polished ware dull-red pottery were found which give the date of this structure as 4th or 5th Century A.D. The structure may be a temple dedicated to Lord

Siva from where the Linga and Panavatra were removed and installed elsewhere after the temple had collapsed.

About 100 metres away on the top of a hillock a mound was found enclosed by slabs of granite planted in a double row. Two trenches were laid out inside the enclosure measuring 6.10 x 6.10 m. and sunk to a depth of 1.50 m. upto the natural morrum. At a depth of 1.50 m. from the surface two burials were exposed. The skeletal remains were associated with grey ware pots and one is having an embossed design. The burials were oriented in the north-south direction. The pits in which the burials were exposed are found to be cutting from layer four.

By the side of the two burials there were two rubble walls running in north-south orientation parallel to each other. Near the burials microlithic parallel sided blades were noticed as also reported from a burial excavated at Piklihal.

*Peddauppalem, Yellamanchili (taluk) Vizag district.*—Peddauppalem is a village lying in Yellamanchili taluk. In course of exploration conducted on these sites, a brick alignment and pottery came to light, on the base of which two phases were noticed.

*Phase I of the Structural Phase.*—This phase consists of a brick-alignment and pottery. The brick alignment runs east-west. Its nature cannot be conclusively ascertained since it shows no extensions to any direction. The bricks measure 53.34 x 25.45 x 7.62 cms. The pottery is mostly ill-fired and mainly of coarse fabric. There are red and grey ware varieties. This phase may be tentatively dated to the first half of the 2nd Century A. D.

*Phase II or Post-Structural Phase.*—This phase has a distinction from Phase I, since this phase has no traces of brick-work and starts with sudden appearance of Black and Black and Red ware types of sherds. Mostly shreds are ill-fired and of coarse fabric. There are sherds indicating the forms like lids and rims of pots. This phase may be dated few decades later than the first phase and can be assigned to the end of the 2nd Century A. D.

*Gardens.*—The Qutub Shahi Garden was taken over by the department from H.E.H. the Nizam in 1966. Many decorative plants were purchased and arranged in an artistic way in the four quadrants taken up for development in the initial stage. This garden prefaces Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah's mausoluem and it is a centre of attraction for the tourists. Necessary steps are also being taken to develop the barren plot within the premises of the garden commensurate with the funds available for this purpose.

*Garden in Khazana Building Museum.*—Within the premises of this museum there is a garden which was in a neglected state. Recently the space has been divided into 4 quadrants and lawns were laid. Proper pruning of the hedges was done and attempts are being made to beautify this spot.

*Garden of Yeleswaram Pavilion.*—There is a small garden in front of the Yeleswaram Pavilion which is located within the premises of the

Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. Lawns are maintained properly. Cyprus trees were planted and many decorative plants were added to improve the present appearance and to make the site attractive to the tourists who invariably visit this pavilion.

*Garden within the Courtyard of Someshwara Swamy Temple at Kulpak, Nalgonda district.*—The courtyard of the Someswaraswamy temple has been organised and a small museum developed by constructing an oblong cistern with fountains and arrangements have been made to feed this cistern with water.

*Victoria Jubilee Museum Garden at Vijayawada.*—There is a huge compound attached to this museum. Necessary measures have been taken to improve the front courtyard of this building by pruning the green hedges and arranging decorative plants. The department is also planning to construct a cistern with a fountain in order to enhance the beauty of this imposing building.

*Photography.*—During the period under report photographs have been exposed at Peddabankur pertaining to the structures like mandapas, brick-walls, wells, skeletons (animal), iron objects etc. Conservation photographs were also taken at Peddabankur excavation site. Besides, the photographs of exploration were also taken at Chandavaram, Keesaragutta and Peddapalam.

Under Epigraphy branch, the photographs of the copper plates belonging to Eastern Chalukyan period and of Badami Chulukyan period have been taken. Photographs in respect of Vinukonda Copper Plate, Alladurg Estampages etc., were also added to the photographic collection.

The photography work of Museum branch is in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Epigraphy Survey.*—During the year under report the taluks of Giddalur, Markapur and Nandikotkur in Kurnool district and some parts of Karimnagar, Jagtiyal and Metpalli taluks of Karimnagar district have been surveyed. 430 inscriptions were copied in these areas, besides some places in Nalgonda district. Out of the year's collection 400 inscriptions were deciphered. Most of them belong to Cuddapah district.

*Copper Plate Inscriptions.*—Two copper plate inscriptions were examined during the year. One of them belong to the time of Kakatiya Ganapathideva and it has been discovered in Karimnagar district. The other one belongs to the E. Ganga King Vajrahasta II. Action is being taken to acquire this copper plate under Treasure Trove Act by the district Collector, Srikakulam. Of these two copper plate grants, the former refers to the settlement of a dispute regarding the distribution of canal waters between some villages in Karimnagar taluk. The second one deals with an ordinary grant of agrahara by the King.

*Epigraphy Publications.*—The following publications have been brought out during 1968-69.

1. Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year 1965—by Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.

2. Epigraphia Andhrica Volume I—Edited by Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.
3. The following manuscripts are ready for printing.
  - (a) Epigraphia Andhrica Volume II—Edited by Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.
  - (b) Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year 1966—by Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.

Other publications brought out are: (1) Monograph on the Discovery of Mural Paintings (by Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan, Director of Archaeology and Museums, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad).

2. Buddha Darshanam (Telugu) by Sri K. Lakshmana Sastry.

### Museums

*State Museum and Contemporary Art Pavilion.*—During the year under report, the State Museum has played a significant prominent role in educating the people in different fields of its activity and organised 4 exhibitions. With the grant provided by the Government of India for galleries with angular slotted iron and glass show-cases and wooden pedestals have been got prepared for display of paintings on chronological and scientific basis. For the first time, the novel method of displaying the exhibits on slotted iron angles has been adopted by the department as a scientific approach to the problem. This method of display had won appreciation from the lovers of art in particular and public in general. The display work is still continuing and the pavilion will be thrown open to the public after the completion of the work.

*Collection of Exhibits.*—During the year under report a total number of 841 exhibits (including coins) were acquired for the Museum through Treasure Troves and purchase. Some of the rare finds have been acquired for the Museum in the above collection.

*Preservation of Exhibits.*—During the year under report. 11 textile exhibits have been got drawn at a cost of Rs. 1,175. Further 3 sculpturals viz., Laxmi, Mahishasura Mardhini and Inscriptional tablet have been installed on pedestals in the Victoria Jubilee Museum compound at Vijayawada, at a cost of Rs. 87. This department has unearthed some beautiful frescoes in Alladurg of Medak district and they have been displayed on wooden pedestals at the Contemporary Art Pavilion at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

*Display and Exhibitions.*—During the year under report the Museum has conducted four exhibitions.

(i) Estampages Exhibition, (ii) Stall opened at Agamasilpasadassu in the Camp of Sri Sankaracharya at Padmaranagar (iii) An exhibition stall of the department was set up from 5-10-1968 to 13-10-1968 at Osmania University Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

The department also participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition, 1969.

*Numismatics.*—The department has acquired 710 coins for the cabinet of the State Museum out of which 318 are gold and 392 are silver

The above coins represent various dynasties, namely, Yadava, Western Chalukyan, Vijayanagar, Tughlaq, Bahmani, South Indian Fanams, Mughal and East India Company.

*Contemporary Art Pavilion.*—During the period under report the Government of India released a grant of Rs. 7,500 under the scheme of “Reorganisation and Development of Museums” for reorganisation of galleries in the museums in the State. With this grant, two running galleries for display of Ajanta Fresco Paintings, 15 wooden pedestals and a show-case for display of Bidriware exhibits have been got prepared for this pavilion.

*R. S. R. Government Museum, Rajahmundry.*—During the year under report the Government were pleased to take up the repairs to the Museum from the grants provided under “Conservation” in a phased programme of two years. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11,500 and the work was executed to the extent of Rs. 5,000 during the year under report. The work was in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Accretion to Yeleswaram Pavilion.*—The ground floor of the building has been completed by P. W. Department and the electrical installation has been got executed.

*Conservation of Protected Monuments.*—During the year under report, the following Monuments have been declared as protected under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1969 (Andhra Pradesh Act VII of 1960).

- (a) Old Fort at Patnam village, Kadiri taluk, Anantapur district (G. O. Ms. No. 986, Edn, dt. 3-5-1968).
- (b) Pennaperru Kona of Pennaperur Village of Sidhout Taluk Cuddapah District (G. O. Ms. No. 997, Edn., dt. 6-5-1968).
- (c) Sri Kunti Madhavaswamy and Sri Kukkuteswaraswamy Temples at Pithapuram Town, East Godavari District (G. O. Ms. No. 1050, Education, dated 11-5-1968).
- (d) Bellamkonda Fort, Bellamkonda Village, Sattenapelli Taluk, Guntur District (G. O. Ms. No. 988 Edn., dt. 3-5-1968).
- (e) Sri Nageswaraswamy Temple at Chebrole Village, Tenali Taluk, Guntur District (G. O. Ms. No. 1052, Edn., dt. 11-5-1968).
- (f) Sri Kumara Rama Bhimeswara Swamy Temple at Bhimavaram Village, Kakinada Taluk, East Godavari District (G. O. Ms. No. 1878, Edn., dt., 15-10-1968).
- (g) Buddhist site at Singarkonda in Jagannadhapuram Village of Darsi Taluk, Nellore District (G. O. Ms. No. 1051 Edn., dt. 10-5-1968).
- (h) Sri Gopinadhaswamy Temple and Inscription Pillar at Kondaveedu Village, Narasaraipet Taluk, Guntur District (G. O. Ms. No. 987, Edn., dt. 3-5-1968).

During the year under review, the following Monuments were conserved under "Conservation" grant of the department.

- (1) Construction of R. C. C. roof over the Sculptural Gallery at Someswaraswamy Temple at Kulpak, Bhongir Taluk.
- (2) Recess point to the brick structures exposed at the Megalithic site at Pedabankur during the excavations.
- (3) Repairs to the Shambungudi Temple at Wrangal.
- (4) Repairs to 3 ancient protected temples at Pillamarri Nalgonda district.
- (5) Repair to promenades and drains in the Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda, Hyderabad.
- (6) Laying out of pipe-line to the fountains, cisterns and swimming pool at the Qutub Shahi Tombs (Monuments) Golconda, Hyderabad.
- (7) Installation of Pumpset and Construction of a pump room for feeding the fountains etc., at the Qutub Shahi Tombs Golconda, Hyderabad.

*Library Books.*—During the year under report, 302 new books have been acquired for the departmental library by way of purchase, exchange and free presentations. During the year under report the Director has participated in the meeting of Internal Council of Museums held at Cologne and Munich, West Germany.

#### **Administrative Reforms**

The reforms introduced and the functions discharged by the Administrative Reforms Wing are as follows :

*Delegation of Powers to Section Officers.*—Consequent on making the posts of Section Officers gazetted in August, 1967, several enhanced/additional powers were delegated to the Section Officers in order to ensure expeditious disposal of work in the Secretariat.

*Inspection of Offices of Heads of Departments and Departments of Secretariat.*—With a view to toning up the administrative set-up and introducing such reforms of the procedures and modes of work, as may be found expedient and necessary, a scheme for the systematic inspections of offices of Heads of Departments as well as the Departments of Secretariat by Senior Officers of the Government was introduced.

*Reorganisation of the Panchayati Raj Department.*—The Special Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department hitherto functioned as the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj. It was felt that it would not be possible for a single officer to discharge both the Secretariat and executive function of about 15,000 Panchayats, 321 Panchayat Samithis and 20 Zilla Parishads. It was therefore decided that the Panchayati Raj Secretariat should divest itself of all the executive functions and confine itself purely to Secretariat work and that the Board of Revenue should look after the executive functions with one of its Members as the Commissioner of Panchayats. Accordingly the Panchayati Raj

Secretariat was merged with the Planning Secretariat and the enlarged department was designated as Planning and Panchayati Raj Department. The executive power and functions which were hitherto exercised by the Special Secretary were now vested with the Member of the Board of Revenue designated as Commissioner, Panchayati Raj for effective toning up of the administrative machinery.

*Prescription of Assessment Roll Forms.*—In view of the growing feeling among the Government employees that the Confidential Reports in the present form do not provide for the true assessment of the merits of the employees reported upon and the determination of their claims for promotion based solely on confidential reports does not always ensure justice, it was decided to prescribe an Assessment Roll in addition to the existing Confidential Report, with a view to making an objective assessment of the actual performance of the Officials, both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, in respect of each of the basic tasks which they had to perform. Based on the targets and upon the achievements of the tasks, the officers will be graded as 'Outstanding', 'Good', 'Satisfactory', or 'Poor' as the case may be.

The performance of officials, will be watched and reviewed every quarter and the gradation will be done by the Grading Authority at the end of the year on the basis of the yard-sticks prescribed. For consideration for promotion to higher posts the grading issued by him will be the main consideration.

*Incentive Awards Scheme.*—The scheme for the grant of special incentives for outstandingly good work and awards for suggestions of extremely good work and awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature was continued during the year under report. During the year 1968-69 the Committee met twice, and recommended eleven cash awards for twenty persons, grant of advance increments for ten persons. Government accepted these recommendations and sanctioned the incentives recommended by the Committee.

*Meetings of the Standing Administrative Reforms Committee.*—The Standing Administrative Reforms Committee met twice during the year under report.

*Training in Secretariat Office Procedure.*—During the year under report, 35 employees of the Secretariat were provided with refresher training in Secretariat Office Procedure.

### **Elections**

During the financial year 1968-69 the Electoral rolls of the Assembly Constituencies of Gannavaram, (Krishna district) Kodur (Cuddapah district) Tandur and Secunderabad Cantonment (Hyderabad district) and Kalawakurthi (Mahaboobnagar district) were summarily revised due to bye-elections in those constituencies.

The following elections were also held during the period under review.

- (1) Biennial Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, 1968.
- (2) Five Bye-Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly).
- (3) One Bye-Election to the Council of States.



The details of the above elections are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Date of Poll	No. of Seats		
			Vacant	Contested	Un-contested
<b>1. Biennial Elections to the A. P. L. C.</b>					
<i>(i) Local Authorities Constituencies</i>		13-6-1968			
	<i>(a) Srikakulam Authorities</i>		2	2	..
	<i>(b) Visakhapatnam Do.</i>		2	2	..
	<i>(c) Nalgonda Do.</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(d) Nizamabad Do.</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(e) Adilabad Do.</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(f) Karimnagar Do.</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(g) Warangal Do.</i>		1	1	..
<i>(ii) Graduates' Constituencies</i>		7-7-1968			
	<i>(a) Circars' North Graduates'</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(b) Circars' Central Graduates'</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(c) Circars' South Graduates'</i>		1	1	..
<i>(iii) Teachers' Constituencies</i>		7-7-1968			
	<i>(a) Circars' North Teachers'</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(b) Circars' Central Teachers'</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(c) Krishna Teachers'</i>		1	1	..
	<i>(d) Guntur Teachers'</i>		1	1	..
<i>(iv) Elections by M.L.As.</i>		28- 6-1968	10	10	..
<i>(v) Nominated by Governor</i>		1- 7-1968	4	Does not arise, as Members were nominated by the Governor.	
		Date of issue of notification on which the members were nominated.			
<b>2. Bye-elections to A. P. L. A. :</b>					
<i>(i) 83. Gannavaram Assembly Constituency</i>		2- 6-1968	1	1	..
<i>(ii) 147 Kodur Assembly Constituency</i>		13-10-1968	1	1	..
<i>(iii) 200 Tandur Assembly Constituency</i>		19- 1-1969	1	1	..
<i>(iv) 189 Kalwakurthy Assembly Constituency</i>		9- 2-1969	1	1	..
<i>(v) 215 Secunderabad Contonment (SC) Assembly Constituency</i>		17- 2-1969	1	1	..
<b>3. Bye-elections to the Council of States Election by M. L. As.</b>		15- 3-1969	1	..	1

*Expenditure.*—During the year under report the following expenditure was incurred on various items pertaining to the revision of Electoral Rolls, conduct of elections and bye-elections and on Election Tribunals.

1. Preparation and Printing of Electoral rolls.	Rs.
(i) Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies	10,40,655
2. (ii) Council Constituencies	5,507
3. B. Conduct of Elections (iii) H. O. P. and L. A. (when held simultaneously)	98,146
4. (iv) Legislative Council	27,526
5. C. Conduct of bye-elections (i) House of the People	4,062
6. (ii) Legislative Assembly	64,641
7. (iii) Legislative Council	
8. D. Election Tribunals	
9. Biennial or bye-elections to Council of States	.. 599

Items 1 and 3 are shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50:50 basis. Items 3, 4, 6, and 7 are exclusively borne by the State Government. Expenditure on items 5 and 9 will be entirely borne by Government of India.

*Receipt.*—The total receipts for the period under report were Rs. 30,000. The receipts were shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis.

## CHAPTER XX

### MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL POSTS AND INSTITUTIONS

#### Commissioner of Wakfs

The Commissioner of Wakfs appointed under Section (4) (i) of Wakfs Act 29 of 1954 (Central Act 9 of 1954) continued to function to make surveys of Wakf properties in Telangana area of the State. For making enquiries, the Commissioner had the same powers as vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of matters like summoning and examining witnesses, requiring the discovery and production of any documents, requisitioning any public record from any court of office, making any local inspections, investigations, etc.

The work relating to the preparation of plotted sketches of Wakf properties situated in the city was also continued.

The dead-line for filing suits for recovery of wakf properties under adverse possession under the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act was extended from 31-12-1968 to 31-12-1970 by the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation ) Amendment Act No. 108 of 1969, thereby providing sufficient time for the Wakf Board to file suits to recover those lost wakf properties.

#### Vigilance Commission

*Powers and Functions—Complaints and Information.*—The Commission received complaints alleging corruption, malpractices, lack of integrity etc., on the part of Government servants and employees of public undertakings under the control of the State Government and employees of Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithies. The Commission also initiated action *suo motu* in some cases on the basis of reports of misconduct of Government servants published in responsible newspapers and journals. Action was also taken on the basis of the audit report for the year 1968 regarding misappropriations and other irregularities to ascertain whether the audit objections have been disposed of and whether any further action was called for.

*Disposal of Complaints.*—The complaints, information and cases received in the Commission were examined by it with a view to satisfy itself that the allegations were not frivolous, vexatious or fantastic. Where the complaints indicated purely administrative lapses or impropriety, they were entrusted to the departments concerned for a preliminary enquiry. Where, however, the complaints contained allegations of corruption, lack of integrity or malpractices which, in the opinion of the Commission required an enquiry, it was sent to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for a preliminary or a regular enquiry as the circumstance of the case warranted. The reports of the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau on complaints entrusted to them for

enquiry and the reports on traps and also the reports of the T. D. P. were considered by the Commission and advice given to the Government.

*Number of Complaints and Reports received.*—During the year under report, the Commission received 5,540 currents of which, 441 were complaints, 57 reports of regular enquiries submitted by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. 20 final reports of traps laid by the Bureau, 221 reports of preliminary enquiries conducted both by the Bureau and Departments including 29 preliminary trap reports and 56 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were received by the Commission. It also received its report of preliminary enquiry in a trap case conducted by the Special Intelligence Unit. C. I. D. In addition to these there were 258 cases of previous years pending on 1-4-1968.

### Complaints

*Signed, Anonymous and Pseudonymous.*—During the year under report 441 complaints were received. At the end of the previous year 224 complaints were pending. Thus a total number of 665 complaints in all were dealt with during the year. Of these 475 were signed, 106 anonymous and 84 pseudonymous against 375 gazetted officers, 527 non-gazetted officers and 152 others. As there were no allegations of a specific nature 106 complaints were lodged. As 90 complaints were outside the scope of the jurisdiction of the Commission, they were sent to the concerned authorities for disposal. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was asked to conduct preliminary enquiries into 144 complaints (including 43 of the previous year). Another 238 complaints which include 123 of the previous year were referred to the Government or Departments or Collectors for preliminary enquiry. 49 regular enquiries of the previous year were pending with the Bureau. Regular enquiries were ordered in 29 complaints straightaway either by the Government or by the Vigilance Commission during the year. 9 complaints which were received towards the end of the year are pending consideration of the Commission.

Reports were received from the Anti-Corruption Bureau in 83 preliminary enquiries and 38 regular enquiries during the year. Preliminary enquiry reports were also received from the Government, Heads of Departments and Collectors in respect of 90 complaints and 148 complaints were pending with them at the end of the year. The allegations were reported to have not been substantiated in 136 cases (63 by Anti-Corruption Bureau and 73 by the Departments, Collectors, etc.) and the concerned authorities were advised to drop further action in these cases. Regular enquiries were ordered in 23 cases on receipt of preliminary enquiry reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Departments during the year and in 27 cases departmental action was recommended. In 2 cases, the Government were advised to place the officers on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. 6 preliminary and 7 regular enquiry reports were pending examination by the Commission at the close of the year. 61 preliminary enquiries and 63 regular enquiries were pending with the Anti-Corruption Bureau at the end of the year.

*Disposal of Reports (i) Traps.*—During the year, the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted 20 final reports in respect of traps laid by it

during the previous year as also in the current year, involving 8 gazetted officers and 14 non-gazetted officers and 5 others. The Anti-Corruption Bureau recommended the launching of criminal prosecution in 15 cases and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings as also departmental action in one case. The Commission on a consideration of the reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the comments of the administrative departments concerned, advised action agreeing with the findings and recommendations of the Bureau. Further particulars called for from the Bureau in 2 cases were awaited and another 2 cases were pending consideration of the Commission at the end of the year.

Out of the 18 cases of traps of previous years, one case was disposed of and the Assistant Engineer involved in that case was convicted and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to six months rigorous imprisonment under Section 161 I. P. C. The remaining 17 cases are pending trial in courts at the end of the year.

(ii) *Regular enquiries.*—During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted 67 final reports (including 10 cases of the previous year) involving 32 gazetted and 80 non-gazetted officers. The Bureau recommended enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 24 cases against 38 officers, departmental action in 17 cases against 30 officers and exoneration of 37 officers in 22 cases. On a consideration of the reports of the Bureau, together with the relevant records and the comments of the departments, if any received, the Commission agreed with the findings and recommendations of the Bureau in 62 cases and advised the Government to take action as recommended by the Bureau. In the remaining case the Commission did not agree with the finding and recommendations of the Bureau to place the officer before the T. D. P. but recommended Departmental action. Further reports were awaited from the Bureau in 4 cases.

In two other cases, detailed enquiries were conducted by the Departments concerned and the Commission agreed with findings and recommendations to place one officer before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and to deal with another departmentally.

(iii) *Preliminary enquiries.*—During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted reports of preliminary enquiries in 208 including 16 of the previous year involving 93 Gazetted Officers and 188 non-Gazetted Officers and 7 others. 116 cases referred by Heads of Departments and 92 cases were taken up *suo motu* or under orders of Government. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was directed to conduct regular enquiries in 79 cases by the Commission and in 4 cases by the Government departments concerned. The departments were advised to take departmental action in 40 cases, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 3 cases and to drop further action in 62 cases. 3 cases were pending with the Commission and 1 case was pending receipt of further replies from the departments. Final reports of regular enquiries were awaited from the Anti-Corruption Bureau in 83 cases and one case was clubbed with a regular enquiry.

(iv) *Reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.*—During the year the Commission received 56 references of reports of enquiries

conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings involving 84 officers. Besides these, there were 8 cases involving 11 officers of the previous years pending consideration of the Commission on 1-4-1968 and advice in these cases was since tendered. The Commission considered the reports with reference to the evidence and records relevant to the cases and tendered advice during the year in 53 cases involving 80 officers. On receipt of further representations of the charged officers and before the imposition of the penalty, advice was tendered in respect of another 16 cases which include 9 cases in which the Government were advised in previous years to issue show cause notices to the charged officers. The Commission suggested the following penalties to be imposed on the charged officers.

Dismissal	.. ..	15
Retirement cut in Pension	.. ..	2
Other Penalties	.. ..	12
Exoneration	.. ..	45

On 1-4-1969 10 references were pending examination by the Commission. Of these, 6 cases, involving 10 officers were since disposed of.

During the year the Government agreed with the advice of the Commission as indicated below :

Penalty		G.Os.	N.G.Os.
1. Dismissal	..	3	7
2. Stoppage of increment	..	3	2
3. Compulsory retirement	.. ..	..	1
4. Censure .. .	..	1	..
5. Other penalties	..	1	3
6. Exoneration	..	19	30

In 4 cases, the reports were sent back to the Government for pursuing further action, wherever necessary.

*Advice on Proceedings etc.*—The Commission has also been tendering advice to the Government on the following other matters also :

1. Procedure ; and
2. Elimination of delays and corrupt practices.
3. Blacklisting of firms.

*Action on false Complaints.*—In two cases, the Commission advised the concerned authorities to launch criminal prosecution for making false complaints.

*Advice of the Commission—Non-Acceptance of.*—There was one case pertaining to a Joint Director in a Directorate in which the Government have not accepted the advice of the Vigilance Commission,

*Visits and Conferences.*—A get-together of the Vigilance Commissioners was arranged at Ahmedabad in November 1968 by the Gujarat Vigilance Commissioner. Several subjects relating to the working of the Vigilance Commissions in the States and of mutual interest were discussed. The Vigilance Commissioner attended the Conference.

The Vigilance Commissioner has undertaken tours in the districts to examine the working of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Chief Vigilance Officers to consider ways and means of improvement and efficiency of their work.

#### Anti-Corruption Bureau

The Anti-Corruption Bureau was brought into being on 2-1-1961 as a separate department, independent of the Police Department, with a view to check effectively the increasing evil of corruption in the services and to improve the moral tone of the administration and placed under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the year under report 1688 petitions from the Government, Heads of Departments and other sources. Of these 189 (82 pertaining to Gazetted Officers, 106 to Non-Gazetted Officers and 1 to a private person) were taken up for regular enquiry either under orders of the Government or the Vigilance Commissioner and 162 (88 pertaining to Gazetted Officers and 74 to Non-Gazetted Officers) for preliminary enquiry as against 171 and 140 respectively taken up last year.

*Regular Enquiries besides.*—209 Regular enquiries were pending in the Bureau on 1-4-1968. 189 fresh cases were taken up during the year. Out of the total number of 398 regular enquiries handled during the year under report, final reports were sent in 186 regular enquiries as against 197 enquiries during the last financial year. 212 Regular enquiries were pending on 31-3-1969.

Details of the number of Regular Enquiries in which final reports were sent by the Bureau during the period under report and the number in which the allegations were held substantiated are indicated below

	G.Os.	N.G.Os.	Others	Total
(i) No of cases in which final reports were sent ..	82	103	1	186
(ii) No. of cases in which allegations were substantiated ..	64	78	..	142
(iii) No. of cases in which allegations were held not substantiated .. ..	18	25	1	44
(iv) No. of cases pending at the end of the period under report .. ..	103	109	..	212

Thus, out of a total number of 186 cases in which final reports were sent after enquiry, allegations were substantiated in 142 cases which works out to 76.34%.

Of the 142 cases mentioned in item (ii) above, in 27 cases (8 against gazetted Officers and 19 against non-Gazetted Officers) criminal prosecution was recommended and in 65 cases (33 against Gazetted Officers, and 32 against Non-Gazetted Officers) enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was taken up. In 50 cases (23 against Gazetted Officers and 27 against Non-Gazetted Officers) departmental action was recommended.

*Preliminary Enquiries.*—Besides 62 Preliminary enquiries (32 against Gazetted Officers and 30 against Non-Gazetted Officers) pending on 1-4-1968, 162 fresh cases were taken up during the period under report as against 140 cases in the previous year. 77 cases (35 against Gazetted Officers and 42 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were taken up *suo motu* this year while the remaining 85 cases were referred to the Bureau either by the Government or Heads of Departments, or the Vigilance Commissioner. Out of 224 preliminary enquiries (120 against the Gazetted Officers and 104 against Non-Gazetted Officers) handled during the period under report, 145 cases (68 against G.Os. and 77 against N.G. Os) were disposed of. Of these 80 cases (35 against Gazetted Officers and 45 against Non-Gazetted Officers) orders of the Vigilance Commissioner to conduct regular enquiries were requested for. In 13 cases (5 against Gazetted Officers and 8 against Non-Gazetted Officers) the departmental authorities concerned were requested to pursue information collected by the Bureau. In 3 cases (1 against a G. O. and 2 against N.G.Os.) investigation by Crime Branch C. I. D. was suggested. In 40 cases (22 cases against G. Os. and 18 against N. G. Os.) allegations were held not substantiated and 9 (5 against G. Os. and 4 against N. G. Os.) preliminary enquiries were clubbed with regular enquiries. 79 cases (52 against G. Os. and 27 against N.G.Os.) were pending on 31-3-1969.

Orders were issued by the Government and the departmental heads concerned awarding the following punishments to officers of various departments involved in the enquiries conducted by the Bureau :

	Number of Officers punished		
	G. Os.	N.G.Os.	Total
Dismissal .. .. .	3	9	12
Removal from service .. .. .	..	1	1
Discharge from service .. .. .	..	1	1
Reduction in rank .. .. .	..	1	1
Reduction in pay .. .. .	..	1	1
Postponment of increments .. .. .	1	3	4
Cut in pension .. .. .	3	1	4
Recovery from pay .. .. .	1	8	9
Censures and other punishments .. .. .	6	2	8
Convictions in courts .. .. .	1	..	1
Total .. .. .	15	27	42



*Traps.*—During the period under report 29 traps were successfully laid, as against 11 traps laid in the preceding financial year. Of these 29 traps, 4 were against Gazetted Officers and 25 against Non-Gazetted Officers. Criminal Prosecution was recommended in 12 cases against Non-Gazetted Officers and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in one case against a Gazetted Officer. The remaining 16 cases (3 against Gazetted Officers and 13 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were pending investigation on 1-4-1968.

Following are some of the important trap cases :

(a) A Tahsildar of a district demanded and received a bribe of Rs. 100 from a ryot to help him in a mutation case. While a Thasildar of another district demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 500 from a person for getting the charge of the post of Village Munsiff handed over to him.

(b) A Civil Assistant Surgeon of a Government Hospital demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 50 from a patient through a Male Nursing Orderly of the hospital for admission and treatment.

(c) The Superintendent of a Government General Hospital demanded and accepted an illegal gratification of Rs. 200 from a landlord on behalf of his farm-servant, who was undergoing treatment as an in-patient in the hospital.

All the officers against whom traps were laid successfully were arrested and released on bail, and kept under suspension ; all of them continue to be under suspension, excepting a few subordinate officers of the Prohibition Department who filed writ petitions in the High Court against the suspension orders and obtained stay orders. The Government have moved the High Court for vacation of the stay orders. Besides these Officers, 5 Gazetted Officers and 8 Non-Gazetted Officers against whom serious allegations were held proved were also placed under suspension. These officers include a former Police Transport Officer, one Jt. Director Industries, one Dy. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Municipal Secretary and one Deputy Superintendent of Police.

### **Official Language**

Under Section 3 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, Telugu was introduced as official language so far in Taluk level offices of 27 departments. Action is also being pursued to introduce Telugu in some of the District level offices of Education, Panchayati Raj, Zilla Parishads, Forests, Endowments and Labour Departments where Telugu was already introduced at Taluk level.

106 typists drawn from various taluks, Panchayat Samithis and other offices were trained from 14th February 1968 to 13th May 1968 on the Telugu typewriters with the Standard Key Board. To provide every office at the taluk level with a Telugu typewriter, a scheme for training twelve typists at each of the district headquarters of all the districts except Medak and Hyderabad districts and 60 typists at Hyderabad city drawn from the Hyderabad and Medak districts and the offices in the Hyderabad city, on the Telugu typewriters with the Standard Key Board was drawn up.

Telugu typewriters were provided to most of the Taluk and Panchayat Samithi offices where there were qualified Telugu typists.

The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister (Education) with 5 Legislators as members to review the progress made in the use of the Telugu in the offices in which it was introduced, visited some of the offices in Hyderabad city, East Godavari, Warangal, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts to study the progress, and its report is awaited.

The forms of various departments are being printed gradually in diglott as per Government orders.

#### **Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings**

Under the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 Government constituted this Tribunal to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of the Government servants. The Tribunal consisted of two Members from 1st April 1968 to 1st April 1969 and hence only two independent courts functioned.

All cases relating to Gazetted Officers and those of Non-Gazetted Government servants drawing a basic pay of Rs. 180 and above and also cases of Government servants drawing a pay below Rs. 180 which the Government considered necessary to refer to the Tribunal were referred to this Tribunal for enquiry. The prosecution in all the enquiries was conducted by the Director of Prosecutions or Additional Director of Prosecutions. The charged officers invariably conducted their defence through their counsels.

At the beginning of the year enquiries against 185 officers were pending disposal. During the year enquiries against 151 officers were referred to the Tribunal out of which 45 related to the Telangana region, and the rest *i.e.*, 106 cases to the Andhra region. One case was re-referred to the Tribunal. Thus during the period under report, the Tribunal had on its file 337 cases for disposal out of which 110 cases were disposed of by the end of the year under report. (70 relating to Non-Gazetted Officers and the rest *i.e.*, 40 relating to Gazetted Officers).

Both the Chairman and the Member of the Tribunal held sittings in connection with all the enquiries at Hyderabad and conducted them in camera.

On 1st April 1969, 227 cases were pending disposal before the Tribunal, of these 17 cases have been stayed by the High Court.

#### **Endowments Department**

*Territorial Jurisdiction.*—The territorial jurisdiction of the Commissioner remained unchanged. Of the two posts of Deputy Commissioners one at Hyderabad and another at Warangal, the post of Deputy Commissioner, Warangal was kept in abeyance as a measure of economy and the Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad was functioning as the Deputy Commissioner, for the entire area of Telangana in addition to supervising all Hindu religious and charitable institutions and endowments. The Commissioner, Endowments is exercising control and supervision

also over two historical Muslim monuments *viz.*, Mecca Masjid and Public Gardens Mosque in the twin cities.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The annual income of the department was Rs. 77,73,600.90 while the expenditure incurred in respect of the public services during the period under report was Rs. 22,07,323.

*Particulars of the Institutions.*

(a) Religious Institutions	..	..	26,443
(b) Charitable Institutions	..	..	1,723
(c) Maths	..	..	234

*Institutions under the Direct Control of the Commissioner.*—Following are the Institutions and Endowments whose annual income was more than one lakh rupees and which were published under Section 6(a) of the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Religious Charitable Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 (Act No. 17 of 1966) and the administration of which was vested directly in the Commissioner.

1. T.T. Devasthanam, Tirupathi.
2. Sri Kalahasteswara Swamy Temple, Kalahasti.
3. Sri Bramaramba Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailam.
4. Sri Bhavanaryana Swamy Temple, Ponnur, Bapatla Taluq.
5. Sri Durga Malleswaraswamy Temple, Vijayawada.
6. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple, Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari district.
7. Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annaram, East Godavari district.
8. Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Simhachalam, Vizag district.
9. Sri Seetharamachandra Swamy Temple, Bhadrachalam, Khammam district.
10. Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Yadagirigutta, Nalgonda district.
11. Sri Raja Rajeswaraswamy Temple, Vemulawada, Karimnagar district.
12. H. E. H. The Nizam's Charitable Trust, Hyderabad.

*Charitable Endowments.*—The explanation to sub-Section (3) of Section 1, (Andhra Pradesh Charitable Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act (Act No. 17 of 1966) applies to all Public Charitable Institutions and Endowments which are for the time being vested in any department of Government or Civil Court, Zilla Parishad, Municipality, Society, Organisation, institutions or other person. As required under Section 3(5) of the Act, Government have empowered the Commissioner and other officers to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on or entrusted to the Commissioner and other officers,

*Dharmadayams.*—This was newly brought within the ambit of the Act, 17 of 1966.

*Maths.*—Under the present Andhra Pradesh Charitable Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 (Act No. 17 of 1966), the administration of all maths in the Andhra Pradesh is vested under the control of the Commissioner. Proposals to delegate powers and functions of the Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with regard to institutions according to their pecuniary jurisdiction was under active consideration.

*Endowments created by Philanthropic Public.*—A sum of Rs. 14,000 was donated by the Philanthropic public for the construction of Sri Padmavathi Sametha Venkateswara Swamy Devasthanam at Repalli.

There is one temple on the banks of river Krishna by name Sri Malleswara Swamy Temple, generally called Satrasala. The work of renovation was in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Amenities to Pilgrims.*—A rest-house at a cost of Rs. 20,000 was constructed at Sri Rangapuram in Mahaboobnagar district for the convenience of the pilgrims and rooms were constructed in Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Odela. Pandals for providing shelter for pilgrims were erected and choultries were also run. Lighting and water facilities were also provided. Sanitary precautions were taken by the Executive Authorities of the Institutions to prevent epidemics on festival occasions.

At Kalahasti one Devasthanam Choultry was constructed besides T. T. Devasthanam Choultry already existing.

One T. T. Devasthanam Choultry at Ahobilam and another at Mahanandi were under construction during the year under report.

At Penchalakona, one tonsure shed for accommodating the pilgrims was constructed and one choultry consisting of four rooms at Penchalakona was in progress during the year under report.

One choultry consisting of 6 blocks where 6 marriages can be performed at a time was constructed at Nellore by the Executive Authorities of Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple, Mulapet, Nellore district at a cost of about Rs. 60,000. Besides construction at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs by Sri Mallikarjuna Kamakshee Tayee Temple Zonnawada was under contemplation of the department during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was collected so far for this purpose from the public.

*Canteen.*—Almost at all major institutions, canteens are being visited regularly by pilgrims irrespective of festive days. Four institutions were running co-operative canteens during the year under report.

*Educational Institutions.*—There were 13 educational institutions imparting teaching of Agama Sastras, Vedas, Sanskrit, Oriental Languages, which are maintained by the religious institutions during the year under report. Persons trained in these institutions in Agama Sastras are eligible for appointment as Arachakas in the Temple,

T.T. Devasthanams unit was maintaining a good number of educational institutions.

*Transport.*—The Executive authorities of the institutions at Kalahasti, T.T. Devasthanams, Kadiri, Ahobilam, Srisailam, Mahanandi, Srikakulam and Bhadrachalam were running regular buses to cater to the needs of the pilgrims.

*Thefts.*—Thirty-eight cases of thefts were brought to the notice of the department during the year, which were under the investigation at the end of the year under report.

*Prevention of Mismanagement.*—For the better administration of the religious and charitable endowments, the Commissioner had direct supervision of the major institutions getting more than a lakh of rupees and inspected them periodically. Apart from this the Executive Officers in the cadre of Deputy Commissioners were also appointed to the institutions which were getting more than Rs. 5 lakhs of income per year for better administration. Further at the time of sealing and opening of handials, the departmental officers were present for close supervision to curb all malpractices.

15 cases of mismanagement and misappropriation were detected by the department during the year under report. In some cases, the concerned Executive Authorities of the institutions who are responsible for the mismanagement and misappropriation were removed and new Trust Boards were constituted.

An office of the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department was established at Tirumalai for proper supervision of the T.T. Devasthanams and public utility services run by them and to check the unsocial malpractices adopted by the temple servants and to plug the leakages of the income of the department.

*Audit of Accounts.*—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts continued to audit the accounts of the religious institutions of Andhra area. The audit of accounts of the institutions and endowments in Telangana area was not taken up for want of a regular agency to audit the accounts of the institutions.

*Internal Audit.*—During the year under report the internal audit of accounts of the Assistant Commissioner's office at Bapatla and Guntur was done.

*Jewellery Verification.*—To have a permanent record of Jewels of the religious institutions, the Assistant Commissioner appointed specially for Jewellery Verification and appraisement was continued during the period under report. The Jewel Verification Officer verified and appraised the jewellery in respect of 32 (thirty-two) religious institutions and prepared permanent records a copy of which was kept in the State Archives.

*Revenue.*—Particulars of demand, collection and balance of contribution towards audit fee and centage charges are appended.

## Division of Accounts

	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
			Rs.
1. Commissioner .. .. .	.. .. .	31	11,18,888.93
2. Deputy Commissioner, Vijayawada ..	..	67	80,701.01
3. Deputy Commissioner, Kurnool ..	..	2	800.00
4. Deputy Commissioner, Kakinada ..	..	81	65,074.00
5. Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad ..	..	1	25,000.00

In cases in which it was found difficult to realise the long outstanding arrears, requisitions covering the total sum of Rs. 27,71,793.04 being the arrear contributions and audit fees due to be realised except from the T.T.D. upto and including the year of report were issued to the respective Revenue Divisional Officers for realisation under the Revenue Recovery Act.

*Humanitarian Services.*—Sri Bhramaramba Mallikharjunaswamy Temple, Srisailam, Maha Rudra Yagam was performed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 for the welfare of the people and the country. Similarly, Sivasaptham at a cost of Rs. 7,000 was arranged for a period of seven weeks. Recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,000 was incurred as done every year towards sanitary arrangements during festival occasions in addition to daily sweeping and cleaning. During Sivaratri festivals nearly four to five thousand poor people were fed by contributing Rs. 1,000 to Sri Karpuraswamy for arranging poor feeding.

*Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annavaram.*—The Devasthanam is maintaining the following institutions.

1. Leper Home, Chendurthy.
2. Leper Home, Rajahmundry.
3. Free Dispensary, Annavaram.
4. Oriental High School, Annavaram.

*Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimha Devasthanam, Simhachalam.*—An amount of Rs. 3,925 towards charities and an amount of Rs. 10,000 was spent by diversion of funds towards Leper Asylum at Visakhapatnam.

*Common Good Fund.*—Government constituted a High Power Committee under Section 66 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 (Act No. 17 of 1966) with the following members to administer the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments Common Good Fund.

1. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Chief Minister (Chairman).
2. Sri R. Ramalingaraju, Minister for Endowments (Member).

3. The Commissioner, Endowments Department (Secretary and Treasurer).
4. Sri B. V. Subba Reddy, Speaker, Legislative Assembly Andhra Pradesh (Member).
5. Sri M. N. Lakshminarasaiah, Alwal (Member).
6. Sri Yerram Satyanarayana, Hyderabad (Member).

A sum of Rs. 1,91,417.15 Ps. was credited to the Common Good Fund upto the year under report as donations from the religious and charitable institutions.

*Diversion of Amounts.*—An amount of Rs. 2,62,200 was diverted to 65 temples for the renovation of temples with lesser income and for other humanitarian purposes.

*Gosalas.*—Seven institutions were maintaining Gosalas during the year under report.

*Boarding Houses.*—Nine boarding houses were maintained out of the funds of the Devasthanams and nearly 520 students were fed in these boarding houses.

*Waste Lands brought under Cultivation and Dry Lands converted into Wet Lands.*—Most of the lands belonging to the Temples in Palnad, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalli, Ongole and Bapatla taluks in Guntur district were brought under cultivation due to opening of canals of Nagarjunasagar and the Executive Authorities of the institutions were permitted to obtain loans from the Co-operative Central Banks for developmental purposes.

*Revisions and Appeals.*—The Joint Commissioner, Endowments was entrusted with the disposal of the Appeal and Revision Petitions under Sections 80 and 82 of the Act.

*Engineering Cell.*—The work of preparation of check-measurement reports and estimates relating to the renovation of temples etc., and other construction works of religious institutions were attended to by the Engineering Cell of the department.

*Exhibition Departmental Stall.*—This department participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition in 1969 at Hyderabad. The creation of a temple stall and decoration was supervised entirely by the Engineering Cell of the department. This time special attention was paid and a number of new models with attractive paints, being a live replica of the presiding deities were exhibited.

The Endowments Stall won two first prizes, one for decoration and another for demonstration, during the year under report.

*Renovation.*—Renovation works were undertaken by 257 institutions in the State and the total value of the estimates sanctioned was Rs. 10,71,329.70 paise. Some of the renovation works were still in progress at the end of the year under report.

*Religious Advisory Council.*—As per the provisions of the Section 106 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowment Act (No. 17 of 1966) a Religious Advisory Council has to be formed to advise the Government in religious matters etc. For this purpose a post of Convener was created to prepare draft rules for the Religious Advisory Council and the work was in progress, at the end of the year under report.

*Religious Propaganda.*—A number of Harikathas and religious discourses were arranged in various localities and Temples for the benefit of public and the students during summer recess.

A scheme for holding annual competitions in the recitation of Verses from Bhagavatgeetha, Ramayana, Mahabharatha etc. in the premises of the Temples by the concerned Temple Authorities and for rewarding suitable prizes in cash or in kind to the winners, was prepared and sent to all the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and Executive Authorities of institutions under Section 6 (a) (ii) of the Act for implementation during the year under report. It was reported that some temples already implemented the scheme.

*Libraries.*—Instructions were issued to all Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Executive Authorities of institutions published under Section 6 (a) (ii) of the Act, to maintain libraries in each institution invariably.

*General Remarks.*—In order to tone up the administration and to give a special drive, for the collection work, Conferences of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners were arranged apart from taking up of the annual inspection of the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of this department and institutions getting an annual income of over rupees one lakh during the year under report.

### State Archives

*Accession.*—10,245 files and 41,833 fly-leaves of Revenue Department and Board of Revenue, Industries Department, Labour Commissioner's Office were transferred to the State Archives for preservation. Five Muntakabas were received from the Collector's Office for preservation. 63,15 Siyahas were also received from different Qazis of Andhra Pradesh State for preservation during the period under report.

*Records of Andhra Pradesh Government.*—During the period under report 3,178 G.O's of Education Department and 1,101 P.Rs. of Home Department were transferred to this office. All accessions were checked listed and arranged year-wise. Muntakabas were arranged year-wise and district-wise. The following series of records have been chronologically arranged.

1. Part of Salar Jung Records.
2. Khawja Banda Nawaz Collections.
3. Hussain Ali Khan Collections.



*Requisition for Supply of Records.*—260 requisitions from Government Departments and Research Scholars were received for the supply of original records, 51 requisitions were received from private parties for the supply of copies of Siyahas. In addition 1,735 requisitions were received in the Interim Repository working at the Secretariat from various departments of the Secretariat for the supply of records. Requisitions for the following categories of records were also entertained.

1. Mughal Records.
  - (a) Shah Jahan's.
  - (b) Aurangzeb's
2. Family Collection.
3. Private Collections.

50 documents were produced before the Atiyat Court. About 100 villages pertaining to the estate of Rayan, Salar Jung and Paighas were verified and verification reports were furnished to Nazim Aityat Office.

*Restoration*—118 files, 62 transfer lists, 39 Gazettes and 200 documents have been restored to their original places.

*Weeding.*—About 1,07,995 records of the A.G.'s Office of the ex-Hyderabad Government housed at Salar Jung Deodi were weeded out from historical point of view by the staff of this office during the period under report.

*Plan Schemes.*—A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was sanctioned— (1) for purchase of Microfilm Equipment (2) for acquiring Microfilm copies of manuscripts of Mackenzie and Brown Collections (3) for effecting improvements to the Photographic wing, (4) for awarding Research Fellowships for writing and publishing Monographs on technical aspects of Archives-keeping and on the History of Andhra Pradesh or the Deccan and for the establishment of an Oriental Manuscripts Library. An Oriental Manuscripts Library wing under the scheme for the establishment of an Oriental Manuscripts Librarian was formed with the manuscripts available in the Department of State Archives. A number of catalogues were acquired by the State Archives, by addressing various Oriental Research Institutions. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 15,000 was spent of for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscripts Library on scientific lines, by purchasing necessary furniture, show-cases etc. and for other incidental expenditure. The Oriental Manuscripts Library wing of the State Archives had in its possession a good collection of rare historical Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Telugu, Sanskrit and Marathi Manuscripts which may attract many Indian and Foreign visitors and scholars. It also possesses a good number of palm leaf manuscripts and manuscripts maps.

Rare manuscripts on History, Science, Medicine, Literature etc. were purchased or acquired every year through the Manuscripts Purchase Committee of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee. Negative Microfilm copies of Mackenzie and Brown Collection and Palm leaves were obtained from the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A good number of catalogues of the Oriental Manuscripts in India and Foreign libraries were also acquired

for the Oriental Manuscripts Library wing during the period under report.

Microfilm copies of some rare Persian manuscripts were supplied to Research Scholars and University Professors at their request.

*Research.*—Facilities for 36 Research Scholars were provided during the year under report. The Research Room was kept open upto 7 p.m. on all working days and from 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on holidays and Sundays for the benefit of Research Scholars. The Research Scholars were furnished with information about the archival sources and secondary sources available in the State Archives on the topic of their research wherever such information was sought for by them.

A Documentation Wing comprising of printed material such as Administration Reports, Census Reports, Departmental Reports, Civil Lists, Manuals, Accounts, Publications of the State and those of other States and of the Government of India, newspapers and newspapers cutting etc. was formed during the year under report for providing information to Research Scholars and Departments of Government.

*Publications.*—Following are the activities of this wing during the year under report.

- (i) Two publications viz., “ A Brief History of Andhra Pradesh ” and “ A Guide to Records in the State Archives, A. P. ” were sent to the press.
- (ii) The Government through G. O. Ms. No. 1743, Education dated 21-8-1967 appointed Sri Ziauddin Ahmed as Editor of a descriptive catalogue of the documents of Shah Jajan’s Reign. The work has commenced with effect from 14-5-1968 and is in progress.
- (iii) The publications (Persian and Marathi) of State Archives were in demand throughout the year from different corners of India and the World. Two hundred and eighty-eight (288) books were sold during the year.

*Library.*—334 new books were added to the library and 27 new journals were subscribed for during the year. 1,527 books were issued for reference and 750 books were catalogued.

*Visitors.*—Following are some of the prominent visitors that visited the Archives during the year under report.

- (i) Dr. William Mulder, Director, American Studies Research Centre,
- (ii) Dr. L. B. Alayer, Director of Institute of the Peoples of Asia, U. S. B. R. Academy of Sciences,
- (iii) Dr. Harish Kapoor, Prof. International Relations, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva,
- (iv) Sri K. C. Shankaranarayana, Secretary, Education Department Government of Kerala, and
- (v) Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

*Participation in Seminars and Exhibitions.*—State Archives participated in the Seminar on “Hazrat Khwaja Banda Nawaz” held under the joint auspices of the Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Institute and Islamic Studies Department of Osmania University from 14-11-1968 to 16-11-1968. Sri Ziauddin Ahmed read a paper on the significance of Khwaja Banda Nawaz collection on behalf of the office.

The State Archives participated in the following exhibitions during the year.

- (i) Exhibition held in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Osmania University in the first week of October, 1968.
- (ii) Exhibition held in connection with the Seminar on Hazrat Khwaja Banda Nawaz from 16-11-1968 to 23-11-1968.
- (iii) All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad in January and February, 1969.
- (iv) Exhibition held in connection with Ghalibyat at the State Central Library, Hyderabad from 1-3-1969 to 10-3-1969.

#### **Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute**

The Institute continued to impart 30 days training to Officers in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief subjects including swimming and life saving methods in batches of 30 to 40 Officers each, every month. Officers trained as Instructors in their turn have to train large number of citizens and volunteers at the district level and at the Centres opened for the purpose so that an adequate number of trained personnel may be available at short notice to man the Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Services whenever and wherever necessary.

The candidates for the Instructors Course are drawn from among the cadre of Officers of different Government departments, personnel from public and private sector undertakings, Instructors of Home Guards, Non-Commissioned Officers and Junior Commissioned Officers of National Cadet Corps, representatives from the Social Welfare Organisations. The staff of the institute is deputed for conducting classes and demonstrations at the National Cadet Corps, Scouts, V. L. T. Camps and at other inservice training institutes so that a nucleus of trained personnel is built up to meet any emergency.

During the year under review the institute conducted nine Instructors Courses and trained 263 Officers. The total number of Officers trained in the Institute as Instructors till the end of March, 1969 was 1,295. The services of some of the Instructors trained in the institute are being utilised for imparting training to the volunteers at the two Civil Defence Training Centres opened at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

#### **Salar Jung Museum**

The several collections in the Salar Jung Museum comprise art objects from various parts of the World, some of them unique, some of rare beauty and others of great historical value such as Jade, Carpets, Marbles, Bidri-ware, Manuscripts and Calligraphic panels etc.

It is an institution of national importance and has completed successfully one more year, under the administrative control of the Salar Jung Museum Board.

*Shifting of the Museum and Display of Objects in the new Buildings.*—The new buildings of the Museum duly completed in all respects upto and inclusive of 3rd floor was taken-over by the Museum authorities during the year under report. The Museum was closed for a couple of months when the shifting of the articles of the Museum commenced. It was reopened for the public on 1-6-1968. Within a period of only two months the premier art museum of the country which has more than 46,000 objects and about 5,500 books and manuscripts was shifted and re-arranged according to modern museum methods.

*Arrangements in the new Building.*—The ground floor of the new building was utilised to accommodate the Salar Jung Room, Children's Section, Western Section and Reserve Collections. The first floor was entirely made use of to house the oriental sections of the museum, the second floor houses the library and the 3rd floor the Conservation Laboratory, Photographic Section and Museum Office and the Officers of the Museum. The display in the new building was arranged mostly countrywise. The Jade Room, Silver Room and the Ivory Room are so arranged in view of the sameness of the exhibits. Out of 46,000 objects 22,000 are on display in the various rooms of the galleries and the remaining are in stores at the close of the year under report.

*Educational Activities.*—One of the important activities of the Salar Jung Museum as envisaged in the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961 is to provide for instruction and research in matters relating to Museums and Libraries and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such matters. Hence the Salar Jung Museum has within its limited scope, organised temporary periodical exhibitions and rendered necessary service and supplied information to the various institutions and Research Scholars. The various educational and other cultural activities undertaken by the museum and its library during the year under report are detailed below in brief.

*Celebration of Tourist Week, 1968.*—The Government of Andhra Pradesh celebrated the Tourist Week in the State during the last week of December, 1968 with an intention to arouse awareness in the State about the value of tourism and extend all courtesies and amenities to the tourists who visit the State. The Salar Jung Museum provided the following concessions to the public visiting the museum during the Tourist Week.

	Rs.
(a) Member of the General Public—50% concession ..	0.75
(b) <i>Bona fide</i> students, organized kisan parties, service-men in uniform —75% concessions ..	0.37

*Children's Day Celebration.*—Another important educational activity of the Salar Jung Museum during the year under report was celebration of Children's Week from 14th November to 20th November, 1968 excluding Fridays. During this week the school children of ages 12 were allowed admission free of charge.

*Museum Week.*—The Museum Week is a special annual feature of the Salar Jung Museum and is celebrated for a period of 10 days in November, every year. As usual during this period, admission to the museum was allowed at half the usual rates, and the Museum was visited by 40,106 visitors during this period and an amount of Rs. 20,943 was realised by sale of tickets.

*Lending of Books of Library to the State Central Library, Hyderabad.*—The State Central Library has arranged an exhibition of Ghallibiyat in connection with the Ghalib Centenary celebrations for a period of 10 days from 1st March, 1969. The Salar Jung Museum lent 26 books of the library for display in the above exhibition.

*Celebration of the Birthday of the late Nawab Salar Jung III.*—The Salar Jung Museum celebrated for the second time the Birthday of the late Nawab Salar Jung III on 13th June, 1968 as the Staff Welfare Day. A small function in the Lecture Hall of the Museum was arranged and Mir Akbar Ali Khan, M. P., presided over the function.

*Research and Publications.*—During the year under report the museum continued research work on the following publications :

1. Monograph of Deccani Paintings.
2. Monograph of Kalamkar Work.
3. Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts,
4. Half-yearly Bulletin of the Salar Jung Museum.

A Guide Book of the Museum was also published during the year under report at the time of inauguration of the new building by late Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India.

*Exhibitions*—As a method of increasing public interest in Museums, the Salar Jung Museum Board decided to arrange five exhibitions in a year. Out of these one exhibition is required to be arranged from the resources of the Museum itself. The Salar Jung Museum also celebrated the Gandhi Centenary by arranging an exhibition, lectures, discussions etc., out of the collections of the Museum and its library such as statues, photographs, books etc., for a period of one week in the month of February, 1969. The exhibition was declared open by H. E. Khandubhai Desai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Salar Jung Museum Board on 24-2-1969 in the presence of a large gathering. This exhibition was kept open to the public free of charge for a period of one week.

*Participation in Seminars, Conferences, etc.*—The Government of India, Ministry of Education arranged museums camp on 'Techniques of Exhibition and Documentation with Reference to Arts and Cultural Anthropology' at Lucknow in November, 1968.

*Number of Visitors and Revenue realised.*—2,89,800 visited the Museum during the year and an amount of Rs. 3,59,124 was realised by sale of tickets.

### **Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad**

Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad is essentially a recreational educational centre for children. It is an institution planned and organised :

- (i) to provide children in Hyderabad with experience and activities not otherwise available to them,
- (ii) to offer certain educational services to the schools in order to enrich their curricular and extra-curricular activities ; and
- (iii) to provide leadership and guidance to teachers towards fostering a creative approach in the teaching of art and science.

The main object and purpose is to provide children, with experiences and opportunities that are beyond the scope of the usual academically oriented curriculum and yet are vitally important to the physical, mental and emotional growth of the child.

#### *Activities of the Institution :*

The following activities were conducted at Jawahar Bal Bhavan :

1. A good children's library with a reading room.
2. An audio-visual club to project recreational and educational films to the children.
3. A science club.
4. An Arts Centre with an Art Gallery.
5. A beautiful aquarium.
6. An Open Air Theatre to give children opportunity to stage good plays.
7. A good lake for boating
8. Games (Indoor and Outdoor).
9. Vocal Music (Classical and Light Music).
10. Literary activities and general knowledge.
11. Clay Modelling.
12. Pottery and Ceramics.
13. Toy-making (soft wood and stuffed toys).
14. Toy section for children to play with spring, mechanical toys, puzzles and other intelligent games.
15. Tabala, Sitar and Veena sections.
16. Weather Club.
17. Painting and Collage Work.
18. Radio and Electronics.
19. Carpentry.
20. Dance (Classical and Folk Dances).
21. Photography.
22. Swimming.
23. Gardening,

24. Bird and Animal Club.
25. Children's Museum.

In the above sections, individuals as well as schools receive the benefit of the activities during and after the school hours.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan is kept open during the vacation for the schools so that children take full benefit of the activities during their leisure time.

During the year under report the following competitions/functions were conducted :

1. 2nd Anniversary function on 23-6-1968.
2. Inter-School Competitions on the Eve of Children's Day on 14-11-1969.
3. Inter-District Competitions.
4. Exhibition.

**I. Anniversary Function.**—The 2nd Anniversary of Jawahar Bal Bhavan is celebrated on 23-6-1968 at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Khandubhai Desai was the Chief Guest. In this connection a Cultural Programme consisting of the following was arranged :

1. Dance Ballet 'Mother India'.
2. Musical Play 'Duras'.

The total collections of the programme is Rs. 3,968. With the help of this amount a Veena Section was established at Jawahar Bal Bhavan for the benefit of the children.

**Inter-School Competitions.**—In connection with the Children's Day Celebration on 14-11-1968, Inter-School Competitions for Children between 5 to 15 years were conducted at Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Public Gardens, Hyderabad between 14th and 30th October, 1968. The competitions were held in the following items and 225 prizes were awarded.

1. Light Music (Telugu, Hindi).
2. Instrumental Music (Sitar, Veena and Tabala).
3. Dance (Kuchipudi Style, Bharata Natyam, Kathak and Folk Dance).
4. Drama (English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi).
5. Mono-acting (Telugu and English).
6. Mime.
7. Painting—Water Colours and Crayons.
8. Photography.
9. General Knowledge (English and Telugu).
10. Quiz (English and Telugu).

11. Debate (English, Hindi and Telugu).
12. Essay Writing (English, Hindi and Telugu).
13. Creative Writing (English, Telugu).
14. Clay modelling.
15. Swimming.
16. Transistor Assembling.
17. Baith Bazi.

Children between 5 and 15 years were divided into two groups, viz., Junior group (8 to 12) years and senior group (13 to 15). There were separate competitions both for boys and girls for the two age groups under item 'swimming'. The prize distribution of the Inter-School competitions and a cultural function in connection with Children's Day were organised on the eve of the Children's Day.

*Inter-District Competitions.*—Under 'Search for Talent' Scheme Inter-district competitions were conducted in the following items for children between 5 and 15 and 19 prizes were awarded from 21-1-1969 to 23-1-1969 at State level at Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad :

1. Light Music (Telugu).
2. Karnatak Music.
3. Dance (Bharata Natyam).
4. Drama (Telugu).
5. Debate.
6. Creative writing.
7. Clay Modelling.

*Exhibition.*—Jawahar Bal Bhavan in collaboration with Smt. ~~Susheela~~ A. Jayaram and Smt. Rajam Murthy conducted the Art, Craft and Science Models, Paintings and Doll Exhibition for three days from 2-2-1969 to 4-2-1969. The models exhibited were done by the children of Jawahar Bal Bhavan during 1968. The exhibition was witnessed by a number of children and adults and was much appreciated.