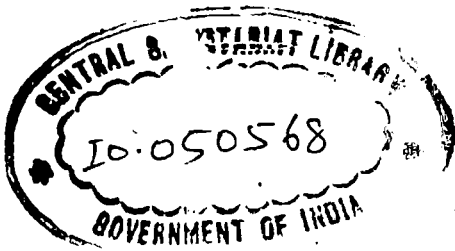


**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT**

1982-83



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CHAPTER-I

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1982-83

- APRIL 1982 11 Dr. M. Chenna Reddy appointed as Governor of Punjab.
 21 Government's decision to preserve Kandukuri's house in Rajahmundry as national monument announced.
- MAY 16 First Kidney ransplantation performed in the Osmania General Hospital.
 19 CAPOL, Chirala, a Joint venture of the APIDC bags export award for 1981-82.
 20 First mobile hospi al inaugurated in 'he Ranga Reddy Distric'.
 25 Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute, with World Bank aid, se' up in Hyderabad.
- JUNE 1 Air-conditioned buses to Vijayawada introduced.
- JULY 4 Budha Jyo'i 300 ha. botanical garden near NagarjunaSagar inaugurated.
- AUGUST 26 Open University inaugurated at Nagarjunasagar by Sri Zail Singh, President of India.
- SEPTEMBER 20 Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy, sworn in as Chief Minister—26 other Ministers also sworn in.
- OCTOBER { 16 Cyclonic storm in East Coast—58 killed, Nellore.
 18 Dis rict worst effected.
 19
- 25 Oil mooring facility commissioned in Visakhapatnam ou er harbour.
 29 Srisaillam Hydro-electric project and Dowlaiswaram Barrage dedicated to the nation by Mrs. Gandhi, Prime Minister.
- NOVEMBER 13 Cinema declared as industry.
 14 Midday Meals programme launched.
 23 Sale of subsidised rice from December 1 announced.
 27 1800 lines auto-phone exchange inaugurated at Nacharam, Hyderabad.
- DECEMBER 27 Oil & Gas struck in an off-shore well, 70 kms. south of Kakinada.

[1]

- JANUARY 1983
- 3 The Prime Minister inaugurated Indian Science Congress Session at Tirupathi.
 - 5 Polling was held to State Assembly.
 - 9 Mr. N.T. Rama Rao, President, Telugu Desam Party, sworn in as Chief Minister.
 - 24 Public Assistance and Grievances Bureau was set up at the Secretariat.
 - 28 Chief Minister inaugurated artificial limb centre at Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital, Hyderabad.
 - Private Tuitions by teachers and lecturers banned.
 - 30 Ordinance banning collection of capitation fee promulgated.
- FEBRUARY
- 4 Institution of Dharma Maha Matra was created
 - 8 Retirement age of State Government employees reduced to 55 years.
 - 16 Smt. Madireddy Sulochana, Telugu writer, passed away at Hyderabad.
 - 17 Palagummi Padma Raju, eminent Telugu Short Story Writer, passed away at Delhi.
 - 28 Telugu Typewriter released by Chief Minister. 15 Point Programme launched for the all round development of the State.
- MARCH
- 1 Thirty-one Government Corporation were re-grouped into 13 Major Corporations.
 - 9 Budget session of State Legislature commenced
 - 10 Chief Minister, inaugurated spinning mills at Sadasivpet in Medak District.
 - 15 A Rs. 17 crores agro-chemical plant was inaugurated at Patancheru in Medak district by State Health Minister,
 - 20 A Council of Chief Ministers of Southern State was formed at Banaglore.
 - 24 Sri Rajamallu, former Minister in the State Cabinet passed away at Hyderabad.
 - 25 Sri M. Chalapathi Rao, Doyen of Indian Journalism passed away at New Delhi.
 - 28 Sri Eli Anjaneyulu, Minister for Endowments, passed away at Hyderabad.
- Chief Minister inaugurated Satavahana Grameena Bank at Karimnagar.

CHAPTER-II.

THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

Sri K.C.Abraham, continued as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh during the year.

The following details shows the names of the Ministers and the period during which they worked as Ministers.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Sri B. Venkatram, Chief Minister.	24-2-82	To 20-9-82
	Sri C. Jagannatha Rao, Dy Chief Minister, Minister for Industries & Sugar, Minister for Industries.	24-2-82 20-9-82 10-11-82	20-9-82 10-11-82 9-1-83
	Sri N. Janardhana Reddy, Minister for Revenue & Power, Minister for Agriculture & C.A.D.	28-2-82 20-9-82	20-9-82 9-1-83
	Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao, Minister for Finance, Planning, I & P.R., Minister for Finance.	28-2-82 20-9-82	20-9-82 9-1-83
	Sri N. Amaranath Reddy, Minister for Co-operation, Minister for Civil Supplies.	28-2-82 10-11-82	20-9-82 9-1-83
	Sri M. A. Aziz, Minister for Forests & Wakfs.	28-2-82 20-9-82	20-9-82 9-1-83
	Sri M. Baga Reddy, Minister for Major Industries, Minister for Transport.	28-2-82 10-11-82	20-9-82 9-1-83
	Sri Bilagoud, Minister for Sugar Industries.	28-2-82	20-9-82
	Sri P.V. Chowdary, Minister for Endowments,	28-2-82	20-9-82
	Sri T. Hayagrivachari, Minister for Technical Education and Indian Medicine.	28-2-82	20-9-82

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sri K. Kesava Rao, Minister for Education and Public Libraries,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Labour and Women & Child Welfare.		10-11-82	9-1-83
Sri A. Madan Mohan, Minister for Medical & Health and Law.		28-2-82	18-3-82
Minister for Medical and Health and Legislature Affairs,		18-3-82	20-9-82
Minister for Revenue,		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri M. Manik Rao, Minister for Roads & Buildings.		28-2-82	9-1-83
Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Minister for Excise.,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Education.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri Ch. Ram Bhupal Reddy, Minister for Panchayati Raj.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri B. Ramdev, Minister for Animal Husbandry,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Animal Husbandry, Rural Development & Civil Supplies		20-9-82	9-11-82
Minister for Rural Development.		10-11-82	9-1-83
Sri Koneru Ranga Rao, Minister for Social Welfare & Harijan Welfare.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Smt. B. Sarojini Pulla Reddy,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Municipal Administration,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Medical & Women & Child Welfare,		20-9-82	9-11-82
Minister for Medical & Health.		10-11-82	9-1-83
Sri Majji Tulasidas, Minister for Medium Irrigation.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri A. Veerappa. Minister for Textiles, Backward Classes Welfare.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Minor Irrigation & Ground water		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri Chanumolu Venkata Rao, Minister for Agriculture,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Major & Medium Irrigation.		20-9-82	9-1-83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sri Paladugu Venkata Rao, Minister for Marketing, Rural Development, Weights and Measures,		20-2-82	to 20-9-82
Minister for Marketing.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri G. Venkataswamy, Minister for Labour & Civil Supplies.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri V. Venkateswara Rao, Minister for Small Scale Industries,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for Law.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri Alwar Das, Minister of State in the Deptt. of Primary, Secondary & Collegiate Education.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, Minister of State for Minor Irrigation,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister of State for Technical Education & Indian Medicine.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri P. Govardhana Reddy, Minister of State for Rural Water Supply & Youth Services,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister of State for Textile & Printing.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri G. Nageswara Rao, Minister of State for Ports & Commerce,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister of State for Endowments.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri P. Janardhana Reddy, Minister of State for Employment.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri T. Ramakrishna Raju, Minister of State for Tourism, Cultural Affairs & Sports,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister for State for Excise.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri D. Ravindra Naik, Minister of State for Ground Water & A.P.S. IDC.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri B. Samayya, Minister of State for Fisheries,		28-2-82	20-9-82
Minister of State for Small Scale Industries & Mines.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri B. Sessa Sayana Reddy, Minister of State for Housing.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri Shyamal Rao, Minister of State for Tribal Welfare.		28-2-82	20-9-82
Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Chief Minister.		20-9-82	9-1-83
Sri K. Rosaiah, Minister for Home.		20-9-82	9-1-83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Sri C.Dass, Minister for Social Welfare	20-9-82	9-1-83
	Sri D. Munuswamy, Minister for Panchayati Raj	20-9-82	9-1-83
	Sri R. Vemanna, Minister of State for Municipal Administration & Housing.	20-9-82	9-1-83
	Sri P.V. Raghavulu, Minister of State for Employment, Training & Fisheries.	20-9-82	9-1-83
	Sri V. Sanyasi Naidu, Minister of State for Co-operation,	20-9-82	10-11-82
	Minister of State for Sugar & Cane Development.	10-11-82	9-1-83
	Sri V. Hanumantha Rao, Minister of State for Tribal & Backward Classes Welfare.	20-9-82	9-1-83
	Sri Amar Singh Tilawat, Minister of State for Tourism.	4-10-82	9-1-83
	Sri M.V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Co-operation	10-11-82	9-1-83
	Sri Ahmed Shareef, Minister for Commerce	10-11-82	9-1-83
	Sri N.T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister	9-1-83	
	Sri N. Bhaskara Rao, Minister for Finance	9-1-83	
	Sri N. Srinivasulu Reddy, Minister for Works.	9-1-83	
	Sri P. Mahendranath, Minister for Revenue	9-1-83	
	Sri S. Satyanarayana, Minister for Transport	9-1-83	
	Sri Eli Anjaneyulu, Minister for Endowments	9-1-83	
	Sri K. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Panchayat Raj & Rural Development.	9-1-83	
	Sri P. Ananda Gajapathi Raju, Minister for Education.	9-1-83	
	Sri K. Jana Reddy, Minister for Agricultural & Co-operation.	9-1-83	
	Sri S. Ramamuni Reddy, Minister for Health & Medical.	9-1-83	
	Smt. K. Pratibha Bharathi, Minister of State for Social Welfare	9-1-83	
	Sri M. Ramachandra Rao, Minister of State for Labour	9-1-83	
	Sri Y. Ramakrishnudu, Minister of State for Law & Municipalities.	9-1-83	
	Sri T. Jeevan Reddy, Minister of State for Excise.	9-1-83	
	Sri Mohd. Shakir, Minister of State for Tourism & Wakfs.	9-1-83	

Tours in Andhra Pradesh:-

The Governor toured in the Districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Prakasham, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Chittoor Karimnagar, and visited the following institutions:-

Andhra University, Waltair, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, Polytechnic College at Chilakaluripet, and Sri Satchidananda Gurukul Ashram School, Kothapalli.

Laying Foundation Stones :

1. On 31st July, 1982 the Governor, laid foundation stone of Harijan Colony at Chandampet in Nalgonda District.
2. On 29th November 1982, he laid foundation stone of Municipal Water Reservoir, Khoja Colony at Nizamabad District.
3. On 28th February, 1983, he laid foundation stone for S.T. & S.C. Hostel at Dammampeta in Khammam District.

Inauguration of Institutions :

On 5th November, he unveiled the Bronze Statue of Andhra Kesari Sri Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu at Prakasam Bhavan' Ongole.

On 1st January 1983, he opened the exhibition and participated in the inaugural session of the Indian Science Congress Association by the Prime Minister of India at Tirupathi.

Other Places of Interest :

On 30th July 1982 the Governor visited the proposed Botanical Garden Site, the Hydro Electric Station and the Dam-site at Nagarjunasagar, Nalgonda District.

On 1st August, he visited Jawahar Bal Vihar at Vijayapuri North in Nalgonda District.

On 7th April 1982, he inaugurated the World Health Day Celebrations at the Health Museum Public Gardens.

On 7th May 1982 the Governor presided over the Annual Convocation of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at University Campus, Rajendraragar.

On 9th May 1982 he released the Special Commemorative postage stamp in the honour of late Dr. (Smt.) Durgabai Deshmukh at Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens.

On 10th, May he inaugurated the 125th Anniversary of 1857 Revolution of India's first War of Independency organised by Andhra Pradesh Freedom Fighter Organisation at Jubilee Hall.

On 22nd May 1982 he was present at the Hyderabad Airport to receive the H.E. Mr. Yaseer Arafat, Chairman, Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The President of India, was received and seen of at the Airport by the Governor, in June 1982.

On 20th July 1982 he was present at the Hyderabad Airport, to receive and see off the Prime Minister of India.

The Governor received and see off the President of India, at Hyderabad Airport, on 25th, 26th and 27th August 1982.

On 29th October, 1982 he was present at Hyderabad Airport to receive and see off the Prime Minister of India.

On 12th December 1982 as Chief Guest he attended the International Conference on Fleet Maintenance at Hotel Banjara, Banjara Hills.

On 31st December, 1982 he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar.

On 18th January, 1983, he addressed the Joint Session of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature at Assembly Hall.

On 20th January, 1983 he inaugurated the International Simposium organised by Coromandal Indag Products, Limited, at Jubilee Hall.

On 18th February 1983 as Chief Guest he gave away 'Soviet Laxmi Nehru Award of 1982, organised by the Information Branch of the U.S.S.R. Consulate at Jubilee Hall.

Presiding over the University Convocations :

The Governor of Andhra Pradesh presided over :

The Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar University Campus on 7th May 1982.

The Annual Convocation of the Andhra University at the University Campus, Waltair on 22nd October, 1982.

The Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar University Campus on 31st December, 1982.

The Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University at the University campus, Tirupati on 5th March 1983.

CHAPTER-III

The Legislature

The number of sittings of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Council were 59 and 41 respectively during the year under report.

The number of Legislative Assembly Questions/Council Questions received, admitted and answered were as follows :—

	<i>L. A. Q's.</i>		<i>S. N. Q's.</i>	<i>C. A.</i>	<i>U.R. 329.</i>
	<i>Starred</i>	<i>Unstarred.</i>			
No. of questions received	1497	Nil.	686	347	224
No. of questions admitted	512	244	117	117	180
	239	97			
No. of questions answered	450	140	117	117	180
	99	69			

	<i>L. C. Q's.</i>		<i>S. N. Q's.</i>	<i>C. A.</i>
	<i>Starred</i>	<i>Unstarred.</i>		
No. of questions received	1182	..	407	362
No. of questions admitted	449	35	221	170
	146	7	..	..
No. of questions answered	533		68	133

BILLS PASSED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING THE YEAR 1982-83.

1. The Andhra Pradesh Taxation Offences (In applicability of Limitation) Bill No. 1981 (L. A. Bill No. 33 of 1981).
2. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1982, (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1982).
3. The Andhra Pradesh Open University Bill, 1982 (L. A. Bill No. 19 of 1982).
4. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982 (L. A. Bill No. 22 of 1982).
5. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Bill, 1981 (L. A. Bill No. 11 of 1981).

6. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983. (L. A. Bill No. 6 of 1981).

7. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1983 (L. A. Bill No. 7 of 1983.)

8. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Bill, 1983 (L. A. Bill No. 2 of 1983).

9. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983 (L. A. Bill No. 5 of 1983).

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LAID ON THE TABLE OF BOTH THE HOUSES DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1982-83 :

1. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 8 of 1982).

2. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1982 (A.P. Ordinance No.9 of 1982)

3. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 10 of 1982).

4. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 11 of 1982).

5. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982, (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 1 of 1983).

6. The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 2 of 1983).

7. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1983, (A.P. Ordinance No. 3 of 1983).

8. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 4 of 1983).

BILL PASSED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR, 1982-83.

1. The Andhra Pradesh Taxation Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill 1981.

2. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1982.

3. The Andhra Pradesh Open University Bill, 1982.

4. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.

5. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Bill, 1982.

6. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1983.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Bill, 1983.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

CHAPTER-IV

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Commissioner for School Education and Ex-Officio Commissioner for Government Examinations was assisted by one Additional Director, 2 Joint Directors, 3 Deputy Directors (Planning, Training and Oriental Studies), one Special Officer for Text Books, 7 Assistant Directors and 6 Special Officers (Assistant Directors' cadre) and one Statistical Officer, with supporting staff.

At District Level.—The District Educational Officers were incharge of Educational Administration at the District Level assisted by one Gazetted Administrative Officer in each district in the Administrative matters and also by one Deputy Educational Officers in the academic matters like Inspection of Secondary Schools etc.

Primary Education.—Primary Education continue to receive special attention under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Primary School.—There were 4129 Primary Schools during the year, recording an increase of 600 schools.

Enrolment.—The total number of students enrolled during the year at the Primary Stage was 56,65,531 out of which 1,99,456 students were additional enrolled during the year.

Teachers.—There were 81,722 teachers and 564 teachers were additionally employed during the year.

Upper Primary Schools.—There were 5,056 Upper Primary Schools, 244 were increased during the year.

Enrolment.—The number of pupils enrolled at the Upper Primary Stage was 10,48,919 and 93,538 pupils were additionally enrolled during the year.

Teachers.—The number of teachers working in the Upper Primary Schools was 36,650 and 421 teachers were additionally appointed during the year.

Incentive Programmes :

Mid-Day Meals.—With a view to improve enrolment and maintaining regularity of attendance in Elementary Schools, Mid-day-Meal programme on Universal Scale was introduced in the State with effect from 14-11-82. All the children studying in Classes I to V in all the recognised schools were covered.

A sum of Rs. 38.40 crores was earmarked for the implementation of the newly introduced Mid-day-Meal Scheme during the year and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was Rs. 28.90 crores.

Non-Formal Education:—2,760 Non-Formal Education Centres were opened at the rate of 2 blocks in each District in the 23 districts of the State covering an enrolment of 69,000 children. 46 Posts of Non-Formal Education Supervisors were created with supporting staff.

Budget :

An amount of Rs. 383.590 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 12074.66 lakhs under Non-Plan (including the expenditure towards 12 T.T.Is) was provided in the Budget under Elementary Education. An amount of Rs. 306.847 lakhs was spent from the Plan provision.

Secondary Education;—There were 4,031 High Schools. The number of High Schools increased by 175 during the year.

Enrolment.—The enrolment in Classes VII to X was 10,14,455 registering an increase by 92,814 during the year.

Teachers.—The number of teachers working in the above schools was 59,516. The number of teachers increased by 515 during the year.

Admission of High Schools into Grand-in-aid Scheme.—During the year, 35 Private Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into High Schools.

125 Upper Primary Schools under the management of local bodies were upgraded into High Schools during the year.

Text Books.—As per revised syllabus, new Text Books were introduced in Class VIII during the year.

Supply of Text Books.—All the nationalised text books from Classes I to X were supplied directly to all the recognised Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools in the State on Credit basis, to streamline the distribution system of Text Books.

Prohibition of Capitation Fee :—Government promulgated Ordinance No. 3 of 1983 for regulation of admission into Educational Institutions and to prohibit the collection of capitation fees in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Compulsory Physical Education :—Government made Physical Education attendance as Compulsory, prescribing 75% of attendance for promotion to Higher Classes.

State Council of Educational Research and Training :

The Director was assisted by 13 professors and one administrative officer, besides the lecturers for different subjects. It is the academic wing of the Department of Education which deals with the aspects of different levels of Education and Non-Formal Education and Educational policy management, curriculum development, Educational technology, Educational Research etc., The main functions of the S.C.E. R.T., includes training of Teachers, Teacher Educators and Supervisors, Educational Research on different aspects of Education Production and publication of literature on education for the benefit of students, teachers and educational supervisors and administrators ,

Department of Educational Statistics :—

The Department took the following special steps —

(1) Collected data for study on 'Low percentage of passes in S.S.C. Examination of March, 1980 in Twin Cities and Rangareddy district.

(2) Made an analysis of the data collected from 800 Chief Examiners and 2500 Assistant Examiners of VII Class and S.S.C. Examination of March, 1981 and 1982 on various aspects of valuing the answer scripts of the above examinations.

(3) Analysed data collected on the study of open book examination system tried out in selected High Schools in Hyderabad City.

(4) Made an analysis of the data collected for the study on criteria for fixing 35 marks as pass marks in public examinations.

The Department of Population Education :

The following were some of the activities under-taken by the Department —

1. Development of Hand Book for Secondary School Teachers on Population Education.

2. State Level Key personal Training Programme on Population Education.

3. Orientation Training Programme for the Resource Persons at District Level.

4. Development of Hand Book for the Non-Formal Education Lectures on Population Education.

5. Orientation Training Course for the Secondary School Teachers' all in the Districts of the State.

6. Development of Hand Book for Primary and Upper Primary School Teachers on Population Education.

DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION*Administrative setup :—*

The Director of Higher Education was assisted by two Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director and other supporting staff.

The Regional Joint Directors with supporting staff were also working at Cuddapah, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Guntur.

University Education (Degree Colleges) :

There were 19 Universities and constituent Colleges besides 10 Post Graduate Centres under the control of these Universities. The Open University at Hyderabad and Women's University at Tirupathi started functioning during the year. 7 Government Degree Colleges, 4 Private Degree Colleges and one Residential Degree College at Nagarjunasagar were also opened during the year. Thus, the number of Degree Colleges increased to 295 and the number of students was 175308. During the

year an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for opening of New Government Degree Colleges and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for construction of Buildings for Government Degree Colleges was provided. National Service Scheme being Centrally Sponsored Scheme between the State Government and Govt. of India for which expenditure being increased on sharing basis of 5 : 7 was also in force during the year.

Awards to University and College Teachers :—

The number of Awards increased from 40 to 47 during the year. Teachers working in Colleges of Education were also included. An amount of Rs. 64,770.91 was spent for the purpose. Awards were distributed on 1-11-1982.

U. G. C. Cell :—

For the effective implementation of academic and development schemes sponsored by the U. G. C. and the proper utilization of grants made available by the U. G. C., A U. G.C. Cell was created VI Plan proposals from 60 Government Degree Colleges for basic and development grants for a total assistance of about Rs. 340.00 lakhs were sent to the U.G.C. through the Universities concerned. The U.G.C. approved proposals from 40 Government Degree Colleges under basic grants and about 10 Government Colleges for the developmental grants.

Junior Colleges :—

Government opened 46 Government Junior Colleges and 53 Private Junior Colleges in the State during the year. The number of Junior Colleges increased from 468 to 567. In addition to this, 26 additional sections were sanctioned to Private Junior Colleges, to accommodate the student strength during the year. For maintenance of these Government Junior Colleges, an amount of Rs. 249.00 lakhs had been provided. In order to have proper infrastructural facilities, building programme was given importance to provide adequate facilities for good academic work. A type design for a Government Junior College to accommodate 400 students was evolved. In order to speed up the building programme during the year a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided. The enrolment of intermediate students in Junior Colleges and Degree Colleges increased to 342046 during the year.

Scholarships :

The amounts sanctioned to the scholars under various schemes and the number of beneficiaries under each scheme during the year were as below :..

Sl. No.	Name of the Scholarship	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	National Merit Scholarship on post S.S.C., Fresh and Renewals	2516	14,00,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	National Merit Scholarship on post Intermediate and post Degree, Fresh and Renewals.	2400	28,00,000
3.	State Special Merit Scholarship and on post Intermediate.	298	4,25,000
4.	State Special Merit Scholarship on post S.S.C.	141	1,40,000
5.	State Merit Scholarships	1036	6,01,225
6.	National Scholarships to the Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.	142	1,01,950
7.	Scholarships for Economically poor persons (both fresh and renewals).	24,000	1,73,00,000
8.	Scholarships to students studying Hindi in their Post - Matric Courses in Non-Hindi speaking States (fresh and renewals).	740	4,25,000
9.	National loan scholarships (renewal) ..	2486	18,69,158
10.	National loan Scholarships (fresh) ..	1505	11,07,390
11.	General Merit Scholarship ..	750	1,40,000
12.	Special Scholarship for Orthopeically Handicapped. ..	85	16,000
13.	Scholarship for Orphans & Destitutes	80	14,000
14.	Scholarships to Widow Students. ..	23	4,400
15.	Scholarships to the students studying in Oriental studies. ..	500	2,00,000
16.	A.P. Govt. Scholarships to the Telugu speaking persons of India Origin domiciled abroad. ..	No fixed awards.	10,000
17.	Scholarship to the students/Children of deceased Govt. Servants. ..	Do.	1,25,000
18.	Educational Concession to the Children and grand children of Freedom Fighters (High and re-Education). ..	Do.	1,50,000
19.	Iiyathi Scholarships to the students ..	375	70,000
20.	Special Scholarships to the Repatriate from Burma/Cylon. ..	Do	4,000
21.	Other Miscellaneous scholarship (only renewals). ..	150	28,750

An amount of Rs. 1,41,275.14 had been recovered from the loanees during the year, thus bringing the total recoveries made upto the end of the year to Rs. 30,14,879.65 P.

Plan Schemes :

The outlay for Higher Education for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 642.68 lakhs, the Sector-wise particulars beings as follows :—

	Rupees in Lakhs.
1. State wide schemes ..	85.78
2. Intermediate Education ..	309.67
3. Degree Education ..	247.23

State Wide Schemes :

A sum of Rs. 85.78 lakhs was provided for the State-Wide schemes during the year and an amount of Rs. 101.52 lakhs was spent during the year under this schemes. An amount of Rs. 91.02 lakhs had been provided to various Universities in the State for developmental purposes.

Intermediate Education :

The outlay for Junior Colleges during the year was Rs. 309.67 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 263.00 lakhs was spent for these schemes during the year.

Degree Education :

The outlay fixed for University Education, during the year was Rs. 247.23 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was to a tune of Rs. 175.19 lakhs.

Non-Plan Schemes :

The details of budget provided and expenditure incurred under Non-Plan during the year 1982-83 were as below :—

Sl. No.	College	Budget Provision 1982-83.	Expenditure incurred 1982-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Govt. Degree Colleges for Men.	9,44,11,100	8,15,89,900
2.	Govt. Degree Colleges for Women.	1,77,72,800	1,71,86,500
3.	Degree Colleges for Men and Women (Buildings Minor Works)	5,00,000	..
4.	Degree Colleges for Men and Women Scholarships	55,67,000	51,45,300

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	Govt. Sanskrit Colleges	.. 7,87,200	6,96,200
4.	Govt. Jr. Colleges for Boys	.. 13,15,56,300	13,38,99,500
5.	Govt. Jr. Colleges for Girls	.. 1,23,17,300	1,34,92,400
	Govt. Jr. Colleges for Boys and Girls Scholarships.	.. 19,39,500	16,44,800
6.	Private Degree and Professional Colleges.	.. 17,90,42,000	16,85,89,700
7.	Private Oriental Colleges	.. 1,10,31,000	94,36,800
8.	Private Junior Colleges	.. 1,72,74,000	3,04,50,200

THE REGISTRAR OF PUBLICATIONS

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 is an important Central Legislation to have an effective control over the printing presses and it plays a vital role as a watch-dog for the Government in keeping the Government in immediate touch with tone and trends of the press.

The Registrar of Publications is the officer designated by the Government to administer the provisions of the said Act and Press and Registrations of Book Rules made thereunder.

The Director of Public Libraries continued to be the Ex-Officio Registrar of Publications. This office received three copies of every publication of both books and periodicals printed in this State under rule 4 framed under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Out of the three copies of books received one copy would be sent to the Parliament library, New Delhi, one copy to the State Central Library, Hyderabad, and the third copy would be preserved in his office for the purpose of reference library constituted under Rule 5 of the Press and Registration of Book Rules, 1960.

Most of the functions of the Registrar of Publications are statutory. It is a unitary office without any subordinate offices under its control at the district level. The District Collectors are the officers to administer the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act in the district with their magisterial powers. As per the declaration received from the Collectors there are 1,851 printing presses working in the State and the Office of the Registrar of Publications maintain a register of printing press, to have a regular correspondence with them. The most important functions of the Registrar of Publications is to receive scrutinize and register all publications, books and periodicals and news papers in all languages printed in the State. Whenever prima facie objectionable matter is noticed in any publication, the same is sent for necessary action to the Home Department which is vested with the powers of proscription. One more important function is to make requisition of publications from the printers in the state and also initiate penal action against the printers who fail to comply with the provisions of the said Act.

After scrutiny and registration the publications are sent to the Director of Public Libraries to place them before the Book Selection Committee for inclusion in the approved lists for purchase by the public libraries.

During the year, 1233 books in triplicate and 187 titles of periodicals and news papers were received.

During the year the total number of 'publications registered in the Office of the Registrar of Publications under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 were 10839. Out of these, 1233 books and 9,606 were periodicals and newspapers.

The number of books and periodicals (including news papers) registered in the districts was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the place			Books	Periodicals and News Papers.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	
<i>Andhra region.</i>					
1.	Anantapur	..	..	3	027
2.	Chittoor	..	..	25	566
3.	Cuddapah	..	..	1	100
4.	East Godavari	..	..	56	190
5.	Guntur	..	..	77	174
6.	Krishna	..	..	635	2,775
7.	Kurnool	..	..	3	020
8.	Nellore	..	..	6	352
9.	Prakasam	..	..	6	065
10.	Srikakulam	..	..	1	058
11.	Visakhapatnam	..	..	23	424
12.	Vizianagaram	..	..	..	..
13.	West Godavari	..	..	100	803
<i>Telangna Region :</i>					
14.	Adilabad	..	..	..	007
15.	Hyderabad	..	..	280	3,910
16.	Karimnagar	..	..	4	0001
17.	Khammam	..	..	5	0003
18.	Mahaboobnagar	..	..	1	..
19.	Medak	..	..	3	002
20.	Nalgonda	..	..	..	016
21.	Nizamabad	..	..	..	028
22.	Ranga Reddy	..	..	..	..
23.	Warangal	..	..	4	085
				297	4,052
Grand Total ..				1,233	9,606

The language wise break-up of the number of books periodicals and news papers registered was as follows.

1982-83.

Sl. No.	Language	Books	Periodicals and News Papers.
1.	Telugu	1,055	149
2.	Hindi	6	4
3.	Urudu	16	2
4.	Sanskrit .. .. .	..	..
5.	Tamil	1	1
6.	Kannada .. .. .	..	1
7.	Marathi ... .. .	..	..
8.	English other than European languages ..	157	26
9.	Bilingual and Polyglot. .. .. .	..	4
		1,233	187

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The main functions of this department are as follows:

1. To collect/purchase the manuscripts (palm-leaf and paper)
2. To preserve the manuscripts on modern and scientific lines.
3. To microfile copies of the manuscripts from all parts of the country.
4. To keep open the manuscripts and the microfile of the manuscripts to the world of scholars concerned.
5. To publish rare, important manuscripts for the benefit of the world of scholars. It is also aimed to develop the Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in the State to cater the needs of not only the native land but also abroad.

Generally, the manuscripts both palm leaf and paper are being collected through the manuscripts purchase committee by advertisement through the news papers once in a year.

Under the programme of publications, the following were published:

An Alphabetical Subjectwise Index of Telugu Manuscripts.

The following manuscripts are under print :

I. Language-Sanskrit

1. Samaveda—Venkata Sakha - Devenagari Scripts.
2. Samaveda - Vankata Sakha - Telugu Script.

II. Language - Telugu

1. Udayanodayamu by Narana Surana Kayyam.
2. Arshakutumbamu by Vasireddi Durgasadisiveswara Prasad.

III. Oriental Research Journal

Quarterly research journal entitled "Vijnana Saraswati".

I. Language - Sanskrit

1. Alankara Makarandah- by Rajasekharasudhi (poetics- pertaining to figures of speech)
2. Brahmastrakalpam - (Mantra Śastra)

II. Language — Telugu.

1. Tarakabrahmarvaeyamu by Chintalapudi Yellana — Kayyam.
2. Yogasa ktaparinayamu by (1) Madipatla Appana Sastry.
(2) Kotra Venkatarama Kavi.
3. Bhargava Puranamu by Raja Bahiripamanayakudu.

The following books had been copied for editing the printing :

Telugu

1. Rasapradeepika by Mudumba Venkata Charyulu.
2. Lakshmivilasasamu by Rayasamu Venkatapati Mantri.
3. Hanumadarjunasamudamu by Gadivamula Sanjeevaya Matyudu.

Sanskrit

1. Sathari Vaibhava Prabhakarm by Narasimha Kavi

Arabic, Persian and Urdu

300 manuscripts had been classified. After scrutiny the copied materia. of the manuscripts was furnished to the research scholars for their research purpose. All the manuscripts had been verified during the year.

The editing work of one Urdu manuscript entitled "Musthalabath--Taggi" was under Progress.

Preparation of a list of Urdu munuscripts in alphabetical order was under progress. In addition to these works, 400 rare manuscripts had been fumigated and 200 index cards prepared.

1065 printed books had been added to the library druing the year under report.

DIRECTORATE OF SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

With a view to formulate and implement suitable programmes and to involve the student and non-student youth of the State in creative and constructive activities, the Directorate of Youth Services had been established as Director of Sports and Youth Services.

The Director of Sports and Youth Services was assisted by a Deputy Director with supporting staff.

The following were also functioning under the administrative control of this Dept.

1. A.P. Sports Council.
2. Colleges of Physical Education.

The Director of Sports and Youth Services continued to be the controlling officer over 14 Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning at the following places :

(1) Srikakulam (2) Kakinada (E.Godavari) (3) Vijayawada (4) Guntur (5) Vizag (6) Cuddapah (7) Chittoor (8) Kurnool (9) Anantapur (10) Nizamabad (11) Karimnagar (12) Siddipet (Medak) (13) Mahabubnagar (14) Khammam.

The above kendras are Government of India establishments and run with Central Funds.

State Level Youth Leadership Training Programme :

This Department conducted a State Level Youth Leadership Training Programme at Hyderabad incurring an expenditure of Rs. 50,000. The programme was conducted from 29-8-1982 to 3-9-1982. 132 selected Youth from all districts participated. Lectures on subjects like "Independence, movements" "Role of Youth in Freedom Struggle", "Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme" "Social Evils", Castes etc. were arranged. This programme had also given an opportunity to the youth to come together and exchange their views. In the evenings, sports, games and cultural programmes were also arranged.

Aurbindo Bala Kendras, Hyderabad :

This institute was functioning at Indiranagar, Harijan Colony. Teaching besides playing and recreational facilities were provided to children here. An expenditure of Rs. 7,700 had been incurred on its maintenance during this year.

Expenditure :

Plan :—During Annual Plan 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 51,700 only had been incurred out of the total allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The remaining funds lapsed for want of administrative sanction.

Non-plan : The total allocation under Non-Plan was Rs. 33,300. This was meant for administrative expenses towards maintenance of Directorate and payment of salaries etc. to the staff. Out of the said allocation, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,49,800.

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

The Commissioner for School Education is acted as Ex-Officio Commissioner for Govt. Examinations, is assisted by Jt. Commissioner and other gazetted and non-gazetted staff.

The main function of the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations was to conduct the following examinations :—

1. S.S.C. Public Examination } (Annual and
2. T.T.C. Public Examination } (Supplementary)
3. Pre-Primary Teachers Training Course Public Examination.
4. Diploma Course for Teaching Deaf.
5. Music and Dance Public Examinations (Certificate and Diploma)
6. Telugu, Urdu, Hindi, Pandit Examinations.
7. Entrance Examinations for Hindi and Sanskrit.
8. Headmasters Account Tests.

The number of persons passed in S.S.C. Examinations conducted during the year upto March, 1983 was 3,80,245 and Minor Examinations like T.T.C. Pandits, Music and Dance and etc., were 4,830 during the year.

It had been decided to felicitate the top 10 rank candidates irrespective of the fact whether one was a boy candidate or a girl candidate and the top 10 rank girls candidates on the occasion of the Childrens' Day Celebrations on 14-11-1983, at Hyderabad.

The following are the particulars of the first and second rank boy candidates and girl candidates.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the candidate.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Marks secured out of 600</i>	<i>Rank.</i>
<i>Boy Candidates</i>				
1.	Masum Ali	A.P. Residential School, Tadikonda	558	11
2.	Amara Ramamohan Rao.	SBSS High School, Repalle	555	11
<i>Girl Candidates</i>				
1.	Namburi Raja Kowsalya,	St. Therasas Girls High School, Eluru.	536	1
2.	Jayasri Panneda	Hird Junior College, Narasaraopet.	531	11

JAWAHAR BALBHAVAN

Jawahar Bal Bhavan is a State Level Institution established to impart non-formal Education to the children between the age-group of 5 to 14 years in Music, Dance, Drama, Fine Arts and Crafts, Sciences and Physical Education, etc. The strength of Jawahar Bal Bhavan reached nearly 5000 to 6000 members as on 31-3-1983. The member children were trained in the socially useful productive work 15 schools of Twin Cities enrolled themselves as members and they were deputing their children to the Jawahar Bal Bhavan to receive training in Arts and Crafts twice in a week. As the strength of members was increasing year after year, new schemes were introduced such as Children's Mini Traffic Park and Skating Ring, etc.

During 1982, this Institution conducted a Theatre Festival in the month of November, 1982 and about 500 children from various Bal Bhavans viz., Delhi, Bangalore, Trivandram, Madras participated in the above festival. The Director, Gujarat Bal Bhavan also participated during the month of February, 1983. Later, School Competitions were conducted and about 3,000 children participated in the said competition. The Jawahar Bal Bhavan purchased 35mm double projector to screen the educative films for the benefit of school-going children.

There were 22 Bal Kendras, in the districts including the two in Twin Cities Kendras at Secunderabad and Old City, Hyderabad. There is one Bal Bhavan at Nagarjunasagar.

A sum of Rs. 7,90,300 was allotted during the year to meet the expenditure and a sum of Rs. 7,00,000/- was allotted for maintaining the 23 Institutions spread over the State.

A.P. GOVERNMENT TEXT-BOOK PRESS, HYDERABAD.

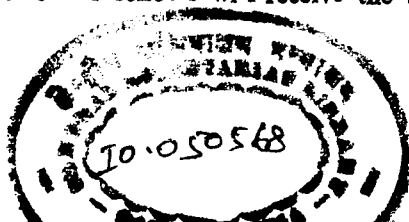
Andhra Pradesh Government Text Book Press is a Government Undertaking, established for the printing and distribution of Nationalised Text-Books and running on Commercial lines. The Head of the department is the Director, and he is assisted by two Deputy Directors one on technical side and the other on the administrative side.

Government had constituted a National Text-Books Committee with Minister (Education) as Chairman and a standing Committee with Secretary, Education as Chairman to decide the printing programme every year.

A programme of 216 lakhs of Text-books was undertaken during 1982-83 for supply and due to inadequate capacity, a portion of the work was got done at the Government of India Text-Book Press, Mysore and Kerala Books and Publications Society, Cochin and also at Private Presses.

The Andhra Pradesh Government Text-Book Press had 23 District Depots. The books printed were supplied to the Depots. They were supplied to the schools through the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The Deputy Inspectors of schools will receive the books from the concerned Depot.



A trade commission of 8% on the gross cost was allowed to them. Detailed are given below :—

1. No. of categories of Text-Books nationalised afresh (including those revised) during the year..		180
2. Total No. of copies of N.T. Books printed during the year		213,53 Lakhs.
3. Value of the text-books supplied to the Director of :—		Rs. Ps.
(a) Social Welfare	..	1,43,67,007.99
(b) Tribal Welfare	..	22,01,556.28
(c) Backward Classes	..	13,28,423.90
		<hr/>
		1,78,88,988.17
4. Revenue expenditure during the year	..	6,40,52,967.62
5. Capital expenditure during the year	..	1,87,65,549.00
6. Amount realised by sale of N.T. Books during the year	..	2,56,14,514.89
7. Receipts of amounts of :		
(a) Press-cuttings	}	6,74,760.26
(b) Scrap paper		
8. Receipts on account of printing of miscellaneous jobs during 1982-83	..	22,792.86

**BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD**

The Intermediate Board consists of Chairman, Vice-Chairman Secretary, 6 Joint Secretaries, 9 Deputy Secretaries, one Controller of Examination and one Special Officer, Urdu.

There were 5 Regional Inspection offices under the Board of Intermediate Education for the academic inspection of Junior Colleges. The Regional Inspection offices were located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah and Guntur.

The number of students passed during the year 1982-83 was as follows:

<i>March, 1982</i>	<i>March, 1983</i>
82,061	64,324

No. of Boys and Girls secured 1st Class during the year was as follows:

	<i>March, 1982</i>	<i>March, 1983</i>
Boys	11,289	9,138
Girls	4,068	4,259

STATE ARCHIVES

Administrative Set-up :

The Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh State Archives was assisted by 3 Assistant Directors and one Research Officer with supporting staff, technical and non-technical.

Accession :

All the records received from the Government Departments and private parties for preservation in State Archives and in the two Regional Offices at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam had been accessioned.

Research Fellowships Scheme:

During, the year the Department had arranged a Book Exhibition from 15-3-83 to 27-3-83 in which several lectures were delivered by important Personalities like Sri Narla Venkateswara Rao, Advisor to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Justice P.A. Choudary of A.P. High Court, Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy Former I.G. and Justice Alladi Kuppu Swamy, Former Chief Justice, A.P. High Court.

Publications :

It was proposed to catalogue Mughal Records numbering about 6 lakhs in twenty volumes with a view to make available the valuable Mughal Records to Research Scholars on Medieval Indian History. The first volume of the catalogue was brought out in the year 1980-81. During the period year, the work of compiling the catalogue Vol.II covering the 5th to 10th Regnal years of Aurangzeb's regime (1658-1707 A.D.) continued.

The following publications were brought out by the Department :

1. Itihas Journal Vols. IX and X.
2. Adhunika Andhra Desa Charitra.
3. Andhrodyama Charitra.
4. Andhradeshapu Janapada Patalu.
5. Village Kaiiyats (Guntur Taluk).
6. Draksharama inscriptions.
7. Our Cultural heritage and its modern orientation.

indexing of District Collectorate Records (1836-1860)

During the period, this Department reviewed 20 Visakhapatnam District records with the already prepared manuscripts covering 6488 pages and also prepared indexes for four Visakhapatnam districts having 913 letters covering 950 pages.

Budget :

The Budget allotted to this Department during the period under report was as follows :

Non-Plan	Rs.	24,92,100
Plan	Rs.	1,00,000

The budget had been fully utilised.

Museum :

The State Archives Museum maintained samples of original interesting documents reflecting socio, economic, cultural, political and administrative history of Andhra Pradesh dating back to 1406 A.D. Several eminent persons and Scholars visited the Museum during the year. A book exhibition was organised in this office from 15-27th March, 1983 to boost up sales of this office publications, besides educating the public on the importance of Archives. 27 Book sellers, Government Departments, Academies and Institutions participated in the Book Exhibition. Several eminent persons and academicians attended the exhibition.

Information Service :

Information service on various matters of Archives was available in the Research room and also on telephone bearing No. 71371 on all working days.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS DEPARTMENT

The Director of Archaeology and Museums was the head of the department and was assisted by the technical and non-technical staff.

The schemes under plan during 1982-83 were as follows :-

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Survey, Exploration and Development of Monuments. ..	1.35
2. Hyderabad and Regional Museums.	3.27
3. Public relations and research cell and strengthening of the Directorate Establishment. ..	0.18
Total ..	4.80

Excavations were conducted at the following sites during the year under report incurring expenditure as noted against each.

	Rs.	Ps.
1. Keasaragutta, Rangareddy District ..	35,000.00	
2. Kandi ..	2,500.00	
3. Bavikonda ..	20,000.00	
4. Huzurnagar ..	5,000.00	
5. Submergeable villages in Singur Project, Medak District (a) Nirzapalle (b) (b) Indoor (v) ..	2,500.00	
	2,500.00	
6. Gandluru, Guntur District : (Grant-in-aid) By Dr. B.R. Subramanyam, Nagarjuna University, Guntur.		
7. Excavations at Vaddamanu-Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (1982-83)		
By Dr. T.V.G. Sastri, Director, Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research Institute, Hyderabad.		

The following publications were brought out during the year :-

1. Annual Report 1977-78.
2. Three Grants from Ragolu
3. Manograph on Ahobilam temples
4. Egyptian Mummy (Telugu)
5. Gadhasaptasailo Telugu Padalu (Telugu)
6. Catalogue of Departmental Publications.

LEVY OF ENTRANCE FEE

The following amounts were realised towards the entrance fee from the State Museum, Hyderabad and Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda:—

1. Entrance fee at State Museum	..	10,780.00
2. Entrance fee at Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda	..	19,362.30

Besides there were other miscellaneous receipts on the following items:

1. Sale of grass
2. Sale proceeds of photographs and fee collected for taking photographs at the monuments.
3. Sale of Departmental Publications .. 24 604.33
4. Rents from Monuments.

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1982-83, 28 Adult Education Projects functioned in 23 districts of the State. Among them, there were 18 Projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 5 Projects under State Plan. They had completed 3rd course during the year and commenced 4th course in February, 83. 4 additional projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and one Project under State Plan were also sanctioned. The newly started 5 projects started functioning from the month of August, 1982.

The Adult Education Programme is being implemented not only by the Adult Education Department in the State but also by Voluntary Agencies, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, National Service Scheme, University Adult Education and continuing Education Department.

The Voluntary Agencies involved in the eradication of illiteracy were the following :

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Grant sanctioned.	No. of centres the agency run.	No. of beneficiaries.
		Rs.		
1.	Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad.	9,24,400	560	
2.	Sri Durga Sangha Seva Samajam, Vijayawada.	49,655	30	

The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary/Agencies by Government of India was 17000 during the year under report.

Functioning of the Adult Education Centre :

There is flexibility in respect of location and working hours of a centre. Some of the Voluntary Agencies like Andhra Mahila Sabha have their own books for Adult learners and their own syllabus. The State Department of Adult Education followed the syllabus on the lines prescribed by Government of India. The State Department of Adult Education followed the books prepared by the State Resource Centre for Adult continuing and Non-Formal Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The books are called Janavachakams normally, a centre functions for about 1 1/2 to 2 hours a day at a time convenient to the learners. The centre is located in such a place, which provides easy reach to the learners. The foundation course of Adult Education centre is covered in 10 months duration and in about 300 to 350 hours. Extension lectures talk-cum-discussions are arranged at the centres to develop social awareness to the learners.

Post Literacy Programme :

Adult Education Programme is intended to be run in 3 stages. During the first stage of 10 months, the components of basic literacy numeracy and Social awareness were taught. The second and 3rd stages extend to a period of two years (each of this stage is of one year duration arriving at reinforcing the skills of literacy and improving vocational skills as relevant to the needs of the neo-literates.

Under the Post-Literacy Programme, 3 courses were completed to the neo-literates in 18 projects under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the first course was commenced during January, 1983 in 5 projects under State Plan.

Model No. III was adopted in Adult Education Projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Model No. I was adopted in Adult Education Projects under State Plan. In Model No. III, there is a mobile library and continuing Education Worker for a group of 15 villages,

whose duty is to go round the villages in his group according to a schedule and distribute books, magazines, journals, dailies etc., to the neo-literates and help them reading and also explain to them whenever it is needed. There were also a provision of coaching the neo-literates for 7th class examination and improving vocational training basing on the aptitude of the neo-literates. A mobile library and continuing Worker is supplied with a bicycle with a container to keep the books, and an Almirah to preserve the books. He was paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month.

In model No. I, there is a village Education Worker who was paid an honorarium of Rs. 20/- p.m. for every village. The village education Worker is to give the books to neo-literates and help them read the books.

The Assistance Project Officer (Post literacy) who works under the Project Officer of the project is incharge of supply of books and their proper distribution at the centres. The Programme is supervised by the Assistant Project Officer (post literacy).

Administrative set up :

The Director of Adult Education was assisted by two Dy. Directors, 3 Assistant Directors and 1 Accounts Officer with supporting staff. A Dy. Director of Adult Education was kept incharge of 2 Revenue districts. During the year, 5 Dy. Directors of Adult Education were appointed at Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Cuddapah and Srikakulam.

Training organisers selected were given an orientation training to equip themselves with the method of teaching and evaluating the Adult learners with the ways of using teaching and learning material and the ways of inculcating Social awarness among the adult learners. The training programme was conducted for 21 days in two spells, initially, at the beginning of the course and later in the middle of the course. The first spell of training for organisers of the first course, uncer 4 projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 1 Project under State Plan was conducted during the month of August, 1982.

Supervisory Functionaries:

(i) *Supervisors:*—The Adult Education Department was supported by the State Resource Centre for Adult continuing and non-formal Education, Osmania University, Hyderabad in regard to academic in puts and technical guidance in the matter of eradication of illiteracy and spread of Adult Education Programme. The State Resource Centre conducted the spell of training Programme to the Supervisors of the Adult Education Department for 5 days at Tirupati in the month of September, 1982 and II spell for 6 days during the month of February, 1983 at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Tirupati.

Assistant Project Officers/Project Officers and Dy. Directors :

The State Resource Centre also conducted Training Programme to orient the Assistant Project Officers, Project Officers and the newly posted Dy Directors and equipped them with the Superivrosy skills,

and to find solutions to managerial problems etc., arising during the operation of the programme and also to help and guide the Supervisors and Organisers while implementing the programme.

The training programme for all the Supervisory functioning was conducted by the State Resource Centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Teaching and Learning Material :

Each learner in the Adult Education Centre was supplied with a primer, two supplementary Readers, a work book, a notebook, a slate, slate pencil and a pencil. Organisers of the centres are supplied with teaching guide charts roll up Black Boards, Lanterns and flash cards.

Each centre was located either in a school building or a temple or, Church or Panchayat Office building or any convenient place within the easy reach of the learners. The Department supplied 3 to 4 lanterns for each centre. The expenditure on contingencies and Kerosene is borne by the Department.

Instructions had been given to Project Officers to ensure that there were 50% centres for Women, 30% centres for Scheduled Castes and 10% centres for Scheduled Tribes in a project. Detailed of expenditure incurred were as follows :—

<i>Expenditure during 1982-83 : (Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme).</i>				lakhs.
1. State Level Administration	...	...	...	4.377
2. District Level Administration	..	..	..	5.105
3. Project Level Administration	..	..	..	111.606
4. Directorate Level	..	..	..	4.77
5. Post Literacy	...	..	..	5.935
			Total :	<u>127.023</u>
 <i>Under State Plan :</i>				
Directorate Level	...	...	...	1.44
District Level	..	..	..	0.778
Project Level				25.129
Post Literacy		..	..	0.697
				<u>28.048</u>

Achievement of Physical Targets During The Year :

The Adult illiterates in the age groups 15-35, who were made literates during the year under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes were 1.93 lakhs (18+4=22) and under State Plan, they were 54,000 (6 projects).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Administrative Set up :

Andhra Pradesh is one of the few States which have enacted the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries, Act 1960. There is also a State, Library Committee which advises the Government on all matters relating to libraries in the State. The selection of books was entrusted to a Committee of Experts at the State level.

Library Service :

There were 4070 public Libraries by the end of the year (as on 31-3-1983), managed by three agencies namely, (1) the State Government, which maintained eight Government Libraries (The State Central Library, Hyderabad; six Regional Libraries and one Mobile Library), (2) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, which have opened 1729 public libraries, so far (23 District Central Libraries, 795 Branch Libraries, 320 Village Libraries, 1-Mobile Library and 591 Book Deposit Centres)- and (3) the 2333 aidal libraries run by Gram Panchayats (1,540), Co-operative Societies (67), and Voluntary organisations 726. A few public Libraries and reading rooms were being maintained by the Municipalities also.

There was a fullfledged library service in urban areas where about 96.74% population had been covered. But in rural areas about a third of the population only could be covered, so far preference is therefore, being given to rural areas only and during the year 1982-83 65 Libraries were opened in rural areas.

Statistics :

(1) Book Stock:—The total bookstock in the Government libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas consisted of 69.92 lakh volumes. Each library subscribed to about 31 newspapers and periodicals on an average.

(2) Readers :— About three crore readers made use of the library, facilities provided in the Departmental libraries on an average of 89 readers per library per working day.

(3) Registered borrowers :—There were 4.59 lakh registered borrowers out of whom about 26,000 were enrolled during the year 1982-83.

(4) Usage of Books:—About 100 lakhs volumes were lent to registered borrowers for home reading and about 73 lakh were consulted by, readers within the library premises.

Special Facilities :

Among the readers of any public library, the school going children are the regular readers. They spend some of their leisure in reading and games at the Libraries. Children's literature is provided in every public library. There were about 20 libraries specially meant for children, Children's programmes are regularly organised in collaboration with schools.

Text book sections were provided in 68 libraries which catered to the needs of students appearing for academic and professional courses and competitive examinations. Library service is being extended to students of High Schools by lending books from the District Central Libraries.

There were 22 Branch Libraries for women. The Mobile Library service rendered by the rickshaw cycle libraries was popular among women who regularly borrow book through these centres.

Library Finances. A sum of Rs.207 lakhs was provided in the State budget during the year 1982-83 for maintenance public libraries. The added libraries were sanctioned grants for the purchase of books and periodicals. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas levy library cess at eight paise per rupee as surcharge on the house property tax collected by the local bodies (Municipalities, Gram Panchayats, and the Cantonment Board Secunderabad). During the year, a sum of Rs. 103.71 lakhs was realised as library cess. The annual financial assistance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs from the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation was utilised towards the purposes of book for rural libraries.

Achievements during 1982-83:

(1) The Plan budget had been raised from Rs. 0.94 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(2) Sixty five new libraries were started in rural areas despite the limited financial resources.

(3) The construction of new functional buildings for the District Central Libraries, Guntur, Eluru and Nizamabad had been completed.

DIRECTOR OF SPORTS

The A.P. Sports Council is created mainly to bring about co-ordination of the activities of all the Associations for the promotion and popularisation of sports in general through collective efforts. The A.P. sports Council was given the task of providing facilities required for development of sports in the State and also to create suitable incentives to the sportmen to improve the standards and bring laurels to Andhra Pradesh in the National and International sports field. An annual grant of Rs. 14.95 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 36.00 lakhs under plan was sanctioned during the year 1982-83. Out of Rs. 50.95 lakhs an amount of Rs. 8.99 lakhs is earmarked to the 23 Districts sports Councils in the State at the rate of Rs. 50,000 - to each District sport Council and Rs. 1250/- to each block in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has opened Regional Coaching Centres in all the 23 Districts of the State including 2 Centres in twin cities. The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council had employed about 86 A.P.S.C. Coaches and 16 N.T.S. Coaches working in all the Regional Coaching Centres throughout the State in various disciplines. About 6,000 to 8,000 sportsmen and women were trained in the Centres daily. During 1982-83 the A.P.S.C. has been implementing number of schemes as provided in the master Plan like Coaching Camps to State Teams, Coaching Camps in Rural Areas, Conduct of National Camps, Conduct of Rural Sports, Women Sports, State Sports Festival and Tribal

Sports Festival. The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has also sanctioned Sports Scholarships and Diet Allowances to the outstanding Sportmen and women who brought laurels to the State.

Coaching Camps to State Teams :

A.P.S.C. provides financial assistance for conducting coaching camp prior to their participation in the Nationals for 14 days. During these coaching camps the A.P.S.C. provides nutritious diet and dress to the State teams besides providing free lodging and coaching facilities. The T.A./D.A. for the journey period and also during the participation in the Nationals is provided by the A.P.S.C.

Grants to State Sports Associations :

The A.P.S.C. sanctions financial assistance to the State Sports Associations for organising camps for conducting Intra-district, South Zone, National and International championship. During the year the Telangana kho-kho association had conducted the Junior Kho-Kho Championship at Karimnagar in which all the State teams have participated. The State Softball Association had conducted International Softball Test Match between China and India at Lal Bahadur Stadium. The Andhra Pradesh Volleyball Association had organised Volleyball tournament between U.S.S.R. and India both at Hyderabad and Vijayawada. For all these tournaments A.P.S.C. had released the grants.

Rural Sports and Women Sports :

The Andhra Pradesh sports Council has conducted Rural Sports and Women sports to select the State teams to participate in the All India Rural Nationals and Women's sports festival participate in all All India Meets organised by NSNTS. The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has organised coaching camps for two weeks to the State Rural and Women teams before their participation in All India Meets. The trainees were provided free boarding and lodging for 2 weeks besides providing kit to the teams for participating in the Nationals. Following are the achievements by the State Teams :

ATHLETICS :

Girls :—Kum. V.K.V. Satyanarayanamma	.. 100 Mts-1st.
-do-	..-200 Mts - 1st.
-do-	..-800 Mts - -2nd
-do-	..Highjump - 2nd.

Kum.V.V.D.Prameela

„ V. Usha Rani

„ V.K.V. Satyanarayanamma

„ M. Malini Reddy.

.. 4 x Mts - 2nd.

Boys :— Ch. V. Ramana

J.V. Narsimham

-do-

Rajan Mathal

..100 Mts. 1st.

..1000 Mts. 3rd.

..200 Mts. 3rd.

..Long Jump 1st

<i>Basketball :</i>	Boys. 3rd. Girls - Reached Semifinals
<i>Kho-Kho :</i>	Boys & Grils - 3rd.
<i>Archery :</i>	M. Ramayanna - 50 Mts. 2nd.
<i>Wrestling :</i>	P. Venkateswarlu - 65 kgs - 3rd.

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has selected 400 sportmen and women, coaches and officials to witness the Asian Games held at New Delhi. About 12 players from Andhra Pradesh were selected to represent Indian teams in Asian Games in Volleyball Handball, Cycling Athletics Yatching Mr. C.S. Pradæp has secured a Bronze Medal in Yatching competitim in Asian Games.

Grants to District Sports Council.

The District sports Council were being organised under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Collectors. The District Sports Councils were supervise the coaching schemes conducted by the APSC. coaches and provides financial assistance to District teams to participate in the State level sports. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- was given by APSC as annual grant to District Sports Council to look-after these activities.

Sports Scholarship and Cash Awards :

Sports scholarships and diet allowance to sportmen and women are given to sportmen based upon the performeance at various levels of competitions. It is also propososed to give cash award to outstanding sportmen who bring laurels to the State. During the year Government of India had awarded 49 State level scholarships and 7 National level scholarships to the talented youth for A.P. studying in secondary schools. Out of the above Scholarships 6 State level Scholarships were allso renewed from previous year.

Sports Hostels :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Directorate of Sports & Youth Services had opened the main sports Hostel at Hyderabad 3 Regional Sports Hostels at Sangareddy, Vijayawada and Cuddapah. A Tribal Sports Hostel has been opened exclusively for the Tribal Youth at Araku which has been recently shifted to Vizag. In the Main Sports Hostel, there are about 100 sportsmen and women in 5 disciplines of Athletics, Volleyball, Football, Hockey and Basketball who are within the age of 20 years. In the Regional sports Hostels and Tribal Sports Hostels Boys and Girls of 12 to 14 years of age are admitted. The trainees in Sports Hostels have been provided with nutritious diet besides providing lodging. Scientific coaching is given by experience coaches. The following are the results achieved by them.

Results of State Teams in Nationals :

The State Teams have been performing very well in the National level tournaments in games like Cycling, Athletics, Volleyball, Carroms,

Handball, Table Tennis, Tennis, softball and Tennikoit. The following are the results.

					<i>Gold Medals</i>
Athletics	..	..	..	..	4
Basketball	..	..	..	..	6
Boxing	..	..	..	..	1
Bridge	..	..	..	..	2
Carroms	..	..	..	..	10
Cycling	..	..	..	..	1
Hand ball.	..	..	..	..	12
Kabaddi	..	..	..	..	12
Weightlifting	..	..	..	..	3
Sailing	..	..	..	..	1
Table Tennis	..	..	..	..	4
Tennikoit	..	..	..	..	..
Volleyball	..	..	..	..	13
Tennis	..	..	..	..	3

CHAPTER—V.

FINANCE AND PLANNING (FINANCE -WING) DEPARTMENT

Revenue and Expenditure :

The total Revenue of the State for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 1639.06.91 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 1506,49.78 lakhs for that year thereby resulting in the surplus of Revenue by Rs. 132,57.13 lakhs.

The total receipts for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 1639,06.91 lakhs as against receipts of Rs. 1466,29.43 lakhs in 1981-82. The total receipts during the year 1982-83 registered an increase of Rs. 172,77.48 lakhs representing 10.54% increase over the previous year 1981-82.

The increase of Rs. 172,77.48 lakhs in revenue receipts (Accounts 1982-83) when compared with the receipts of 1981-82 was mainly due to increase in collections.

The total expenditure during 1982-83 was Rs. 1506,49.78 lakhs as against the expenditure of 1386,29.25 lakhs during 1981-82.

This the expenditure on Revenue Accounts during 1982-83 increased by 126,20.53 lakhs representing 7.98% increase over that in 1981-82.

The increase of Rs. 120,20.53 lakhs in the Revenue Accounts 1982-83 when compared with the accounts for 1981-82 was mainly under Administration of Justice, Elections, Interest payments, District Administration, Police, Public Works, Pension and other retirement benefit, Education, Medical, Family Welfare, Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply, Social Security and Welfare, Relief on account of Natural Calamities, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Food and Animal Husbandry, Forest, Village and Small Industries and Multipurpose River Projects.

Apart from the expenditure on Revenue Accounts, Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 243,37.30 lakhs on capital account outside the Revenue Account during 1982-83 as against the expenditure of Rs. 257,40.20 lakhs during 1981-82.

PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Administrative Set Up :

The Pay and Accounts Office, Hyderabad functions under the Administrative Control of the Finance and Planning (Finance) Department. The Pay and Accounts Officer is the Head of the Department and is assisted by two Deputy Pay and Accounts Officers and 12 Assistant Pay and Accounts Officers besides 550 Non-Gazetted Officers in the supervisory and other sub-ordinate categories.

Functions :

The office is entrusted with the Pre-audit and accounts functions including pension verification of Gazetted Officers upto 1980 with the exception of pension payment for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The pay function covers the pre-check of all claims preferred against the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Before 1979, the Pay and Allowances of all Gazetted Officers working in the twin cities were regulated by this office but the self-drawing powers of these officers have been withdrawn and the issue of pay slips dispensed with. The Heads of Offices of concerned departments have been authorised to regulate the pay and allowances of these Officers as in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers. However, in the case of All-India Service Officers i.e., I.A.S., I.P.S., & I.F.S. and A.P.A.S. Officers and select list officers holding the cadre posts working in the State, their Pay and Allowance are continued to be regulated by this office. In respect of pay and allowance of Governor, Chairman of both the Houses, Chief Minister, and Ministers, Chief Justice and High Court Judges and Officials appointed under the seal of the President of India, the existing procedure of issue of pay slips by the P.A.O. is being continued.

Pay and Accounts Officer has been nominated as the Designated "Drawing Officer" under the All-India Service Group Insurance Scheme 1980, to discharge the functions enumerated in the Accounting procedures. The Pay and Accounts Officer has been entrusted the work of maintenance of Service Registers of All-India Service Officers and recoveries of leave salary and pension contributions which was hitherto being attended by the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh.

Performance .—During the year 1982-83/4,01,651 bills were paid by issuing 1,96,630 cheques involving an expenditure of 341.70 crores.

This office has attended to the C.D. reconciliation work of 150 to 250 Drawing and Disbursing Officers during the year in respect of Additional Wages Deposit Accounts, A.D.A. B.A.(Old and New) and also attended to about 2644 outstanding C.D. Bills involving, an amount of Rs. 19,62,000.00 towards Deposits and Rs. 13,54,000.00 towards interest that has been paid to the individuals as repayment of instalments and payment of interest.

National Saving Schemes :

The National Savings movement has been introduced in the country with the twin objectives of :—

- (1) Inculcating the habit of thrift by educating the people on the technique of money management through cutting down avoidable and unnecessary expenditure which acts as a curb on inflation.
- (2) Raising of internal resources for the planned development of the country through channelisation of the peoples savings in Government of India Securities offered under National Savings, giving the people an opportunity to contribute their mite for the national effort.

The State has an enduring interest in intensifying the National Savings movement as two-thirds of the net collections made every year accrue to the State as its share and is treated as a soft loan repayable on a long term basis thus augmenting the ways and means position of the State's finances.

A higher target of Rs. 100 crores net and Rs. 300 crores gross were fixed for the year under report.

With a view to intensifying the movement in Andhra Pradesh, Government have taken a series of measures to improve the collections.

A collection of Rs. 156.41 crores gross and Rs. 55.26 crores net, was achieved during the year.

In order to attract the individual investor and also to suit individual needs and requirements, Government of India also offer to the investing public, a wide range of securities bearing attractive rates of interest.

The National Savings Scheme operates through the following extension agencies namely :—

Standardised Agency System :—

Agents are appointed and trained under this system to mobilise the collections under National Savings Certificates, Post Office Time Deposits and Social Security Certificates.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme :

Any Wage earner/employee can join the Pay Roll Savings Scheme by giving his consent in writing to the employer to deduct a specified sum from his salary/wage every month and deposit the same to his credit in the Post Office 5 year Recurring Deposit or 10 year Cumulative Time Deposits.

Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana:

This agency is specifically meant for ladies and Social Welfare Organisations. The agency is entrusted with the work of canvassing and regular servicing of CTD/RD accounts from the house wives and other self-employed persons.

Public Provident Fund Accounts :

This agency is meant specifically for canvassing the PPF accounts. The appointing and commission paying authority is the Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Government of India.

Sanchavika : (School Savings Bank) :

To catch them young and train them up in money management and banking methodology, the Government of India have introduced the Sanchavika or School Savings Bank Schemes for mobilisation of the Savings of the School Children.

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT :

The Treasuries and Accounts Department has the following seven units.

- (i) Directorate.
- (ii) Zonal Offices.
- (iii) Treasuries & Sub-Treasuries in the State.
- (iv) Accounts Branches in the offices of the Heads of Departments.
- (v) Pension Payment Offices, Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (vi) Compilation Branches.
- (vii) Accounts Training College.

Directorate :—The Directorate mainly concern itself with administering the Treasuries, Accounts branches and other units. It exercises Treasury control over the expenditure with reference to budget provision of all the Departments of the State Government except those specifically exempted. The Director of Treasuries and Accounts or his Deputy conducts annual inspection of all Treasuries and Accounts branches.

Treasuries :

The Treasuries are the units of fiscal system and represent the points at which public accounts start.

During the year under report, twenty three district Treasuries and 241 Sub-Treasuries were functioning in the State. Of the 241 Sub-Treasuries, 196 were Banking and 45 Non-Banking Treasuries. The non-banking Sub-Treasuries conducted the cash transactions, while in case of the banking Sub-Treasuries, cash transactions were conducted by the Branches of the State Bank of India in Andhra Region and the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad in the Telangana Region.

The Treasuries scrutinise the claims presented by the departments with reference to the provisions of the Treasury, financial and other codes before payments are made. The Treasuries also exercise control over the payments of all the State Government departments except those specifically exempted and pass the claims with reference to the Budget authorisation issued by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts. The Treasuries render compiled Accounts monthly for all transactions relating to both receipts and expenditure on Government account to the Accountant-General on or before the due dates.

Government have ordered the formation of 102 new taluks in the State during, 1979. Out of these 102 new taluks, sub-treasuries were functioning at 30 places. In respect of remaining taluks, action was being taken to open sub-treasuries in a phased manner.

Besides the receipts and payment, transactions on Government account treasuries also attend to the following functions:—

- (i) Payment to all categories of pensioners.
- (ii) Receipts storage and issue of all varieties of Stamps including postal, stationary and maintenance of accounts therefor.

(iii) Safe custody of valuables and cash chests received from the departmental officers.

(iv) Receipts, custody and issue of cheque-books to the departmental offices.

(v) Maintenance of deposit accounts, P.D. Accounts and also the accounts relating to the letters of credit.

(vi) Payment of Principal and interest on Government securities, G.P. Notes and Treasuries Savings Deposits, Certificates, etc.

The total number of transactions which passed through the treasuries in the State during the financial year was 1,08,28,357 and their monetary value was Rs. 32,60,66,04,669. The expenditure on the Treasury establishment for the entire year was 4,33,54,932 and it worked out to 0.120% approximately of the total value of transactions, handled by the Treasuries.

Stamps : There were 1750 Stamp vendors drawing stamps from the Treasuries and they were paid Rs. 33,12,724 towards discount. The monetary value of Stamps sold in the State under each category is furnished below :—

(a) Non-Judicial Stamps	.. 31,28,74,742.74
(b) Judicial Stamps	.. 3,91,57,204.72
(c) Copy Stamps	.. 8,69,212.57
(d) Service Postage Stamps	.. 84,22,342.62
(e) Public Postage Stamps	.. 2,33,05,401.25
(f) Revenue Stamps	.. 82,71,403.00
(g) Miscellaneous Stamps	.. 1,01,37,985.45

Pension : In the Twin Cities, Pensions are disbursed at the Pension Payment Offices located at Motigally, Nampally, Panjagutta and Secunderabad. Another Pension Payment Office is in the process of being established at Narayanaguda and in Districts, the Sub-Treasuries disburse the pensions. In Twin Cities, 47,014 pensioners of all categories draw their pensions amounting to Rs. 15,26,45,997.92 p. In districts, 3,72,512 pensioners of all categories drew their pensions amounting to Rs. 42,31,24,042.97 p. Besides the above, there were also 1,41,474, old-age Pensioners in the State and a total amount of Rs. 4,58,86,319.41 was drawn by them.

Accounts Training College : The department has one Accounts Training College functioning at Hyderabad to cater to the training facilities of the departmental personal, the training imparted being refresher Course pre-entry training and training in the accounts to the officers and other departmental LDCs/UDCs.

During the year a total of 254 officers and staff attended the training.

Besides the above the Training college also conducted symposium on specific subjects.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT :

Administrative Set-up :

The Director of Local Fund Audit is assisted by 283 Gazetted Officers and 777 supporting staff at Head-quarters and Districts.

The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be in Chief Auditor, State Trading Scheme and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, during the year.

Regional Offices : Government have sanctioned Six Regional Offices headed by Regional Deputy Directors of Local Fund Audit with Head-quarters at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Ongole, Kurnool, Warangal and Hyderabad. Their main functions are to watch (i) the progress of completion of audit and ensure sufficient and timely completion of audit and settlement of irregularities and (ii) watch the disposal of audit objections of A.G. and inspection reports of the Director of Local Fund Audit.

Accounts Training School :

11 Senior Auditors (Direct Recruits), 26 Junior Auditors, 7 Typists were given Pre-Service Training in the Accounts Training School at Eluru during the year. 60 District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts and 191 Senior Auditors were given Refresher Course training at the Accounts Training School, Hyderabad, 192 Employees belonging to Panchayat Samiths and Zilla Parishads in Six (6) batches were also given training in the Accounts Training School, Hyderabad under the period.

Audit :

Audit of the Accounts of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Local Bodies (viz) Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiths and Zilla Parishads, Municipal councils, Temples, Universities, Agricultural Market Committees, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and official Receivers, is the Primary function of this Department.

The total number of Institutions that were under the Audit control of this Department during year under report is given below :—

<i>Name of the Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions.</i>
1. Zilla Parishads	22
2. Panchayat Samiths	330
3. Municipal councils	83
4. Gram Panchayats	19,489
5. Hindu Religious Endowment Institutions	6,190
6. Universities	8
7. Agricultural Market Committees	213
8. Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	23
9. Official Receivers	13
10. Other Miscellaneous Institutions	80
Total :	26,451

The audit of the accounts of about 2816 Secondary Schools maintained by Zilla Parishads was also done by this department.

The audit of the accounts of following institutions is done on concurrent basis.

Panchayat Raj Institutions .. 1. Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads. Notified Gram Panchayats in Andhra Area (Former Class I Panchayats).

All the Universities in the State .. 8. Universitis in the State

Temples —

Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam :

The annual income of this Insitutions is Rs. 22.13 crores. The Institution is governed by a separate Act-Pre- Audit of the bills of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam is done by the Personnel of this Department. The Pre-audit of bills in general as well engineering was carried on effectively during the year under report. Pensionary benefits were also authorised to the employces of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam.

Pensionery Benefits :

The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be the Authority for certifying the Pensionery Benefits in respect of non-teaching and non-Government employes in Municipal councils, Gram Panchayats in Andhra Area Panchayt Samithis and Zilla Parishads, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Village Officers and Servants in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

During the year under report, 1319 Pension cases were received in respect of Municipal councils, Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and all the cases have been disposed off. 265 commutation of Pension cases were also recommended in respect of the employes of Municipalities and Panchayati Raj bodies in the State. Service verification Certificates are being issued in respect of employes of Osmania University, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

Government have also authorised the Director of Local Fund Audit to issue certificates of verification of Pension in all such cases. The services of the employees under Municipal Councils and Gram Panchayati Telangana region and non-Panchayat Raj employes under Panchayats Samithis and Zilla Parishads & Gram Panchayats in the entire State are being verified by this Department and 131 Service Verification Certificates have been furnished to the Accountant-General Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in respect of the above Local Bodies Employees during the year.

Work relating to Pension, Verification and authorisation of Pensions to Class IV and other low paid Government employees, Entrustment to this Deptt.

The work relating to issue of Pension Payment Orders, Family Pension Payment orders and Gratuity payment Orders in respect of Class IV and other low paid employees of State Government relating to all Departments was entrusted to the Department. 445 Pension Payment Orders, 685 Gratuity Payment Orders and 190 Amendment Orders were issued by the Directorate. In addition, 5611 Pension Payment Orders and Gratuity Payment Orders were also issued by the District Officers of this Department during the year.

Family Benefit Fund Scheme :

The Audit Officers of this Department were empowered to authorise the District Treasury Officers to adjust the amount relating to Family Benefit Fund of Local Bodies accounts. An amount of Rs. 76.24 lakhs was authorised for payment under the above scheme during the year.

Charitable Endowments :

There are 255 endowments whose securities are held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments besides the 37 Endowments, the immovable properties of which are also vested with him, at the close of the year. The total value of securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was Rs. 21.94 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.94 lakhs was earned towards interest during the year.

State Trading Scheme :

The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be the Chief Auditor for the State Trading Scheme Administered by the Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue. The total receipts and charges of the State Trading Scheme audited during the year were Rs. 10.00 crores and Rs. 1.75 crores respectively.

Cyclone Relief :

The audit of the expenditure of the Cyclone relief entrusted to this Department was continued during the year and 2 audit reports were issued in respect of Cyclone Relief Fund.

Scrutiny of the Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies:

3,655 Utilisation Certificates involving an amount of Rs. 38.47 crores were furnished to the Grant Releasing Authorities during the year.

Surcharge and Disallowance :

The Director of Local Fund Audit and his assistants exercised the powers of the Surcharge and disallowance of losses, illegal expenditures and unprofitable outlay under the A.P.G.P. Act, A.P.B.S. & Z.P. Act, 1959, A.P. Public Libraries Act, 1960 A.P. (Agricultural Produce and Live Stock) Market Committee Act, 1966. During the year under report 4977 Surcharge Certificates involving a sum of Rs. 4751532.53 were issued.

Total value of the Transactions Audited by the Department :

The total transactions audited during the year under Report (excluding State Trading Schemes and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) were Rs. 1,040 crores.

Total transactions audited were of the value of Rs. 1039,57,73,779-00

The total expenditure on the Local Fund Audit Department during the year was Rs. 2,69,06,985/-. The cost of audit worked out to about 0.26% of the transactions audited.

Audit Fees :

The cost of audit is not recoverable from Gram Panchayats, Municipal Councils, Zilla Grandhalays Samsthas, Panchatyat Samithis and Zilla Parishads etc. as there is no provision in the respective Acts of these Institutions. The cost of audit of the Accounts of Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments, Universities, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board and other Miscellaneous Institutions is recoverable from the respective Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 14,41,747.73 was recovered towards audit Fees during the year.

ANDHRA PRADESH LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Life Insurance Scheme :

The Directorate of Insurance, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is functioning on quasi Commercial lines under the administrative control of the Finance and Planning Department.

The percentage of coverage of Government employees has been steadily growing from 28% in 1975-76 to 91% during the year as a result of the setting up of the Regional Offices.

The bulk of the surplus determined after actual investigation is distributed among the policy holders in the shape of simple reversionary bonus. Endowment Policies are issued maturing at the age of superannuation by covering the risk of life. In addition to the compulsory rate of premium 4% minimum of the basic pay, a subscriber may contribute upto a maximum of 12% of his pay or of the maximum of the scale attached to the post held by the Government servant substantively on voluntary basis.

The entire fund of this Department remains invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government fix the rate of interest thereon from time to time. The rates of interest allowed during the year are as follows :

- a. 9% per annum upto Rs. 35,000/-
- b. 8.5% per annum in excess of Rs. 35,000/-

Salient Features of the Scheme :

1. The monthly premium are deducted at source from the salaries of the subscriber.
2. The policies do not lapse for non-payment of premiums as long as the policy holder remains in Government Service as the arrears with interest are recovered later.
3. The policies are with profit.
4. There is a common table of premium rates for male and female lives.
5. The Policies are exempted from attachment by a Court of Law.
6. No. Government dues are debited from the policy amount except the amount that may be due to this insurance department on account of arrears of premia or loan etc.
7. Policies of this department cannot be assigned to any financial or banking institutions.
8. No Medical examination upto a total monthly premium o Rs. 50/.
9. Loans are advanced to the Policy holders upto 90% of the surrender value of the policy.
10. If by any misfortune, the policy holders of this department are permanently disabled, payment of future premium is waived from the date of disablement upto a maximum of Rs. 30/- p.m.

The Family Benefit Fund scheme is applicable to the following categories of employees on their completion of two years of continuous service.

- (i) All Andhra Pradesh Government and Local Body employees (other than contingent establishment) including those in temporary service. State Government Servants in Foreign Service and on deputation and.
- (ii) All India Service Offices borne on the Andhra Pradesh Cadre.

All the employees covered by the scheme other than Class-IV employees, shall pay a contribution of Rs. 10/- p.m. and Class-IV employees shall pay Rs. 5/- p.m. The deductions are to continue through the service of the employees except during extra-ordinary leave exceeding one month.

In the case of death of an employee (other than Class-IV) while in service a sum of Rs. 10,000/- and in the case of Class IV employees, a sum of Rs. 7,500/- shall be paid to the nominee.

When an employee retires from service, he shall be paid the actual amount contributed plus interest. The scheme came into operation with effect from 01.10.1974 even without collecting the contribution which have been commenced from 01-08-1975 i.e. salary for August and paid on 01.09.1975.

Crop Insurance Scheme :

The Crop Insurance Scheme proposes to cover the risk of loss due to unavoidable natural hazards like flood, drought, cyclone, forest and insect infestation. When a crop is damaged in any area as a result of the above calamities, Crop Insurance helps the insured farmers to get compensation to tide over their economic distress.

With this object in view, the Andhra Pradesh State Govt. have recently introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme as a Pilot Scheme for the Kharif Season 1981 covering the Crops viz. Paddy, Jowar, and Groundnut in Co-ordination with the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay as an insurer. The Directorate of Insurance is associated as a Co-insurer of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay to the extent of 25%. The servicing of Insurance such as collection of premium and scrutiny of claim will be done by the General Insurance Corporation of India Bombay. The data required for implementing the Crop Insurance Scheme is furnished by the Agriculture Department. The selection of Taluks and the amount of Insurance Premium for each Taluk is also decided by the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay in consultation with the Agriculture Department.

In the Pilot Scheme, the insurance cover is limited to (i) Rs. 2,000/- per farmer or (ii) Crop Loan taken by him from Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Central Bank. In case of damage to the crop the excess over a certain amount of loss called by non-indemnifiable limit will only be covered under the insurance. For the purpose of fixing the non-indemnifiable limit and the premium rate, as also for determining the actual yield for claim payments, the Taluk as a whole is taken as the unit and not the individual farmer. Policies are issued in favour of the A.P. District Co-operative Central Bank concerned which grants Crop Loans to the farmers. The bank takes the responsibility to pay premium to the General Insurance Corpn. of India, and also discharges claim payments to the individual farmers after receiving the claim payment from General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

The Directorate of Insurance will be responsible for maintaining accounts of premium and making disbursement for the share of the Government in claims,

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CHAPTER—VI

FINANCE AND PLANNING (PLANNING WING) DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is the centralised Statistical Organisation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for collection; compilation and analysis of data pertaining to different sectors of the State's economy.

The Bureau collects data on land use, area production and productivity of principal crops, irrigated area by sources, daily and monthly rainfall data, socio economic conditions of the rural and urban households, retail prices of a large number of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities from principal markets spread over the entire state and compiles consumer price index numbers for industrial workers. It conducts, in each season, crop estimation surveys for providing estimates of yield per hectare of principal crops. It collects monthly production data in respect of selected industries from large and medium industrial units. It compiles estimates of State income annually with a view to provide an indicator of the overall performance of the economy and prepared annually the standard regional accounts tables. It also published a variety of other statistics collected from various administrative departments.

During the year an amount of Rs. 52.96 lakhs was sent for implementation of the following plan schemes.

1. Establishment of Compugraphical Processing Unit at the Headquarters of the Bureau.
2. Strengthening of Documentation Wing.
3. Conduct of Second Census of State Public Sector employees.
4. Conduct of Family Living Surveys.
5. Preparation of IRD. Block Plan.
6. Strengthening of Crop Survey Section.
7. Strengthening of Supervision of Crop Cutting experiments.
8. Establishment of Dist. Statistical Agencies in Vijayanagaram and Hyderabad (Urban) districts.
9. Appointment of 100 Taluk Statistical Assistants in the newly formed taluks.
10. 50 percent State share of expenditure on TRAS scheme.
11. 50 per cent State share of expenditure on the Scheme on Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Surveys.

12. Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District Level.
13. Conduct of Sample Socio Economic Survey in Rural Households of A.P. 1982.

In addition to the above State Plan Schemes, the following Centrally Sponsored schemes were implemented at a cost of Rs. 21.77 lakhs.

1. Third World Agricultural Census Scheme.
2. Timely reporting of Agricultural Statistics.
3. Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Surveys.
4. Economic Census and Surveys.
5. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics.
6. Conduct of Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and other Minor crops.

The following is the brief account of work done under certain important schemes of the Bureau

PLAN SCHEMES

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPUGRAPHICAL PROCESSING UNIT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BUREAU.

The scheme is a continuing scheme, under this scheme a compugraphical Unit was set up in the premises of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as per the objectives of Indo-French projects. An electronic computer with other peripherals was installed in the Compugraphical Laboratory. The system is now in operation.

The data base developed through villages and hamlet surveys in Guntur district to develop methodologies for micro level planning was computerised. Thematic maps depicting information relating to demography, socio-economic and infrastructural characteristics has been generated. Preparation of an Atlas for Guntur district is under progress. About 100 maps have been developed so far for this purpose and the Atlas is expected to be ready by June 1983.

In order to improve the graphical presentation data in Bureau's Publications, graphs, diagram and spread maps were developed for inclusion in the Annual publications such as Statistical Abstract 1981 Season and Crop Report 1981-82 etc. To develop expertise in operating the computer system to develop competence in the field of compugraphics for the Indian personnel of the Project training programme were organised to some of the officers and staff of the Bureau during the year.

STRENGTHENING OF DOCUMENTATION WING

There are about 10,000 publications in the Bureau's library moreover, a number of periodicals are received from different sources. An amount of Rs. 0.29 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year

CONDUCT OF SECOND CENSUS OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES.

The Second Census of Andhra Pradesh State Public Sector employees was conducted in 1981 with 30.6, 1981 as the reference date. A census slip was canvassed for each of the employees and information relating to educational qualifications, native district, reserved categories, whether physically handicapped/ex-serviceman, the post held by the employee, Basic pay and total amouiments etc. in respect of each employee was collected. During the year the Census slips were scrutinised and they were sent for computer tabulation based on which quick report on the census was released for the immediate use of Government for Man Power Planning and to take various decisions in implementation of developmental plans.

STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY AT DISTRICT LEVEL :

Under this scheme the District Statistical Agencies in the Districts were strengthened by appointment of additional staff to attend to work connected with the formulation of District Plans, monitoring, review and evaluation of the plan programmes at district level.

The district five year plans were prepared in respect of all districts excepting in respect of Hyderabad (Urban) and Cuddapah. The annual plan for 1982-83 were either completed or in different stages of progress.

CONDUCT OF SAMPLE SOCIO ECONOMIC CENSUS OF RURAL, HOUSEHOLDS IN ANDHRA PRADESH 1982.

Under this scheme, a sample census of rural households was conducted in the selected villages and data on the employment status income and consumer expenditure etc., was collected in respect of Social groups viz. Scheduled Castes, Seheduled Tribes, Backward Classes etc., and for occupational groups viz., Marginal farmers Small farmers, Agricultural labourers and rural artisans etc.,. The data collected under this survey is expected to be useful in formulation of programmes for weaker sections and also for assessment and monitoring of such programmes in future.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

World Agricultural Census Scheme

The third comprehensive Agricultural Census with 1980-81 as the reference year was conducted in the State as a part of All-India programme organised by the Government of India. In this Census, information on the number and area of operational holdings, tenure and tenancy, land utilisation irrigation and cropping pattern according to different size classes was collected on a complete enumeration basis by retabulating the data available in the village land records for the year 1980-81. As a part of the main census the input survey covering the use of inputs like fertilisers, manures, credit availed by the operational holdings was also being collected in 7 percent of the villages of the state with 1981-82 as the reference year.

The field work was completed and a preliminary report, based on the provisional figures was prepared and sent to Government of India.

Economic Census and Surveys :

The work relating to the scrutiny, punching, verification and tabulation of Directory Manufacturing Establishments was completed. The report writing of the first economic Census has been taken up during the year it is proposed to tabulate the data relating to Directory Manufacturing Establishment survey and Second Economic Census and prepare the reports.

Improvement of Irrigation Statistics :

Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect reliable data on various irrigation sources (2) to conduct once in five years a Census of the area irrigated by various Minor Irrigation sources (3) to reconcile data on irrigation provided by Revenue and Public Works Department and (4) to collect data on areas irrigated by various projects. A unit is set up in the Bureau with staff comprising of one Assistant Director and 6 Senior Investigators to take up these items of work.

Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and other Minor Crops.

This is a new scheme sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. This scheme is intended for the conduct of Crop Estimation Surveys on Fruits, Vegetables and other Minor, crops which are not at present covered under the regular crop estimation survey.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LOTTERIES (BHAGYALAKSHMI)

The Bhagyalakshmi Andhra Pradesh State Lottery took 2 Bumper Draws and 71 Fortnightly Draws during the year.

Fortnightly draws on 8th and 23rd of every month are being conducted with the following prize structure.

Prize.	Prize amount Rs.	No. of prizes in each Series.	No. of Series.	Total amount Rs.
Ist.	1,00,000	1	3	3,00,000
IIInd.	15,000	1	3	45,000
IIIrd.	5,000	1	3	15,000
IVth.	1,000	5	3	15,000
Vth.	500	10	3	15,000
VIth.	100	50	3	15,000
VIIth.	5	100	3	15,000
VIIIth.	10	1000	3	30,000
IX h.	5	10,000	3	1,50,000

From the above the prize structure an amount of Rs. 6,00,000-00 have been offered in 33,504 prizes.

During the year, 2 Bumper Draws and 21 Fortnightly draws were conducted.

The draws were conducted under the supervision of a Committee of Judges consisting of Officials and Non-Officials, Senior I. A. S. Officers M.L.As./M.L.Cs., etc.

The sale of Andhra Pradesh State Lottery tickets have been entrusted to Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation have appointed a large number of sub-agents throughout the country for selling of the tickets.

CHAPTER - VII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Anti-Corruption Bureau

The Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by Additional Director, Joint Director, 3 Deputy Directors, 4 Assistant Directors and Deputy E. E. and supporting staff. The prosecution branch is headed by Director of Prosecutions and Additional Director, Deputy Director, Deputy S. P. and other supporting staff.

1575 petitions were received by the Anti-Corruption Bureau during the year and 170 Preliminary Enquiries were taken up. 150 regular enquiries were ordered. Out of the 150 regular enquiries received, 99 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 51 pertain to Non-gazetted Officers.

The Officers of various departments punished due to enquiries conducted by this Bureau were as below.

	Number of Officers punished			
1. Dismissal from Service	2
2. Removal from Service	3
3. Cut in pension	2
4. Compulsory retirement	3
5. Reduction in time scale of pay		1
6. Reduction in rank	2
7. Postponement and stoppage of increments	18
8. Warnings and Censures	12
9. Convictions	15

Traps :

During the year, 8 traps were laid successfully by the Bureau against Government Servants. 4 related to gazetted Officers and 4 against Non-gazetted Officers.

Special Features :

The Anti-Corruption Bureau had no powers to conduct suo motu enquiries against corrupt officers and also to collect intelligence against corrupt public servants. This Bureau was conducting Preliminary enquiries, regular enquiries and registered cases only on the orders of Government/Vigilance Commission. These powers were delegated to the Director Anti-Corruption Bureau on 30-3-1983.

After the delegation of powers credible information about notoriously corrupt officers was being collected and verified followed by searches of houses of such corrupt officers. Similarly surprise raids and joint inspections are also being conducted at the offices of Sub-registrar, Transport Department, Check Post, setup by the Transport and Commercial Taxes Departments etc. These searches and raids were having the desired impact on the corrupt officers.

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Examinations and Interviews conducted during the year :

The examinations conducted by the Commission during the year may be broadly classified as under —

State Services comprising both written and oral tests.

Subordinate Services, comprising both written and Oral tests.

Written Examinations for Subordinate Services.

Interviews in State Services.

Interviews in Subordinate Services.

Screening Tests.

Limited (Direct) Recruitments.

Departmental Tests including Half-yearly Examinations for I. A. S., I. P. S., Officers and R. I. M. G. Dehra-Dun and Proficiency Test in Telugu for All India Service Officers whose mother tongue was other than Telugu and Special Qualifying Tests.

The A. P. P. S. C., conducted direct recruitment and finalised the selections in respect of the following posts, as indicated below:

<i>State Services</i>	<i>No. of Persons selected :</i>
(1)	(2)
(1) Asst. Conservator of Forests in A. P. Forest Service.	5
(2) Group-I Services	40
<i>Subordinate Services :</i>	
(1) (a) Inspector of Fisheries	41
(b) Research Assistant	1
(c) Asst. Inspector of Fisheries	12
(d) Lab. Assistant	1

(1)	(2)
<i>Sub-ordinate Services—(Contd.)</i>	
(2) Group-II/B Services General & Limited Recruitment	461
(3) Village Development Officers	526
(4) Group-IV Services (SSC standard) Jr. Assistant/ Jr. Auditors. Typists/Steno-typists	1,437 1,600
(5) U. D. Stenos	32

In addition to the above posts the Commission selected 1,087 candidates on the results of the competitive examinations comprising oral test in the shape of an interview for direct recruitment to 12 classes of posts in the State Services.

SELECTIONS YET TO BE FINALISED

<i>State Services</i>	<i>No. of posts to be finalised</i>
(1)	(2)
(1) Asst. Conservator of Forests	7
(2) Dy. Executive Engineers, A. P. R&B Engineering Service & A. P. P. H. & M. E. Service.	55
(3) Lecturers in Govt. Degree Colleges in A. P. Education Service.	307
(4) Jr. Medical Officer/Lecturer (Homeo) in A.P. Indian Medicine Service.	9
<i>Subordinate Services :</i>	
(1) Group-II/A Services Limited Recruitment.	256
(2) Sr. Investigators & Jr. Investigators in A. P. Economics and Statistical Subordinate Service.	38 and 24
(3) Extension Officer (W & CW) in A. P. General Subordinate Service.	165

Limited Direct Recruitment :

In respect of the following posts, the Commission also conducted direct recruitment (Limited) to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the vacancies reserved to them but lapsed at the general recruitment.

<i>State Services</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
1. Asst. Hydrologist in the A. P. Ground Water Service.	1
2. Asst. Geophysicist in the A. P. Ground Water Service.	1
3. Junior Geologist in A. P. Panchayat Raj Engineering Service.	3
<i>Subordinate Services :</i>	
1. Junior Investigators in A. P. Economics & Statistical Subordinate Service	7
2. Statistical Investigator in the Animal Husbandry Department in the A. P. General Subordinate Service.	1
3. Supervisor (Mech) in the A. P. Ground Water Subordinate Service	3
4. Technical Assts (Hydrology) in the A. P. Ground Water Subordinate Service.	4
5. A. P. Ministerial Services and A. P. S. S. U. D. Stenographers, 1982 for S. Cs & S. Ts.	47

Departmental Tests

In accordance with the programme laid down in the A. P. Departmental Test Rules, 1965, the Commission conducted the Departmental tests twice in May and November, 1982 at 21 centres. The total number of candidates applied for the tests in May and November, 1982 were 35,657 and 36,653 respectively.

For the Reward Examination in Gujarathi and Marawari Languages (4) candidates for May 1982 and five (5) for November 1982 had appeared in Gujarathi language, (4) candidates had appeared for Marwari Languages in May 1982 and (4) candidates in November, 1982 Examinations.

Half-yearly examinations in Law etc., and Languages for Asst. Collectors and police officers, proficiency test in Telugu for A.I.S. Officers

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in A.P. and Incentive Award Test in Telugu for A.I.S. Officers working in States other than A.P. were conducted twice in the year i.e. September, 1982 and March, 1983 according to the schedules of the programme.

The Commission conducted the entrance examination for admission of Boys to the Rastriya Indian Military College, Dehra-Dun for August, 1983 term in February, 1983.

Recruitment by transfer

During the year, the Commission dealt 27 references relating to recruitment to State Services by transfer from subordinate services, reviewed the cases of 125 subordinates and recommended to Government 64 subordinates for appointments by transfer to the State Services.

In respect of appointment by promotion from first Gazetted to Second Gazetted Posts in State Services, the Commission dealt with 9 references reviewed the cases of 49 G. Os and recommended to Govt. 32 G. Os.

In respect of appointments without the ordinary statutory reference to the Commission, the Commission dealt with 3 references reviewed the cases of 3 Officers and recommended to Government the case of one Officer.

The Commission also agreed for regular appointment of 2 candidates as Excise Sub-Inspectors in the Andhra Pradesh Excise Subordinate Service in the case of non-gazetted staff.

The Commission accorded concurrence for the continuance beyond three months of 963 temporary appointments in State Services and 290 temporary appointments in subordinate services (Non-Gazetted).

During the year, the Commission tendered advice in 83 disciplinary cases.

The Commission continued to make necessary arrangements for the conduct of examinations of the Union Public Service Commission. About 19 Examinations were held at Hyderabad Centre during the year.

ANDHRA PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal order, 1975 continued to function in the High Court till 13-2-83 and shifted to its own building from 14-2-83.

During the year the Chairman and members of the Tribunal were as follows:-

Hon'ble Sri P.H. Ramachandani	Acting Chairman
Hon'ble Sri S.P. Kanik	Member
Hon'ble Sri P.S. Habeeb Mohammed	Member.
Hon'ble Sri K.M. Mishra	Member from 15-9-1982,

Institutions and disposals :

1. Pendency as on 1-4-1982	6,677
2. Institution during the year	2,230
3. Disposals during the year	1,963
4. Pendency as on 31-3-1983	6,944.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

(ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT" is headed by the Ex-officio Comptroller and Deputy Secretary to Government General Administration Department and assisted by the Deputy Comptroller with an establishment of (330) personnel, the following Guest Houses are under the Control of Government House Department.

1. Lakeview Guest House.
2. Greenlands Guest House.
3. Dilkusha Guest House.
4. Anandnilayam Guest House.

In the above Guest Houses all the V.I.P.s Central Ministers are accommodated in well furnished rooms, (860) State Guests and (3,936) other Guests were entertained during the year.

The "JUBILEE HALL" situated in the Public Gardens is also under the control of this Department. The Jubilee Hall has a big hall which is being used for holding conferences, State functions, etc.

Stores :

The stores wing of the department maintained huge stock of furniture for furnishing the following dignitaries.

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister.
2. ,, Speaker, A.P.L.A.
3. ,, Dy. Speaker, A.P.L.A.
4. ,, Chairman, A.P.L.C.
5. ,, Dy. Chairman, A.P.L.C.
6. ,, Cabinet, Ministers
7. ,, Ministers of State.
8. ,, Chief Wips.
9. ' Opposition Leaders
10. ,, Parliamentary Secretaries,

Government Garage:-

The Department was also responsible for providing cars with Drivers and Cleaners to the Chief Minister and all other Ministers. Necessary transport was also provided for all the union Ministers, State Ministers, foreign dignitaries who were accommodated in the Guest Houses.

Arrangement for Functions-

State functions, departmental dinners, lunches on payment basis are also arranged in the Guest houses (170) State functions and (65) private functions such as dinners and lunches were arranged during the year.

An amount of Rs. 2,84, 908-63 was collected towards boarding and lodging charges from the guests.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATION DEPARTMENT.

The following are the main functions of the Information and Public Relations Department. Informing the public about the policies, achievements and programmes of the Government(2) Keeping the Government informed of the people's reaction to its policies and programmes.

The above functions could broadly be classified into four categories. viz.

1. Publicity of Government activities through the media of Mass Communications and conveying to the Government the over all reactions to Official policies.
2. Installation and Maintenance of Audio Visual equipments in the State.
3. Maintaining the Public Relations with leaders and general Public.
4. Keeping close liaison with the Government Departments of the State and Central and other voluntary organisations.

Press Releases:-

3526 Press releases and 180 feature articles for publication in the Press were issued on nation building and important Government decisions. The Department subscribes to various news agencies and news services and maintained teleprinter link with the Vijayawada Information Centre and all important press Releases were transmitted for release to the press there. A Telex service is also maintained at Hyderabad for quick transmission of messages to Delhi and other places.

To convey to the Government the reactions of the press and of the people to the policies and programmes of the Government so as to make it more responsible to the swing of popular opinion. Newspapers and Journals were scrutinised and their clippings sent to Ministers and Officials. To achieve this 4000 clippings from English, 13,000 from Telugu and 2941 from Urdu newspapers and periodicals were furnished to Government. A "Daily Summary of Press Reaction" containing a gist of important editorials, features etc. were also sent to Government.

Pressmen were taken on tours from time to time to study various Projects and their contributes were printed 34. Press tours to various places in the State in connection with the visit of Chief Minister and other VIP were conducted and 135 press coverages on important occasions also arranged

Publications :-

17 Adhoc publications such as folders, brochures, booklets, posters etc highlighting the developmental activities of State Government were published and circulated in the State and outside the State. The A.P. journal a monthly was published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi for publicising Government policies and developmental activities.

Field Publicity :-

The following exhibitions were organised to publicise the various welfare measures undertaken by the Government, particularly for the weaker sections .

1. Sport Exhibitions were arranged on Prakasam Pantulu's Birth Day celebration at Ravindra Bharathi ,Hyderabad and another spot Exhibition arranged at Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad.

2. At the 43rd All Indian Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad the "Telugu" Velugupavilion" stall won the first prize.

3. A departmental staff "Telugu velugu" was arranged in the All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Vijayawada during March and April, 1983.

4. The Department issued an advertisement on Kiosk in connection with IX Asian Games held at New Delhi in November, 1982 large crowds visited the Exhibition wherein the welfare measures undertaken by the Government particularly for the welfare of weaker sections were highlighted in the exhibitions.

5. "Tableau" on the theme "Mid-day Meal Schemes" was presented at the Republic day celebrations at Secunderabad. The department had also co-ordinated with the efforts of the other departments/Under takings in 'presenting their tableaux on the above occasion.

Song and Drama Section :-

The traditional art forms like Burrakatha, Harikatha, Oggukatha folk songs etc. were arranged to publicise the Government policies.

Cultural programmes were arranged on important occasions like meetings, conferences etc, at State Headquarters. A Tribal folk dance was deputed to New Delhi to participate in the IX Asiad, 82. A Tribal dance troupe from Visakhapatnam was also sent to New Delhi to participate in the Republic Day Celebrations. Special songs and Drams programmes were arranged in the nine tribal districts of the State exclusively for the benefits of the Tribals. Special shows of the play 'Gandhinagar' based on the 20-point economic programme produced by the songs and Drama Division, Government of India were arranged in west Godavari and Nalgonda Districts,

Film Industry:-

Andhra Pradesh is the First State in the country to take steps to promote the Film Industry by offering several incentives.

Government instituted "Raghupathi Venkaiah Award" for a person making outstanding contribution to the Film Industry. The Raghupathi Venkaiah Award for the year 1981 and 1982 were given to Sri P. Pulliah, producer and Director and Sri B.A. Subba Rao, Producer and Director respectively. Film awards for the year 1982 were presented to the Award Winners at a function arranged at Tirupathi. 35 films were given subsidy during the year besides arranging payment of balance amounts of subsidy to 10 feature films. The State Film Development Corporation was also giving further filling to films development in the State.

As a result of these efforts about 50 films were produced in the State during the year in Telugu.

The schemes for the issue of films shooting permits was liberalised and the power to grant shooting permits was centralised with Information and Public Relations Department on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 100- per day. 106 film shooting permits were issued by the department.

Photo Coverage :

Photo is one of the effective media of publicity.

During the year as many as 15,748 photographs and 1,255 half tone photo blocks, News pictures were supplied to the daily newspapers in particular and out side for wider publicity. Big size enlargements were also supplied on various subjects for arranging exhibition at different occasions.

Photo coverages were being arranged for the official functions of the Governor, C.M., P.M. and President of India, VIPs, including foreign dignitaries and for cultural troupes of the other countries Photo album were presented to the VIPS on suitable occasions.

Advertisement :

2513 classified advertisements of various departments of the State Government and 6162 insertions were issued in the year to the Newspapers. (769) advertisements of State Government, Corporations and Public Undertakings and 2307 insertions were also issued. Further, 4185 insertions of display advertisements projecting the various activities of the State Government were issued to Newspapers, periodicals and Souvenirs.

Radio Engineering Wing :

The Radio Engineering Wing of this department is incharge of Installation and maintenance of community Radio sets in the State, besides, maintaining Audio Visual equipment and Public address equipment for high personages. During the year, there were 21379 community Radio sets, 661 items of audio visual equipment were under maintenance. 78 Community Television viewing sets were purchased during the year and 56 sets were installed in the villages of Ranga Reddy, Medak Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar districts.

Information Centres :

There were three State Information Centres functioning at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and New Delhi.

The Delhi Information Centre organises cultural programme to mark important occasions such as Sankranti, Ugadi, State Formation Day, A.P. Day in the India International Trade Fair.

The State Information Centre, Vijayawada is an important Centre for Information and Public Relations activities and had a reading room for public. About 387 press releases were issued to the local News papers.

*TOURISM DEPARTMENT**Functions*

The main functions of the Tourism Department are as follows :-

1. Compilation, production and distribution of Tourism Literature.
2. Running of the State Tourist Information Bureau and Regional Tourist Information Bureau to provide tourist information and guide the tourists.
3. Maintenance of tourist rest houses in the State.
4. Development of tourist places including summer resorts and beach resorts.
5. Recognition and approval of Excursion Agents, Travel agents, tourist car operators and Hotel Projects.
6. Co-Ordination with the Government of India in the implementation of Government of India schemes in the State.
7. Covering the visits of V.I.Ps, and guests.

The Department is maintaining Tourist Information Bureau and Tourist Information Counters at the following places :-

1. State Tourist Information Bureau at Hyderabad.
2. Regional Tourist Information Bureaux at Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Warangal.
3. Tourist Information Office at Nagarjunasagar.
4. Andhra Pradesh State Tourist Information Centre at New Delhi.
5. Tourist Information Counter at Goa.

Tourist Publicity :

Multi-coloured Folders on Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and Warangal and a coloured brochure on Andhra Pradesh were brought out.

Conducted Tours :

Three mini buses stationed at Warangal, Tirupathi and Nagarjuna-sagar were transferred to the Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation to organise conducted tours. Conducted tours in and around Visakhapatnam were organised by the Department.

V.I.Ps Visits :-

51 VIPS and delegations include High Commissioner of U.K. in India, Education Minister of Zambia, Water and Electricity Minister of U.A.E., Forest Minister of U.S.S.R. Deputy Chairman of Supreme Soviet, Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran who visited Andhra Pradesh, were covered by this Department.

Foreign Cultural Delegations :

The following Cultural Programmes at Hyderabad were arranged by Tourism Department.

1. Cuban Ballet Troupe.
2. Cultural delegation from South Korea.
3. Cultural delegation from Yemen
4. Cultural delegation from Qatar
5. Cultural delegation from Bangladesh
6. Gazal Singer from Pakistan.
7. Cultural delegation from G.D.R.

Visits of Travel Writers and Travel Agents :

The following groups of Travel writers and Travel Agents visited Andhra Pradesh during the year.

1. Group of Travel Writers from Singapore, Malasia and Indonesia.
2. Group of Travel Agents from U.K.

Exhibitions :

In the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad Tourism Department had won the price for publicity and also participated in the International Trade Fair at New Delhi.

Hotel Projects :

13 Janata Hotel Projects during the year and one Star Hotel Project by the Department of Tourism. Government of India, New Delhi, were approved.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is functioning under the control of the General Administration Department. It comprises of a Chairman, and a Member who are officers of the ranks of the Dist. and Sessions Judges belonging to the State Higher Judicial Services. The Chairman and Member of the Tribunal were assisted in their work by the Secretary. The Secretary supervises the ancillary staff and the administration of the Tribunal.

As on, 1-4-1982, there were 11 cases pending before the Tribunal. During the year, 59 cases were taken on file and 14 cases were disposed off during the year, thus a balance of 56 cases were pending on the file of the Tribunal as on 1-4-1983.

INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

Organisational Set-Up :

The Institute of Administration, Hyderabad is under the administrative control of the General Administration Department. The Institute functions under a Commissioner who is a senior IAS Officer.

Aims of the Institute :

Foundational training for officers directly recruited to A.P.A.S. and State Civil Services through competitive examinations conducted by Andhra Pradesh Public Services Commission.

Institutional training for officers appointed to A.P.A.S. or other Class-I senior scale posts by recruitment by transfer, primarily in the nature of an induction course covering state polices, available physical resources and priorities with reference to the felt needs.

Long Term Objectives :

To evolve a centre of study and research in administration patterns control and direction and evaluation

To provide infrastructure for self development of officers at the senior and very senior levels.

To provide on the job evaluation and development orientation, to officers at the middle and senior levels.

Recommendations and Committees :

Government have constituted a policy making body of Board of Governors for the Institute of Administration under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and with the following members to review and revitalise the training programmes.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government. | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept. | Member |

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 3. Secretary to Government, Finance Department. | Member |
| 4. Commissioner, Institute of Administration. | Member |
| 5. Deputy Commissioner, Institute of Administration. | Secretary/
Convenor |

It was resolved by the Board to meet once in three months to discuss the various matters relating to the Institute or as and when the need arises. The Board also resolved that the Institute be made the nucleus of the Institute and to have over all control on all the State level training Institutes. Accordingly the Government have constituted a Committee to examine the matter in detail in this regard with the following officers.

1. Second Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
2. Secretary to Government,
Forest and Rural Development Department.
3. Secretary to Government,
Medical and Health Department.
4. Secretary to Government,
General Administration (Political) Department.
5. Secretary to Government,
Panchayat Raj Department.
6. Commissioner,
Institute of Administration
&
Ex-Officio Secretary to Government,
General Administration Department. Special
invitee
7. Joint Secretary to Government
Dealing with A.R. & T. subjects
in General Administration Department

Budget :

The Institute of Administration, Hyderabad was allotted a sum of Rs. 13,13,500/- during the year.

Training Programmes :

During the year 37 courses were conducted in the city and 10 Induction courses and 2 Refresher courses were conducted in the districts on the following subjects.

1. Special Induction training course.
2. Elementary training courses.
3. Refresher courses
4. Foundational training courses.
5. Programmes on budget.
6. Departmental courses.

Special Induction Training Courses :

The Institute organised special induction training courses in, Districts for the newly recruited clerical staff. These courses were conducted in the following districts as given below :—

1. Guntur	..	..	..	1 Course
2. Khammam	..	..	..	1 Course
3. Nizamabad	..	..	..	2 Courses
4. Warangal	..	..	..	1 Course
5. Chittoor	..	..	..	1 Course
6. Adilabad	..	..	..	1 Course
7. Vizag.	..	..	..	1 Course
8. Kurnool	..	..	..	1 Course
9. Nalgonda	..	..	..	1 Course
			Total	.. 10 Courses.

Elementary Training Programme :

During the year three elementary training programmes for the Junior/Senior assistants of Heads of Departments (2) and one batch for Secretariat Assistant Section Officers and Assistants were conducted in which a total number of 91 persons were covered.

Refresher Courses :

During the year, in all in 6 Refresher Courses as detailed below were conducted.

(a) Refresher Course for Secretariat Employees	..	1
(b) Refresher course for Superintendents of Heads of Departments.	..	2
(c) Refresher course for Assistant Secretaries to Government.	..	1
(d) Refresher Course in Land Acquisition	..	1
(e) Refresher course for Factories and Boilers Department personnel.	..	1
(f) Refresher course for District Employees	..	2

Foundational Courses :

During the year, three foundational courses were conducted (1) Orientation Course for 3 weeks for I.A.S. Probationers of 1981 batch (2) Foundational Course for Group-I Officers including Probationary Deputy Collectors, Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and Probationary Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, etc. and (3) Professional course Probationary Deputy Collectors. In all 39 officers were benefited by these three courses.

Programmes on Budgeting :

The Institute had conducted three different programmes on Budget or Financial Management. (1) Course on State Budget with a short duration of 6 days for the Junior and Middle level Officers dealing with budget in the offices of Heads of Departments For (2) and Course on Financial Management for three weeks for the Junior/Middle level Officers and Managers of public Sector Enterprises, (3) performance Budgeting course for 2 weeks for the officers dealing with performance budgeting in all Departments. A total number of 69 officers were benefited by these three programmes.

Managements Techniques courses for Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres under I.P.P.-II.:

Under India Population Project-II, with a view to establish health for all by 2,000 A.D. Government of India had taken up Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur Districts for implementing certain schemes on Health Programmes. To enlighten the knowledge of the Medical Officers working in the Primary Health Centres who are very much in touch with the Public Health system in the first level, it was proposed to train these doctors in Management Techniques. Following were some of the topics covered in these courses.

1. Management of Field Workers.
4. General approach to programme administration.
3. Management of out-patient and emergency cases.
4. Management of vehicles.
5. Concept and P.H.C. as part of totality.
6. Family Welfare concept and practices and marketing of nirodh, etc.

Law and Order course for Divisional Level Officers of Revenue and Police Departments :

The course on Law and Order for the Divisional level officers of Police and Revenue Departments was conducted for 18 officers.

The important topics covered in the course were as below :

1. Crime control.
2. The role of the magistracy and the police at the District level in the maintenance of Law and Order.
3. Handling of Regional agitations.
4. Public relations in times of crises etc.

Behavioural skills for P.As./Stenos to Secretaries to Government and other Heads of Departments.

This course was conducted for the P.As. and Stenos to Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments twice during the year, and 58 personnel underwent this course.

SERVICES WELFARE.

The Central Secretariat Sports Control Board is organising A. I. C. S. Tournaments every year in different games and these tournaments were held at various places "in the State Capitals by rotation to provide opportunities to Civil Services to meet their colleagues working in different States in healthy competitions. These activities provide the Civil Servants an opportunity to foster amongst them a spirit of team work, comoraderic and Sportmanship.

The A. P. C. S. Team participated in various A. I. C. S. Tournaments and an amount of Rs. 1,00,558/- was incurred by the Government during the year for participating in these tournaments. A. P. C. S. Athletic Tennis and Weight Lifting and Best Physique teams won several prizes. Sri P. Chander won Mr. Civil Services, title for 1982-83 in the A. I. C. S. Tournaments. Cash incentives were sanctioned to the said winners.

CHAPTER—VIII.

FORESTS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Administrative set up :

The Director of Fisheries was assisted by Additional Director of Fisheries, two Joint Director of Fisheries looking after marine and inland sectors respectively at the Directorate. One Joint Director of Fisheries (Brackish water) has been incharge of the brackish water fisheries development with headquarters at Kakinada. Three Deputy Directors at head-office, have been looking after projects, Inland Fisheries and Statistics. The Statistical Officer, Assistant Director of Fisheries(Marine), Assistant Director of Fisheries (publicity), Assistant Director of Fisheries (Lakes and Reservoirs), Accounts Officer and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies have been assisting the Director of Fisheries in their respective subjects.

For the purpose of administration, the State was divided into six zones each under the control of one Deputy Director of Fisheries. At the district level, one Assistant Director of Fisheries is incharge of all Fisheries activities.

Under Special Scheme, two Deputy Directors of Fisheries are in charge of Fisheries Terminal Organisations, one each at vizag. and Kakinada. One Deputy Director of Fisheries and two Assistant Directors of Fisheries are working for Kolleru Development Scheme. The Fisheries Terminal Organisation at Nizampatnam is under the control of one Assistant Director of Fisheries. There are three Assistant Directors of Fisheries at Guntur, Kakinada and Visakhapatnam in-charge of brackish water survey work in the three coastal zones. There is one Assistant Director of Fisheries in charge of Fresh water Biology Scheme at Nagarjunasagar. Large sized fish seed farms at Nandyal, Gajuladinne are under the control of one Assistant Director of Fisheries each. The Joint Director of Fisheries (Brackish water) is assisted by Assistant Engineer (Civil) Junior Engineers (Four) one Gazetted Assistant and one Assistant Director of Fisheries (Processing and Extension), with other supporting staff.

Training Institutions.—There are two Fisheries Training Institutes imparting training to fishermen in marine fisheries activities located at Kakinada and at Machilipatnam. A principal (in the cadre of Assistant Director of Fisheries) is in-charge of the institute and he is assisted by a Lecturer.

Sanction of new Schemes :

Fish Farmers Development Agency, Medak.—The Government of India has conveyed its administrative approval for setting up of a Fish Farmers Development Agency in Medak District at a total cost of Rs. 12.14 lakhs.

National Fish Seed Programme : The Government of India has sanctioned a Central sector scheme for setting up of two 10 Ha. fish seed hatcheries/farms in Andhra Pradesh. They are being established in the districts of Guntur and West Godavari each farm is estimated to cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

Centrally sponsored scheme for Development of Brackish Water Fish farming.—The Government of India has approved a centrally sponsored scheme for development of Brackish water fish farming. This project is being implemented at Polekuru in East Godavari District.

Introduction of Beach Landing Crafts.—A scheme to design the suitable beach landing craft capable of negotiating the surf, with crew and gear to safer position beyond the crest of the wave and landing on the beach with less impact has been taken up with the assistance of BORP (FAO). The IND-13 Proto type model with in board engine has been tried for more than one year at Uppada. Three boats have been sanctioned under DRDA funds during the year under report.

Drda/Itda Scheme.—With vigorous pursuation of the Department various fisheries scheme to a tune of Rs. 138.94 lakhs under DRDA and Rs. 20.055 lakhs under ITDA have been cleared during the year.

II. MARINE FISHERIES .

Andhra Pradesh has made rapid progress in the implementation of marine fisheries projects by taking up various schemes for the welfare of marine fishermen. The marine fish production during the year was estimated at 1.181 lakhs M. Tonnes.

Integrated Marine Fisheries Project.—The Integrated marine fisheries project in Andhra Pradesh for establishment of fishing harbours at Vizag, Kakinada and Nizampatnam for laying 22 village roads, and to provide water supply and other shore facilities was sanctioned by Government of India at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.80 crores. The project has reached the last phase of implementation.

Construction of Fishing Harbours :

Fishing Harbour stage (II) at Visakhapatnam.—The Stage II fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam has been commissioned in February, 1982. There are 200 small M. F. boats and 92 large size shrimp trawlers based at Visakhapatnam. The Government of India and World Bank authorities have been requested to provide navigational facilities to ensure safe navigation of fishing vessels at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and to reclaim an area of 2 Ha. at north of break water at a cost of Rs. 40.6 lakhs as additional items in the Agriculture.

Fishing harbour at Kakinada.—The Central Water Power Research Station, Pune has furnished the revised designs of cross section of wave wall to have no over topping of waves over break water for 3.30 Mt. height waves. They have also advised to provide additional armour wave wall to have less slashing action of waves for additional safety wave wall.

The Fisheries Terminal Organisation at Vizag. and Kakinada were provided with vehicles at a cost of Rs. 1.550 lakhs.

Fishing Harbour at Nizampatnam.—The basin dredging in the harbour area was completed upto 15,000 C. M. out of 22,000 Cu. M. The electricity supply to the harbour area has been commissioned. Dr. Nag. Estuarine, Specialist has sent the interim findings on the harbour entrance and his final report is awaited.

Out of 22 village access roads sanctioned in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Guntur 11 road works have been completed. Estimates have been prepared for the 2 new major bridges as a part of the project at Bhattiprolu drain at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00lakhs.

Supply of raw water to the harbour has been established Pumping and filtration equipment has been installed.

Sea Food Processing Plant at Nizampatnam.—The World Bank Review Mission in October, 1982 has recommended that procuring, and packing of shrimp for transport to other processing plants and supply of ice to fishermen and other processors be taken by A. P. Fisheries Corporation. The revised project report is under examination of Government.

Wooden Hull Trawlers.—Mr. Hamlin, Naval Architect consultant visited Kakinada and Boat Building Yard in February, 1982 and suggested certain modifications to the existing Boat Building Yard Kakinada to suit it for undertaking the construction of the 2 Nos. of 23 Mt. wooden hull trawlers. The Government have released an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs which has been kept at the disposal of Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation. The A. P. Fisheries Corporation has requested the Government to sanction an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for providing infrastructural facilities before starting the actual construction work. The final designs of the wooden hull trawlers were also received from Mr. Hamlin.

The progressive expenditure on various components of I. M. F. P. during the year was Rs. 1397.04 lakhs.

Fishing Harbour at Bhavanapadu.—Construction of fishing harbour at Bhavanapadu in Srikakulam District has been sanctioned as a Centrally sponsored scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 24,355 lakhs was released towards water supply to fishing harbour. A total amount of Rs. 12.26 lakhs was released for approach road from Devulalthanda to harbour site. The progressive extended was Rs. 7.82 lakhs on harbour works.

Fishing harbour at Krishnapatnam and Machilipatnam.—The revised project report for construction of a fishing harbour at Krishnapatnam in Nellore District has been sent to Government of India for O. D. M. assistance with an estimated cost of Rs. 17.77 crores on different components of harbour village roads, water supply, introduction of mechanised fishing vessels, Marketing and Technical assistance etc. This is under active consideration of Government of India.

The Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, Bangalore (G.O.I. has been taken up the survey of proposed fishing harbour at Machilpatnam in Krishna District. The project report is awaited.

Registration of Trawelers :—Nine traweler companies engaged in Marine produce industry were allotted registration Nos. by the Director of Fisheries, Hyderabad as sponsoring authority during the year so as to enable them to import the required spare parts of repairs and maintenance of trawelers :

Catch Monitoring Units at Fishing Harbours Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Nizampatnam :—Under Integrated Fishing Harbour scheme financed by the World Bank, Catch monitoring units were established at the fishing harbours Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Nizampatnam. At these fishing harbours, small mechanised boats of different size boats of 9 metres, 10 metres and 11 metres were operating apart from these mechanised boats, 69 large trawelers were operating at Visakhapatnam base.

The fishing operations at these fishing harbours were as follows :

Visakhapatnam :—The number of fishing days during the year were 320 days and the number of boats operated per day was 87. The total landings of prawn were 719 tonnes and its value was about Rs. 211 lakhs. The quantity of by catch fish was 4023 tonnes and its value was Rs. 51 lakhs.

Kakinada :—During the year fishing was done for 344 days and boats operated per day stood at 128. The landings of Prawn were 2186 tonnes and the value of prawn was about Rs.270 lakhs. The quantity of by catch fish was 10,138 tonnes and its value was Rs. 61 lakhs.

Nizampatnam :—The fishing was operated during the year for 164 days and the boats per day stood at 72. The total landings of prawn were 541 tonnes with a value of Rs. 152 lakhs. The quantity of by catch fish was 2577 tonnes with a value of Rs. 2 lakhs.

BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

Andhra Pradesh has pioneered in conducting the surveys of brackish waters, suitable for culture of fish and prawn and in formulating the guidelines for the allotment of brackish water sites to various categories of entrepreneurs well before the year 1981. Visits of experts in the field from Indonesia (T.C.D.C., Mission) and Phillipines were followed by creation of complement of brackish water Engineering Wing to assist the Jt. Director of Fisheries (Brackish water).

Constitution of Committees

The Government having formulated the guidelines for the allotment of brackish water lands to various categories of entrepreneurs, has constituted selection committees for each of the coastal districts and State Level Committee for the purpose of identifying the areas for development of weaker sections/small self-employed entrepreneurs/big entrepreneurs. The Director of Fisheries A.P. is the convener and Deputy Secretaries, Forest and Rural Development Department and Revenue Department, representatives of A.P. State Co-operative Bank and Fisheries Wing of Agriculture University are the members of the newly constituted State Level Committee.

Shrimp culture experimental project at Polekurru :

The shrimp culture experimental project at Polekurru in East Godavari District with the assistance of Bay of Bengal programme (BOBP) of Food and Agriculture Organisation has been under implementation. The District Collector, East Godavari has allotted 15 Ha. of land for the project.

The surveys of land topography soil PH pond designs and estimates were completed by November, 1982. The farm complex consists of 5 ponds, 5 Mt. wide feeding cum drainage canal, a narrow drainage canal, 2 unit main sluice gate etc. The collection of Hydrobiological data in and around the Polekurru island by different gears has started from September, 1982. An amount of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was spent by BOBP on the construction of tanks till the end of the year under report.

Centrally sponsored scheme for development of Brackish water fish farming.

The Government of India has approved a centrally sponsored scheme for development of brackish water fish farming and an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was released by them towards their share. It was proposed to construct under this project 90 tanks each of 2 ha. water spread area at Polekurru in East Godavari District at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.29 lakhs.

INLAND FISHERIES

The Government of India have fixed a target of 221 millions of fish seed production and procurement. The achievement during the year was 212 millions as detailed below :

1. Fish Seed Production in Departmental Farms Balabhadrapuram Farm and Production from T.B. Dam Fish Farm.	43.83 millions
2. Fish Seed Production in Private fish seed farms (Nos. 59).	57.08 millions
3. Procurement from outside the State including Calcutta market.	110.37 millions
	<hr/>
	211.28 millions

The fish seed production through departmental farms had spawn 819.14 lakhs, M.C. 445.96 lakhs C.C. (Total 1265.10 lakhs) An amount of Rs. 12,70,826.09 was released towards the sale of Fry seed fingerlings.

Disposal of tanks :

During the year under report 3922 tanks were leased out and an amount of Rs. 12,21,088 was realised towards rentals. This was exclusive of the amounts realised by the open auction of reservoirs.

LICENSING SCHEME :

During the year under report, 4,199 free licence permits were issued.

IMPROVEMENT TO FISH SEED FARMS :

During the year under report Rs. 2.838 lakhs have been released to provide and for strengthening the existing facilities of fish seed farms in the State.

KOLLERU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :

A scheme for extensive development of fisheries in Kolleru Lake area with a total financial outlay of Rs. 209.26 lakhs was under implementation during the period under report.

1. *Construction of fish tanks.*—In addition to the existing 116 tanks of 10 acres each in West Godavari district and 36 tanks of 40 Ac. each in Krishna district, constructing of 17 more tanks of 40 Ac. each were taken up during 1981-82. A supplementary scheme to construct 50 tanks of 25 acres each with a total financial outlay of Rs. 122.10 lakhs was taken up.

2. *Fish Seed Stocked.*—20,23,824 Fish seed was stocked in the tanks of West Godavari District and 26,05,450 fish seed was stocked in the tanks of Krishna District in Kolleru tanks during the year under report.

3. *Exploitation of fish.*—74,013 M. T. of fish in West Godavari District and 100.0553 M. T. of fish in Krishna District were exploited and an amount of Rs. 10,19,430.15 and Rs. 9,98,522.75 were realised respectively.

Kolleru and Upputeru Licensing Scheme.—8,803 free licences were issued in Kolleru and Upputeru during the year under report.

The Inland Fish production.—During the year, a quantity of 1,01,552 M.T. fish was produced from inland sources.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme F.F.D.A.—The Government of India have instructed to select two village ponds in each F.F.D.A. to develop the total aquaculture technology with a target production of 3,000 Kgs. per Hec. Under the revised pattern of assistance for inputs Rs. 2,000 Per hec. with a subsidy of Rs. 500 i.e., 25% of the total expenditure is to be allowed. Scheduled tribes are eligible for a subsidy of 50% of expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

KARIMNAGA DISTRICT

Selection of tanks :—A pre-monsoon survey was conducted over 70 tanks and 34 tanks from 17 villages with 100 hec. water spread area were selected to take up fish culture by 94 fish farmers.

Training.—94 beneficiaries were trained for 15 days followed by regular spot visits by the staff. The daily stipend was enhanced to Rs. 9 besides T.As.

Seeds stocking.—4.978 lakhs fish seed worth Rs. 26,796.60 was supplied to fish farmers procured for the Districts of Krishna Kurnool West Godavari Districts and Karimnagar. 786.9 tonnes of organic manure worth Rs. 74,716.70 was used for manuring the ponds.

Tact tanks.—Under the total aquaculture technology, two tanks of one Hec. water spread area each namely Dubbakunta of Chekunta village and Tallakunta of Itrajupalli village were taken up. 5,000 fish seed was stocked and 14.5 M.T. organic manure was used for manuring the ponds.

Harvesting.—72,389 M. T. fish worth of Rs. 2,89,556 was harvested from 70.4 Hec. water spread which worked out to a production of 1 M.T. per Hec.

Flow of finance.—The agency has released 0.2635 lakhs towards inputs and remaining 75% of amount was obtained as loan from banks.

KURNOOL DISTRICT

Selection of tanks.—100.4 Hec. water spread area has been selected for intensive fish culture covering 15 tanks and 11 beneficiaries. 12 renovation works which were taken up each year were completed. Rs. 0.47 lakhs obtained as loan from banks.

Financial Assistance from S. C., B. C. Corporation.—The SC/BC Corporation had provided Rs. 1.12 lakhs to construct 55 fish farms.

Supply of inputs.—Rs. 49,542.60 were released as subsidy on inputs including cost of fish seed to take up fish culture in 100.4 hectare of water spread area.

Harvesting.—51,475 Kgs. of fish was caught in 50.46 hec. of water spread area which worked out to 1,020 Kgs. of fish per 1 hector area and fetching Rs. 2,53,745.

Training.—15 beneficiaries were sent for long term training with a stipend of Rs. 135 p.m. short term training was given to 75 candidates Rs. 0.30 lakhs was provided to the agency for purchase minikits.

Tact programme.—Bangaraiah Kunta of Krishna Doddi (2 Hect. and Gajulavarikunta of Kouthalam (1 hect.) were selected. 6,740 Kg of fish was harvested @ 2,250 Kgs. per hect. under this programme.

Fish Farmers Development Agency, Medak.—The Government of India has conveyed their administrative approval for setting up of FFDA in Medak at a total cost of Rs. 12.14 lakhs Rs. 5.15 lakhs being Government of India share and Rs. 6.99 lakhs towards State Government share as per the approved pattern of assistance for this scheme. Commercial Banks have to finance Rs. 9.00 lakhs for reclamation/excavation of ponds and inputs and the agency has selected 100 hect. water spread area for development and also fish farmers for training them.

Construction of fish seed farm below Manjira Barrage.—The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned construction of new fish seed farm below Manjira barrage in Medak District at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Out of 10.00 lakhs released, Rs. 3.00 lakhs were allotted towards land compensation. The District Collector had acquired a portion of the land and the work was in progress.

National Fish Seed Farms.—The Government of India had conveyed their administrative approval for establishment of two National fish seed farm-cum-hatcheries. Each farm was of 10 hectares and was estimated to cost Rs. 39.00 lakhs. The Government of India's contribution was 70% on civil works including vehicles and equipment

and 30% was of State Government which worked out Rs. to 69.60 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 10.40 lakhs would be met by State Government towards the cost of land and operational costs. It was proposed to set up these farms at Chebrolu in Guntur District and Chilakampudilock in West Godavari District. The State Government had released an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs sanctioned to them by Government of India as loan, to meet 75% of the total expenditure on capital cost as 1st instalment.

New Fish Seed Farms/Hatcheries under DRDA/ITDA Schemes :

New fish seed farms at Tatipudi, Avanigadda, Gandipalem, Kin-kalamarru, Kotpallie, L. Manair Dam and Hanumakonda, Hatcheries at Srikakulam Thandava, Pennamalur, M. P. Dam and improvements to certain existing farms were sanctioned. Constructoin of ponds, supply of inputs to fish seed farms and training programmes were taken up under ITDA at a total cost of Rs. 20,045.lakhs.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Administrative set up :—The Chief Conservator of Forests is the Head of the Department and Technical Adviser to Government on Forest Mangement. He is assisted by a additional Chief Conservator of Forests.

The Forest area in the state is divided into 10 territorial circles each under a regional officer designated as Conservator of Forests.

Each Forest Circle :—is divided into Forest Divisions. There may be one or more forest division in each revenue district based on the extent and intensity of working of the Forests. Each division is divided into ranges, sections and beats incharge of Forest Range Officers, Foresters and Forest Guards respectively. The beat is the smallest unit administration.

Besidss the above territorial division of the area there are separate functional circles and divisions attending to reserach, planatations, Departmental extraction of timber, flying squad, working plans and Wild Life etc.

Forest Area :—The State Forests in Andhra Pradesh extend over sixty three thousand square kilometres (63.771 sq. km) and constitute 23% of the land area (275068 sq. km) of the state. Our major forest areas, occur in the hilly regions of the Godavari and Krishna river valleys while the Telangana region accounts for 46% of our forests area, the two district of Khammam and Adilabad (with a forest area of 15 lakhs hec) account for 25% of areas, the other major forest districts area are Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. The Coastal Andhra region with 28 lakh ha. under forests account for 31% of our Forest area, the major forest districts are Vizag. and Prakasam (with a coveraget of 10 lakh ha. under forests) followed by East Godavari, Nellore, Srikakulam and Guntur. The Rayalaseema Region has 15 lakh ha. under forests, Cuddapah, and Chittoor accounting for 10 lakh hec. followed by Kurnool.

Forests Types :—Bulk of our forests are Tropical Dry diciduous (45%) forests with Teak as a major species in Telangana Region. There are pockets of moist deciduous forests (25%) in valleys in vizag. and East

Godavari dry ever green or Littoral forests 4% occur in the districts of Nellore covered by N. E. Monsoon winds, Mangrove forest (1%) occurs at the mouths of rivers Krishna and Godavari and southern tropical thorn Forests (25%) Red sandars occurs in the forests of Cuddapah and Chittoor. Sandal wood occurs to a small extent in the districts of Chittoor Hyderabad and Tirupati, Bamboo occurs in the forests of Adilabad, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, East and West Godavari, Vizag. and Srikakulam districts.

Forest Products :—Timber, Fuelwood, Bamboo, Beedi leaf and Minor Forest Products are the main Forest products. Teak, Maddi, Yegisa are our main timbers. Bamboo, the poor man's timber and the back bone of the paper industry is extracted annually to the extent of 3 lakh tonnes. Beedi leaf occurs mostly in Telangana region, Gum, Karaya, Tamarind and Adda leaf are the three main items of Minor Forests Produce.

Wild Life :—Our forests are inhabited by several varieties of wild animals, the chief among them being the Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Sambar, Bear, Chital, Chinkaru, Black buck, Nilgai and Four horned Antelope, Hayena wild boar etc. Several forest areas have been declared as sanctuaries for better protection and management. Hunting of all Wild Life in the State is prohibited for a period of five years.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

State Trading in Beedi Leaf :—These were 369 units during the year for Beedi leaf, season. The department collects beedi leaves from the Reserve Forests and other Government lands and also purchases the leaf from the registered growers which is sold to purchasers unit wise. The purchasers pay the amount for the beedi leaf handed over to them according to the terms of agreement.

The collection of beedi leaves was 23 550 Mts. The gross revenue for the year is Rs. 870 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 307 lakhs thereby leaving a net revenue of Rs. 563 lakhs.

The scheme is unique in the sense that, it is totally labour oriented, since in a short period of 40 to 50 days an amount of about Rs. 200 lakhs was disbursed every year to the labourers. It offers great employment potentiality to the rural folk and tribals specially during the slack agricultural season when most of them have no alternate means of livelihood.

Departmental Extraction of Forest Produce :—With introduction of departmental extraction of all types of wood covering the entire state, there has been considerable improvement in protection and management of forests. Logging by scientific working with modern tools, has while minimising wastage in conversion of timber, improved the earnings of the labour. The tribals who fully depend on forests for their livelihood are getting higher and prompt payments for their labour.

During the year a gross revenue of Rs. 2,696.67 lakhs was realised under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 464.46 lakhs. Thus there is a net revenue of Rs. 2,232.21 lakhs. The extraction of timber during the year is 1,26,062 cum Fuel, 8,89,1220 cmt. and 2201366 Bamboos.

Social Forestry :—The objectives of Social Forestry are (1) Fuel wood supply to rural areas and replacement of cowdung as fuel (2) Small timber supply (3) Fodder supply. (4) Protection of Agricultural fields against warils (5) Recreation.

Social forestry is broadly divided into the following activities.

Farm Forestry :—Farm forestry is defined as practice of forestry in all its aspects on farms or village lands generally integrated with other farm operations.

1. Raising rows of trees on field bunds or individual trees in private agricultural lands.

2. Wind breaks,

Extension Forestry :—(1) Mixed forestry comprising raising of grass and leaf fodder, fruit trees and fuel wood trees on suitable waste lands panchayat lands etc.

(2) Shelter belts.

(3) Raising of Plantations of different quick growing species on lands on sides of roads, canal banks, Railway lines and other vacant Government lands.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests :—There are large areas within the reserve forests under the control of Forest Department which are in State of degradation due to pressure of grazing and of fuel from local villages. The re-creation of such degraded forests to meet the rural needs of fire wood, green manure, fodder and grazing were taken up as a social forestry programme.

Recreation forestry is of two kinds (1) provides for holidaying in the forests and hills and the other (2) provides for picknick places close to urban centres.

Urban Forestry :—Denotes planting of avenues, tree groves green belts in and around towns and cities.

The drought prone areas programme, raising mixed plantations, reforestation of degraded forests, the Make India Green Programme and the shelter belt programmes all form part of Social Forestry.

During the year under report Rs. 115.65 lakhs were spent under Social Forestry in the State.

The Districts of Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari lead in Social Forestry with the largest number of farmers planting trees. Anantapur was also reportedly doing very well. 80 lakhs seedlings were being raised in Anantapur this year.

Eucalyptus has become the most popular species here and Casuarina in the coastal areas. Both are used for scaffolding at construction sites and for rural houses. Bamboo comes next and more recently "Subabul" trees have been introduced.

Social Forestry is being made a part of the integrated Rural Development programmes (IRDP) with small farmers getting a grant of Rs. 3,000-per ha. during the first two years after planting. From the third year till the trees mature financial assistance is arranged from banks.

Forest Research :—Research work is carried out by the two state Sivisturist divisions, one Pins Research Division and Forest Genetist. The State Sivisturists, Hyderabad and Tirupathi are concentrating on research works on Dry zone of afforestation and its related problem in Telangana and Andhra Region respectively. The pine Research Officer Ankapalli is carrying out research on introduction of tropical Pines in Vizag., and East Godavari, West Godavari Districts. Forest Genetist is incharge of Genetic Research Works spread over the entire state and has taken up seed collection and supply from selected stand of teak and Eucalyptus. During the year under report 105 M.T. of seeds were supplied to the various division for sowing. The Research works being done were in nature of plant introduction trials both of exotic and from within the country and indigenous with a view to determine the most suitable for the various agro climatic zones.

Vanamahotsava :—The 33rd Vanamahotsava was celebrated on 7-7-1982. Trees are planted in office compounds peripheral lands, along the canals and roads etc. Besides these plantings, plants were supplied free of cost to the public in the city and in the districts as well. Printed publicity material in the form of posters, folders, stickers etc., were brought and supplied to Railways, A.P.S.R.T.C. and the Information Department for wide publicity Cinema slides were also screened. A total expenditure of Rs. 20,647 - was incurred.

Competitions :—Competitions in elcution, essay writing and painting etc. were conducted. During the year a photography competition and philatly competition on Wild Life was also conducted.

Every opportunity to publicise the aims and ideals of Forestry through mass medias of Radio and Television was availed.

Wild Life Management :—This circle was formed in 1977. As per the recommendation of Indian Board for Wild Life and State Wild Life Advisory Board, Wild Life Protection and Conservation of Wild Life is being enforced strictly in A.P. by establishing number of wild life sanctuaries and by carrying out surprise raids in the state through the Antipoaching squads. Stress has been laid during the year on improvement of conditions for animals.

There are 14 wild life sanctuaries and 8 deer parks in the various districts.

Zoological Parks :—There are two zoological parks in A.P. Viz. Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad. 2. Indira Gandhi Zoological park, Visakhapatnam.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME

Centrally Sponsored Scheme —(1) The centrally sponsored soil conservation scheme in Machkund Basin was sanctioned during the year. The following were the physical and financial achievements.

Raising of plantations	800 ha.
Engineering works by agriculture sector	612.48 ha.

An amount of Rs. 17.93 lakhs was spent.

Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme :—The Government of India were pleased to sponsor a social forestry scheme with 50% central assistance for raising fuelwood and small timber and fodder species plantation in the degraded forest situated near rural areas and in all village waste and commercial lands. The scheme envisage raising of plants, of miscellaneous species of fuelwood also for free distribution to public for large scale tree planting in private lands which was covered in (6) districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e. (1) Rangareddy (2) Nalgonda (3) Medak (4) Guntur (5) Krishna (6) Nellore with a target of 6,000 hectares. An amount of 87.80 lakhs provided during the year with state plan and Rs. 86.25 lakhs under central plan.

An expenditure of 172.460 lakhs was incurred (both Central and State Schemes) and fuel wood plantations were raised over an area of 5568 ha. and 154 lakhs seedling were distributed to public.

D.P. A.P. :—In the districts covered by D.P. A.P., schemes such as soil and moisture conservation works on hill slopes adjoining farm lands, development of sheep and cattle pastures, afforestation of degraded scrub forests to raise valuable plantations and Farm Forestry (distribution of seedlings) to encourage farmers and others to plant trees along field bunds, commercial and other lands, are being taken up during the year in the Forestry sector. About Rs. 91.03 lakhs was incurred during the year in the Districts of Prakasam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and plantation took place in an area of 35.27 ha.

National Rural Employment Programme :—This programme is aimed at generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas.

During the year an amount of Rs. 270.88 lakhs was incurred towards expenditure achieving physical target of plantations in an area 6081.00 ha. About 415.21 lakh plants were distributed.

FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES

Pulp and Paper Mills :

M/s. Sirpur Paper Mills, Kaghaznagar :—Bamboo & Hard wood as raw material is used in the manufacture of paper at Sirpur Paper Mills,

Limited, Kagaznagar. During the year, 37,828 M.T. of Hardwood were extracted and used in the manufacture of pulp and paper. An amount of Rs. 2,26,920.00 was realised towards royalty.

A.P. Paper Mills Rajahmundry :—A quantity of 91,896.85 M.T. of Bamboo and 63,341 cum of Hard wood was supplied and an amount of Rs. 119.29 lakhs and Rs. 3.80 lakhs was realised towards royalty respectively.

Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Limited:—During the year a quantity of 36,177 Mt. of Bamboo and 58.817 cum of Hard wood were supplied realising an amount of Rs. 21.53 lakhs and Rs. 8.82 lakhs towards royalty respectively.

A.P. Rayons Limited :—Rayon Grade pulp mill with production capacity of 75 tones per day has been set up at Kamalpur in Warangal District an Eturanagaram - Mangapet Road. During the year a quantity of 1,01.202 cu, of Hardwood was supplied for manufacture of Rayon grade pulp. An amount of Rs. 30.35 lakhs was realised, as royalty.

Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Limited :—The Mill has used a quantity of 90,518 Mt. of Bamboo and 70,182 cum of Hard wood during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 61.02 lakhs and Rs. 15.52 lakhs respectively.

Novopan India Limited :—A quantity of 47.121 mt. of Hardwood was supplied and the royalty realised was Rs. 14.14 lakhs.

Godavari Ply Wood Limited :—The present installed capacity is 2.2 million sq. metres. The raw material of 6000 to 7000 cum mt. of ply wood timber is being supplied annually.

Hyderabad Plywood Limited ; Hyderabad :—714 cmt. of teak and 1714 cmt. of non-teak has been supplied by the Department to this Industry.

Financial Results —The gross revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 4301.84 lakhs.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,237 lakhs. The surplus Revenue was Rs. 2,065 lakhs.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The Director of Animal Husbandry was assisted by 3 Additional Directors incharge of Animal Health, Live-Stock Production and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

5 Joint Directors working at the Directorate were made responsible to accelerate developmental activities in the field of Sheep, Poultry, Planning, D.P.A.P. and Fodder Development. At the Regional Level, 13 Joint Directors were made responsible for proper coordination and administration of the Animal Husbandry programmes and intensive work.

At the District Level, 14 Officers of Deputy Director cadre were responsible for the proper coordination and administration of the Animal Husbandry activities.

Plan Schemes:—An amount of Rs. 162.71 lakhs was allotted to the State Annual Plan for the year. An amount of Rs. 158.03 lakhs was spent recording 97%.

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Animal Health Activities :—In this division, 4 types of regular institutions viz., 2 Poly Clinics, 249 Vety. Hospitals, 1039 Livestock Supervisory Units and 2819 Rural Livestock Units were functioning through out the State. During the year, 2 Vety. Hospitals 3 Livestock Supervisory Units, 31 Rural Livestock Units and 6 Mobile Vety. clinics were either upgraded or newly sanctioned to provide Vety. facilities in the rural areas. The main items of work turned out by this division during the year was in respect of treatment of cases of castration of scrub bulls and vaccination programme.

Vety. Biological Research Institute :—This Institute comprises of 2 wings. viz. Biological production wing and disease investigation wing each headed by a Joint Director.

Production Wing :

The Biological Production Wing consists of :—

- (i) Viral Vaccine section
- (ii) Bacterial Vaccine section
- (iii) Biological Testing and Standarisation section
- (iv) Experimental Animal section.

9 Types of viral and 6 types of bacterial vaccines were produced during the year. The viral and bacterial vaccines that are produced are this Institute are being tested by the Testing and Standardisation section located at Rajendranagar under independent control of a Deputy Director. The unit at Samalkot producing poultry vaccines required for the coastal districts and as well taking up production of Rinderpest Cell Culture Vaccine.

Meat Inspection Work :—About 360 slaughter houses are functioning in the State 229 Vety. Officers and in some places 57 other personnel viz. Sanitary Inspectors etc., were attending to the Meat Inspection work. Except for the meat inspection work all the slaughter houses were under the control of the municipalities and local bodies.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Government Livestock Farms :—13 Livestock Farms were maintained by this Department to provide high pedigreed breeding Stock and improved forage seeds for distribution among the farmers and secondaly to produce hygienic milk for supply to the nearby urban population.

Of these stock maintained in the Farms, 747 are milch animals, 18 Breeding Bulls, 102 working cattle and 1193 Youngstock at the end of the year.

Out of the 5119.95 acres of land under the control of the farms, 2203.72 acres of land were cultivated for fodder crops, 113.64 acres of land for other crop. 1397.98 acres of land for grazing. 587.02 acres of land were covered by Roads and Buildings and the remaining land was uncultivable.

These farms have produced 20887 M.Ts. of improved green fodder to feed the Farm animals on economic lines. A quantity of 58 M.Ts of grains and seeds were produced, while 122.95 lakhs of fodder slips were supplied for establishment of perineal fodder crops for increase in the milk production of livestock which were maintained by the Farmers on economic basis.

During this year, 213 breeding bulls were distributed among the interested and enthusiastic ryots. By the end of the year these farms were maintaining female population of 133 pure and cross-breeds, 154 indigenous and 180 in Murrah and produced 10.09 lakhs litres of milk. 8.10 lakh litres of milk were received in the dairy and out of which 7.94 lakh litres were sold realising an amount of Rs. 18.62 lakhs as receipts.

Centralised Semen Collection Centres :—21 Centralised Semen Collection Centres were functioning in the State. These centres collect neat Semen, process (chilled or frozen) and supply to the Artificial Breeding Stations spread all over the State with the objective of wider coverage of breedable bovines. There were also 5 Liquid Nitrogen Plants, 2 large type (45) litres per hour at Tirupathi and Mahabubnagar and 3 smaller (5) litres/hour units at Vizag, Nandyal and Srikakulam for producing L. N. 2 for preservation of the frozen semen.

These semen banks cater to the needs of about 2726 Artificial Insemination Centres covering 37.80 lakh breedingable bovines.

Frozen Semen Programme :—Out of the 3 Frozen Semen Banks, the Frozen Semen Bank at Karimnagar was sanctioned during the year. The two other Frozen Semen Banks (Visakhapatnam and Nandyal) produced a total of 7.76 lakh doses of Frozen Semen. Besides this, 36,000 doses of Frozen Semen was imported from Denmark on free of cost. 1.29 lakh doses of Liquid Nitrogen was produced by the existing L. N. 2 plants at Mahaboobnagar and Tirupathi for the use in the Frozen semen Banks and Artificial Insemination Centres.

During the year, 1000 doses of Murrah Frozen Semen was exported to Manila, Philippines, thus the Animal Husbandry Department in Andhra Pradesh has gained international popularity.

During the year, 746 Artificial Insemination Centres had switched over to the use of Frozen Semen and thus in total 1846 Field Artificial Insemination Centres were using Frozen Semen by the end of the year. There was marked improvement in the Artificial Inseminations conducted during the year with Frozen Semen and increased from 4.03 lakhs to 6.34 lakhs over the previous year. By the end of the year, 10 districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Medak and Khammam were switched over completely to Frozen Semen technology and there was a partial coverage in the remaining 13 districts.

Cattle Development.—The breeding policy is reoriented / shifting emphasis from drought breeds to high milk yielding exotic breeds in order to built up National Milch Herd through production of improved pregency. The Artificial Insemination work was carried out, with the semen of exotic bulls viz., Jersey, Holtsein, Friesian and, indigenous breeds of Ongole, Tharparkar, Deoni and Murrah to improve the local stock in their milk production potential and draught power.

The usage of Frozen Semen technology was popularised with gaint strides. Enthusiastic farmers were coming forward with a great philanthatic attitude by contributing cryocans for starting frozen semen A.I. Centres. The Krishna district farmers have contributed a transport van costing Rs. 0.89 lakhs for catering the liquid Nitrogen and Frozen Semen to the remote areas.

In addition to the above 300 cryocans worth of Rs. 21.60 lakhs were purchased to the frozen semen bull station at Karimnagar. Further to hasten the pace of cattle development 500 cryocans worth Rs. 30.63 lakhs and 8 liquid nitrogen transport vans were purchased under I.R.D.P for the/entire State during the year under report.

OTHER CATTLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Goshala Development Scheme.—In Andhra Pradesh there are 14 , Goshalas and 17 Gosadans with animals ranging from 20 to 400 in Goshalas and 15 to 300 in Gosadans.

The Goshalas are keeping mostly productive animals to maintain them economically, while in Gosadans unproductive animals are maintained. Most of the Goshalas had taken up cultivation of improved fodder crops like Para-grass Hybrid Napier G.N. 2 Lucerne and Cowpea to maintain the livestock economically.

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme.—It is the endeavour of the department to improve the high yielding and nutritions fodder crops as it is essential for the scientific and economic management of livestock and for increased milk production. To intensify the activity fodder demonstration plots were organised and exotic fodder grass slips and improved forage seeds were supplied to the Livestock owners to cultivate fodder for their cattle and to produce forage needs. The 'Fodder Development Week' was celebrated during the first week of July 1982 throughout the State in which the ryots and Livestock owners were enlightened through meetings, film shows and distribution of pamphlets for cultivation of improved fodder crops like Hybrid Napier Para-grass N.B. 21, Bajra, improved Jowar, eats Vijaya maize P.C. 23 T. Maize cowpea, Lucerne etc. Silage Making was taken in the Live Stock farms 419 M. Ts of Silage was prepared. Farmers were encouraged to produce fodder seeds for further use by other farmers. The Joint Director (Fodder) with the assistance of Feed and Fodder Development Officer was looking after the entire work in the State and renders technical guidance.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT.

Sheep Development Activities.—Andhra Pradesh is the second biggest State in India in Sheep population having 70.65 lakhs sheep as per the Livestock Census of 1977.

Sheep and Goat Rearing is an important occupation of weaker sections. To improve the economic conditions of the poor, various developmental schemes had been formulated and the breeding policy had been laid down basing on the agro-climatic conditions in different parts of the State including the Government sheep farms Ram Multiplication Farms and Sheep Units.

The Department had established 4 Sheep farms, 5 Ram Multiplication Farms and 3 Sheep Units attached to Government Livestock Farms at strategic points.

During the year under report, these Farms and Units produced 1246 Ram Lambs and 1185 Ewes Lambs of improved variety and supplied, 868 Rams and 165 Ewes to interested breeders for breeding purposes. These Farms produced 3340 Kgs. of wool and also produced 879 M.ts. of fodder for feeding the stock maintained in the Farms.

In order to intensify sheep development in the State with special emphasis on breeding for increased production besides looking after health coverage, 8 sheep demonstration units, 16 sheep supervisory units and 128 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres were also functioning in the Sheep breed tracts of the State and carrying out all extension, activities connected with Sheep rearing and production.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

Poultry Development Activities.—The State with 21 60 millions poultry occupies prominent place in poultry population and egg production. Thus Andhra Pradesh leads all its sister States both in poultry number and in egg production. In order to promote and provide dependable marketing facilities to the poultry farmers, Meat and Poultry Development Corporation was established. The Corporation is largely concentrating on supply of feed and marketing of eggs from weaker sections. Poultry units are being given incentive provided to them by the Government. These poultry units were being established in clusters as poultry complexes which facilitate the beneficiaries to have community type of feed meal and co-operative egg marketing. Thus this system facilitates reduction of the cost of inputs while increasing the financial returns.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

General.—To keep the officers abreast with the latest scientific advances made in the various fields of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, promising officers of the department were selected and sent for training abroad as well as to certain courses held at I.V.R.I. and N.D.R.I. etc.

Institute of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.—Apart from the training facilities provided by this Institute, adoptive Research Programmes, infertility problems fertility camps, technical consultancy programmes

disease investigation and surgical operations were also being attended to as a part of its programme.

Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres.—The 3 Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres are functioning at Hyderabad, Nandyal and Kankipadu which provide inservice training in artificial insemination techniques and handling of Frozen Semen.

Publicity and Extension.—The objectives of Publicity and Extension Wing are to educate the Livestock Owners in proper management of livestock through various media like Radio talks by Subject Matter Specialists, Press hand outs on technical matters, organised cattle shows, calf rallies and other exhibitions/and television programmes etc.

During the year under report, special bulletin on Animal Husbandry activities was being broadcast through All India Radio, Hyderabad for about 5 to 10 minutes on every Tuesday at 7.15 P.M. since May, 1982 without any interruption.

Drought Prone Area Programme :—The Drought Prone Area Programme has been taken up in the four districts of Rayalaseema and Mahaboobnagar in Telangana in full while one taluk in Nalgonda and three taluks in Prakasam District. The Drought Prone area Programme was also extended to two taluks in Rangareddy District and three taluks in Prakasam District during the year. Further 8 Blocks in Chittoor, 5 Blocks in Cuddapah, 1 Block in Mahaboobnagar and 2 Blocks in Nalgonda totalling 16 blocks have been deleted from this scheme during the year under report. To improve the cross-breeding operations and up-grading of local buffaloes, Frozen Semen technology has been introduced in almost all the centres functioning in these areas. To support the Frozen-Semen Insemination Programme, two liquid nitrogen plants (40 litres capacity/hour) were established one at Tirupati and the other at Mahaboobnagar. 1.29 lakh litres of Liquid Nitrogen was produced by the same plants during the year. For intensive health cadre of the livestock population and breeding requirements in this area, 290 cattle development units manned by graduates and para Vety. staff are attending.

To support the cattle development activities, special importance was given to fodder and pasture development programme, High yielding nutritious fodder and short duration drought resistance fodders were also being propagated in these areas.

Rural Development Programme :—Andhra Pradesh being basically an agriculture State, about 80% of its population are dependent upon agriculture and allied activities. Animal Husbandry Programmes are recommended to pull the maximum number of poor people from out of the clutches of poverty. Under these programmes, the distribution of milch animals, sheep units, goat units, poultry units, duck units, plough bullocks, calf rearing and piggery units were taken up to supplement their income. During the year, about 0.88 lakhs beneficiaries belonged to weaker sections viz., S.Cs. S.T. B.Cs and others had been assisted through various agencies like I.R.D.P., I.T.B.A., Special L.P.P., S.C. B.C. Corporation etc.

In this way, the Animal Husbandry activities are helping considerably to improve the rural economy and also to provide subsidiary income to the large number of rural families by implementing the animal husbandry activities through the above schemes.

Survey and Assessment Unit :—During the year, as per the survey design provided by Government of India data for 3 seasons viz., summer, rainy and winter had been collected and 2 seasonal reports had been submitted to Government of India. The data of 3rd season (winter) was in the final stages of analysis. Simultaneously field work for collection of data during the current summer was in progress.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

Foot and Mouth Vaccine :—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 25 : 25 : 50 share by State Government, Central Government and Farmers respectively. A sum of Rs. 5.72 lakhs had been provided during the year for the purchase of vaccine and 50% cost had been recovered from the farmers. 1.22 lakhs doses of polyvalent Foot and Mouth vaccine worth of Rs. 5.715 lakhs was purchased from I.V.R.I. Bangalore and distributed in the entire state and vaccination programme was conducted to protect the valuable livestock distributed under various livestock developmental schemes to the weaker section beneficiaries.

Frozen Semen Bull Station .—A Frozen Semen Bull Station at Karimnagar was sanctioned during the year with a provision of Rs. 69.75 lakhs. This centre will cater to the needs of A.I. Centres in Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts of Telangana area.

Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme .—As per the recommendations of Government of India, the State Government accorded sanction for the establishment of 'Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme' (as 50 : 50 share) in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry. The objectives of the scheme is to collect compile, analyse and interpret data on prevalence of various epidemiological disease of livestock. Also crude mortality rate and also causes of specific mortality in the State will be studied with a view to provide future fore-casts in respect of major animal diseases.

Expenditure and Receipts of Animal Husbandry Department .—Out of the budgetary provision of Rs. 2035.75 lakhs under Non-Plan and Plan schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department, an amount of Rs. 1895.95 lakhs (approx) was spent during the year recording 93%. The departmental receipts during the year worked out to Rs. 66.16 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Movement is a people's movement run and managed by the people themselves with the required departmental supervision, guidance and financial assistance provided by Govt.

Andhra Pradesh has occupied a prominent place in the Co-operative Movement by achieving an alround development.

The Registrar of Co-operative societies is the head of the Co-operative Department. He was assisted by 3 Addl. Registrars, 1 Joint Registrar and 6 Deputy Registrars in Head Office.

The Regional head is the Joint Registrar, while the district and Divisional heads are District Co-operative Officers and Divisional Co-operative Officers respectively with necessary clerical and supervising staff in their respective offices.

Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank.

The total short-term Agricultural loans issued by the Co-operative Central Banks in the State during 1982-83 were as below :

		(Rs. in Crores)
Kharif	..	132.25
Rabi	..	18.83
Total :		<hr/> 151.08 <hr/>

During the year, the Co operative Central Banks had issued 5.93 crores for M.T. Agricultural purposes.

The State Co-operative Bank had taken up a scheme for construction of 3000 godowns of 100 MT capacity with financial assistance from I.D.A. through N.C.D.C.

12,299 Scheduled Caste families were extended financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 35.0.

Agricultural Stablisation Fund :

The Government of India have been providing assistance for strengthening the Agricultural credit Stabilisation Fund available with the Andhra Pradesh State Co-op. Banks in order to enable the Bank to issue M.T. conversion loans in the areas affected by natural calamities.

The Central Government have been providing the assistance by way of grant at 75% and loan at 25%, out of the deficits in the share of the Co-operative Credit institutions to meet the M.T. conversion (A.P.S.C.B 10% and O.C., 15%) Government of India contributed Rs. 150 lakhs during the year. The level of Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund with A.P.S.C.B. was Rs. 14.59 crores by end of the year. The entire amount was utilised in M.T. conversions besides Rs. 5.34 crores of owned funds of A.P.S.C.B. During the year 1982-83, the state Government released special assistance.

State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund :

The Corporation was (1) N.A.B.A.R.D. 50% (2) Co-operative Central Banks 15% (3) Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank 10% (4) State Government 15%. As the state Government would usually find it difficult to meet its 15% share in the M.T. conversions Co-operations immediately on the occurrence of the natural calamities in view of Budgetary limitation, the Reserve Bank of India suggested creation of a revolving fund under the head "State Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund" with the annual contribution to meet its 15% share by way of advancing 3 years M.T. loans to the A.P. State Co-operative Bank.

Strengthening of Share Capital of Co-op. Credit Institutions :

Share capital is an important component of owned funds of the Central Co-op. Institutions which determines their level of borrowings. The Reserve Bank of India allows credit limits on certain multiples of owned funds. During the year an amount of Rs. 49.440 lakhs was provided as share capital contribution to 2 Co-operative Central Banks, 79 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, and 2 Farmers service Co-operative Societies.

Farmers Service Co-operative Societies in Andhra Pradesh :

The Societies were sponsored by Co-operative Central Banks, Grameena Banks and Commercial Banks. As on 31-3-83 there were 73 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies in the Andhra Pradesh State, 50 sponsored by 10 Commercial Banks, 12 sponsored by Co-operative Central Banks and 11 by Grameena Banks.

The Farmers Service Co-operative Societies disbursed loans the order of Rs. 5.89 crores during the year.

Most of the Farmers Service Co-operative Societies have under taken the distribution of fertilisers and consumer Goods. They have distributed inputs amounting to Rs. 227.71 lakhs and Consumer Goods amounting to Rs. 28.36 lakhs during the year.

Government have so far invested an amount of Rs. 31.55 lakhs in the Share Capital Contribution of Farmers Service Co-operative Societies by the end of the year.

Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank :

The total disbursements made by the Bank of A.P. Banks during the financial year amounted to Rs. 58.52 crores. Besides, the Bank

had advanced Rs. 10.04 crores to A.P. State Electricity Board for energisation of pumpsets. Thus, the total loans disbursements of the bank reached Rs. 68.56 crores as against the lending programme of Rs. 71.00 crores set for the year.

With regard to district-wise performance, Krishna district recorded the highest disbursements at Rs. 5.21 crores followed by East Godavari, Mahabubnagar, Guntur and Karimnagar.

Marketing Federation :

The A.P. state Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad was registered and functioning from 19-9-1957. As on 30-8-1983, there were 350 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 620.98 lakhs.

1. Distribution of food grains like Paddy, Maize, Pulses and other Commercial crops, as price support operations.

2. Supply of Agricultural inputs such as Fertilisers, pesticides, Agricultural implements etc.

3. Establishment of processing industries to stabilise Agricultural prices and minimum price fluctuations.

4. General service activities like warehousing, tractor, servicing and hiring and

5. Distribution of essential commodities like Rice, Oils, Sugar, Vanaspathi and other consumer articles.

Procurement of Pulses and Other Commodities :

The Federation has taken up on procurements of various Agricultural commodities both on its own account and on commission basis on behalf of the Nafed and other organisation.

During the year, Markfed procured various commodities of 23951.23 M.Ts. worth Rs. 546.73 lacs on commission account and 5409.65 M.Ts. worth Rs. 180.21 lakhs on its own account.

Marketing :

Co-operative Marketing structure in Andhra Pradesh is based on, 3 tier system with Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies at Taluk, Mandi, and Samithi level, District Co-operative Marketing society at District level and Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing, Federation at State level. There are 396 Primary Co-op. Marketing Societies including special commodity Co-operative Marketing Societies (20) District Co-operative Marketing Societies and Federation. These Societies undertake activities like Marketing of Agricultural Produce, supplying of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds etc., processing of agricultural produce and provision of storage facilities, besides supply of essential commodities to the consumers. These societies aim at improving the economic conditions of the agriculturists both in the marketing of agricultural produce at fair price and supply of farm requisites at reasonable rates.

The following types of processing units are existing in the State

Rice Mi'ls	..	140
Cotton Gin	..	6
Dall Mill	..	1
Groundnut decorator and		
Oil Mills	..	13
Rice Bran Oil Factory	..	1
Cattle feed mixing plant	..	1

During the year, the following assistance has been provided under this scheme.

Normal .. Rs. 34,800 funds disbursed.

World Bank .. Rs. 65,48,200.00 (Towards N.C.D.C. reimbursement share capital assistance drawn and disbursed Rs. 52,38,600.00).

A.P. State Co-operative Consumer's Federation.—The Federation has in its rolls 38 consumer's co-operative stores, besides the State Govt. with a paid up share capital of Rs. 3.36 lakhs and 44.54 lakhs, respectively.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank limited.—has sanctioned a Cash Credit of Rs. 67 lakhs to the Federation to enable to conduct business during the year on the strength of Central Government guarantee for Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Federation is also dealing in a number of consumers articles, like Baby food, Non controlled cloth, Groceries, Confiscated imported goods, Cycle and Motor tyres and tubes, Washing Sodai, Soaps, detergent powders procuring the same from reputed manufacturing Companies like Hindustan Lever Limited., Swastik, Godrej, Tata Company and Mysore Sales International and H.M.T. and Gujarath Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation.

The Federation is having 4 Branches at Kurnool, Warangal, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, and they stock all the commodities dealt in by the Federation, for supply to the Co-op. Consumer's Stores in their respective region.

The Federation has set up by the following processing units at Moulali Industrial area, Hyderabad in 1975 with the financial Assistance of the State Government.

1. Polythene Unit
2. Dhall Mill
3. Spices Grinding Unit.

It has also set up a laboratory for agmarking its products.

The quantum of business done by the Federation during the year 1982-83, was as detailed below:

	Rs.
1. Purchases	..430.53 lakhs
2. Sales	..505.89 lakhs
3 Net Profit	-- 4.71 lakhs.

The Federation has been working on profit from 1972-73 onwards.

Consumers Stores :

The Consumers movement continue to make steady progress in the State. The main objective of Consumers Co-operatives is to provide protection to the Consumers against exploitation by the Private Traders. The State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores Limited (FEDCON) is an apex organisation at the State level, District Co-operative Central Stores at District level, Taluk Super Bázars at taluk level and Mahila Consumers Stores (SB) at important towns and Primary Consumers Central Stores at base level. The FEDCON will coordinate the activities of Consumers Co-operatives as a wholesale supplier of varieties of essential commodities etc., to the Co-operatives.

There are 572 Consumers Co-operative Central Stores and 951 Primary Stores.

Government of India have continued to provide financial assistance for the benefit of slum dwellers and other weakest off the Weaker Sections of the community. The Government of India is also providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of weaker and sick Consumers, Co-operative Stores.

N.C.D.C. Schemes :

New Delhi has formulated a scheme involving village credit societies as linked societies. A co-operative marketing society or a Central Stores will act as a lead society and supply consumers articles of Primary Societies selected as linked Societies with the help of transport vehicles provided under the scheme. The national Co-op. Development Co-operation has so far sanctioned 69 Projects and the State Government have released a total financial assistance of Rs. 114.81 lakhs so far under the scheme, and about 1502 P.A.C.S. are involved in this scheme.

Scheme for Increased Production Cum Distribution of essential Commodities ;

Government of India have formulated a scheme for strengthening and expanding the public distribution system. The scheme envisages one shop for each 2,000 population. According to the scheme envisaged, A.P. State Fedcon and Marketing Federation have been indentified as the sole agencies for procurement and distribution of certain manufactured goods and other essential items. At present about 3019 fair-price shops are in Co-operative Sector. Out of 30650 existing in the State.

A total sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs as S.C.C. to the C.C.C. Stores and a sum of Rs. 0.08 lakhs as outright grant (Non-Plan) to Co-operative Canteens had been released under State Sector Schemes.

Under Central Schemes, a sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs had been released to the Consumers Co-operative Stores for setting up of large sized retail outlet during the year.

Sales turn over :

During the year the various consumers Co-operative Central Stores, Taluk level Super Bazar and Mahila Super Bazar had a turnover business worth Rs. 46.98 crores.

Distribution of Fertilisers :

A target of 1,30,000 M.Ts., worth Rs. 36.40 crores, of fertilisers was fixed for the year. Against this, the Cooperatives has supplied fertilisers worth Rs. 33.07 crores (1.15 lakhs M.Ts. of fertilisers). The Co-operative Societies dealing in fertilisers had opened 699 new outlets during the year.

Co-operative Farming :

Government of Andhra Pradesh was assisting the Co-operative Farming Societies by providing financial assistance every year as per the following pattern.

	Rs.
(1) Share Capital Contribution on matching basis ..	4,000.00
(2) Medium Term Loan ..	4,000.00
(3) Managerial Subsidy ..	1,200.00
(4) Assistance for Construction of godown-cum-Cattle shed	
(a) Loan ..	Rs. 6250
(b) Subsidy ..	Rs. 3750
	| .. 10,000.00
Total :	19,200.00

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of soils and suitable climate to grow most of the horticultural crops. The major horticultural crops grown in the State are Mango, Citrus, Banana, Grapes, Coconut, Cashewnut and variety of indigenous and a exotic vegetables.

The area under horticultural crops fruits, vegetables, condiments and speices in the state was 6.58 lakhs hectares and the value of these crops was about Rs. 444 crores.

PLAN SCHEMES :**(I) SCHEME FOR SUBSIDISED DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLE MINIKITS IN URBAN AREAS :**

Object:-Vegetable minikits consisting to improved vegetable seeds pesticides, fertilizers and fruit plants are being supplied for raising kitchen gardens at 50% subsidy. Each minikit costing Rs. 20/- is made available at the rate of Rs. 10/- This intensifies the cultivation of vegetables in selected urban areas in the State with greater emphasis.

Area of Operation :

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Kurnool, Warangal and twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

<i>Targets and achievements:</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements:</i>
(a) Financial (in lakhs)	0.60	0.53
(b) Physical (No. of minikits)	3,000	3,000

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGENY ORCHARDS AT MALTHUMEDA THAGGADENCHI AND GARLANDINNE

Object:-To produce quality plant material and vegetable seeds for supplying to the fruit and Vegetable growers. The programmes covers Production of fruit plants of Mango, Guava, Sapota, acid lime and vegetable seeds besides work like construction of permanent irrigation channels, digging of new wells and bore wells in these centres.

<i>Area of operation</i>	<i>Govt. farms at</i>
a. Malthumeda	(Nizamabad district)
b. Thangadancha	(Kurnool District)
c. Garlandinne	(Ananthapur District)

TARGETS AND ACHIVEMENTS :

	<i>T.</i>	<i>A</i>
a. Financial (in lakhs)	Rs. 1.80	1.27
b. Physical (No. of fruit plants)	41,000	15,000

LARGE SCALE DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT PLANTS IN AGENCY AREAS :

Object:-To exploit considerable potential for the development of fruit culture in order to boost up the production of fruits in agency tracts. Fruit plants were distributed with full subsidy, and each individual tribal farmer will be supplied with fruit plants like Mango, Citrus Guava and Sapota worth not exceeding Rs. 50/- per tribal.

Area of operation :- Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Khammam, and Adilabad district.

<i>TARGETS AND ACHIVEMENTS :</i>	<i>Target Achievements</i>	
a. Financial (in lakhs)	Rs. 2.00	1.55
b. Physical (No. Fruit plants)	66,200	32,580

PRODUCTION OF PEDIGREE FRUIT PLANTS AT ARKU AND MAREDUMILLI AND SRIGANDLAPADU FOR SUPPLY IN TRIBAL AREAS:

To produce pedigree fruit plants to cater to the needs of tribal areas and to increase the economy of tribal farmers, fruit plants such as Mango, Citrus, jack, Cocoa, pepper etc., were produced and distributed on free of cost to tribal farmers. Besides production of fruit plants, demonstrations were also organised to show the impact of application fertilizers, micro nutrients and plant protection chemicals on mandarin orange plantations round about Araku and Srigandlapadu in tribal holdings.

<i>Targets and Achievements :</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>A.</i>
a. Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Rs. 2.00 lakhs	0.43
b. Physical (I) No. of Fruit plants.	65,000	10,000
ii. No. of 'D' plots.	57	24

PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON BANANA

Object:— To bring more area under Banana cultivation by adopting package of practices for maximising production and productivity of Banana.

Area Operation : Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad and Nellore.

<i>TARGET AND ACHIVEMENTS:</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
a. Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Rs. 1.20	0.87
b. Physical i. Coverage of area (Ha)	600 hec.	180
ii. 'D' plots (nos.)	200	91

B) PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON MANGO

Object :- To increase the productivity and production of Mango
Area Operation: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Khammam, Warangal, and Adilabad.

<i>Targets and Achievements:</i>	<i>T.A.</i>	<i>A.</i>
Financial (in lakhs)	Rs. 2.40	0.94
Physical		
P.P.equipment (No of sparyers)	250	56
P.P.Measures (in no.)	5000	707
D.Plots (Nos.)	500	207
Coverage of Area (ha)	300	138

PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON CITRUS:

OBJECT:-To bring in more area under citrus and organise demonstrations for rejuvenation of citrus gardens to increase the production and productivity of citrus fruits.

Area of operation West Godavari, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nellore, Warangal and Krishna.

TARGETS AND ACHIVEMENTS		T	A
a. Financial (in lakhs)	Rs lakhs	2.40	1.61
b. Physical i. Coverage of Area (ha)		400	200
	'D'plots (Nos)	150	75

STEPING OF PRODUCTION OF PLANT MATERIALS:

OBJECT:-to step up the production of Fruit plants at selected Government Horticulture farms and to meet the demands for genuine plant material in the state.

Area of Operation : Giddalur (Prakasam District) Anakapally (Visakha patnam District) Thangadancha (Kurnool District) and Vikarabad (R.R.Dist.).

TARGET AND ACHIVEMENTS:		T.A.	A.
a. Financial (in lakhs)		lakhs 2.00	lakhs 0.74
b. Physical: 1. No. of fruits Plants		73,200	31,000
	2. Veg. Seeds (Kgs)	550 (Kgs)	310 (Kgs)

M.S.C.P.:-Cashew is one of the important Commercial crop in the country and earns valuable foreign exchange apart from providing gainful employment to a large number of persons particularly in the processing industry.

OBJECT:-To increase indigenous production of raw cashewnuts by bringing addl. area under cashew cultivation and improvement (rejuvenation) of the existing plantations.

NATURE OF THE SCHEME.—This a Multi State World Bank assisted project. The project would finance cashew production programme together with the supporting facilities and service. The production programme is financed by institutional credit channelled through A.P. C.C.A.D. banks with re finance from A.R.D.C. while the other components are being financed by the State Government.

Area of Operation : Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Targets and Achievements:

The following were the physical targets and achievements during 1982-83.

Sl. No.	District.	Fresh planning improvement.			
		T.A.	A.	T.A.	A.
1.	Srikakulam	435	527	150	..
2.	Vizianagaram	225	225	..	..
3.	Visakhapatnam	540	563	150	153
4.	E.Godavari	600	516	150	20
5.	West Godavari	600	517	150	8
		2,400	2,348	600	181

b. *Financial :*

1. Amount sanctioned	.. Rs.	19.44 lakhs
2. Amount spent		19.43

Centrally sponsored Schemes

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TXD HYBRID COCONUT SEEDLINGS:

OBJECT: It envisaged raising of TXD hybrid coconut seedlings and distribution in the State. The hybridisation work was carried out at Amalapuram in East Godavari district. The TXD hybrid Coconut seedlings are early and profuse bearing, medium stature combined with good nut quality. There was a heavy demand for these seedlings.

Area of Operation Entire State

<i>Targets and achievements</i>	T.	A
	Rs.	lakhs
a. Financial (in lakhs)	1,946	1.70
b. Physical Hybrid Coconut Seednuts (nos)	35,000	16,308

PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON COCONUT

*OBJECT:-*To improve the productivity and production of Coconuts by adopting improved package of practices, such as application of fertilizers plant protection chemicals and irrigation and organisation of demonstration plots for inter cropping etc.,

Area of operation: Srikakulam District

<i>Target and Achievements:</i>	T.A.		A.
	Rs.		
A. Financial (in lakhs)	1.80		1.91
B. Physical			
i. 'D' plots (nos)	100		100
ii. inter cropping	75		..

3) *Establishment of progeny Orchards on Cashew :*

OBJECT:- To establish progeny orchards for cashew for multiplication of quality plant material.

Area of operation : Chinnapavani (Small Farmers)
Prakasham District.
Vennalavalasa (S.F.) Srikakulam Dist.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

	Physical (ha)		Financial (in lakhs) Allotment expenditure.	
	A	A		
1. Chinnapavani (Praksam Dist)	40	40	0.70	0.46
2. Vennelavalasa	20	20	0.40	0.18
Total	60	60	1.10	0.59

SUBSIDISED PLANTATION OF CASHEW IN NON-DEPARTMENTAL AREAS :

OBJECT:- To increase the indigenous production of raw cashewnuts.

Under the scheme a subsidy of Rs. 255/-per hectares has been provided for 3 consecutive years to meet the cost of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Area of operation Krishna, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddpaah, Chittoor, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Khammam and Adilabad districts.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

	T.	A.
a. Physical		
i. Fresh planting (ha)	240	240
ii. Maintenance (ha)	1130	984
b. Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	4.80	2.58

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

The Civil Supplies Department is headed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. There is a Director of Civil Supplies who is assisted by four Deputy Directors and one Accounts Officer with necessary staff stationed at Hyderabad.

The Chief Rationing Officer with a District Supply Officer and Nine Assistant Supply Officers, is functioning in Hyderabad City to look after the Public Distribution System in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. At Visakhapatnam, one District Supply Officer (City) and two Assistant Supply Officers, at Vijayawada two Assistant Supply Officers and for Rangareddy District one Assistant Supply Officer were looking after the Public Distribution System.

Each District is having one District Supply Officer looking after Civil Supplies matters and to assist the Collectors. They are all functioning directly under the control of the Collectors.

There is also a Vigilance Cell (CS) with necessary staff stationed at Hyderabad headed by Deputy Inspector General and Superintendent of Police, with Additional Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and other supporting staff in the Districts.

The Department has staff under following schemes.

1. Enforcement Scheme.
2. Mill Levy Scheme.
3. Fair Price Shops Scheme in twin cities.
4. Fair Price Shops Scheme in Vizag and Vijayawada.
5. Vigilance Cell of Civil Supplies Department.

The functions of the Department can be broadly classified into the following categories :

1. Procurement of foodgrains.
2. Public Distribution of Essential Commodities. (Production-cum-Distribution System Scheme).
3. Enforcement of various control orders and checking of smuggling of foodgrains.
4. Implementation of Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act. 1958.

For proper functioning of the Department, Statutory Orders are issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

For the crop year, 1982-83, a target of 11,38,000 tonnes was fixed for Kharif and during Rabi, a target of 6,67,000 tonnes was fixed. The total procurement of mill levy during Kharif as on 31-3-1983 was 10,29,043 tonnes. This was the highest ever in the annals of procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh.

During the year, rice required under Public Distribution System had been drawn from Central Pool. The allotment of rice per month after November, 1982 was raised to 75,000 tonnes per month, and the Government of India were requested to release more quantity of rice.

During December 1982, the Government started supplying rice at subsidised rates of Rs. 2-15 per Kg., Rs. 2.10 P. per K.G., and Rs. 1.90 Per Kg. for superfine, fine and common varieties respectively. The State Government Proposed to launch a scheme of supplying of rice at Rs. 2 - per kilo from the Telugu New Year's Day (14-4-1983) to those whose annual income was Rs. 6,000 - and below per annum at the rate of 25Kg. of rice per month.

During Kharif (1982-83), Government have issued instructions to Collectors to allow the millers to utilise 50% of their levy free eligibility outside the State and the remaining 50% of their levy free eligibility within the State. This step has been taken with a view to making available sufficient quantities of rice in the domestic market for consumption of the local people and also to contain the rising prices of rice.

Public Distribution System :

The aim of the Public Distribution Scheme is to ensure availability of essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices.

According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, there could be a Fair Price Shop for every village or cluster of villages with a population of 2,000 and above; As far as interior and inaccessible areas are concerned, there could be a shop even for 1,000 or less population.

The entire population of the State was supplied with household supply cards. Even the rural areas were covered by card system.

Fair Price Shops :

As on 31-3-1983, the number of Fair Price Shops in Andhra Pradesh stood at 30,851 as against 29,457 as on 1-4-82 including 3023 outlets in the Co-operative sector. Of these 30,581 fair price shops, 5,739 fair price shops were located in urban areas and 25,112 fair price shops in the rural areas.

The total number of additional shops opened during the year was 1394 covering both urban and rural area

Fair Price Shops :

683 Fair Price Shops were functioning in twin cities. The noteworthy feature was that all the backlog vacancies earmarked to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates had been filled and in all (122) Fair Price Shops were allocated to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates under 20% reservation. Steps were also being taken to stabilise these shops by arranging bank loans.

Commodity Coverage :

The commodities for supply of which the Government of India had under taken the responsibility are Wheat, Rice, coarsegrains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth and kerosene. The commodities viz, rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, palmolien oil and wheat products were being issued through public distribution system.

Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited :

The Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation was incorporated on 31-12-1974 as a Company under the companies Act, 1956. The authorised share capital of the Company was Rs. 3 crores and it was fully subscribed by the Government.

Objects :

The objects for which the Corporation was established were to engage in, promote, improve, develop counsel and finance, production, purchase, storage, processing movement, transport, distribution of food grains, food stuffs and other essential commodity. It was also envisaged to establish laboratories for the purpose of ensuring quality

control, to train personnel in the technique of quality control and to provide services and assistance of all kinds to the said purchases including capital credit, means, resources, technical and managerial services advice and assistance.

Composition :

During the year, one senior I.A.S. officer was functioning as Chairman and Managing Director and there were three official directors on the board. The Board was assisted by various categories of staff both at head-office and at District level.

Scope of the Corporation :

The Corporation was discharging the following functions :

(a) *Sugar* : Procurement and distribution of levy sugar. During the year, the Corporation procured a quantity of 272451.6 M.T.s. of levy sugar and distributed the same to consumers through the fair price shops.

(b) *Edible Oil* : The quantity involved the corporation has been distributing the imported edible oil from vizeg to all taluk points varied from 3000 MTs. to 7000 Mts. per month.

(c) *Cement* : Procurement, transportation and release of indigenous cement in all Districts Quantity handled was 45,000 tonnes every quarter on behalf of the Government.

(d) *Rice* : Procurement of levy free rice during the year the Corporations procured 63,873 tonnes of rice for supply to schools under the Mid-Day-Meals programme. The Corporation had also helped the West Bengal State Essential Commodities Corporation, Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation and Tamilnadu State Civil Supplies Corporation in purchasing rice through millers to the extent of 16,740 tonnes 15,788 tonnes and 20,215 tonnes respectively.

(e) *Procurement of Pulses* : The Corporation had procured 2051 tonnes of redgram, 2550 tonnes of greengram, 1000 tonnes of blackgram, 2851 MT of redgram dal and 2883 tonnes of greengram dall during the year.

The Corporation had also procured baby foods, detergents, soaps, tea powder, note books etc. for sale through the retail outlets and consumer counters and for supply to Government Institutions, and hostels run by Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments.

(f) *L.P.G.* : The Corporation had opened 7 L.P.G. outlets and taken over one outlet, run by private individual it had opened 2 whole sale depots for kerosene in Kavali of Nellore District and Pettipadu of Guntur District.

(g) *Buildings* : The Corporation has its own Administrative Buildings at Hyderabad and Vizainagaram. The Corporation had constructed 7 godowns for L.P.G. centre and 7 godowns for storing foodgrains, sugar and fertilizers and work was in progress at 5 places.

(b) *Joint Venture* : The Corporation has set up 3 rice bran edible solvent extraction units as joint ventures, one having a capacity of 60 tons and the other two of 30 tons each. Out of these three, M/s Godavari Edible Vran Oil Ltd had started commercial production from 15-5-1983 and M/s Delta Oils Ltd. had started production from March 1983. The sale turn over during the year was 180 crores.

A.P. State Essential Commodities Corporation Limited :

The Andhra Pradesh State Essential Commodities Corporation Limited, was set up with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores.

The Corporation is intended mainly to promote Public Distribution System as well as to ensure monitoring of distribution of all essential commodities upto village level.

Main Objects :

To engage in, promote, improve, develop counsel and finance production, purchase, storage, processing, movement, transport, distribution and sale of essential commodities, food grains, food stuffs and any other consumer articles and to establish laboratories for the purpose of ensuring quality control to train personnel in the technique of quality control and to provide services and assistance of all kinds to the said purchases including capital credit, means resource, technical and managerial services advice and assistance.

Scope of Activities :

1. Take over of whole sale distribution of rice and wheat from the Food Corporation of India.
2. Cooperisation of Fair Price Shops progressively in all Districts.
3. To act as an agent for monitoring and distribution of solvent extracted de-oiled rice bran, solvent extracted groundnut cake and cotton seed cake.
4. Administration of distribution—control over roller flour mills.
5. Conversion of wheat (on State Account) into wheat products
6. Procurement of imported edible oils, groundnut oil, cotton seed oil etc. for public distribution.
7. All work connected with bulk consumers like bakeries and biscuit manufactures.
8. Maintenance of all retail depots and consignment counters within city rationing areas and at the proposed District Civil Supplies Centres.
9. All supplies to hotels and other welfare institutions including Defence and Police Academics within Hyderabad and other Districts.
10. All matters connected with catering establishments and canteens and to open atleast one canteen in each district.

Activities of A.P. State Essential Commodities Corporation, Ltd., :

The Corporation had taken over wholesale trade in respect of levy rice and wheat from the Food Corporation of India for arranging their distribution to all fair Price Shop dealers of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Coverage 304 Taluks By A.P. State Essential Commodities Corporation, Limited :

The Corporation had extended its activities throughout the State to all the taluks by purchasing from the Food Corporation of India levy rice and wheat, transporting the same to all the villages in the State wherefrom the fair price shop dealers were lifting their requirements.

The scheme was being implemented as a centrally assisted plan scheme for a period of three years from 1982-83 to 1984-85, the Government of India's share being 75% of the expenditure during the first and second years and 50% during the third year of the scheme.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Administrative Set up :

The Director of Marketing is assisted by one Additional Director of Marketing, 2 Joint Directors of Marketing, 1 Deputy Director of Marketing, 6 Assistant Directors of Marketing, 1 Audit Officer, 1 Executive Engineer and 2 Deputy Executive Engineers with supporting staff.

At Regional level, the Director of Marketing is being assisted by 3 Joint Directors of Marketing with Head quarters at Vijayawada for Coastal Andhra, Cuddapah for Rayalaseema and Hyderabad for Telangana. 6 Regional Deputy Directors of Marketing are located at Hyderabad, Cuddapah, Guntur, Warangal, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and 1 Chief Chemist at Guntur 22 Assistant Directors of Marketing are incharge of each District except Hyderabad, with a view to undertake constructional works in the various Market yards in the State under crash programme. An Engineering Cell was also functioning with 4 Executive Engineers having head quarters at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Hyderabad and one Executive Engineer was exclusively incharge of the works of Mahabub Mansion Commercial Complex 22 Dy. Engineers at the rate of one for each district was also functioning. For expediting the Land Acquisition proceedings in respect of lands required for establishment of Market yards in the State. 3 Regional Special Deputy Collectors (Market yards) with Head quarters at Hyderabad, Chittoor and Vijayawada were posted.

In order to provide Laboratory facilities for grading of GHEE and OIL under AGMARK specifications and to ensure premium price to small farmers and dealers, the Department established 5 Grading Laboratories in the State at (1) Vijayawada (2) Samalkot (3) Guntur (4) Giddalur and (5) Proddatur, Besides, Ghee and edible oils, Honey, Chillies powder and other ground spices. The State Grading-Laborato-

ries graded the following commodities during the year to the extent as indicated each.

	Quintals	Value in Rupees (in lakhs)
Ghee	9897.84	376.66
Til Oil	2026.61	35.33
Coconut oil	270.50	39.07
Castor oil	49.95	0.47
Honey	386.46	17.17
	<u>13431.36</u>	<u>468.70</u>

(b) *A mark grading by private packers* : Under this scheme there were 21 Packers of Ghee, 1 Packer for Butter, 2 Packers of Til oil, 2 Packers of Coconut oil, 1 Packer of Karad Oil, 2 Packers of Castor oil, 6 packers of Cotton seed oil, 2 packers of Honey and 15 packers of ground spices and they graded in all 372139.81 quintals valued at 1,007.03 lakhs of rupees during the year.

Regulation : (a) The Marketing Department has been implementing the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Act, 1966 to establish regulated Markets and to provide facilities to its users. Regulation of Markets aims at introducing healthy trade practices by providing the necessary infrastructure facilities in an organised Markets where the farmers are assured of competitive price in the open auction or tender system of sale with correct weightment and prompt payment and protection of their interests from exploitation by the middlemen and brokers. Reasonable market charges are collected as prescribed in the bye-laws of the Market Committees for the services rendered by the Market Committees from seller and buyer for every transaction, curbing unauthorised deduction and illegal collection by the traders.

During the year, the Government notified 3 Markets under different Agricultural Market Committees raising the total number from 588 to 591. The number of Agricultural Market Committees also increased from 215 to 218, during the year.

Financial position of the Agricultural Market Committees :

The main source of income to the Agricultural Market Committees is the collection by way of Market fees, license fee besides income from other miscellaneous sources such as sale of garbage, sale of printed forms and books etc. The Market Committee funds are spent for the acquisition of sites and establishment of Market yards, providing grading services. Market Intelligence to promote orderly Marketing besides payment of salaries etc.

The Agricultural Market Committees in the State started with the opening balance of Rs. 2,692.69 lakhs during the year. The income derived by the Agricultural Market Committees during the year was Rs. 1,736.55 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 979.17 lakhs with a closing balance of Rs. 3,450.07 lakhs at the end of the year.

Development of Markets :

The Agricultural Market Committees could acquire sites at 250 centres for establishment of markets and the proposals for acquisition of sites for 208 Markets were under progress. So far, 154 Market yards have been developed at a cost of Rs. 7.00 crores and the constructional works have since been commenced at Market Yards where the sites have been taken possession of.

Scheme for establishment of National Grid of Rural Godowns :

Under this scheme, both Government of India and State Government provide 50% of the total cost as grant-in-aid each sharing 25% for the construction of agricultural godowns in Rural areas of the State. The remaining 50 of the total cost of the construction shall be borne by the respective Agricultural Market Committees.

*Godowns :—*The Agricultural Market Committees are providing adequate godown facility to enable the producers to store their unsold produce. Presently, the Agricultural Market Committees own 339 pucca godowns with a total storing capacity of 93.676 metric tonnes in their respective Market yards and godowns number 111 with a total storing capacity of 64.554 metric tonnes were under construction. Further, under the programme of National Grid of Rural Godowns. 189 rural godowns with a total storing capacity of 1,08.400 metric tonnes were being constructed out of the grant-in-aid.

*Research and Survey :—*The Market Research envisages a detailed and comprehensive survey on the marketing of the agricultural commodities in the State and data in respect of average, cost of cultivation, production, marketable surplus, method of storage, method of disposal and market charges in regulated Markets are being collected, compiled and published. The following publications were published on marketing of Rice, Maize, Jawar, Redgram, Greengram, Turmaric, Chillies, Onion, Castor, Ghee, Cane/Jaggery, Tobacco, Betal leaves, Acid limes, Grapes, Potatoes & Wool.

Scheme for extending short term advance to farmers by Agricultural Market Committees :

Under this scheme, there were 33 beneficiaries who received short term advances amounting to Rs. 2,15,160 given by the 8 Agricultural Market Committees during the year.

*Central Market Fund :—*Every Market Committee has to contribute 10% of its annual income to the Central Market Fund which is administered and applied by the Director of Marketing. This Fund is utilised for sanction of grant-in-aid and loans to the financial Week Market Committees.

There is a gradual increase in the contribution received from the Agricultural Market Committees in the State to the Central Market fund year after year as indicated below :—

		<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>
1980-81	..	96.39
1981-82	..	113.69
1982-83		157.72

During the year, an amount of Rs. 6.43 lakhs was given to 9 Agricultural Market Committees as loans from Central Market Fund, and grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was given to 3 Agricultural Market Committees.

Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Advisory Board :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a 16 Member State Advisory Board during December, 1974. Subsequently, the strength of the Board was raised to 25 in December, 1975 by introducing 9 Legislators. The Honourable Minister for Marketing was the Chairman of the Board. The Director of Marketing having Ex-officio Secretary to the Board, the Deputy Secretary (Deputy Director of Marketing) of the Board will assist the Ex-officio Secretary in the administration of the Board. Government reconstituted this Board with 25 Members in G.O.Ms.No. 231 Food and Agriculture (Agri.IV) Department, dated 17-1-1980. Now all the Market Committees have been superseded and hence, the Agriculture Marketing Advisory Board could not be reconstituted.

Farmers Complaints Cell: A Special Cell has been functioning in the Directorate to attend on *top priority basis* to the representations, complaints and grievances received from farmers with regard to the malpractices in the market yards or any other difficulties experienced by them. The representations are being promptly looked into and dealt with at the level of the Director of Marketing and the Additional Director of Marketing.

DIRECTOR OF SUGAR

The total number of sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh were 29 with a total crushing capacity of 49.350 (TCD), with the potential to crush 56.62 lakhs M. Tonnes of cane and produce 5.14 lakhs M. Tonnes of sugar over a normal crushing season of 130 days. There were 15 sugar factories in Co-operative sector 7 in Public and 7 in private sectors, in the State.

Khandasari units.

There were in all 196 Khandasari Units in Andhra Pradesh, during the season, licenses for 152 Khandasari Units were issued. 117 Khandasari Units worked during 1982-83 season and crushed 12.02 lakhs M. Tonnes of cane and produced 0.74 lakh M. Tonnes of sugar with an average sugar recovery of 6.14% while 154 units crushed 19.91 lakh M. Tonnes of cane and produced 1.14 lakh M. Tonnes of Khandasari sugars.

During the year, 1982-83 season, the purchase tax levied from the Khandasari Unit was Rs. 187.78 lakhs at Rs. 16 per M. Tonnes and a sum of Rs. 57.99 lakhs was collected so far, leaving still a balance of Rs. 129.79 lakhs.

Cane Price

During 1982-83 season, the Government of India had fixed Rs. 130 per M. Tonne as the statutory minimum cane price linked to a recovery of 8.5%.

Due to stringent financial position of the factories, Government have decided to provide financial assistance to co-operative and NSF Units for the extra expenditure to be incurred by the factories in paying the State advised price. A sum of Rs. 1,63,53,642.00 was released to different co-operative sugar factories.

A sum of Rs. 847.35 lakhs was also be paid to NSF and All CSFs towards higher cane price upto December, 1982.

A sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was also paid to NSF and CSFs towards cane price areas.

Cane Development.—The utilisation of installed capacity of some co-operative sugar factories was poor for want of cane. In order to improve the cane position of these factories, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for Cane Development. Out of this provision a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was released.

Budget for 1982-83;

During the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs was allocated to this Department under plan for the following schemes.

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Share capital contribution to Co-ope. Sugar Factories ..	83.20
2. Loans to Co-ope. Sugar Factories for Cane Development	30.00
3. Staff	6.80
Total	120.00

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

Administrative set up :

The Director of Agriculture is the Head of Department. He is assisted by an Additional Director, Senior Joint Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and technical and supporting staff at head office as well as at Districts.

2. Season and crop condition during the year.

The monsoon was erratic and unweven during the year. Due to this erratic behaviour of the monsoon, drought conditions prevailed in the entire Rayalaseema Region and parts of Coastal Andhra and

Telangana regions. The total rainfall received in the State during the South-West monsoon period was 553 m.ms. which was less by 8% compared to the normal rainfall of 602 m.ms. Due to prevalence of dry spells at crucial periods, most of the dry crops were affected resulting in low yields, specially in Rayalaseema region.

During the kharif season, the area under food-grains declined from 64.90 lakh hec. to 59.72 hec. But during Rabi, there was some increase in the coverage of area (*i. e.*) 28.09 lakhs hec., as compared to 27.33 hec. of last year.

The total food grains production during the year was 111.77 tonnes as compared to 114.17 lakh tonnes last year. The decline in production was mainly on account of wide spread conditions in the State.

THE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ALL IMPORTANT CROPS DURING THE YEAR WERE AS BELOW :

S. No.	Crop	Area in 000, lakh Hects.			Production in 000 lakh tonnes		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1.	Rice	26.91	9.47	36.38	55.19	21.53	76.72
2.	Wheat	..	18	18	..	13	13
3.	Jowar	10.00	11.17	21.17	6.37	8.83	15.20
4.	Bajra	4.88	4	4.92	2.50	2	2.60
5.	Ragi	1.86	56	2.42	1.52	82	2.34
6.	Maize	2.77	56	3.33	5.90	1.54	7.44
7.	Minor Millets	4.17	56	4.73	1.15	32	1.47
8.	Redgram	2.41	..	2.41	45	..	45
9.	Green-gram	4.86	99	5.85	2.39	47	2.86
10.	Other Pulses	1.86	4.47	6.33	53	2.03	2.56
11.	Total Food grains.	59.72	28.00	87.72	76.08	35.69	11.77

Sl. No.	Crop	Area in 000 lakh Hects.			Production in 000 lakh tonnes.		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
12.	Sugarcane	1.70	..	1.70	13.45	..	13.45
13.	Chillises	94	87	1.81	93	98	1.91
14.	Ground-nut	12.20	2.85	15.05	7.39	3.94	11.33
15.	Seasamum	1.07	57	1.64	12	14	26
16.	Cotton	4.43	..	4.43	6.24	..	6.24
17.	Mesta	83	..	83	5.13	..	5.13
18.	Castor	2.93	..	2.93	68	..	68
19.	Tobacco	..	2.53	2.53	..	2.70	2.70

3. Fertilizer

Fertilizer is an important input for increasing agricultural production.

Andhra Pradesh is a major fertilizer consuming State and ranks 3rd in India and 4th in per hectare consumption in the country. The per hectare consumption during the year was 55.67 kgs.

The target and the achievements of fertilizers during the year were as follows :

Nutrient	Target 1982-83	Consumption in lakh M.T.
N	5.12	5.02
P	1.85	1.59
K	0.33	0.65
N+P+K	7.50	7.26

Fertilizer Promotion Programme :

By adopting intensive fertilizer promotion programme in some of the districts where the level of fertilizer consumption was low and could be increased. This programme was launched in 9 districts selected for this purpose.

Development of Local Manurial Resources :

The following different items of works were concerned under the scheme.

1. Rural Compost (2) Urban Compost (3) Green Manuring.

Scheme for Development of Rural Compost :

The objects of the scheme was to promote utilisation of locally available plants and animal wastes such as cattle dung, farm wastes, sweepings etc.

1. Target of rural compost production ¹ during the year	..910.00 lakh tonnes.
2. Quantity of rural compost produced	..890.00 lakh tonnes.
3. Quantity of compost utilised	..870.00 lakh tonnes.

Scheme for Development of Urban Compost :

The progress achieved under the scheme was as below :

1. No. of municipalities where scheme was under implementation-91	
2. Quantity of urban compost prepared	..1,58,000 M.T.
3. Quantity of urban compost disposed off.	..1,58,000 M.T.

Green Manuring :

The object of the scheme was to promote the incorporation of vegetable matter into the soils to increase the fertility and physical condition, Emphasis is also laid on fertilising the soil with phosphatic fertilisers to promote healthy growth of green manuring crop. The progress made during the year was as follows :—

Target for the year	..35 lakhs hectares.
Area covered during the year	..32 lakh hectares.

4. *Plant Protection*

During the year, the following plan, Non-Plan and Centr ally sponsored schemes were implemented :

I. PLAN SCHEME :

(i) Purchase of Plant protection equipment	Provision Rs. 5 00 lakhs
	Expenditure : Rs. 4,97,365-90

The amounts allotted and plant protection equipment purchased in the Telangana Districts was as below :

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Amount released and spent.</i>
Rangareddy	57,301.45
Nizamabad	46,144.85
Nalgonda	93,782.25
Warangal	82,616.55
Adilabad	20,043.95
Karimnagar	56,680.45
Mahabubnagar	33,459.35
Khammam	29,521.40
Medak (Sanga-reddy)	77,815.64
	<u>4,97,365.90</u>

SCHEME FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PESTICIDES (NON-PLAN SCHEME)

An amount of Rs. 3.00 Crores was sanctioned during the year for this scheme. It was intended to purchase pesticides from rate contract firms and sell the same to farmers on 'No loss No profit' basis.

INTEGRATED PEST CONTROL SCHEME :

The scheme was implemented on paddy crop in 7 Districts of the State with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs covering an area of 1,00,000 acres.

The scheme envisages the use of known methods of control of pests and diseases by chemical, mechanical, cultural, biological and other methods, which were based on the results of operational research-project.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF PESTS AND DISEASES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE IN ENDEMIC AREAS DURING THE YEAR.

The object of the scheme was to eradicate pests diseases of endemic nature by way of ground and aerial operation.

A provision of Rs. 30-00 lakhs was made available under the scheme or control of B.H.P. pest on paddy for Kharif and Rabi seasons. The above expenditure was met by the State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis. Under the scheme a subsidy at Rs. 45- per hectare on cost of plant protection chemicals and subsidy on operational charges Rs. 15-/per hectare were allowed.

5. SEED FARMS

There were 31 State Seed Multiplication Farms in 17 districts under the control of Agriculture Department. These farms produce foundation seeds from the Breeders/Nucleus areas to the registered growers for further multiplications.

The gross area of the farms, area developed and yet to be developed etc., were as follows :—

	(Acres)			
1. Gross area of the farms	--	--	--	6,391.31
2. Area acquired by the farms roads, channels, and buildings etc.,	605.95
3. Area yet to be developed	..	--	..	1,371.95
4. Area available for cultivation	3,612.96
(a) Wet area	1,349.83
(b) I. D. Area	--	--	--	657.23
(c) Dry area	..	--	--	1,605.90
5. Area given on lease	--	--	--	500.00
6. Area unfit for cultivation	--	--	--	200.62
7. Area occupied by the others	--	--	--	100.00

The following varieties of foundation seeds were produced in the State Seed Multiplication Farms during the year.

(Production in M.Ts.)

Sl. No.	Crop.		Khariff	Rabi.	Total.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Paddy	1,185.03	530.00	1,715.03
2. Wheat	..	--	--	0.60	0.60
3. Millets	26.68	11.40	38.08
4. Pulses	44.00	40.80	84.80
5. Oilseeds	--	--	141.40	67.70	209.10
6. Others	--	--	15.42	10.52	25.94

6. PULSES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Andhra Pradesh State produced 4.30 lakhs tonnes of Pulses over an area of 14.45 lakh hectares. The Major crops were Redgram, Green Gram, Black Gram, Bengal Gram and Horsegram. During the year, the target fixed was 4130 lakh tonnes. The crop wise and season-wisetarget and achievements were as below :—

Sl. No.	Area	Kharif		Rabi.		Target	Achieved.
		Target	Achieved.	Target	Achieved.		
1.	Redgram	2.40	2.09	..	..	2.40	2.09
2.	Greengram	4.73	4.42	0.99	1.12	5.72	5.54
3.	Blackgram	0.52	0.54	1.60	2.45	2.32	2.90
4.	Bengalgram	..	..	0.45	0.65	0.45	0.65
5.	Horsegram	1.26	..	1.94	2.09	3.20	2.90
6.	Other pulses	0.30	0.90	0.18	..	0.48	
Total		9.25	7.95	5.32	6.22	14.57	14.17
<i>Production</i>							
1.	Redgram	0.47	0.42	..	..	0.47	0.42
2.	Greengram	1.80	1.33	0.42	0.44	2.22	1.77
3.	Blackgram	0.08	0.24	0.83	8.98	0.91	1.22
4.	Bengalgram	..	..	0.15	0.29	0.15	0.29
5.	Horsegram	0.10	0.15	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.65
6.	Other pulses						
Total		2.45	2.15	1.65	2.21	4.30	4.35
							0.20
Summer moong							4.55

The object of the scheme was to increase production by increasing the productivity per unit area of pulses, through adoption of package of practices and latest scientific technique.

The scheme envisaged organisation of demonstration with recommended package of practices on the farmers holding at a subsidy of Rs. 150 per plot of one acre. Multiplication of Breeders, foundation and distribution of certified seed of the desired varieties of pulses, taking timely plant protection measures against pests and diseases, to reduce incidence on pulses crops, subsidising 50% of cost of the Chemicals limited to Rs. 60 per hec. Subsidised supply of plant protection equipment subject to a limit of Rs. 250 per unit. Additional area of pulses cultivation for increasing the production in both Kharif and Rabi seasons

Through packages area approach, sequence cropping, intercropping etc., minikits were organised in cultivator holdings to know the performance of the varieties on free supply of seed to formers.

The scheme was in operation in all the districts of the State. The target and achievements during the year were as below.

PART-I PHYSICAL

	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Targets.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
1. Demonstrations	Nos.	2,300	2,030
2. Breeders seed production.	Qtl.	229	87.71
3. Certified seed Distribuion	Qtl.	2,000	1,735
4. Production of rhizobium culture.	Nos.	42,000	36,237
5. PP Chemicals on 25% subsidy	Hect.	12,000	4,385
6. PP equipment on 50% subsidy	Nos.	3,200	2,756
7. Package area approach 50% subsidy	Hect.	1,10,000	1,95,872
8. Addl. area approach 50% subsidy .. ..	.. ..	64,000	56,852
9. Minikits 50% Subsidy ..	Nos.	8,040	7,000
10. Inter cropping 50% Subsidy ..	Hect.	2,84,800	3,36,422
11. Sequence cropping 50% Subsidy	„	1,00,200	1,14,300
12. M.Y.G. Programme ..	Hect.	46,700	43,260

PART. II FINANCIAL

	<i>Targets.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Demonstrations	2,53,000	2,18,498.10
2. Breeder seed production ..	86,000	—
3. Certified Seed Distribution ..	3,00,000	1,43,000.00
4. Contingencies on lab. ..	1,00,000	43,000.00
5. 25% subsidy on PP Chemicals ..	3,60,000	1,12,973.38
6. 50% subsidy on PP. equipment ..	8,00,000	9,49,160.98
7. Staff	701.00	6,88,000.00
	<u>26,00,000</u>	<u>17,54,632.46</u>

7. COMMERCIAL CROPS.

SUGARCANE.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the major Sugarcane producing States in India ranking both in area and production 90% Cane area of the State is concentrated in the Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Anantapur, Khammam and Medak.

There were (29) vacuum Pan Sugar factories in the State; (15) of these were in Cooperative Sector, (9) in private Sector and (5) in public sector. Two of the factories in private sector at Bobbili and Seethanagaram were being run by the Nizam Sugar Factory limited in public sector. (28) Factories with a total daily crushing capacity of (48350) tonnes worked during the year crushing 54.84 lakh tonnes. Besides, these Sugar Factories, (116) Khandasari Units worked during the year crushing (12.91) lakhs tonnes of Cane.

For the development of Sugarcane, various programmes were taken up in the State.

Integrated Sugarcane Development.

The object of the scheme is to stabilise the production of cane at 146 lakhs tonnes Cease level Production of 104-39 lakh tonnes during the year.

Sugarcane Development work consisted of running Liaison Farms and establishing development centres for transfer of technology to cane growers.

There were (8) Sugarcane Liaison Farms at Bobbili, Yallamanpalli (Dharmavaram), Samalkota, Kovvur, Chittoor, Nizamabad, Medak and Nellore. In addition, there were (4) Demonstration Farms at Amddlvalsa, Chittoor, Bheemadole and Chappapalli.

Scheme For Strengthening of Biological Control Laboratory, Nidadavole.

For the control of scale insect through Biological a means, a laboratory was established at Nidadavole wherein indegeonus and exotic predators were bred. The laboratory was originally established by the Joint Cane Development Councils of West Godavari and was taken over by the department. For the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 also, Government sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakhs each year for its runnings.

COTTON

The area under Cotton during the year was 4,433.00 Hec. and the production was 589100 bales. The production decreased compared to last year due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

For development of Cotton during the year, the following CCS

scheme under ICDP (intensive cotton development programme) and State Sponsored Schemes were sanctioned.

Sl. No.	Scheme CSS.	Name of the District where implemented
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	ICDP (Project)	.. Guntur, Prakasam, Karimnagar
2	ICDP (Rainfed)	.. Kurnool and Adilabad.
3	ICDP (Rice fallows)	.. Vijayawada (Krishna).
4	Sub scheme of Hybrid seed production.	Thangadancha Farm, Kurnool Dt. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam.
5	Production of Seed by APAU.	Only in A.P.A.U.
<i>State Plan Schemes :</i>		
1.	Cotton Development in Gaorani Tract.	Madhole Taluk of Adilabad.
2.	Cotton Development in Rice fallows.	Nellore District.
3.	Cotton Development under Sree Ramasagar Project.	Karimnagar District.

I. CSS. (ICDP) SCHEME.

The intensive Cotton Development programme schemes under CSS. was implemented with a view to increase the Cotton production in the State in a two phased way.

(i) By increasing the area under improved varieties of Cotton under rainfed, and irrigated (Rice fallows area).

(ii) By increasing the per hec. productivity adopting advanced husbandry techniques.

Area of Operation :

(a) ICDP (Project):—This scheme was implemented in Guntur, Prakasam and Karimnagar Districts.

(b) ICDP (Rainfed): There were 4 units in Kurnool District comprising of Kurnool, Adoni, Nandya¹, Alur and Adilabad Taluk of Adilabad District.

(c) ICDP (Rice fallows) : It was implemented in Rice fallows of Krishna District of Vijayawada.

State Plan Schemes.

In exploring the possibility of Cotton Development in Non-traditional area and introduction of new culture of Cotton in the Districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nellore during the year the following Schemes were sanctioned and implemented to educate the farmers by organising demonstration providing subsidy on PPFs, and supply of Seed on subsidy.

1. Cotton development in Gaorani Tract of Adilabad.
2. Cotton development in Rice fallows of Nellore.
3. Cotton development in Sreerama Sagar Project in Karimnagar Dist.

Tobacco Development Programme :

Andhra Pradesh takes a credit of producing 95 to 98% of our country's F.C.V. Tobacco crop. The Tobacco crop was raised in an area of 1,79,100 hectares in the districts of Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam and Karimnagar during the year.

The production during the year was about 1,44,600 M. Tonnes. The productivity was 929 kgs. per hectares.

Object of the Scheme :

The object of the scheme was to advise the farmers to grow F.C.V. tobacco in the light soil area of Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari and Khammam districts. It also aimed at to develop white burley tobacco for exports.

During the year, marketing of FVC. Tobacco was started late in the districts. This year traders did not open their purchasing platformer in the traditional areas. They approached the growers at their farm sheds and started purchasing, offering them very low price.

During the year there was an increased in the area and production under FCV. over that of last year. Even though, the drought conditions prevailed during the active growth period. An average yield of 929 kgs. hect. was obtained. This was achieved by taking up suitable management practices by the farmers.

*Supply of inputs (1) Seeds :—*As against the target of 3,000 kgs. a quantity of 2588 kgs. of improved seed were distributed. Sufficient quantity of recommended varieties of seed was made available to the farmers through A.P.S.S.I.D.C. Ltd., and C.T.R.I. Guntur.

Fertilisers :

The supply position of fertilisers to these districts was satisfactory. No difficulty was experienced by the growers in securing their requirements. The Agricultural Department had made arrangements for distribution of fertilisers to the tobacco nurseries out of the stock available with them.

Coal:

The Tobacco Board worked out a procedure for the supply of coal¹ to the tobacco growers with the cooperation of Singareni Collieries. An arrangement was made by collieries to supply the coal directly to the farmers on the registration certificates issued by the Board.

Oil Seeds :

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme For Intensive Oilseeds Departmental Programme.

Object : The object of the scheme was to increase the production of Oilseeds in potential areas in selected districts through :

(i) raising productivity by adopting improved agronomical techniques.

(ii) Increasing the average yield by popularising multiple cropping.

(iii) Introducing of run traditional oilseeds.

Nature of the Scheme :

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 5.000 lakhs was provided to arrange demonstration on subsidy basis. Subsidy was at Rs. 125/- per hectare for rainfed crop and Rs. 200/- per hectare for irrigated crop for purchase of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for groundnut crop.

Area of Operation :

The scheme was implemented in the following districts at a total cost of Rs. 1,02,73,000.

1. Srikakulam 2. Visakhapatnam 3. Kurnool 4. Ananthapur
5. Cuddapah 6. Chittoor 7. Mahabubnagar 8. Nalgonda.

8. Multiple Cropping Project

The aim of the scheme is to encourage cultivation of maximum number of crops in a unit area per year by utilising the land and water resource available without disturbing the natural soil status and thus, to achieve maximum production.

1. Establishing demonstrations with the new crop sequence by adopting the package of practices.
2. Organising water use management, demonstration for judicious utilisation of the irrigation sources available.
3. Laying adoptive research trials with improved varieties of seeds and scientific farming practices.
4. Identify crops which are most productive and profitable for adopting the same in general cultivation on a large scale.
5. The scheme was being implemented in three districts, namely, West Godavari, Kurnool and Karimnagar.

The State Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 7,68,200 for the year, out of which an amount of Rs.78,000 was earmarked for providing incentive to the farmers for laying out of extension and water use management demonstrations and for purchase of agriculture implements i.e., Top-culture, equipment subsidy on plough gorru, Attachments i.e. in the District of West Godavari, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Medak.

Physical and Financial targets fixed during the year and achievements made were as below :

	<i>Physical</i>		<i>Financial</i>		
	T	A	T	A	
1. Sequence (3 crop sequence) demonstrations plots organised Rs. 100/- per acre plots for supply of pesticides.	280	Nos.274	28000	10000	Due to budget freeze full amount could not be spent
2. Water use Management demonstrations plots with subsidy at Rs. 500/-per plot.	60	Nos. 55	30000	26847.42	
3. Subsidy on purchase of Agril. equipments.	--	..	20000	20000	

Coverage of areas under various systems during the years as indicated below :—

S.No.	Name of the crop sequence	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	Rainfed area	Acs.	24500	19865
2.	Two crop sequence under wells	„	25000	24650
3.	Three crop sequence under wells	„	27600	9469
	<i>Tank fed areas</i>			
	Two crop sequence	„	25875	27610

S.No.	Name of the crop sequence	Unit	Target	Achievement
<i>(b) Canal fed area :—</i>				
1.	Two crop sequences in single cropped wet lands.	„	25675	19842
2.	Three crop sequence in double cropped wet Lands under canals.		27000	27150
3.	Four crop sequence in delta area having lift irrigation facilities.	„	600	541
4.	Mixed cropping (garden lands)	„	3800	4075
5.	Rainfed area	„	6200	6260

Reasons for short fall :

Due to severe drought conditions prevailed during the year much progress could not be achieved inspite of concerted efforts made under the scheme. Short fall was also caused due to freage of budget during the year.

Special features on implementation of the schemes :

M.C.P. sequences were undertaken for enhancing the soil productivity and to avoid building up of pests and diseases particularly soil born pests. Measures were also taken to evolve adoptive trials on farm cropping and soil conditions suited to local conditions.

Water use Demonstration Plots.

	Physical		Financial	
	T	A	T	A
(a) West Godavary	20	20	10000	10000.00
(b) Karimnagar	20	20	20000	20000.00
(c) Kurnool	20	15	10000	7500.00
	60	55	40000	375,00.00

9. T & V System

The object of Agricultural Extension Project (T&V) in Andhra , Pradesh was strengthening and improvement of the Organisational structure and methodology of Agricultural Extension Service through:

- (a) Establishment of single line of command.
- (b) Promotion of close co-operation and linkage between Agricultural Extension and Research.
- (c) Carrying out systematic training programmes as an integral part of extension activities.
- (d) Application of extension methodology based on a system of regular and frequent farm visits.

Special Features in Implementation of the Scheme :

To improve Agricultural Production, the scheme consists of strengthening and improvement of the organisational structures and methodology. For achieving the object of the scheme, professional and extension staff charged with specific extension duties in specified areas for a manageable number of operational farm facilities were required and stages were being taken to obtain services of the same.

10. *Soil Conservation***SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME IN AGRICULTURAL LANDS :**1. *Object of the Scheme :*

The scheme aimed at prevention of erosion of top fertile soil from the cultivable land to avoid soil degradation and maintain fertility status of the agricultural land in the entire State. For implementing Soil Conservation Programmes, 25 sub-divisions and functioning in the State. An area of about 137-68 hectares was covered with Soil Conservation measures with the funds provided under prone and drought relief Programmes.

Training Programme for Extension staff in Soil and water Conservation Measures :

The Soil Conservation training Centres had been functioning in the State, One at Anantapur to impart training for A.Os., and S.As., and V.D.Os. of Andhra area and the other at Hyderabad for Telangana area,

*Soil Conservation Programme In River Valley Projects.*1. *Object of the Scheme :*

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The objects of the scheme are as follows :—

(a) To check the sediment in flow into the three reservoirs namely, Nizamsagar, Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar.

(b) To prevent loss of fertile top soil from agricultural lands.

Nature of the Scheme :

Soil Conservation measures proposed in the scheme contemplate the meticulous management of soil based on land capability, classification of or maximising crop production without deteriorating the fertility status. The major factors responsible for deterioration of land were indiscriminate cultivation, unchecked flow of run off water through gullies, felling of forest land etc.

Special features of Implementation of the Scheme :

(i) Depositing of salt and reduction in the storage capacity of the reservoirs can be checked.

(ii) augment the ground water resources by the construction of graded and stone bunding, checkdams etc., These structures across the slopes help in the storing of the run off water to a considerable extent.

(iii) Provide employment potential for the rural labour.

(iv) Construction of farm Ponds Provide facilities for recycling the water for irrigation in times of drought.

11. *Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project Programme (Hyderabad and Anantapur).*

Introduction :

The programme is a centrally sponsored one and is being implemented by the State Agency with full financial assistance of Government of India.

Object :

The project contemplates development, stabilisation and increase in agricultural production in the dryland area and there by better the economic conditions of the dry land farmers.

The development disciplines include the following :

1. Soil and moisture conservation.
2. Execution of Minor Irrigation works to get additional areas under wet or I.D. Conditions.
3. Supply of inputs, besides introduction and popularisation of new crops and improved varieties of crops, having tolerance to drought conditions.
4. Management practices including village practices deep ploughing etc.
5. Arranging for the supply of improved farm implements and machinery.
6. Organisation of demonstrations.

Area of Operation :

The programme was being implemented in Hyderabad (Hayatnagar Panchayat Samithi) and Anantapur district.

13. *Implements Development Programme.*

Object of the Scheme :

The object of the scheme was to popularise improved agricuiura implements by conducting demonstrations in the farmers fields.

Area of Operation :

Farmers Training Centres are functioning (i) Rajendranagar (2) Srikalahasti, (3) Gopannapalem, (4) Karimnagar, (5) Suryapet (6) Shadnagar, (7) Nandigama, (8) Doppasapalli, (9) Nandyal and (10) Kurnool.

Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements :

The above centres have conducted 624 demonstrations with the following improved agricultural implements in the fields of the progressive cultivators for popularisation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) M.B. Plough 9" | (5) Power Maize Sheller. |
| (2) M.B. Plough 6" | (7) All crop thresher. |
| (3) Disc barrow | (8) Bullock Dozer. |
| (4) Ridge plough. | (9) Hand Maize Sheller. |
| (5) Inter cultivator. | (10) Tropi culture. |

Special feature on implementation :

Under this schemes a set of ten (10) improved agricultural implements donated by U.S.A. I.D. had been under field demonstrations in the fields of progressive cultivators for popularisation.

14. *Operational Research Projects :*

I. Name of the Project on rice farming systems : Operational Research Project, at Khammam, Andhra Pradesh.

II. Date of Starting : September, 1982.

III. Area of Operation : The operational area was confined to a cluster of five villages situated around 25 kms. from Khammam. This zone covering an area of 2,000 Ha is relatively new to rice cultivation. The soils are red chalks which are light textured with high permeability and low water holding capacity. The fertility level of the soil is also poor for all the major nutrients and are highly deficient in phosphorous and zinc. Rice followed by groundnut or rice, is the cropping system generally followed.

IV. Objectives :

(i) To test, adopt and demonstrate the new agricultural technology for rice and irrigated dry crops on farmers fields on an area basis around Khammam.

(ii) To calculate critically the profitability of new agricultural know-how to increase production and economic returns substantially.

(iii) To increase local animal production and encourage fish culture wherever possible.

(iv) To identify the Socio-economic bottlenecks or constraints faced in the transfer of technology.

Progress of the Work Done (Objectives Achieved) :

The above technical programmes were implemented during the season in the five O.R.P. villages by laying out demonstrations in the farmers fields in order to expose the farmers to the latest technology on rice farming and associated crops rotated with rice.

Achievements :

The Department introduced and popularised pest and disease resistant high yielding varieties like IET 7575 : IET 7570 : IET 6315 : IET 3116 and IET 2815. Of these, IET 7575 was more popular because of its good field resistance shown to B P H in khariff season.

2. Demonstrated successfully the beneficial affects of neem cake coated area and use of zinc sulphate (Soil application) for paddy.
3. Introduced the concept of integrated pest management methods successfully in wide areas.
4. Popularised the use of gypsum for increasing groundnut kernal yield.

15. *Short-Term Loans*

During the year, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores was sanctioned under short term loans for purchase and distribution of agriculture inputs to cultivators.

Out of the amount released, loans were distributed to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 7.50 crores by the district officers.

12. *Intensive Agricultural District Programme :*

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) popularly known as package programme was in operation in West Godavari. The object of the scheme was to demonstrate the feasibility of increasing agricultural production considerably, in areas having optimum potential for maximising production by arranging supply of various inputs and adopting package of practices developed for each crop in time at a single point.

In order to achieve the above object, farm plans were prepared for the participant farmers. Inputs like seeds, fertilisers plant protection chemicals etc. were supplied to the agriculturists by assessing their requirements in advance. A large number of field demonstrations were arranged on the cultivator's fields to educate them about the adoption of scientific methods of Agriculture. Soil samples were collected from farmers' fields for analysis.

16. *Publicity Support.*

The publicity played a prodominant role in the successful implementation of the agricultural Production Programmes. The department carried out the Publicity and propaganda activities, through different media viz., Extension Literature, Exhibitions, Tableaux, Film Shows Journals, Radio, Television, Publication of posters, Stickers, Press Release etc.

Extension Literature :—Extension Literature was brought out in the form of Booklets, Leaflets handouts and pamphlets etc., and distributed to the farmers throughout the State.

Journals :—“Padi Pantalu” a monthly journal published in Telugu language commands a circulation of over 12,000 copies per month. To keep this journal within the easy reach of small and marginal farmers, the subscription rate was fixed at, as low a price, as Rs. 3 - per year.

Exhibitions :—The Department organises every year National, State and District level exhibitions, besides participating every year as a regular feature, in the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad.

On the occasions of Independence Day and Republic Day, the Department presented tableaux depicting the overall progress achieved in the sphere of agriculture including the welfare measures extended to the farmers of the State.

Film Shows :— During the All India Industrial Exhibition, film shows were arranged by the Department daily in agricultural stall. The screening of agricultural films was arranged by the Farmers Training Centres throughout the State as part of the Educational Programme for farmers on Television system acquired by the Department through ECIL, Hyderabad.

Radio and Television :— The All India Radio Stations located at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam devoted daily 60 minutes in their hard core programmes for agriculture and allied topics. The “Polam Panulu” programme was broadcast by the All India Radio, Hyderabad daily at 6-40 A.M. for 10 minutes and this programme mustered a large number of farmer listeners. Similarly, on 1st of every month “Agricultural Hints”, provided by the Department were broadcast in “Polam Panulu” mainly for the benefit of Extension Workers and progressive farmers. The other note-worthy programmes that contributed to the farm broadcast were “School on the Air” “Rythlekhavali” “Karshaka Sadassu” “Agricultural News Reel” “Sedya Samacharam” “Rythula Vignana Yatra” etc. besides these, on every Sunday at 7 00 P.M., a special feature called ‘State Agricultural News’ was broadcast based on the material furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department brought out a quarterly journal “Vyavasaya Vani” in Telugu containing various farm radio programmes of All India Radio Stations, and supplied the same through the Farmers Training Centres to the Charchamandals etc., for the information of the farmer-listeners.

The Department had established a good coordination and rapport with Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad and helped in the production of agricultural feature films for the benefit of the rural audience. Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and parts of Warangal District which fall within 80 Km. radius are being covered at present. The duration of these programmes is 20 minutes and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays were earmarked for agricultural programmes under “Paluchelu”.

Publications :— During the year, several printed forms on agriculture were brought out for the benefit of the farmers as well as Departmental personnel. The Department also brought out every month a “News Letter” meant for official circulation mainly with the object of acquainting the official about the departmental activities as well as the latest agricultural know-how.

The details of different forms of extension literature and publicity materials printed and distributed during the year were as below :—

Sl. No.	Item	English	Telugu	Total
1.	Leaflets	10,000	..	10,000
2.	Folders	10,000	2,000	12,000
3.	Booklets	15,000	..	15,000
4.	Posters	..	44,000	44,200
5.	Stickers	200	1,60,000	1,60,000
6.	Journals	..	62,500	62,500
7.	News letter	9,600	..	9,600

Press Releases :— The press was effectively being utilised by the Department for educating and acquainting the farmers on the latest management practices of different crops as well as incentives extended to them as part of the production campaign during khariff and Rabi season.

Schemes dealt within the Publicity Wing :

There were five schemes under Non-Plan and 2 Schemes under Plan in Operation in Publicity Wing. The object of these schemes was to give wide publicity support for the successful implementation of agriculture Production Programme for increasing the production of food and non-food crops thereby improving economic status of the farmers.

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CHAPTER—X.

Industries and Commerce Department.

Commissioner for Industries

The Department of Industries was concerned with the implementation of various extension programmes which were primarily aimed at accelerating the pace of industrial development with special accent on the promotion of Small Scale and Village Industries. The department had paid special attention to selected Artisan oriented sectors like Handicrafts, Industrial Co-operatives, Coir Industries. During the year, there had been an appreciable growth in all the fields relating to industrial development. The details of some of the important achievements were as below.

At the end of the year, the State had a total number of 388 Medium and Large Scale Units with a total capital investment of Rs. 1,923 crores and an employment potential of 3.50 lakhs persons. This apart, the investment in the pipe line stood at Rs. 6,873 crores including the investment on the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. This aggregate investments covered a total of 518 Industrial Licences, Letters of Intent and Registration and other approvals of the Government of India for Medium and Large Scale Industries. They were at various stages of implementation and were expected to create employment opportunities for about 1.5 lakhs persons. Noteworthy among the units in the pipeline, were Rs. 3431 crores public sector Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, 2 Caustic Soda Projects in Srikakulam and Kurnool districts, each worth over Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 300 crores Pulp Project at Kakinada, Rs. 108 crores Diammonium Phosphate Project, Rs. 40 crores Soda Ash Project, Rs. 11 crores Light Commercial Vehicles Project of M/s: Hyderabad Allwyn Limited, Rs. 22 crores "Teflon" project Rs. 12 crores, Ammonium Nitrate and Nitric Acid Project, and a good number of Cement Plants and Mini-Paper Plants.

During the year, the State had received a total of 222 clearances, involving a capital investment of Rs. 579 crores with employment opportunities for 45,000 persons, as detailed below :—

Category of Clearances received from Govt. of India	Nos.	Capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Letters of Intent	64	45,526.45	28,907
Incl. Licences	24	5541.50	6,103
DGTD and other Registrations	134	6,838.93	9,767
	222	57,906.88	44,777

These clearances covered Chemical, Agro-based Heavy Engineering, Electrical, Electronics and Mineral based Industries.

During the year 21 new Medium and Large Industries with an aggregate capital investment of Rs. 98.65 crores and employment potential of 3755 persons had gone into production.

The State continued to make concerted efforts for maximum exploitation of mineral resources as well. The installed capacity of 13 Cement Plants during the year was 45.18 lakhs tonnes. Further, as many as 10 Major Cement Plants, 8 Mini-Cement Plants and 3 Micro Cement Plants, accounting for a capacity of 56.75 lakh tonnes per annum, were in the pipeline when these units got commissioned, the overall capacity would be reaching 102.43 lakhs T.P.A.

Besides the existing 22 Central Sector Projects and the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant on the anvil, work was going on the Rs. 279 crores Visakhapatnam Refinery expansion, Rs. 22 crores Carriage Repair Workshop being located at Tirupathi and Rs. 600 crores Heavy Vehicles Factory in Medak district.

There was still vast potential for further development in the areas of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Dye-stuff, Resine, Paints and Varnishes, Salt and Salt-based Chemicals, processing of fruits and vegetables, Vanaspathi, Fertilisers, Technical Grade Pesticides etc. Similarly, there was good scope for setting-up of wide range of Engineering Industries like Machine Tools, Printing Machinery, Steel Castings, Food and Ceramic Machinery, Sponge-Iron, Automobile Components, Electrical Equipment, Professional and Consumer Electronics.

District Industries Centres

To provide under a single roof all services and support at pre-investment and post-investment stages to Small and Cottage Industries, the Government established "District Industries Centres" in all the 22 districts of the State. Further, Growth Centre Offices at the rate of one in each District, headed by a Technical Officer/Assistant Director had been setup during the year to accelerate the Industrial Growth in potential area. Since the formation of DICs in the State the growth rate of Small and Tiny sector units registered a steady rise. There were 37.313 SSI units in the State with an investment of 491.00 crores providing employment to about Rs. 4.00 lakh persons.

In the direction of rural Industrialisation, the Department through the DICs under took several programmes like indentifying and motivating the entrepreneurs to start new Industries through Campaigns, Training of Artisans, assisting artisans and Tiny sector units through grants and loans etc. Progress made during the year under various items was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target for 1982-83.	Achievement in 1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Small Scale Industries and Tiny units set-up.	5,850	5,897
2.	Employment provided	76,863	88,031
3.	Amount of credit assistance (Rupees) to be mobilised in crores.	52.30	57.99
4.	No. of artisans assisted	33,550	46,610
5.	No. of Artisans Trained.	13,500	14,319

Rural Artisan Complexes :

Another important programme taken up during the year for artisan development was the "Establishment of Rural Artisan Complexes" a new concept of providing a package of services to the artisans. Through these complexes, a package of inputs like training, improved tools, workshop, working capital would be provided to the artisans with the resources mobilised from various schemes and agencies like DRDA., Andhra Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board, DIGs, Commercial Banks, Special Employment and Self Employment schemes etc., These artisan complexes were being developed in Rural Areas where there was a concentration of 20 or more artisans functioning like a cluster. During the year, as many as 104 complexes had been established.

Central Subsidy and State Incentives :

In order to give fillip to the Rural Industrialisation and to help dispersal of the Industries to the rural semi-urban areas, the Government of India and State Government were offered several subsidies and incentives to the Industries set up in the backward areas of the State.

Self Employment Schemes :

Government of India adopted a deliberate policy of promoting Self Employment Schemes as a strategy to alleviate the problem of Un-Employment. The programmes of Self Employment Schemes had been under implementation for the last one decade and they mainly aimed at encouraging educated un-employed to establish their own independent Industrial, servicing ventures etc., Un-Employed Engineers and qualified technicians were given priority, Educated un-employed from families having no source of income were given preference over others. The department was conducting Incentive Campaigns and special employment drives to motivate the educated un-employed to take up various self-employment ventures by availing the benefits offered under self-employment schemes. Funds provided for this programme were being spent on the three schemes namely (a) Margin Money Scheme (b) Training of Educated un-employed in Large and Medium Scale Industries and (c) Preparation of feasibility reports for the use of prospective entrepreneurs.

Margin Money Scheme :

Under this scheme each educated un-employed was provided with 10% of the total outlay of the scheme as Margin Money loan by the department so as to enable him to borrow 80% of the capital outlay from banks and other financial agencies after investing 10% Margin Money from his own sources. Margin Money loan not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned to any one individual scheme. Supply of Machinery on hire-purchase basis was arranged through APSSIDC. Under this Scheme, entrepreneur was required to pay 5% of the cost of the machinery as his share of investment and the Industries department provided Margin Money assistances upto 5% of the cost of the machinery. Progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme during the year was as below :—

1. No. of persons employed	839
2. No. of units put on ground	172
3. Amount disbursed	11.23
4. Capital investment	112.30

Training of Educated Un-employed :

Under this scheme educated, Un-employed Engineering Graduates and Diploma-holders in Engineering were selected for undergoing training in Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries for a period of 4 to 6 months and later-on, they were absorbed in the respective units. During the training period, the candidates were paid stipends at Rs. 400 p.m. for Engineering Graduates and Rs. 250 p.m. for Diploma-holders. During the year an amount of Rs. 0.73 lakhs was spent to train 162 candidates.

Industrial Co-operatives :

The department had administrative control over all the Industrial Co-operatives functioning in the State. In order to help to raise the income levels of rural artisans and Craftsmen working in decentralised sector, the department had been organising Industrial Co-operative Societies, wherever necessary.

The department was assisting the Industrial Co-operatives through various schemes like, Share Capital loans to members, Share capital participation, Managerial and workshop subsidies etc.

Handicraft :

In order to help the artisans engaged in various trades by providing necessary inputs and suitable designs and also training facilities and marketing assistance needed, the State Government had setup a separate Development Corporation for Handicraft with a paid up capital of Rs. 1.00 Crores. During the Sixth Plan period, it was proposed to invest Rs. 3.5 crores in this sector to provide employment to 46,000 artisans and to generate goods worth Rs. 10.00 crores. During the year, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs provided under handicrafts, had been placed at the disposal of Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation for implementing various schemes aimed at the development of Handicrafts :

Coir Industry :

As our State stood fourth among the Coconut-growing States and in order to utilise the vast potential available, it was decided to develop Coir Industry on a substantial scale. In fact, a comprehensive interegrated Coir Development plan had been prepared to develop Coir Industry in the State. As per the scheme, the Coir Board gave assistance to State Government upto 50% of the expenditure to assist Coir Cooperative Societies. Utilising the above assistance, it was proposed to organise Cooperative Societies in the State for Coir Artisans with an investment of Rs 1.80 crores providing employment to 32,000 Artisans and to produce finished goods worth Rs. 4.7 crores during Sixth Plan period.

Development of Salt Industry :

An extent of 1,03,716 acres of Saline Land had been identified a suitable for Salt cultivation in the State. Out of this, an average of 19,000 acres was only being utilised for Salt manufacturing and an additional acreage of about 16000 acres was proposed to be brought under Salt cultivation. When the entire area would be put to use, the salt production in the State was expected to reach a figure of 18 lakh tonnes per annum by the end of 1987.

Raw Material Servicing To SSI Sector:

The department provide necessary assistance required by the SSI units in procuring the raw-material required by them. All the scarce raw-materials were channelised through public sector Corporations and imported raw-materials were made available to SSI Units by processing their applications and by recommending their actual requirements to the concerned authorities. Some of the important scarce raw-materials which were being made available to the SSI units are listed below.: (1) Stainless Steel (2) Tin Plates (3) Aluminium (4) Zinc (5) Copper (6) Iron Steel (7) Pig Iron (8) Coal and Coke (9) Furnance Oil (10) Diesel oil.

During the year, 12086 M.Ts. Iron and Steel, 11234 M.Ts. of Pig Iron, 7294 M.Ts. of B.P. Hard Coke (Premium) and 66275 M.Ts. of Coal had been made available to SSI units.

Departmental Production-Cum-Training Centre :

There were 4 production units in Ceramic line, 1 unit in the line of Graphite Crucible making, one Pottery training Centre and one Ceramic quality marking centre. The main objectives of these units were to impart training for artisans engaged in the trades to upgrade their skills and to update the technologies to suit modern market requirements. These units were also engaged in commercial production on a limited scale.

Testing Facilities to SSI Units.

Since the Small Scale Industries and Tiny units cannot afford to have their own testing equipment for testing raw-materials, intermediates and finished products, the Government set up Testing Laboratories to provide the much needed testing facilities to Small Scale Industrial units at nominal charges. Test certificates were also issued. The department was running 3 Laboratories, viz., (1) Industrial Testing and Development Laboratory, for Chemicals at Hyderabad (2) Minerals and Chemicals Testing Laboratory at Cuddapah (3) Testing and Development Laboratory for Engineering Products at Vizag. Further, one more laboratory for testing and development of Diesel Engines and Eng., Products was being set up at Vijayawada during the year. All these laboratories provided much needed testing schemes to the SSI sector.

Marketing Assistance to SSI and Tiny Sector Units.—

The department was also providing marketing support required by the SSI and tiny Sector units. Government made compulsory for all the Government, quasi-Government departments and Corporations to give purchase and price preference to local Small scale industries in regard to all purchases made by them.

In addition to the above, the department participated in various Industrial Exhibitions within the State and outside the State by exhibiting various items manufactured by the SSI units in the State, to provide wide publicity to the items manufactured in the State.

Coir Industry :

Andhra Pradesh occupies fourth place among the major coconut growing States in the country. The coconut cultivation is largely concentrated in the Districts of Srikakulam, East and West Godavari with

an acreage of 101,150 acres) giving an yield of 369.25 million nuts p.a. The Industry has got a vast employment potential for Rural Artisans in the above districts. The Government have prepared integrated scheme costing Rs. 1.83 crores with an object to assist the artisans to enhance their productivity, to assist the service co-operative, grant of managerial assistance to the societies, and supply of improved tools to the artisans and setting up of common facility centres-cum-godowns. The scheme provide employment to 32 thousand artisans besides producing article worth Rs. 4.7 crores. 15 Coir Co-operatives have been set up during 1982-83. 21 delivering units and four departmental units are engaged in the manufacture of fibre required for ropes, mattings, matteress and other Coir Goods. Training was imparted to 588 rural artisans. The State Government has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Co-operativisation of Coir Industry in A.P. which envisages to bring Coir Artisans under co-operative fold to provide full employment to them and to enhance their earning capacity besides improving quality and quantity of production. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. It is proposed to set up 35 Coir Co-operatives by the end of 1986. The Coir Board has set up Regional Coir Training Development Centre at Rajahmundry to impart Training to the Rural Artisans of Coir growing districts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.

The department of Weights and Measures is a Consumer Protection Organisation meant to enforce the A.P. Weights and Measures (Enf.) Act 1958 and rules made thereunder. The Standards of Weights and Measures (P.C.) Rules, 1977 and the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 to the extent of the provisions which are applicable to the commodities sold in the packaged form, are also being enforced. In enforcing these laws, the department has to perform the following functions : . .

- (i) Verification and Stamping of Weights and Measures etc., used in transactions of Trade and commerce to ensure their accuracy;
- (ii) Inspection of trading shops and establishments to ensure proper and correct weighment and measurement and to eliminate malpractices in commerical transactions.
- (iii) To regulate the sale of commodities in the packaged form to ensure their correctness in respect of quantity, quality and also price.

Organisational Set up :

The Controller, Weights and Measures was assisted by a Deputy Controller and 2 Assistant Controllers, one Assistant Accounts Officer and 65 N.G.Os. at Head office and at zonal levels 4 Dy. Controllers, 13 Assistant Controller and 550 N.G.O's.

Appraisal of Performance During the Year :

(i) Verification and Stamping work :

Weights and measures etc., verified and stamped during the year were 37,65,676. The percentage of increase in the number of articles verified and stamped during the year worked out to 16.88% and 2.70%

About 2,54,000 establishments had been covered during the year.

(ii) Revenue and Expenditure :

Even though it is primarily a consumer protection organisation, the department is collecting revenue by way of verification fees and compounding fees towards composition of offences booked. The annual revenue collected by the department was more than the annual expenditure on the department. Revenue collected was Rs. 99.60 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 82.35 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17.25 lakhs.

(iii) Detection of Violations :

In enforcing the provisions of the State and Central Laws relating to Weights and Measures, the executives in the State booked 23,295 cases out of which 22,450 were for violation of the A. P. Weights and Measures (Enf) Act 1958 and 835 cases for the violation of the Standards of Weights and Measures (P C) Rules 1977. In 20,680 cases, the offenders paid compounding fees and in 577 cases the courts convicted the offenders and imposed fines to the extent of Rs. 68,306.

Grant and Renewal of Licences :

To regulate the manufacture sale and repair of weights and measures etc, the department is granted and renewed the licenses of manufactures, dealers and repairers under the provisions of the Act and Rules. As a large number of repairers of weights and measures to whom the licenses had been granted were found indulging in malpractices and collecting abnormal repairing charges even in cases where there were no repairs, proposals were submitted to Government to do away with the system of granting repairing licenses to free the traders from this type of harassment and to enable them to get their weights and measures etc, repaired at competitive rates in a free market.

The Government issued orders bringing the testing and calibration of taxi and auto rickshaw fare meters under the fold of weights and measures department as the department had necessary expertise and technical know-how to test and ensure the accuracy of these measuring instruments. The provision of meters for taxis and auto rickshaws had been made obligatory in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and also Visakapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur and Warangal.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

The A.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board was established in the year 1958.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The functions of the Board are to plan organise and implement programmes for the development of Khadi & Village Industries.

(a) To plan and organise the training of persons engaged in production of Khadi & Village Industries.

(b) To build up a reserve of raw materials and implements and to supply them to persons engaged in the production of Khadi and Village Industries.

(c) To provide for the sale and marketing of khadi and products of village Industries.

(d) To encourage and promote research in the technique of production of khadi and in the Development of village Industries and to provide facilities for a study of the problems relating to khadi and Village Industries.

(e) To assist, and encourage the production of khadi & village industries.

(f) To maintain or assist in the maintenance of institutions for the development of khadi & Village Industries.

(g) To promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi & persons engaged in village Industries and organise co-operative societies for khadi & Village Industries.

(h) To help the people by providing them work in their homes and to give them monetary help.

(i) To grant loans and other assistance to institutions carrying on khadi and other village Industries.

The following Industries fall under the purview of the Board :

1. Amler & Khadi Industry.
2. Village Oil.
3. Gur & Khandsari.
4. Palmgur.
5. Non-edible Oil & Soap.
6. Fruit processing and preservation.
7. Village pottery.
8. Hand Made paper.
9. Fibre Industry.
10. Carpentry & Blacksmithy.
11. Cottage Match.
12. Lime Industry.
13. Forest Plants for medicinal purposes.
14. Cane & Bamboo.
15. Gobar gas.
16. Processing of cereals and pulses.
17. Village Leather.
18. Alluminium.

The Board provided financial assistance by way of Loans and Grants for the above purposes.

ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation is a State Owned Undertaking.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE:—The Corporation had an authorised capital of Rs. 600 lakhs of which 378. 12 lakhs was paid up.

PLAN PROVISION :—During the year a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs towards equity investments was released.

ACTIVITIES:—The Corporation operated the following units :

1. Mangampet Barytes Project, Cuddapah District.
2. Brahmanapalli Asbestos Project, Cuddapah District.
3. Dwarakaturumala Clay Project, West Godavari District.
4. Highgrade Limestone Mine Dhone, Kurnool District.
5. Choutapalli Black Granite, Quarry, Warangal District.

The Corporation carried out developmental work at Copper Project and also for black granite in other areas of Warangal and Khammam districts.

During the year under review, the Corporation achieved a Turnover of Rs. 542.14 lakhs representing an increase of 91.91%. The operations secured foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 453.19 lakhs on account of export of Barytes, and saved a sum of Rs. 53.88 lakhs on account of sale of Asbestos and Ball-clay.

Employment/Social Benefits :—The activities of the Corporation generated direct employment to around 1,200 persons on an average per day in the rural area, and the indirect employment would be around 2,000 to 2,500. The Corporation implemented Janata Insurance Scheme, extended medical and educational facilities, Uniforms, drinking water, housing etc. in addition to the statutory benefits.

DIRECTOR OF MINES AND GEOLOGY ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Director of Mines and Geology, administered the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

The Director was assisted by two Joint Directors, 4 Deputy Directors, 4 Assistant Directors and other technical and non-technical staff.

There were five Regional Offices headed by the Deputy Directors of Mines and Geology, at (1) Warangal. (2) Guntur (3) Kakinada (4) Cuddapah and (5) Hyderabad. There were 13 District Offices headed by the Assistant Directors at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Guntur, Vijayawada, Khammam Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Nirmal, Anantapur Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The Budget provision of the Directorate of Mines and Geology for 1982-83 was as below.

Plan]	Rs.—7.00 lakhs.
Non-Plan.	Rs.— 61.36 lakhs.

REGULATORY WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DIRECTOR OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

The Department of Mines and Geology is authorised to receive the applications for the grant of Mining leases and prospecting licenses, besides the issue of the Certificates of Approval.

Among the entire State, 7 districts rank in order of mineral production and revenue namely Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Guntur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

During the year, the total demand towards Major Mineral was Rs. 21,62,96,596-91.

The Department of Mines and Geology had undertaken investigation of a number of minerals in the State and the Drilling unit of this Department was also keeping up the investigation.

Details of some of the important Minerals of the State are given below.

Coal is the most important energy source available in the State with an inferred reserve of 2500 million tonnes. During the year, M/s S.C.C Ltd. produced 12.34 million tonnes.

BARYTES :—

The State of Andhra Pradesh enjoyed the privilege of having the single largest deposit for barytes in the country.

Limestone : was abundantly available in the State. During the year the State produced about 12 million tonnes of limestone.

MANGANESE :

The production of Manganese from Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram sector had gone down considerably. The despatches for the year were 45,000 tonnes including Adilabad sector which accounted for 9000 tonnes.

ASBESTOS :

Crysotile variety of Asbestos was produced from Cuddapah district and it had a good demand. The total production of Asbestos during the year was 1122 tonnes.

MICA :

Mica is produced from Gudur, Rapur and Podlakur taluks of Nellore district. There were 136 mining leases for mica, out of which 46 leases only were working. Because of the depth of operation and paucity of mica, the mines were forced to be temporarily closed.

Black Granite :

The black granite was produced in Chittoor, Khammam and Warangal Districts. The annual production was about 3,000 cubic meters. Black Granite was largely exported to Japan, Europe and U. S. A.

Graphite. was produced from Khammam, East and West Godavari districts. It was largely being consumed in the curcible industry at Rajahmundry. The production of graphite was about 200 tonnes during the year.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation is a pioneer term lending institution in the State.

A. P. S. F. C. came into existence on 1st November, 1956, and completed 27 years of yeoman service for the cause of industrialisation of Andhra Pradesh. The Corporation had designed a number of innovative schemes to suit the specific requirements of technocrat entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs under various self-employment programmes village artisans, fishermen etc., with a view to eradicate regional imbalances and provide gainful employment opportunities.

A. P. S. F. C. retained the coveted No. 1 position among all the S.F.Cs. in the country for the *Fourth Year in succession*, in all areas of operation viz., Sanctions, Disbursement and Recovery. This indeed was a remarkable achievement considering the level of industrial development in certain other States in the country where it had been faster during this period.

Out Put and Employment Generation :

The Corporation during the year has sanctioned loans to 3156 Industrial Units. The total cost of these projects including Margin Money for working capital was estimated at Rs. 153 crores. These projects were expected to produce goods and services worth Rs. 419 crores at the optimum level of operation and provide direct employment to about 38.375 persons, besides providing indirect employment to several thousands of persons.

Operations of Branches :

The Corporation operated through 13 Branch Offices and 11 Field Offices apart from H. O. A policy decision had been taken by the Corporation to open 3 more Branch Offices in West Godavari, Cuddapah and Karimnagar Districts to further hasten the process of industrialisation.

Review of Operation :

(i) *Sanction*.—Total sanctions made by the Corporation during the year were Rs. 69.99 crores to 3156 industrial units. The Corporation since inception to 31st March, 1983, sanctioned an amount of Rs. 346.84 crores to 23160 industrial ventures.

(ii) *Disbursements*.—The total disbursements made during 1982-83 were Rs. 45.17 crores to 2642 units.

(iii) *Recovery Performance* :—The performance of the Corporation in the area of recovery during the year was very impressive. During the year, out of the total collectable amount of Rs. 44.11 crores towards principle and interest, the Corporation had realised Rs. 28.64 crores.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND TINY SECTORS :

The small and tiny sectors units received utmost attention of the Corporation which had extended assistance to them on liberal terms. During the year an amount of Rs. 51.60 crores was sanctioned to 3057 small and tiny sector units.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS :

In line with the policy objectives of the Government, bulk of the assistance had gone to the backward areas of the State. During the year the Corporation had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 32.10 crores to units locally in Backward areas.

ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL SCHEMES :

The Corporation had designed a number of innovative schemes over the years for the benefit of the educated unemployed and to encourage a wide variety of entrepreneurs. During the year, the Corporation had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 0.87 crores to 143 ventures promoted by educated unemployed persons under the 'Self Employment Scheme'. As part of the Ancillary Development Programme, the Corporation had financed a number of 5 ancillary units for an amount of Rs. 0.47 crores. The Corporation had also sanctioned foreign exchange loans under the World Bank Line of Credit to unit for an amount of Rs. 0.30 crores for importing machinery and equipment during the year. Loans to 996 fishermen were sanctioned during the year for an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs who were effected in the previous cyclones as a measure of rehabilitation.

REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES.

.. The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps is the competent authority to register a Society under Act I of 1350 F., covering the entire Telangana Area. The District Registrar of each District in Andhra area is the Registrar of Societies under Act XXI of 1860, where the said Act is in force.

At the commencement of the year, there were 43,608 Societies registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and 18,425 Societies registered under Public Societies Registration Act, I of 1350 F.

REGISTRATIONS :

During the year, 4256 societies as against 4,777 of previous year under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and 2,784 Societies as against 3,009 of previous year under the Public Societies Registration Act I of 1350 F, were registered.

SOCIETIES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

766 Societies were transferred during the year. These transfers were affected due to the formation of New Registration District of Vizianagaram.

Total number of Societies functioning at the close of 1982-83 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 was 47,078 and 21,207 under Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F.

A sum of Rs. 1,16,101-00 was realised under Act. XXI of 1860 during the year. A sum of Rs. 36,998-00 was realised under Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F, during the year under report as against Rs. 42,546-00 in the previous year. In all, a sum of Rs. 1,98,099-00 was realised. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 26,780-00.

NON TRADING COMPANIES

The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps is the Ex-Officio Registrar of Non-Trading Companies.

The Assistant Inspector-General of Firms assists the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies in discharging the duties under the Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Act, 1962.

Registrar of Non-Trading Companies is concerned with Non-Trading Companies Act, 1962 (Act No.2 of 1962 read with the previous of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act No.1 of 1956) and the Regulations and winding up of non-trading Companies falling within the scope of the entry 32 in the list 11 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The object is confined only to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the profits derived are not to be distributed among the Directors and Members of the Association but to be utilised only for the development of the business of the Association and for improvements of modern technics of production and distribution in order to cover the bulk of the rural folk.

The work of scrutinising Balance Sheets and Annual Returns form No.2 (allotment of shares), form No.8 (Creation of charge on the assets of the Association), form No.23 Special Regulation passed in connection with the change of Registration Office etc. enhancement of authorised capital and amendments to the clause of Memorandum and Articles of Association No.29 (appointment of the New Directors etc.) filed by the existing Associations numbering nearly 390 including 10 Associations registered during the period under report.

The names of 35 Associations were struck off by the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies by applying the provisions of Section 560 (1) (2) (3) and (5) of Companies Act, 1956 and no Association was voluntarily wound up.

No remissions and refunds were granted by Registrar of Non-Trading Companies during the year and there were no cases of burglaries, thefts and embezzlements.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad continues to be the ex-officio Registrar of Firms in the State.

The receipts during the period under report were Rs. 7, 31,997-70 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,58,068-20. During the year under report, 6080 firms were registered.

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CHAPTER - XI

HOUSING, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

There were 82 Municipalities and (2) Notified Area Committees in the State during the year. The Municipalities N ACs. as on 31-3-1983 in the State were as follows :

Selection Grade Municipalities	..	..	7
Special Grade Municipalities	..	..	11
First Grade Municipalities	..	..	13
including Kothagudem (NAC)			
Second Grade Municipalities			24
including Ramagundam (NAC)			
Third Grade Municipalities	..	..	29
			<hr/>
			84
			<hr/>

There were 58 Municipalities in Andhra region 26 in Telangana Region.

Schools :

During the year, 1287 Elementary schools and 126 Secondary schools were maintained by the Municipalities in Andhra area only.

Dispensaries :

30 Municipalities were maintaining dispensaries of various systems i.e Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani. The total number of out patients treated in all the Municipal Dispensaries during the year was 30,21,604 and an amount of Rs. 5,33,817.00 was spent towards the cost of medicines.

Lighting :

72926 lights of various types were maintained by all the Municipalities in the State. An amount of Rs. 257,53,612 was incurred by the Municipalities for the maintenance of street lights during the year.

Water Supply :

75 Municipalities were maintaining Protected Water Supply Schemes. The total number of public taps provided by the Municipalities in different parts of the towns during the year was 1694.

Environmental Improvement Scheme in Slum Areas :

Under Environmental Improvement Schemes Government sanctioned 100% grant-in-aid for provision of amenities to the public. An amount of Rs. 472 lakhs was released to all the Municipalities as grant-in-aid for Environmental Improvement Schemes during the year.

Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slum Areas :

The Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slum areas had been in operation in 5 Municipal towns of Ananthapur, Adhoni, Nizamabad, Khanmamb and Mahaboobnagar with a total beneficiary strength of 22,000 under Plan and 12 Municipal City and towns of Hyderabad, Warangal, Guntur, Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Eluru, Machilipatnam, Tenali, Ongole, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah with a total beneficiary strength of 1,03,000 during the year. Provision for an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs under Plan and an amount of Rs. 42,19,500 under Non-Plan were made in the Budget Estimate for implementation of this programme during the year.

The supplies of Ready to Eat processed Food Factory, Hyderabad, processed food to the infant beneficiaries in the age-group of 6 months to 2 years at the rate of 50 grams per infant beneficiary per day and ordinary processed food to the children beneficiaries in the age-group of 2 years to 6 years at the rate of 65 grams per child beneficiary per day and to the pregnant women beneficiaries during last three months of pregnancy and to the breast feeding mother beneficiaries during first six months of breast feeding at the rate of 100 grams per women beneficiary per day all belonging to economically weaker sections of society as food supplement for 5 days in a week throughout the year were made during the year.

Infants and children beneficiaries were immunised against infectious diseases and administered with Vitamin 'A' concentrate and Multi-Vitamin tablets and Women beneficiaries were administered with iron and folic acid tablets during the year.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The functions of Town & Country Planning Department are mainly governed by the Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act, 1920 the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, the Andhra Pradesh Public Health Act, 1939, the Andhra Pradesh Factories Act, 1948, the Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1955 and Rules, 1970 made thereunder, etc.

Administration set-up of the Department.

The Department of Town and Country Planning has no Regional or District Offices except Town Planning Sections at maniaature level in Municipalities. The Director of Town Planning is the Head of the Department and is assisted by two Senior Joint Director of Town Planning and also by three Joint Directors who are specially charged with preparation of Master Plans for Towns, in the three different regions, namely Telangana, Costal Andhra and Rayalaseema. He is also assisted by Assistant Director of Town Planning, Statistical Officer and Non-gazetted staff.

Apart from the above, there was Chief City Planner in the cadre of Senior Joint Director of Town Planning and One City Planner in the cadre of Joint Director of Town Planning and Five Assistant City Planners in the cadre of Assistant Directors of Town Planning, but working in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The Government have so far sanctioned 22 Master Plans viz. (1) Hyderabad City, (2) Visakhapatnam, (3) Vijayawada, (4) Guntur, (5) Warangal, (6) Nizamabad, (7) Eluru, (8) Rajahmundry, (9) Kakinada, (10) Kothagudem, (11) Kurnool, (12) Mancherial, (13) Machilipatnam, (14) Nellore, (15) Tenali, (16) Ongole, (17) Mahaboobnagar, (18) Ananthapur, (19) Tirupathi, (20) Cuddapah, (21) Karimnagar and (22) Suryapet. During the year the Government had sanctioned 2 Master Plans for Karimnagar and Suryapet towns.

Detailed Town Planning Schemes :

During the year four Detailed Town Planning Schemes including part revised Town Planning Schemes were prepared by the department and furnished to the Municipalities.

Layouts :

During the year under report, 222 Interm layouts were prepared and approved under the sanctioned Master Plans, 251 layouts were approved under Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 and 122 layouts were approved under Environmental Improvement Schemes including layouts for Harijans and other Economically Weaker Sections, and 42 Layouts covered by Town Planning Schemes were also approved.

Environmental improvement Schemes :

The Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.72 crores for uplift under the scheme of environmental improvement of slum areas during the year to provide amenities like water supply, public latrines, roads, street lights and drainage, in about 82 municipalities covering 239 slums benefiting a population of 9.44 lakhs.

Integrated Development of small and medium towns :

The assistance by the Government of India, under this scheme was based on central loan of 50% of the estimated cost of Project, but not more than Rs.40.00 lakhs per Project, provided the State Government shared equal contribution. The State Government had decided that its share of contribution would consist of 50% loan and 50% grant.

The Government of India, allocated 18 number of towns for this State under this scheme, on the basis of urban population of as per 1971 Census.

During the year, out of the provisions of Rs. 70.00 lakhs loan and Rs. 70.00 lakhs grant, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 48.250 lakhs under loan and Rs. 34.775 lakhs under grant while an amount of Rs. 104.00 lakhs towards Central Loan was also released.

So far under this scheme a sum of Rs. 188.00 lakhs towards Central Loan and Rs. 90.25 lakhs being State loan and Rs. 76.75 lakhs as State grant had been released. Funds towards first instalment of loan were released to 17 Towns and second instalment of loan to 6 towns were also released.

A sum of Rs. 38.06 lakhs was incurred during the year as below :

<i>Non-Plan</i>	Rs.
Regular establishment	14,11,560.00
Rural Housing Cell	2,80,460.00
 <i>Plan :</i>	
Regional Planning for fast Development Urban Complexes ..	3,06,030.00
Preparation of Master Plan	18,07,650.00
	38,05,700.00

STATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department is under the administrative control of Housing, Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department and is headed by a Chief Engineer (PH) with Headquarters at Hyderabad.

He is incharge of investigation, designs and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in the two Municipal Corporations of Vizag. and Vijayawada and in all the Municipalities of the State. This Department was also incharge of M. I G. H. Schemes (Individual Sector) for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and providing water supply to industries in the State.

This Department is also incharge of scrutiny, according technical sanction as well as supervision, direction and test check of all the Municipal works such as roads, buildings, etc., except in the case of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

Jurisdiction :

There were seven engineering circles under the control of this department during the year as indicated hereunder:

1. Public Health West Circle, Hyderabad.
2. Public Health East Circle, Guntur.
3. Public Health Sector Circle, Anantapur.
4. Public Health Circle, Visakhapatnam.

5. Public Health Circle, Warangal.
6. Public Health, Investigation Circle, Vijayawada.
7. Public Health Special Circle, Guntur.

Coverage of Water Supply.

Water Supply Scheme in 70 Municipal towns were provided by the end of March, 1983 and were in operation. Water Supply Schemes in 4 towns were under execution.

Activities under Plan Schemes :

Against a total provision of Rs. 651.00 lakhs made during the year in respect of plan schemes under Chief Engineer (Public Health) a total expenditure of Rs. 485.25 lakhs was incurred.

Full Contribution Deposit Works :

During the year, 200 Water Supply Improvement works and drainage schemes under Full Contribution deposit work in 37 Municipalities were also under execution and an expenditure of about Rs. 250.00 lakhs was incurred.

Drought Relief Works :

The State Government had released Rs. 165.00 lakhs during the year to take up works to tide over scarcity of drinking water in 53 Municipalities. The amount had been fully spent under this programme. Drilling of bore wells, repairs and renovation of existing wells, deepening & desilting of open wells and extension of pipe lines to unserved areas were taken up and completed to combat the scarcity conditions.

Major Plan Schemes under execution during the year were as hereunder :

1. Nidadavole W.S.S.
2. Warangal W.S.I.S. (Part A Works)
3. Guntur W.S.I. Scheme with Krishna River as source
4. Nalgonda W.S.L. Scheme
5. Nizamabad W.S.I.S.
6. Palacole W.S.I.S.
7. Machilipatnam W.S.L.S.
8. Kurnool W.S.I.S. providing Storage Reservoir.
9. Providing W.S. to Railway Wagon Workshop at Tirupathi.
10. Guntakal W.S.I.S.

11. Sangareddy W.S.I.S.
12. Malkajigiri W.S.I.S.
13. Chittoor W.S.I.S.

The Schemes completed during the year were as follows :—

1. Schemes of providing 2 00 MGD W.S. to D.G.N.P. Visakhapatnam.
2. Provision of additional gallery under Nellore W.S.I.S.
3. Construction of additional filtration plant under Narasaraopet W.S.I.S.
4. Guntur, W.S.I.S.
5. Uppal, W.S.S.
6. Ramanthapur, W.S.S.

Tirupathi Urban Development Authority

The area within the jurisdiction of the Tirupathi Urban Development Authority, consists of Tirupathi town and 89 villages in the environs.

A master Plan for developing the entire area and simultaneously the zonal Development Plans under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 were under preparation. In addition, the Authority had also taken up various developmental schemes, *i.e.*, widening of roads and improvement of junction as per the Master Plan sanctioned by the Government to the Tirupathi town and its surrounding 8 villages, implementation of environmental improvement schemes, water supply schemes, sites and services programme and housing schemes particularly for weaker sections.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided in the State budget for 1982-83 towards financial assistance to Tirupati Urban Development Authority. The Authority had allocated Rs. 8.00 lakhs for establishment charges including the purchase of furniture, tools and plants, stationery, office rent etc., and the remaining Rs. 12.00 lakhs were allotted for works.

Renigunta Water Supply Scheme : The Authority had completed the work of improving the Water supply from the existing supply of 50,000 gallons to 1,00,000 gallons per day to a population of 14,395 in Renigunta Gram Panchayat area spending Rs. 98,000 so far.

Road Widening : Junction Improvement and Formation of Master Plan Roads.—The authority had taken up the widening of the road in front of the Tirupati Bus station complex from an average width of '5' to '80' wide, constructing foot paths on either side, middle green belt and traffic islands, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.66 lakhs, and the same is under speedy execution.

VISAKHAPATNAM URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Urban Development Authority for the Visakhapatnam Urban Areas was constituted in June, 1978, its main functions being as follows:—

(a) To promote and secure the development of the Urban Development Area according to the Master Plan and Zonal Plans required.

(b) To Co-ordinate the development activities of various agencies so as to provide the infrastructural facilities with the priorities for the phased development of the Urban Complex.

(c) To formulate project reports for the implementation of Housing schemes, Township Development and the infrastructural projects such as Transport, Water supply and sewerage, etc.

Jurisdiction :

The Government notified 217 villages in Visakhapatnam, Anakapalle, S. Kota, Bheemunipatnam and Yellamanchili taluks including the 3 Municipalities of Visakhapatnam, Bheemunipatnam and Anakapalle as Urban Areas to be called "The Visakhapatnam Development Area" for the purpose of the A. P. Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975. Subsequently the Vizianagaram Municipality, along with 23 surrounding villages in Vizianagaram, Bhogapuram and Bheemunipatnam taluks were also included in the jurisdiction of the VUDA consisting of 558 sq. miles.

The categories of house-sites formed and houses constructed and allotted in various layouts to the needy people by the end of the year were as below:

E. W. S.	L. I. G.	M. I. G.	H. I. G.	Total
<i>Sites :</i>				
52	1,400	1,972	194	3,618
<i>Houses :</i>				
461	704	1,238	..	2,403

In addition in Pitapuram Phase Housing Colony, 42 LIG flat type houses and 10 MIG houses were constructed. The VUDA had taken up a massive Housing Colony, at Pedegantyada consisting of 185 MIG-I, 325 MIG-IIA and 144 MIG-IIB houses with loan assistance of HUDCO, New Delhi. All the houses had been allotted except 60 MIG-IIB houses which were under construction.

PROGRESS OF WORKS — ENGINEERING WING

Division.—I

The Urban Development Authority had taken up the following schemes with the financial aid of Commercial Banks. The VUDA has constructed the Official Residence of Chairman, Urban Development Authority, with an estimate cost of Rs. 5.12 lakhs in Desapalla Layout of VUDA.

Recapitalisation Method of Finance :

The VUDA had taken up construction of Janatha shopping complex in Muvvalavanipalem Layout at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.05 lakhs. The work had already been completed in all respects and the shops have to be auctioned for lease.

It was proposed to provide C. C. pavments around the Gandhi Place-Phase,-II Commercial Complex with an estimate cost of Rs. 0.40 lakhs. The work was in progress.

Development of Layouts :

The VUDA had taken up construction of C. C. drains and storm water drains at Seethammadhra Southern Extension. Layout with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.22 lakhs and the work was completed.

The VUDA had taken up approach road to Pandurangapuram Layout from the existing A.U. Junction to Beach Road—at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.69 lakhs and the work was completed.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED SMALL & MEDIUM TOWNS**Vizianagaram :**

(a) The VUDA had taken up the following shopping Complexes in Vizianagaram Construction of Hawker Stall, Janatha shops, open platform and Toilets in circus grounds in Vizianagaram at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and the work had already been completed and the complex was to be handed over to the Municipality, Vizianagaram for further maintenance :

(b) Construction of Janatha Market Complex at an estimated cost of Rs 5.00 lakhs and the shops were auctioned and had already been occupied.

(c) Construction of commercial complex at Balajinagar in Vizianagaram.

Ground floor complex : 15.50 lakhs the complex slab completed and finishing was in progress.

First floor complex : 11.00 lakhs the structural work was completed and the roof slab programme was in progress.

DEPOSIT WORKS :**Burma Repatriates Housing Colony :**

The Urban Development Authority had taken up the Burma Repatriates Housing Colony in various layouts of VUDA with the funds provided by the Commissioner, Burma Rehabilitation.

Gullalapalem : 100 No. of houses were taken up under this schemes. The buildings were completed in all respects except certain masonry work and fixing of doors and windows and would be completed by 9/83.
Cost. Rs. 6000.00 each

P. L. Home at Kanchara- 84 No. only 70 units (G. F. ÷ F. F.) were proposed to be taken up in the scheme and were in good progress and would be completed by 10/83.

Rural & Urban Housing Schemes :

The V. U. D. A. had taken up certain Rural and Urban Housing Schemes in the notified Villages under 15 points programme (20 points Programme) under Pragatipadham-19 (ii)

- Kothapalalem :* 190 No. of houses—Rs. 7000.00/each The scheme was proposed to be completed by 10/83.
- Yellapuvanipalem :* 66 Nos. of houses—Rs. 7000.00 each. The schemes was proposed to be completed by 11/83.
- Tunglam :* 78 No. of houses—Rs. 700.00 each The scheme was proposed to be completed by 12/83.
- Netajinagar :* 152 houses - Rs. 7000.00/each Out of, 152,100 Nos. were started due to lack of site. Further 46 Nos. were proposed to be accommodated as per the revised layout and balance 6 nos. to be provided in IInd floor. The scheme was proposed to be completed by 12/83.

Division II

Layout wise details on development works executed by this division are as follows :

Muvvalavanipalem Layout : Total estimate cost for all sectors
Rs. 21.93 lakhs.

(a) The work for providing water supply facilities in Sectors, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12. had been taken up to the extent of land acquired.

(b) Roads and drains. Total estimated cost of Rs. 67.62 lakhs for all sectors. In sectors— 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 roads and drains have been provided.

Electrification : Sectors 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12 street lighting had been provided. Necessary subsidy had been paid to APSEB while the local Municipal Corporation paid the required V.L.G. besides supplying lighting Fixtures.

Gullalapalem Layout :

Development works such as roads water supply and drains were completed with the estimated cost of Rs. 9.77 lakhs.

Dasapalla Layout :

Development works such as drains and balance roads and water supply were completed with the estimated cost of Rs. 7.093 lakhs.

Pandurangapuram Layout :

Storm water drains and balance road works were completed with the estimated cost of Rs. 2.159 lakhs.

Seethammadhara N. E. Layout :

Storm Water Drains were completed with the estimated cost of Rs. 1.31 lakhs.

Ocean view Layout :

Formation of roads and construction of drains and providing water supply and electrification completed. Pithapuram Layout Estimate cost. Rs. 1.87 lakhs. Storm water drains completed.

Pedagantvada Layout Phase I:

Roads drains water supply facilities were taken up and nearing completion with the estimated cost of Rs. 49.16 lakhs.

Division : III.

Hudco Schemes : Construction of MIG Housing Scheme at Pedagantvada with an estimated cost (Revised to Rs. 228.90 lakhs with the aid of HUDCO for construction of 655 Nos. of houses (185 Nos. of MIG-I type. 326 Nos. of MIG-11A types and 144 Nos. of MIG-IIB type). The work was started during July 1981. By the end of March, 83, 569 Nos. of houses were completed in all respects. The expenditure upto the end of March, 83, was Rs. 170.07 lakhs. The balance work like finishing works of plasterings, flooring etc. and providing amenities like water supply, sanitary electrification etc., on 86 houses was under progress.

Infrastructural Development :

Construction of compound wall around Mango garden at Pedagantvada at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of March, 83 was Rs. 1.06 lakhs. The work was nearing completion.

Providing electrification to Pedagantvada Layout at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.72 lakhs :—

The expenditure upto the end of March, 83 towards payment of V.L.C. and O.R.C. was Rs. 10.72 lakhs. The work was in progress by APSEB.

Providing barbed wire fencing and the open site (Opposite to Eenadu) and Seethammadhara Layout at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.17/akhs.

The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 8.11 lakhs. The work was completed.

Manufacturing of 1000 nos. R.C.C. boundary posts and fixing at various layouts of VUDA at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.40 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 0.32 lakhs. The work was completed.

Small & Medium Town Developments (Anakapalle)

Construction of Market Complex at Anakapalle at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.92 lakhs. The expenditure upto 3/83 was Rs. 5.70 lakhs.

The balance work was completed.

Afforestation:

Manufacturing of R.C.C. fence posts of 11000 Nos. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.75 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 5.21 lakhs. The balance work was completed.

Manufacturing of R.C.C. fence structure of 2000 Nos. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.44 lakhs :—The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 0.88 lakhs. The balance work was completed.

The State Government sanctioned the following loans and grants to the VUDA during the year 1982-83.

LOANS	1982-83
Other Housing Schemes	Rs. 33
Small & Medium Towns Development	33,75.000
H.U.D.C.O.	.. 33,52.000
Grants	.. .. 64,50.000

GRANTS AND LOANS FOR THE YEAR 1982-83

Receipts	Expenditure	Repayment
State Government Loans	Establishment & normal functioning	34,19,521.63
Other Housing Scheme	..	16,53,806.05
State Govt. Loans		
Small & Medium Towns	.. 33,75,000/- Principle	16,53,896.06
Grants	.. 64,50,000/- Interest	28.42.284.02
HUDCO	.. 33,52,000/- HUDCO Principle	18,50,000.00
	Interest	22,90,982.00

HYDERABAD URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Objectives and Functions :

The objectives of the Authority are to promote and secure the development of all/or any of the areas comprised of the development area concerned according to plan, and for that purpose it has the authority to acquire, hold, manage, plan, develop and dispose off land and other property, to carry out by or on its behalf, building and other operations, execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewerage and control of pollution, other services and amenities and generally to do anything necessary for purposes incidental thereto.

The Main Functions of The Authority Are :

(1) To promote and secure the development of areas situated in the development area according to the Master Plan and Zonal Development plans.

(2) To control the use of land for various purposes by acquisition development and disposal of land ;

(3) To carryout developmental works such as roads, buildings, water supply, sewerage and other schemes within the development area so as to provide the infrastructural facilities to the extent of funds available with it and also by co-ordination and regulating the activities of various agencies of the State and Central Government and other local authorities.

Jurisdiction :

The declared Hyderabad Urban Development Area extends over an area of 634.15 sq.miles including the municipal area of 65.37 sq miles.

Organisation :

The Vice-Chairman is the Chief Executive of the Authority who is now called Person-in-charge,. The administrative set up of the Authority is as below.

Administrative and Co-ordination Department.

Accounts Department

Planning Department ; and

Development Department

Land Acquisition :

The total area notified so far under the Land Acquisition Act for the purposes of HUDA, is 5192-13 acres and 62 sq. yds. covering (55) cases in Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Medak Districts.

The Government permitted the Authority to acquire private lands and take up alienation of Government lands in and around the lake. Accordingly an extent of 604.33 acres of land in Bholakpur, Rasoolpura

Khairatabad and Somajiguda village of Hyderabad District and Begumpet (v) Ranga Reddy District were identified and proposals sent for alienation to an extent of 424.32 acres out of which an extent of 324.33 acres of land had been taken over. Separate proposals for acquisition of lands to an extent of 181.01 acres were referred to Land Acquisition Officer, HUDA through the Collectors concerned.

Master Plan For Hyderabad :

As a first step to regulate the growth of the city, the HUDA prepared a Master Plan for both Municipal and Non-Municipal areas. The plan for Municipal area was notified on 27th September, 1975 and the plan for non-Municipal area was notified on 23rd June, 1980. The Master Plan provide for the physical frame-work of land use pattern over a period of 20 to 25 years indicating the future growth of the city in terms of road net-work, location of residential/conservation and other public and /semi-public development.

The Municipal area of Hyderabad was divided into 11 planning zones for the purpose of preparing detailed zonal Development plans and the non-municipal areas were divided into 18 planning zones. The Master Plan is a micro-level plan, whereas the Zonal Development Plan is a micro level plan

The Zonal Development plans for the following zones were in operation within the municipal areas.

- Zone IV West of Hussainsagar, Punjagutta, Ameerpet, Somajiguda
- Zone V Banjara Hills, Jubilee Hills.
- Zone VI Nampally to Golconda Fort area covering south of Toli Chowki road upto north of Musi river.
- Zone x Charminar to Falaknuma and between Bangalore road and meter guage railway line from Kachiguda covering old city.
- Zone I The area covered in this zone are Mir Alam Tank, Zoo park and other areas along the road to Rajendranagar south of river Musi.

The Zonal Development Plan for Zone VII covering areas of Abids, Sultan Bazar, Kothi, Mozamzahi Market, was under finalisation. For non-municipal area, like Moulali and Ramachandrapuram zonal development plans had already been notified. The zonal plans for Hayathnagar zone was under finalisation. The Zonal Development Plan for Kukatpally zone was already finalised. The plans for Chengicherla, Ghatkesar, Shamshabad, Medchal, Kothapet and Budwel Zones were in progress.,

Regulation And Control :

The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 empowers HUDA to control the development activity in the entire development area. However, in order to avoid hardship and inconvenience to small and private builders and for the speedy disposal of cases,

HUDA had declared certain routine powers of development control to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Malkajgiri Municipality and Gram Panchayat for the/areas falling in their respective jurisdiction. However, sub-divisionis and layouts of lands of all non-residential and residential activities on plots larger than 1000 sq. metres in Gram Panchayat areas have to be approved by HUDA. In respect of Gram Panchayat areas, HUDA had adopted Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Building Rules, 1972 under which a minimum of 160 sq. mts. of plot with a minimum of 10 metres frontage is required for houses in panchayat area.

In order to regulate the building activities in the city, the HUDA had brought out a set of zoning Regulations and Multistoreyed building Regulations which came into force with effect from 5th September, 1981. These Regulations prohibit construction of Multi-storeyed buildings in areas like Abids, Nampally, Mozamjahi Market, Goshamahal, Sultan Bazar, Kothi, Musheerabad and Chikkadpally.

Urban Conservation Study :

To prepare and conserve the architectural character and visual qualities of historically important buildings in the city, the HUDA had taken up a planning study which was partly financed by the Ford Foundation. The total estimated cost of the study was Rs. 4.24 lakhs of which Ford Foundation's share was Rs. 2.82 lakhs and HUDA's share was Rs. 1.42 lakhs. The proposed study was expected to be completed by March, 1984.

The project involves, preparation of a policy report on the historically important buildings and areas of Hyderabad City (other than archaeological monuments) and the ways and means of preserving them to the extent possible by integrating and re-utilising them in the process of Urban Development. Presently there are no provisions in this regard. A draft legislation was worked out and submitted to the Government. A large number of drawings and maps were prepared and studies carried out.

With a view to guide the small team working on the study in the HUDA, a Technical Advisory Committee had been constituted with Architects, Historians, Archaeologists, Engineers and Town Planners of eminence. The study is now in its concluding stage.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Traffic and Transportation Studies of Twin Cities of Hyderabad And Secunderabad.

The Government is concerned about the worsening traffic and transportation situation in Hyderabad Metropolitan Region.

In this context the Government constituted a Traffic Study Committee to study and prepare a Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad covering the entire Hyderabad Development Area. It was decided to appoint the Regional Engineering College, Warangal (Traffic Engineer Section) as the Consultant agent to conduct and prepare the above said plan in a period of two years at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The agreement with the Regional Engineering College, Warangal had been concluded and the surveys had been commenced. The project was commenced in October, 1982 and would be completed in a period of two years.

**ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD
ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD**

The activities of the Housing Board cover the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Schemes undertaken by the Board were broadly categorised as below:—

- (1) Construction of houses for EWS: LIG and MIG on Outright sale and on hire purchase basis; under the Integrated/Composite Housing Scheme;
- (2) Construction of Commercial Complexes to augment its own resources
- (3) Low Cost Housing Schemes ;
- (4) Demonstration Projects
- (5) Housing Schemes on behalf of CO-op. House Building Societies of Government Employees ;
- (6) Self Financing Schemes :
- (7) Rental Housing Schemes for Government Employees in Tribal Areas of the State.
- (8) Schemes for providing civil amenities to residents of Housing Board Colonies such as community halls; post office buildings; school buildings; shops etc.,
- (9) Sale of developed plots.

All these schemes of the Board are financed from

- (i) Loans obtained from Life Insurance Corporation of India through the State Government as Plan Fund (ii) Loans from the Hudco, New Delhi and (iii) Open Market Borrowings.

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE BOARD UNDER VARIOUS CATEGORIES DURING THE YEAR :

PLAN SCHEMES :

During the year, a sum of Rs. 91.00 lakhs had been released to the A.P. Housing Board under Plan and an amount of Rs. 83 lakhs was obtained by floating open market debentures.

During the year, 392 MIG, 60 LIG houses, 28 MIG and 320 EMS had already been completed under Plan.

Further, 9 schemes comprising of 149 MIG, 1394 LIG, and 125 EWS totalling to 1668 houses were under execution and were likely to be completed shortly.

The Housing Board proposed to take up 200 EMS houses in each of the 21 districts totalling to 4200 EWS houses at a cost of Rs. 168.00 lakhs from Plan Funds during the year. The main feature of these were as below :—

1. The cost of houses would be between Rs. 3500/- to 4000/-.
2. These houses would be for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in a District for S.Ts. only 800 houses were under construction.

HUDCO SCHEMES :

During the year under report 1014 MIG, 1592 LIG, 1521 EWS totalling to 4128 houses and one ten storeyed building were completed.

Further 40 schemes comprising 5327 MIG, 11,228 LIG, 1277 LIG-I and 3 Multistoreyed complexes totalling to 17,835 units were under execution and they were likely to be completed during the year .

The HUDCO sanctioned loans of Rs. 1,672.87 and 1,195.30 lakhs. For MIG., LIG-I and LIG-II during the year.

An amount of Rs. 605.95 lakhs was released by HUDCO as instalments of loans for various schemes of Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.

Board Funds :

During the year the following schemes were completed from Board Funds :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Community Hall at Saidabad. ..	7.00
2. 16 LIG at M.J. Road. ..	9.00
3. Baghlingampally 60 LIG 36 MIG and 84 Garages. ..	101.80
Total	117.80

Schemes for State and Other Government Employees :

Schemes for constructing 176 houses costing Rs. 71.12 lakhs for NGO's at 3 places namely Vijayawada, Sangareddy, and Nandyal were under various stages of completion and till now the board had constructed 776 houses for NGO's Co-op House Building Societies.

Self Financing Scheme :

Under this scheme 156 HIG and 276 MIG flats at Baghlingampally were completed and work on 208 HIG and 368 MIG flats was in progress.

Schemes for buildings up resources of the board (Commercial Complex)

With the manifestation of hectic commercial activity in and around Moazzamjahi Market areas, the Board secured about 22 acres of land on either side of Mukkaramjahi Road and layout for a big commercial complex was proposed. So far, the Board had constructed one 10/ storeyed, 2 seven storeyed, 8-four storeyed, one 3- storeyed, 324 shops and 28 garages and allotted all these on rental basis to State and Central Government Offices. Besides this, 200 residential flats were also constructed. The work on one 14/ storeyed building and one 4- storeyed commercial complex was in progress. Besides this a nine storeyed commercial complex at Guljaguda (Moazzamjahi Market) was already grounded.

Latest Techniques and Designs :

A beginning was made to form a strong Materials Division in the Board by which substitute material industry could be developed on economic lines. As a first step, a Wood Working Plant was established at a cost of Rs. 22.60 lakhs which was financed by HUDCO. This plant had already gone into production and was producing doors and windows frames and shutters made of secondary species of timber. The plant produced 13,031 Nos. of doors and window frames. The total cost of production during the year was Rs. 2,034, 201.55. The cost of non-teak doors and windows duly kiln seasoned and chemically treated had worked out in the range of Rs. 20 to 25 per sq. foot when compared to market rate of teakwood doors at Rs. 40 to 45 sq. ft. These building materials were expected to reduce cost of construction and also popularise non-teak varieties of timber in construction activity of the Board. Due to scarcity of Cement the Housing Board was taking steps to substitute De-hydrated lime in the place of Cement in construction. The HUDCO was approached to sanction one De-hydrated Lime Plant at a cost of Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

E.W.S. Housing Programme in Urban areas :-

Government, set-up a separate Directorate for Weaker Sections Housing Programmes in Urban Areas of the State and desired that all the schemes prepared by the Directorate should be forwarded to HUDCO for loan assistance from the A.P. Housing Board Loan Applications were accordingly forwarded to the HUDCO for 75 schemes for construction of 26, 732 EWS houses costing Rs. 1972-336 lakhs and the loan released was passed on to the APPSC & SC. Co-op-Housing Societies Federation, Ltd. Hyderabad for execution of Weaker Sections Housing Schemes.

Habitat Housing Schemes :

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad formulated 10 Habitat Housing Schemes for construction of 2960 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 235.995 lakhs out of which Rs. 187.210 lakhs had to be borrowed as loan from HUDCO. These loan applications were sanctioned by HUDCO.

Land Acquisition :

Land measuring 2900.32 acres had been taken possession so far in 45 towns. An amount of Rs. 328.72 lakhs had been spent on land acquisition during the year. Schemes were being formulated, on the lands which the Board had taken possession of and they were being proposed to HUDCO for loan assistance.

HOUSES ALLOTTED UNDER VARIOUS HOUSING SCHEMES*Middle Income group housing scheme :*

During the year under report, 914 MIG houses were notified and allotted in districts :

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

This scheme was formulated for allotment of houses to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200. The Board undertakes construction of houses under this schemes from the funds made

available under plan loans given by the State Governments from loans obtained from HUDCO; 15% of the houses were earmarked for outright sale; another 15% were set apart for allotment to such of the persons who wish to pay 50% cost initially and balance of cost in 7½ years and the remaining 70 % of the houses for allotment on payment of 20% cost initially and the balance cost in 15 years. In all these three modes of allotment, houses are being allotted by drawal of lots in conformity with the reservation schedule prescribed in the Regulations.

The 382 and 3,183 LIG houses were notified and allotted during the year in twin cities and districts respectively.

Houses for economically weaker sections :

During the year 250 houses were notified and allotted in districts.

Disposal of vacant lands:

The Government permitted the A.P. Housing Board to dispose of vacant sites not exceeding 250 sq. yards adjacent to the houses, which are not useful for any construction activity, to the neighbouring allottees on payment of market value. During the period from April, 82 to March, 83 the Housing Board realised Rs. 3.55 lakhs towards sale proceeds of such lands.

Quality Control Cell :

With a view to ensure high standards in quality of works which are under execution by the A.P. Housing Board a separate cell known as Quality Control Cell was created, headed by an Officer of the rank of a Regional Housing Engineer. This cell deals with testing of Cement and concrete items of work and quality of materials used in construction. A District Housing Engineer and few Junior Housing Engineers were now posted. All this will help in ensuring better quality and workmanship for the buildings and houses constructed by Andhra Pradesh Housing Board.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is governed by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955. The Corporation was spread over 192 sq.K.Ms. with a population of 20,38,080. The number of circles and wards were 7 and 35 and slums were also 455.

The income and expenditure of M.C.H. during the year was Rs. 22.46 and Rs. 26.84 crores respectively. During the year the details of the income of the M.C.H. from the taxes and fees were as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Property Tax	830.50
2. Profession Tax	50.00
3. Tax on Transfer for immovable property	115.00
4. Advertisement Fee	12.00
5. Entertainment Tax	550.00
6. Trade Licence Fee	39.23
7. Other Fee and Rents	127.63

The rate of property tax levied by H.M.C. was 17% to 30% and properties upto Rs. 300 - were exempted.

The expenditure of M.C.H. during the year was as below :—

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. On Estt. salaries ..	984.43
2. Naming of streets & renumbering of doors ..	2.0
3. Construction of new roads & bridges. ..	120.00
4. Widening of roads ..	180.00
5. Land acquisition ..	110.00
6. Construction of Offices, other Buildings and Community Halls ..	41.00
7. Construction of storm water drains ..	70.00
8. Construction of Public Convenience ..	3.00
9. Sewerage schemes ..	80.00
10. Car gas utilisation plant ..	10.00
11. Construction & improvement of playground ..	20.00
12. Construction and improvement of Parks ..	70.00
13. Environmental improvement of slums ..	120.00
14. Construction of cremetarin ..,	0.30
15. Construction of Dhobighats ..	5.00
16. Maintenance of roads & bridges ..	131.00
17. Maintenance of drainage ..	45.00
18. Maintenance of Parks & Playgrounds ..	19.00
19. Maintenance of Municipal Vehicles ..	32.50
20. Fuel ..	57.50
21. Sanitation (Purchase of brooms baskets etc.)	7.70
22. Sanitary & Conservancy Services (Obligatory duty) ..	462.60
23. Urban Community Development, M.C.H. ..	25.42
24. Payment of water charges on Municipal properties namely, Parks, Playgrounds and office buildings ..	1.00
25. Payment of water charges on public convens	3.00

CHAPTER—XII

Home Department

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Law and Order Situation :

Law and Order in the State was maintained well during the year. General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were conducted smoothly on 5th January, 1983.

Barring a few incidents of violence in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Hyderabad City etc., the elections went off peacefully. There were, in all, 339 incidents. Police opened fire on 4 occasions. There were 3 murders, 6 riotings, 153 assaults, 19 cases of arson and 137 other offences. From the Districts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Medak, Warangal and Hyderabad City, large number of election incidents were reported.

The police in general had conducted determined and well organised anti-extremist operations over the past years to maintain law and order and safety of the common-man successfully curbed violent and seditious activities of various extremist groups by strengthening intelligence, opening police stations or out posts in interior areas and conducting combing operations.

Labour.—During the year 195 labour agitations were organised by Trade Unions viz., A.I.T.U.C. C.I.T.U., L.N.T.U.C., I.F.T.U., and other independent unions in the State, compared to 227 agitations of previous year. The issues were hike in wages, bonus, reinstatement of suspended workers, provision of promotional avenues and better service conditions etc.

Important strikes during the year were 29 - days, coal mine worker's strike in Singareni Collieries Co., (Adilabad), 9-days' strike by Electricity Employees, one-day token strike on 8th November, 1982 by coal workers in coal mines of Khammam, Adilabad and Karimnagar, 19-days' strike by trammers and munshies of S.C. Co., in Karimnagar, Adilabad and Khammam districts, 3-days' strike by coal mine workers in Khammam, Adilabad, and in Karimnagar and 12-days' strike in Khammam, Adilabad and Karimnagar and 12-days strike by all non-executive employees working in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Tobacco growers of Prakasam district, who were agitating for remunerative prices for tobacco, organised district-wide 'Bundh' on 14th March, during which it turned violent and police had to open fire resulting in death of 3 persons and injuries to 13 others besides 15 Police personnel.

Services :

There were in all 775 strikes, relay-hunger strikes, tools down strike, demonstrations, dharnas etc., launched by various service associations at several places in the State for short periods, for amelioration of living and working conditions, without involving any violence.

Crime :

The total number of true cases of cognizable crimes under I.P.C. reported during the year was 54,991 as against 55,170 cases in the previous year. Thus there was a slight decrease of 179 or 0.32% in the volume of crime.

Riotings :

There were 3074 cases of riotings and unlawful assemblies during the year as against 3120 in the last year. Thus there was a decrease of 46 cases or 1.47%.

Hoarding and Profiteering :

The table below shows the number of cases dealt with under the the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Sl. No.	Charged	Charged	Convicted	Acquitted/ Discharged/ Compounded.	Pending Trial
1.	Hoarding profiteering	8	6	..	2
2.	For other offences	48	6	5	37c

Property Lost and Recovered :

The table below shows property lost and recovered, during the year

Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage of recovery.
Rs.5,94,58,943.23	Rs.2,98,37,633.70	50.23%

The table below indicates the number of cases under I.P.C., Security Sections of the Cr. P. C. and the Habitual Offenders Act., disposed off in the Courts at the end of the year.

Sl. No.	Cases under	Number of cases disposed in courts	Number of cases pending in courts.	Total
1.	I. P. C. cases	30,713	30,258	60,971
2.	Security cases	18,046	2,977	21,023
3.	Habitual Offenders	13	2	15

Security for Good Behavior :

The table below shows the number of persons put up, the bound over and the number pending disposal under security sections during the year.

Number of persons put up	Number bound over	Number pending disposal	Percentage of bound over.
26,847	20,385	6,462	75.93%

Strength of the Force :

DGP	Spl. IGP	Addl. IGP	Dis	G Ss.P. including Int and D.Cs.P.	Addl. Ss.P.	A. S. D.	SP. P.	C. Is.
1	1	5	17	47	35	177		514
R. Is./R. SIs.	SIs.	S.Is.	A.R.	SIs.	H.Cs.	P.Cs.		Total
56	311		1946	219	7390	32419		43301

Punishments :

The following statement shows the number of Subordinate Officers and men departmentally punished during the year.

Sl. No.	Nature of Punishments	For absence without leave.	For offences other than absence without leave.	Total for all offences.	
1.	Dismissal	..	22	47	69
2.	Removal	..	37	57	94
3.	Reduction	..	37	79	116
4.	Stoppage of increments	..	290	396	686
5.	Suspension	..	79	246	325
6.	Censure	..	524	852	1376

Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation :

At the time of inception of the Corporation, (1971) Quarters were available for only 13,764 police personnel. Since inception the Corporation has been able to construct quarters for another 7364 police personnel. The total number of police personnel who were provided with accommodation as on date was 21,128 which worked out to 41.37% of the sanctioned strength. Construction works of another 6,448 quarters were in progress and in completion of these additional quarters, the percentage of housing facility would go up to 53.99%.

The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended and passed an award of Rs. 12.25 crores for Police Housing in Andhra Pradesh during the Five-Year period from 1979-80 to 1983-84 for construction of quarters for 11,622 policemen, so that the percentage of housing facility could be raised to 58.2% by the end of 1983-84.

The State Government provided Rs. 46.00 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 20.00 lakhs under Plan as their contribution for the year 1982-83. The VII Finance Commission Award sanctioned for release during the year was Rs. 303.76 lakhs out of which 151.78 lakhs were received so far.

BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT*Crime Branch C. I. D. :*

During the year the Crime Branch C.I.D. took up investigation into 183 cases. This branch verified investigation of local police and made enquiries into 219 cases.

Railway Police :

There were 260 complaints regarding shortage of goods during the year.

There were 3 attempts to wreck or damage the trains and no collision and de-railments were reported during the year. 1,216 persons were run over by trains and killed during the year.

Computer Centre :

Information about crime and criminals contained in 27 lakhs punched cards was transferred on to magnetic tapes. Master files in respect of crimes, criminals, border Police Stations and M.O. Indices were created and updated. Processing of enquiries from all the districts in Andhra Pradesh was being done. Advisory Memos. to the Investigating Officers were being sent giving details of M.O. criminals for examining their complicity in the cases reported from the city and districts. Officers from this Centre visited the districts and explained various aspects of the Crime/Criminals Information Systems and the utility of the Advisory Memos. with a view to impress on District Officials the usefulness of the computerised Crime/Criminals Information System. In all 1,669 enquiries were made with the Computer Centres by end of the year.

It was proposed to computerise pay roll system of the department in a phased manner. The Manual of Instructions, Directory of Codes and card designs were finalised. The parallel runs were conducted on the Computer system with live data of Rangareddy District and Forensic Science Laboratory.

Feasibility study for S.B. classified records had been completed. A programme to retrieve the names had been developed at the Computer Centre.

Computerised Personnel Information system upto Gazetted level had been developed in the Computer Centre and it was under implementation.

A programme had been developed to include border State Criminals in the Advisory Memo.

The Computer Centres earned the following amounts from various organisations by way of selling the spare Computer time during the year.

1. Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad	..	1,100-00
2. Citation Computers	..	7,596-05
3. Mason Computer Service	..	8,403-16
4. M/s. Infotech Computers	..	825-00
		17,924-21

The Andhra Pradesh Police Computer Centre had developed an efficient crime record system at State level through computerisation. Districts were being served through Advisory Memos in property offences which were to help them to arrest criminals responsible for offences. In Anantapur and Nizamabad Districts, Vijayawada Railway Police District and Hyderabad City, certain cases were detected on the basis of the Advisory Memos given by the Police Computer Centre.

The feasibility study of the various crime statistical returns which were compiled by Police Research Centre had already been taken up. The work was in progress.

In order to create awareness among the officers and stimulate interest in Computerisation Projects, reorientation classes in the District were conducted at all levels by the Director, Police Computer Service and E.O. P. Manager and Inspectors. Reorientation classes were being conducted at Police Computer Centre in batches for Sub-Inspectors 237 Sub-Inspectors and 13 Superintendents of Police were trained at Computer Centre.

Phase-II B Installation was completed and tested with crime/criminal data. The Core-memory was replaced with Semi-Conductor memory for reliability and efficient functioning of On-line systems. To start with, 5 to 6 terminals were proposed to be lined to the communication Controller of the Computer system for On-line enquiries.

Andhra Pradesh Special Police :

The sanctioned strength of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalions during the year was as follows :—

Commandants	..	8
Deputy Commandants/Additional Commandants	..	7
Assistant Commandants	..	29
Assistant Commandants	..	88
Reserve Inspectors	..	215
Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors	..	324
Head Constables	..	1930
Police Constables	..	5731
		8,332
	Total	.. 8,332

Strengthening of Police Force.

During the year, Government had provided Rs. 75 lakhs for strengthening of police force. Under this scheme, the Government had sanctioned proposals to a tune of Rs. 66,62,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,38,000/-.

Modernisation of Police Force.

The Government of India asked for a perspective plan of action for 10 years period from 1980-81 to 1989-90 to modernise the State Police Force. The cost of the plan under Central component was for Rs.637-60 lakhs and under the State Component was Rs. 639-01 lakhs.

During the year an amount of Rs. 63.76 lakhs was received from the Government of India and it was utilised to procure the equipment required.

The Police took effective steps to maintain Law and Order and kept vigil over the activities of Criminal and anti-social elements.

The Police were deployed on bandobust and Security duties in connection with the visits of V.V.I.Ps and other high personages and dignitaries.

Good work was turned out during the year in tackling the extremists problems and communal situations disciplinary and morale of the force were maintained at a satisfactory level.

Prisons Department.

The Prisons Department consists of two branches viz., (a) Prisons and Borstal Schools and (b) Probation and Certified Schools. The latter branch was sub-divided into Preventive treatment and after Care Services.

Classes of Prisons.

There were 4 Central Prisons located one each at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. These were under the direct control of full time Departmental Superintendents. 'Habitual' offenders were lodged in the Central Prisons at Warangal and Visakhapatnam.

The Central Prisons were intended mainly to lodge and trained up long term prisoners. There was no Central Prison in the Rayalaseema Region. The Prisoners of this region were confined in Central Prison Rajahmundry and Central Prison, Hyderabad.

There were 9 District Jails in the State located at the following places:

1. Secunderabad
2. Nellore
3. Nizamabad
4. Sangareddy
5. Mahaboobnagar
6. Nalgonda
7. Karimnagar
8. Vijayawada and
9. Cuddapah

These District Jails were intended to lodge short term convicts and also under trial prisoners.

A new District Jails complex was now under construction at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 64.22 lakhs at Cuddapah.

Prisoners sentenced to death were confined at the Central Prison, Rajahmundry and the District Jail, Secunderabad as, arrangements for execution exist only at those two institutions.

Prisons for Women.

There was one State Jail for Women at Rajahmundry where female prisoners from Andhra area were confined. It was located in the premises of Central Prison, Rajahmundry. The Superintendent, State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry was assisted by lady Deputy Superintendent, Lady Matron, (Female Jailor) and Female wardens. One Lady Welfare Officer was attached to the State Jail Women to attend exclusively to the welfare of the female prisoners.

Female convicts sentenced to long and short terms were lodged in a separate enclosure in the premises of Central Prison, Hyderabad. These female prisoners were generally from the Telangana Region. The Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad was incharge of this enclosure assisted by Lady Deputy Superintendent, Matron (Female Jailor) and Female Wardens. A Lady Welfare Officer was also attached to this enclosure to attend exclusively to the welfare of female prisoners.

Open Prisons :

There were two regular Open Air Prisons, one at Anantapur and the other at Moula Ali near Cherlapally Village. A third Open Air Prison had been started at 'Gachi Bowli' as a temporary measure under the control of the Superintendent Central Prison, Hyderabad. The prisoners' agricultural colonies of Anantapur and Mouli Ali were under the control of a full time Superintendent. There was need for the policy of extending Open Air treatment to more number of deserving prisoners in the State.

Sub-Jails :

147 Sub-Jails were functioning under the control of the Judiciary Revenue Department, and 7 Sub-Jails were under the control of Prisons Department. The Special Sub-Jails, Gr. II Chittoor and Guntur were under the supervision of Medical Officers of the local District Headquarters Hospitals. In view of the need for improving the functioning of the Sub-Jails and the living conditions therein, the Government desire to bring the entire Sub-Jails administration under the control of Prisons' Department in a phased manner. In pursuance of the decision, 9 Sub-Jails in Kurnool District were taken over by the Prisons Department. They were under the control of District Sub-Jails Officer. Taking over Sub-Jails in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor District was under process.

The total authorised accommodation in all the Central Prisons, District Jails, Prisoner's Agricultural Colonies, State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry, Sub-Jails Gr. II, Borstal Schools and 9 Sub-Jails of Kurnool District was 6441.

There were 199 inmates in the Borstal Schools at Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad at the beginning of the year, as against the authorised accommodation of 203. During the year under report, 100 inmates were admitted and 106 were discharged. No inmate escaped and one died leaving a balance of 192 at the end of the year. The daily average population of both the Borstal Schools worked out to 201 during the year.

The average population of convicts per day in all Central Prisons, District Jails, Prisoners Agricultural Colonies, State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry, Sub-Jail Gr. II Borstal Schools and 9 Sub-Jails of Kurnool District under the Administrative control of this department was 4255. The average number of under trial prisoners during the year was 3657. Besides this, 7 Civil Prisoners and 18 detenus were also detained in the Prisons on an average for the said period.

The following table gives the details of the period of detention of under trial prisoners in various prisons under the control of the Jail Department during the year.

(a) Above one year but below 2 years	17
(b) Above 6 months but below one year	589
(c) Above 3 months but below 6 Months	1344
(d) Less than 3 months	1458

Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners.

The daily average number of sick prisoners treated in Jail Dispensaries was 947 and daily average number of sick prisoners treated in outside hospitals as out-patients was 98. The daily average number of sick prisoners treated as in-patients (in all Jails and outside hospitals) was 105. The total number of deaths of all categories of prisoners during the year was 30.

Prisoners sentenced to Death :

During the year, 5 prisoners sentenced to 'death' were admitted. No executions were carried out. 243 habitual offenders were received during the year in the Jails.

Discipline and Conduct of the Prisoners :

The conduct of the prisoners was generally satisfactory. Prison punishment were imposed on 199 prisoners, while no prisoner was prosecuted for major Offences.

Escapes and Recaptures :

There were 28 escapes from lawful custody. Of these, 10 escaped from outside the Jail i.e., 10 from openair jails and 9 from the gardens outside the Jail one prisoner escaped from inside the District Jail, Vijayawada.

10 of the 20 prisoners that escaped were recaptured, while 10 escaped were still at large.

Occupation of Convicts Prisoners :

The following table indicates the previous occupation of convicted prisoners admitted during the year.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(a) Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	143	6	149
(b) Persons engaged in professions.	586	89	675
(c) Persons in service or performing personal Offices.	131	..	131
(d) Persons engaged in Agriculture	5802	69	5871
(e) Persons engaged in commerce and trade	340	2	342
(f) Persons employed in Mechanical parts	453	..	453
(g) Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise	7833	584	4817
Total	15288	750	16038

Advisory Board, Remission and Emergency Leave/Home Leave :

During the year under review, 372 cases of prisoners were reviewed by the Advisory Board for premature release and 103 cases were recommended to the Government for release. 95 prisoners were ordered to be released prematurely by Government. At the end of the year 28 cases were under consideration of Government.

Parole :

During the year, 379 prisoners were ordered to be released on Parole. Cases of 161 prisoners for release on Parole were under examination at various levels at the end of the year.

Furlough :

Furlough or home leave of 14 days is granted to well-behaved prisoners by the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services. During the year under review, 99 prisoners were released on furlough. At the end of the year, the cases of 175 prisoners for release on furlough were under examination.

On the assumption of charge of new Government orders were issued for release of 42 prisoners of certain categories of Prisoners besides grant of State remission for one month.

Education in Prisons :

Education in 3RS was imparted to the prisoners in Jails. Almost all the Jails had a school with a teacher for imparting education to the prisoners. Particulars of prisoners who appeared for various examinations and were declared successful were as below :

(1)	No. <i>appeared.</i>	No. <i>passed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Matriculation/SSC	2	2
2. 1st to VII Standard (Adult Education)	330	232
3. Hindi Examination	211	94
4. Telugu Examination	131	68
5. Other Examination	132	109

Libraries :

A small library was attached to all Central Prisons and the District Jails for the benefit of prisoners. These libraries were moderately equipped with books on various subjects in different languages. Books on Gandhian Philosophy were also kept in the library with a view to diverting the thoughts of the inmates to constructive channels.

There were 7505 books in all the libraries at the commencement of the year. 249 books were added and 347 books were condemned, leaving 7407 books at the end of the year. Of the 249 books added during the year, 50 books were donated as gift.

Newspapers and periodicals were made available in the Prisons/Institutions to all literate and educated prisoners.

Moral and Religious Lectures :

Religious and moral lectures were given by Honorary lecturers and members of the teaching staff of the schools run by the prisons for the benefit of the prisoners. During the year, 534 lectures were delivered to prisoners by the Moral and Religious Instructors.

Welfare Activities :

Various Cultural, recreational and educational activities were conducted during the year. Efforts were made to encourage artistic and literary talents amongst the prisoners such as music, drama, short story writing etc. Indoor games were provided for the inmates. Feature film shows were arranged at regular intervals for the entertainment of the prisoners and all the 4 Central Prisons were equipped with a 16 M.M. Projector for the purpose. The Central Prison, Hyderabad is equipped with a T.V. set also.

A canteen was run in each of the 4 Central Prisons and some of the District Jails. Toilet articles, Cigarettes etc were sold in the canteens. Profit was charged at 6.25 % and the profits so earned were spent on the general welfare and cultural activities of the prisoners. Prisoners of C and B Class were permitted to spend Rs. 50. and Rs. 80.00, respectively, towards canteen expenses from their P.P.C. per month. The Welfare Officer was incharge of these activities, who also maintained liaison between the prisoners and their families and helped them in solving their domestic problems. On 22nd October, "Prisoners welfare Day" was celebrated in all the Central Prisons and District Jails. "Childrens Day" was celebrated in the Borstal School on 14th November, 1982.

Finance and Maintenance of Prisoners :

The State Government has provided a sum of Rs. 4,53,97,000 to meet the requirements of the prisoners. An expenditure of Rs. 4,11,33,900 was incurred including a sum of Rs. 2,76,12,846 20 towards the maintenance of prisoners in the Jails and Sub-Jails.

The average expenditure for each prisoner lodged in the prisons was as below :

	Expenditure per head per day.	Expenditure per head per month.	Expenditure per head per annum
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Expenditure on maintenance of each prisoner including Establishment charges. ..	15.72	471.60	5,659.20
2. Expenditure on maintenance of each prisoner on diet, clothing, bedding, medical and other miscellaneous expenditure. ..	5.15	154.50	1,854.00
3. Expenditure on dietary charges—only.	3.60	108.00	1,296.00

Vocational Training and Work Programmes :

Vocational Training was being imparted to prisoners of their choice to the extent possible, during the period of incarceration. Keeping in view the needs and general abilities of prisoners and existing facilities in the workshops, training programmes like weaving, tailoring, carpentry, soap making, ambar charka, laundry, gardening, maintaining of dairy etc., were also extended to the prisoners.

An amount of Rs. 37.58 lakhs was realised during the period from the sale of prison-made goods. The wage system was introduced in Central Prison, Hyderabad.

Under this scheme, token wages of Rs. 1 per skilled worker and Rs. 0.50 paise per day per semi-skilled worker were paid.

Open Air Prisons :

Efforts to lodge well-behaved prisoners under conditions similar to those in the rural area were made by starting an open air Camp at "Moula Ali" where the prisoners worked in open air under minimum security arrangements.

Most of the prisoners convicted for 'Murder' hail from the rural areas. In open Prisons, the family contacts were maintained by granting parole or furlough more liberally than in the case of prisoners confined in closed prisons. The prisoners were encouraged to work in Open Air Prisons, by granting them higher scale of remission as compared to the prisoners lodged in closed institutions. They get extra amenities like soap, coconut oil, chappals, cots, pillows etc. The experience of prison administration is that the behaviour of the prisoners lodged in open prisons was good and most of them avail the opportunities of training and correction provided to them for their social re-adjustment and rehabilitation. The main objective of the open prisons is to keep the prisoners in open conditions with minimum restrictions to ensure early adjustability in Society after release.

Prisoners' Agricultural colony Anantapur :

The Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Anantapur was started with the objective of training the prisoners in the modern techniques of Agriculture and return them to the Society as good citizens. The colony is located in an area of 1427 acres out of which 615.41 acres of land had been localised as "Irrigable Dry" under the 17th distributory canal and the remaining area is rain fed. There were 8 wells dug by the prisoners. The colony consists of 3 barracks for accommodating 235 prisoners.

During the year, the value of commodities produced at this colony was Rs. 1,11,805.17.

Prisoners' Agricultural Colony Moula Ali :

This colony was started at Charlapally village to correct and rehabilitate convicts sentenced to life imprisonment. The total area now under the control of the colony is, 230 acres. The colony now accommodates 150 Prisoners.

A dairy farm was started in Moula Ali Open Air Jail with only 38 cross breed cows and heifers with a view to cater to the needs of the prison institutions in the twin cities.

The poultry Farm started with 'broilers' caters to the needs of the Prisons Institution in the twin cities.

The value of agricultural production of the Colony was valued at Rs. 1,62,363.46. The dairy and poultry together had yielded an income of Rs. 4,01,943.76. Thus the total income of the Colony worked out to Rs. 5,64,307.22. during the year.

Gachi Bowli :

An open air jail in the premises of Foot and Mouth disease vaccine plant of National Dairy Development Board at Gachi Bowli, was opened with a strength of 30 prisoners. The prisoners were engaged in growing fodder crops for the animals at the Plant and other allied works. These prisoners were paid Rs. 5/- per head per day of work by the National Dairy Development Board and the amount credited to their private account.

VII Finance Commission Funds :

The Government of India had provided Rs. 182 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years from 1979-84 for upgradation of the standards of Jail Administration for providing amenities to prisoners. These funds were made available as grants under the VII Finance Commission Schemes.

The amenities to prisoners granted under the scheme include supply of toilet article, like washing soap, coconut oil, combs and two cups of tea per day and festival diet on important festival occasions. or prisoners lodged in Open Prisons, Country cots, pillows were also provided. Besides this, the women prisoners were provided with sanitary towels. An amount of Rs. 91.13 lakhs was spent upto end of March 1983.

Probation Wing :

As ex-officio Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services is the Chief Controlling Authority over (i) Probation Services (ii) Juvenile Correctional Services (iii) After Care, and (iv) the Institution for eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy in the State.

Probation System:

The Probation System in the State is carried on under the following Acts :

1. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central Act of 1958),
2. Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Children Act of 1920.
3. Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Children Act of 1951.
4. Andhra Pradesh Borstal School Act of 1925.

There were 7 Regional Inspector of Probation and 4 Probation Officers in the State for implementing the Probation of Offenders Act.

Enquiry Work :The details of the enquiry work in respect of the cases of offenders brought for trial under the Probation of Offenders Act, the Children Act, etc., and of the work turned out by the Probation Officers during the year were as below :

1. Pre-liminary Enquiry reports submitted to Courts ..	7,152
2. Pre-discharge and Pre-licence enquiries of certified school Pupils ..	345
3. Pre-discharge and Pre-licence enquiries of Brostal School inmates ..	53
4. Jail enquiries for parole and pre-mature release ..	795

Supervision :There were 3846 persons under the supervision of the probation officers. During the year 1702 persons were placed under their supervision. 1866 persons had successfully completed their period of supervision, whereas only 55 persons reverted to crimes. As on 31-8-1983 there were 3627 persons under the supervision of the District Probation Officers.

District Probation Advisory Committee :Probation Advisory Committees had been constituted in all the Districts of the State, except in Hyderabad District, in order to secure co-operation and assistance of official and non-official agencies in the rehabilitation of Probationers, Ex-pupil, Ex-inmates and Ex-convicts who were under the supervision of the Probation Officers. The Committees Meetings were convened twice in a year. 32 probationers, 8 Ex-pupils, 6 Ex-inmates and 28 Ex-convicts received assistance through the said Committees during the year.

Financial Assistance : Apart from the above the Department of Correctional Services provided a total financial assistance of Rs. 5300 to needy Probationers in the State, by way of grants.

Expenditure :A total expenditure of Rs. 21,70,588.28 was incurred on Probation Services during the year.

Remand Homes :The following were the Remand Homes and Certified Schools functioning during the year.

1. Reception Home for Boys, Rajahmundry.
2. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada.
3. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad.
4. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Warangal.
5. Reception Home for Boys, Tirupathi.
6. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad.

Certified Schools :

1. Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad.
2. Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad.
3. Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru.
4. Girls Certified School, Hyderabad.

Delinquent children below the age of 12 years and destitute children below the age of 14 years committed by courts were detained in Junior Certified School and those between the age-group of 12 to 16 years were detained in Senior Certified School for a minimum period of two years and maximum period of five years or till they attained the age of 18 years. Details of the Children admitted and discharged during the year are as follows:

<i>Admissions and discharges</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
1. Number as on 1-4-1982.	..	960	54
2. Admitted	..	442	18
3. Discharged	..	390	13
4. Number as on 31-3-1983	..	1,012	59

Educational Programmes : In all the Certified Schools regular educational classes were conducted as per the syllabus prescribed by the Education Department upto V Standard.

AFTER CARE SERVICES

Function of State After Care Home at Hyderabad :

The State After Care Home, Hyderabad was providing temporary shelter to needy prisoners released from Jails and to the inmates discharged from Borstal and Certified Schools. They could stay in the Home for a maximum period of one year. Inmates of Certified Schools who were willing to prosecute higher studies were also admitted in this Home on their discharge from Certified Schools, to provide opportunities for them to complete their educational career.

There were 13 ex-pupils on 1-4-1982. During the year 42 ex-pupils were admitted. 42 ex-pupils were discharged leaving a strength of 3 ex-pupils as on 31-3-1983.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF JUVENILE BEGGARY AND VAGRANCY.

Function of Child Guidance Bureau, Hyderabad : This is a preventive scheme to control and eradicate Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy. The main contributing factors for Juvenile delinquency are Vagrancy, truancy, school dropouts and beggary among children. In urban areas, there were large number of children leading vagrant life and if neglected, many of them develop delinquent habits in association with anti-social elements.

The objective of the scheme was to locate and identify Juvenile beggars and vagrants, channelise their energies and talents into constructive activity through counselling and training. Two Units were functioning at Hyderabad and Secunderabad with training facilities in Carpentry, Tailoring, Cane Work, Electric Wiring and Welding.

During the year 180 boys in training programme, 141 boys by counselling and 60 boys in after care programmes were rehabilitated.

Articles worth Rs. 19,418.00 were manufactured during the year. An amount of Rs. 22,417.90 being the sale proceeds was credited to Government account.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2,33,723.00 was incurred during the year including stipends for the maintenance.

Important Events :

1. Assistance was provided to considerable number of probationers ex-convicts, ex-pupils and ex-inmates whom cases were placed before the District Probation Advisory Committees.

2. The Pupils of Junior Certified School, Hyderabad was sent to Nehru Zoological Park and Salarjung Museum.

3. Home of the pupils of Junior Certified School, Eluru who were trained in cultural activities had participated in Balala Academy Competitions at Taluk level and District level and State level.

4. The students of College of Social Work conducted competition in drawing, games and singing for the boys of Hyderabad Unit of Child Guidance Bureau and prizes were distributed to the winners. d

5. Trainee Officers of Jail Training Institute, Pune visited the Certified Schools, Auxiliary Homes and Child Guidance Bureau, Hyderabad.

6. Special diet i.e, sweets was distributed to all the inmates on the festivals occasions of :-

1. Independence Day
2. Ramzan
3. Dasara
4. Deepavali
5. Bakrid
6. Sankranti
7. Republic Day
8. Ugadi
9. Christmas

Five students of Final Year Degree Course of the College of Social Work, Red Hills were attached to the Institution of Junior Certified School, Hyderabad, Child Guidance Bureau, Hyderabad and Girls Certified School, Hyderabad as part of their field work training.

Children's day was celebrated in all Certified Schools. Remand Homes and Child Guidance Bureau, Hyderabad and State After Care Home as usual on 14-11-1982.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Administrative set up

The Director General of Fire Services who is the Head of the Department, controls and manages the Fire Service Organisation in the State. He is assisted at the headquarters by the Additional Director in all Operational and administrative matters.

The State is divided into three Regions viz., Eastern Region, Southern Region and Central Region with headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Hyderabad respectively. Each of the Regions is under the charge of Regional Fire Officer.

There are nine divisions in the State, each under the charge of a Divisional Fire Officer. Each Region is divided into three divisions comprising one or more revenue districts. The Divisional Fire Officers are assisted by Assistant Divisional Fire Officers at their headquarters and in the Districts.

There are 115 Fire Stations in the State during the year. Each Fire Station is placed under the charge of Station Fire Officer.

The State Training School at Hyderabad and Central Workshop, Hyderabad are under the control of the Director, General of Fire Services.

Functions of the Department.—The main functions of the department are

(i) The extinction of fires and the protection of life and property in case of fire.

(ii) *Rescue or Emergency.*—of persons trapped in buildings and, other precarious situations and emergency rescue operations in floods, cyclones, rail accidents, race accidents, air crashes etc.

(iii) *Fire Prevention.*—(a) Precautions in the designed and construction of buildings to reduce the risk of fire breaking out and restrict spread of fire.

(a) Precautions in the designed and construction of building to reduce the risk of fire breaking out and restrict spread of fire.

(b) Provisions of adequate means of escape for the occupants of buildings.

(c) Provision of special fittings such as fire alarms, detection and automatic sprinkler systems to give early warning of fires and initial protection.

(d) Measures such as fire drills and first aid fire-fighting to ensure that suitable action is taken by occupants when a fire occurs.

(e) Measures designed to promote fire safety in the production, transportation, storage and use of hazardous substances.

(f) Publicity measures aimed at imparting information on fire hazards and promoting fire safety.

(iv) Salvage

(v) Ambulance Service.

Cost of Maintenance.—The total cost of maintenance of the force during the year was Rs. 4.19 crores.

Loan from G.I.C. of India for the Development of Fire Service:

Out of a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs obtained during the year by the Government from the G.I.C. of India for purchase of Capital Fire Fighting Equipment for the State Fire Services, the following equipments were purchased.

	<i>Nos.</i>
1. Water Tender Chassis	12
2. Water Tanker Chassis	9
3. Jeeps	6

Special Measures taken in summer months.—Two seasonal Fire Stations were run for a period of about 3 months at Narasampet in Srikakulam District and Vuyyuru in Krishna District to afford timely help to the public in cases of emergency in summer.

Staff.—The total strength of the Department was 2,612 operational and 126 Ministerial.

Andhra Pradesh Fire Service State Training School, Hyderabad.

The State Training School is mainly intended to impart training to departmental recruits and to conduct refresher courses to staff. The School had a staff of one Divisional Fire officer, One Assistant Divisional Fire Officer, four Station Fire Officers, 4 Leading Firemen, one Driver Operator and six Firemen. One Reserve Sub-Inspector were working in the School for training the trainees in Physical Training Squad Drill etc.

There is facility to impart basic training in Elementary Fire Fighting to the employees of private Undertakings, Shops and Establishments, Factories, Cinema Halls and Government Employees for a duration of 12 working days at the Fire Stations also.

In Service Training.—An Additional Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad underwent the Divisional Command Course at Norton-in Marsh, U.K. for 10 weeks under Colombo Plan (ii) Three Station Fire Officers were undergoing training in Station Officers and Instructors Course at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Appliances and Equipment.—The total strength of Fire Appliances at the end of the year was 414. Of these as many as 62 more than 5 years old. They were being replaced in a phased programme by new and modern appliances.

Four new sets were purchased and installed at Fire Stations in Vijayawada town.

Central Workshops.—A Central Workshop was functioning at the Headquarters.

Major repairs to Fire Service appliances were being attended and 45 departmental vehicles including pumps were repaired and sent back to home stations during the year.

Statistics of Fire and other Calls.—There were 7,897 Fire Calls including fire and Rescue/Emergency Calls. Out of which 324 were serious, 1,366 medium and 6036 were small.

Accidents.—During the year 153 human lives were lost in the fire accidents. The Fire Services saved 137 persons from the accidents.

Other Services.—The Fire Units were kept as standbys as a measure of Fire Protection at places of public like Carnivals, Fairs, Festivals etc. When standbys were arranged for public safety, no charges were collected. During the year 185 standbys were undertaken.

Private pumping jobs were also undertaken for draining out flood water, for removal of stagnant water, Cinema autographic purposes etc. During the year, 100 such pumping cases were undertaken.

An amount of Rs. 1,04,474.86 was collected towards standbys and pumping charges.

Inspection of premises under various Acts and Rules and Issue of 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE'

As a measure of fire prevention, officers of the department inspected various premises licenced or to be licenced under various Acts and Rules and suggested necessary fire prevention measures and issued "No Objection Certificates. During the year 1,733 premises were inspected.

Multi-Storeyed Buildings.—The Government had issued the Multi-Storeyed Buildings Regulations in 1981. As per these Regulations the department had to issue "No Objection Certificates" for constructions of multi-storeyed buildings in twin cities and a Fire Protection Fund calculated at the rate of Rs. 5 per sq. meter of the built up area subject to minimum of Rs. 25,000 had to be collected. During the year 8 No Objection Certificates were issued and Rs. 2,90,818.00 were realised towards Fire Protection Fund the progressive total to Rs. 4,60,313.03 inclusive of interests.

The existing multi-storeyed buildings are also being inspected to ensure adequate provision of fire fighting equipment and necessary advice rendered to the occupant.

Observance of Fire Service Day on 14th April, 1982.—As per the instructions of the Government of India, the Fire Service Day was observed on 14th April, 1982 by all Fire Stations in the State. The theme

“BE ALERT” “AVERT FIRES” was widely propagated by display of posters in English and other regional languages, cinema slides, holding public meeting, broadcast through All India Radio etc. Fire Service appliances and equipments were displayed while educating the public in fire prevention and fire protection.

Andhra Pradesh Fire Services Welfare Fund.—The Andhra Pradesh Fire Service Welfare Fund was constituted for the benefit of non-gazetted Officers of the Department with subscriptions from the staff of the Department and by sale of Pin Flags on the Fire Service Day. The Staff members contributed to the fund as usual during the year and Pin-Flags were sold on the Fire Service Day on 14th April, 1982.

The Fund had a balance of Rs. 2,26,312.77 as on 31st March, 1983

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 4,300 was paid as exgratia to the families of Fire Services personnel who died while in service.

Interest free loans to the extent of Rs. 38,000 were given to 66 staff members of the department for medical aid etc.

Fire Service Medals.—Sri T. Sambasiva Rao, Fireman of Tadepalligudem Fire Station who was awarded President's Fire Service Medal for gallantry received the Medal at the Independence Day Parade.

On the eve of the Independence Day 1982, 4 Fire Services Medals were awarded to four persons at the Republic Day Parade on 26th January, 1983.

DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STORES PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Printing Stationery and Stores Purchases is functioning under the control of Home Department.

30 Officers in Gazetted rank and 3568 Non-Gazetted persons, including Ministerial and Technical, were working in the Department.

The Department of Printing consists of the following four units :

- (i) Government Central Press Unit including Government Central Press, Publication Bureau at Chanchalaguda and the High Court Press at High Court Buildings, Hyderabad.
- (ii) Secretariat Press Unit in Mint Compound with I.G.P. Press located in the Office of the Director General of Police.
- (iii) Government Press Kurnool.
- (iv) Government Regional Press, Vijayawada.

Shift Works : Government Central Press, High Court Press at Hyderabad and Government Press, Kurnool worked in two shifts.

Distribution of work : Government Central Press undertook the Printing of Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette and Extra-ordinary Gazette, Budget Estimates, State Administration Reports, Andhra Pradesh Journal (monthly) in four languages and all other important publication besides jobs like book lets, pamphlets, folders, posters etc. pertaining to activities of various departments of Government. The Government diaries and Calendars were also printed in Government Central Press.

Budget Position : The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 7,51,00,200-00 excluding expenditure on over-time allowance and private Printing. The expenditure on over-time was Rs. 65,000.00.

The value of work got executed at Printing Press by Heads of Departments and the District Collectors worked out to Rs. 5,28,100.00.

Andhra Pradesh Gazettes : Salient features pertaining to the publication of Andhra Pradesh State Gazette during the year were as below:

1. No. of Printed pages of A.P.Gazette (Weekly)	5778 pages
2. No. of Printed Pages of E.A. Gazette.	1770 pages
3. No. of Printed pages of District Gazette	228 pages
4. No. of Subscribers	338
5. No. of Free supply	3674
6. No. of Gazette despatched i.e. Weekly, Extra-ordinary and District Gazettes	783
7. Amount received towards the subscriptions and sales of Gazette	Rs. 39,920.75

Telugu Research Cell : The Telugu Research Cell was created in 1975 on the recommendation of Official Language Commission to maintain uniformity and progressive Research work.

The Cell has so far completed two schemes exclusively connected with modernisation of Telugu Graphic Arts.

Telugu Lino Type : The Telugu Linotype is a new innovation and is designed for bi-lingual composition i.e. Telugu/English (8) Linotype Machines were purchased, of which (6) were erected at Government Central Press, Hyderabad, another (2) at Government Press Kurnool. Since their erection, these machines were used for work in English. Since these machines are a new kind, trained operators were not readily available. Two English Lino Operators and three Hand Compositors were selected for Telugu Lino Composing Operators and they were under training at Telugu Research Cell. The Hon'ble Minister for Small Scale Industries and Printing inaugurated the Telugu Linotype machines on 23rd June, 1982. At present two telugu Lino Machines were under use for Andhra Pradesh Journal and miscellaneous works.

Telugu Typewriters : Telugu Typewriter Key Board layout had been revised and a suitable type face was designed with the object of achieving higher functional efficiency to improve the speed and to reduce the mechanical defects of the machine and the physical fatigue of the operators.

The revised designs with three important Mechanical changes were supplied to all the typewriter manufacturers of India. The Firms produced the prototype typewriters after detailed consultations with the Telugu Research Cell. The Rayala Corporation, (HALDA) Madras the Remington Rand of India, Limited, Calcutta, the Facit, Asia, Limited, Madras, were supplying the Telugu typewriters with eatures approved by Government after final approval of their prototype machines to the Government.

Another Typewriter manufactures namely, Rayala Corporation (HALDA) started their production as a joint venture with Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corporation, Limited, at Tirupathi and submitted their prototype telugu typewriter, H.D. 26193 for approval.

The Telugu Research Cell after conducting test on the said machine recommended to Government for approval.

The Godrej and Boys Manufacturing Company private, Limited, had submitted their final prototype for approval which was under examination. A Telugu Guide Book prepared by Telugu Research cell for Telugu Typewriting is under printing. At present the Telugu Research Cell is engaged in :—

(1) Designing Heading Types (2) Preparing a suitable scheme for Telugu Teleprinter and (3) routine scrutiny and passing approval of the test Reports on Telugu Typewriters.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. **Press Library** A Library with about (750) books in Telugu, Hindi and Urdu languages was being maintained for the benefit of the press employees who were making use of it.
2. **Mutual Benefit Fund for press employees** The Mutual Benefit Fund for press employees continued to function under an Elected Committee, Chairman of which was the Director of Printing, Stationery and Stores purchase A.P. Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 2,16,765-34 was collected during the year from 1434 members employees and a sum of Rs. 2,51,282-30 were disbursed to the beneficiaries.
3. **A.P. Government press Co-operative Credit Society** A sum of Rs. 36,96,573-35 had been collected from 1970 member employees and an amount of Rs. 19,50,392-00 had been given as loans to member employees during the year.
4. **Supply of Milk and Bread to Press Employees** The Press employees working in the first and second shifts were supplied with bread and milk daily on all working days at the rate fixed by Government. The total expenditure came to Rs. 1,08,840-20 on supply of milk during the year.

5. *Publication Bureau*

Government Publication Bureau, Hyderabad is the centralised agency for the distribution and sale of State Government publications as well as those of the Government of India. Moreover, the State Government Gazette, diaries and Calendars, service registers and Proceeding of Assembly and Council debates were also issued. The Publication Bureau also supplied standardised forms and registers to all the State Government Departments. Agents had also been appointed to sell the State Government Publications in the Twin Cities as well as in Districts.

The Statistics of Publication Bureau during the year were as follow :—

1. Cash realised through Sale Counter	.. ..	2,75,120-64
2. Total value of forms and registers, Diaries and Calendars, Service Registers etc. issued on free of cost.	.. ..	9,68,779-88

Secretariat Press ;

There were two sections in this press;

(i) Confidential Section and

(ii) General Section;

In the Confidential Section all Confidential work of Government Departments was executed in this Section. In addition, question papers for various Government examinations were also printed. The work pertaining to the Director General of Police, Accountant-General and Budget Speeches, important statements of the Hon'ble Ministers, Security work relating to visits of the president and prime Minister of India, Election Reports and Circulars of the General Administration Department, Annual plan works and Notifications pertaining to the floating of loans etc were done.

In the General Section, the work pertaining to legislature Committee Reports, Planning Department, District Gazettes, Accountant General's works, Appropriation Accounts, Audit Report, Finance Accounts and all varieties of Government cheques required for different departments were undertaken.

High Court Press :

The High Court Press took up the Printing of Daily cause lists, Ready List consisting of about 14,083 pages and other works of the High Court, such as daily supplemental list and weekly cause list received from the Registrar, High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

Inspector General of Police Press :

This press exclusively prints the special forms of the police Department and other works of the Offices of the Director General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Transport, Organisation, the Police Communication, C.I.D. and Railways. This press also prints the weekly Andhra Pradesh Police Gazette and Urdu works of the Board of Revenue (Excise)

Government Press Kurnool.

This press works under the supervision of one Deputy Director of Printing, assisted by two Assistant Directors and one Labour Welfare Officer. The standardised and non-standardised forms and registers of Government offices were printed and supplied to all the Government Departments in the State and to the Local Bodies, District Gazette both in English and Telugu except for Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts were also printed and supplied to all the Districts in the State.

Stationery Wing :

The Stationery Wing is the centralised Agency for the procurement and distribution of Stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and clothing materials to the Government offices throughout the State.

The value of turnover of this wing during the year was Rs. 2,75,57,188 Stationery articles were also supplied on cost payment basis to the office under Zilla Parishads, Union Government offices and quasi Govt. Institutions.

All the Stationery articles were purchased through the medium of Stores Purchase Wing of this Directorate excepting paper and paper boards, typewriters, duplicators and livery.

Paper and paper boards were generally obtained from the paper mills on the allocation made by the D.G.S. & D New Delhi. But due to non-allocation of paper by Government of India, the State Government had decided that all paper items be procured from the Mills available in the State which would save nearly 40 to 45 Lakhs towards taxes to the State Exchequer. Although orders were placed on the two local Mills, supplies could not be obtained during the year and hence the amount allotted for paper items was surrendered on 31-3-1983. Typewriters, Duplicators and Calculators were also purchased on rate contract from Manufacturers. The procurement of English Typewriters had been deferred by the Government tentatively.

The total cost of various stationery articles procured and supplied during the year were as below :—

	Rs.
1. Paper and paper Boards. ..	36,37,923/-
2. Typewriters, Duplicators including Telugu Typewriters. ..	1,14,90,330/-
3. Clothing livery ..	27,41,020/-
4. Stencils & Ink tubes ..	39,96,825/-
5. Flat file cases ..	16,10,300/-
6. Stationery articles for general elections for the use of S.Ps. ..	33,18,930/-
7. Transport, charges ..	7,61,930/-
Rs :	2,75,57,258/-

An amount of Rs. 1,75,955/- had been incurred under office expenditure towards repairs of Typewriters and Duplicators withdrawns from various offices. These typewriters were supplied to the needy offices against new sanctions.

STORES PURCHASE WING

It is the function of the Stores Purchase Wing to promote small scale Industries, Local Industries of the State and in general to promote indigenous industry Trade and Commerce through Government purchase subject to the price preference, purchases preference and quality preference (like I.S.I. Standard)

During the year the Department had made a total purchase of stores worth Rs. 3,16,19,115-34. The details of purchases made during the year were as follows :-

Stationery Articles and Furnitures :

(a) Purchase from large scale sectors.	2,60,58,055-00
(b) Purchasd from I.S.I. Units	32,28,812-78

2. *Printing Items :*

(a) Raw Material	9,09,917-37
(b) Printing Machinery	56,532-25

3. Purchases against D.G.S. & D R/o.	13,65,797-94
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Total	Rs.	3,16,19,115-34
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The total number of indents received during the year was 109 and 28 tender enquiries were issued during the year to process the above indents. The Department had entered into Rate Contract for steel furniture during the year to facilitate the various State Government Departments to draw their requirements of steel furniture directly.

NEW PROJECT VIJAYAWADA PRESS

Government accorded sanction to open a Regional Press at Vijayawada with employment opportunities for 260 vacancies to cope up with the increased work at Hyderabad and Kurnool Presses and an amount of Rs. 28.56 lakhs was sanctioned towards the cost of the building for the said project. The construction work of the main press building had almost been completed.

Orders for machinery worth Rs. 29.00 lakhs had been placed out of which 90% amount had been drawn. Five (5) machines had already been received.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY RELIEF TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute organised programmes of Instructors and Volunteers Courses in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Measures. The syllabi included Planning and Organisation of Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Measures, Rescue, Fire Fighting, First Aid, Home Nursing, Map Reading, Handling of V.B.F. Equipment, Physical Training, Rifle Training., Swimming and Life Saving. The Officers of State Government Departments and Keymen from public and private sectors were admitted in the 30 days instructors course and ablebodied citizens were admitted to the part-time volunteers course. The scope and content of training is being gradually enlarged to include flood rescue and cyclone disaster mitigation subjects.

The break up of the training courses held during the year with number of persons trained were as follows.

	<i>No. of batches</i>	<i>No. trained</i>
1. Civil Defence Instructors Course (For Officers drawn from State and Central Government Departments.)	6	136
2 Civil Defence Volunteers	5	350

The total annual budget of the Department was Rs 7,41,700/- and the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,33,100/- which included the expenditure poolable and shareable between the State and the Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

The Institute is attached with a hostel with boarding facility through a self organised mess run by Trainees themselves under the guidance and supervision of the Principal.

The receipts of the Department towards Lodging Charges amounted to Rs. 34,593-11 Np.

The faculty members are deputed from time to time for advanced and specialised courses in various Civil Defence Subjects at the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur and other centres of advanced studies in the country.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The Office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee is located in the High Court Buildings, Hyderabad. He performs duties in accordance with the Central Acts namely, the Administrator-General Act 1963 (Act 45 of 1969 Central) and the Official Trustee's Act 1913 as amended by the Official Trustees Amendment Act. 1963.

The functions of the Administrator-General relate to the administration of Estates vested him in his statutory capacity and he also

grants certificates to the legal heirs, next of kin or legatees of the deceased persons under the movable and immovable assets left which do not exceed Rs. 15,000/-

During the year, applications for certificates numbering 117 were filed under Sec. 29 of the Administrator-General Act., 1963. The fees collected and remitted to Government during this period was Rs. 13,453-75 ps.

There were no new estates or trusts vested in the Administrator-General or official Trustee during the year. The funds of the estates vested under the Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Andhra Pradesh, were being invested in Government Securities the accounts of which were maintained properly.

The work on administration of estates and grant of Certificates is steadily increasing since the limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- by the Administrator-General Amendment Act 8 of 1972.

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CHAPTER - XIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

SRIRAMASAGAR PROJECT :

Sriramasagar Project is being constructed in Nizamabad District across river Godavari near Pochampad village.

Scope of the Project :

The project is proposed to be completed in two phases. The first phase envisaged to irrigate 5.70 lakhs acres of ayacut and to utilise 66 TMC of water upto Manar river. Due to non availability of the, required ayacut upto Manar river the canal had to be extended beyond Manar by constructing a Dam across river Manar and the Canal upto KM.203 to utilise Manar water also and irrigate a total area of 6.6 lakh acres.

The Project Consists :-

- (a) Construction of a Dam of 125 Feet High.
- (b) Excavation of Kakatiya Canal to a length of 234KM.

The scope of Project has wastely improved in view of the Accord on Godavari Waters which enable to state of Andhra Pradesh to utilise about 200 TMC of Godavari Waters. In view of accute shortage of Drinking Water at Warangal Town and demand for water the canal was extended upto KM. 235 upto Warangal in Stage.I itself. Similarly due demand of water the Saraswathi Canal to feed Kadam and Lakshmi Canal to irrigate areas in Nizamabad were included in the Stage-I.

Main Dam.

The Main Dam of Sriramasagar Project had already been completed and water had been stored in the reservoir for the first time upto R.L. 1078 during the year.

Kakatiya Canal :-

Water into the Kakatiya Canal was let out first in 1970 upto KM 36 and thereafter it is being extended every year with the completion of the canal works.

The Canal had been completed upto KM.234 and water was being released for irrigation as well as for drinking purpose to Warangal City.

Lower Manair Dam :

The Kakatiya Canal crosses the Manair river at 146 KM. where the lower Manair Dam has been constructed with storage capacity of 24 TMC at F.R.L. 920 -00 as balancing reservoir that will also yield 8 TMC independent yield of the river excluding reservoir losses.

This is primarily an Irrigation Project. But it has to augment the drinking water supply needs of Warangal City for which a provision of 1.5 TMC was made in the storage capacity of the reservoir most of the work on Lower Manair Dam was completed.

Saraswathi Canal Head Reach :

With the improved water availability after Godavari Award and demands of the people of this canal was included in Stage-I of the Project. Saraswathi Canal Head reach is of 47 KM. In length taking of from left Flank of Sriramasagar Project etc. it would be irrigate an area of 43,000 acres-water was let out into the canal as test release on 25-7-1982.

Irrigation Potential :

Water released from the Project in the Canals for the 13th Year in succession on 2-7-82. The complete irrigation potential created was 1.68 lakh hec. The additional yield that will be available from Godavari under the Godavari Award will extend irrigation benefits to about 7.90 lakh acres of land beyond Manair River in Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda Districts under Kakatiya Canal and in Adilabad District and Saraswathi Canal tail reach under Stage-II.

SPECIAL COLLECTOR SRIRAMASAGAR PROJECT

Rehabilitation :

Consequent to the construction of Sriramasagar Project, 91 villages were coming under submersion out of which 56 were in Adilabad District and the remaining 35 in Nizamabad District.

In Adilabad District, out of 56 affected villages, 25 villages had been settled in 20 rehabilitation centres, and the displaced families were provided with

- (i) Agricultural lands upto 2.00 acres wet or 5.00 acres dry ;
- (ii) House Sites ;
- (iii) Transport and Reclamation charges ; and
- (iv) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 300 for settling down at the new centres.

In the remaining 31 villages, cash grant was already paid in lieu of physical rehabilitation facilities from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.

In Nizamabad district 12 rehabilitation centres were established for the displaced families of 17 villages affected partly and fully. For one village i.e. Nalloor, where only agricultural lands had been acquired, the Government ordered for assignment of land at Yergatla and Uploor villages. The remaining villages were granted cash grant.

Evacuation :

Totally, in 42 villages of Adilabad district and 25 villages of Nizamabad district inhabitants had to be shifted to the Rehabilitation Centres or to the places of their choice. All the displaced families of submerisable villages were got vacated from their original habitations.

NAGARJUNASAGAR LEFT CANAL

Main Canal.—(KM 0/9 to KM 178/0) The E.W. and structures in the entire length of Main Canal from K.M. 0/0 to 178/0 were completed except some balance working in T.D.D. from KM 165/0 to 166/0. and this was programmed to be completed by 5/84. The lining work of T.D.D.C. was also programmed to be completed by 6/84.

Main Canal Lining.—(KM 8.70 to KM 136.00) The lining of bed and sides of N.S.L. Main Canal from KM 8.70 to 115.00 was aken up with a programme to complete it by June 84 in four working seasons.

21 *Main branch canal KM 0/0 to 11/0.*—The E.W. and structures in the entire length of 21 st Main branch canal from KM 0/0 to 117/0 were completed except some balance work which was in progress.

Branch Canals.—The E.W. and structures of Bonakal and Madhira branch canals were completed. The works of Mylavaram, Nuzvid and Vempadu head reach branch canals were in progress. The balance work left over in Mylavaram and Nuzvid branch canals was, programmed to be completed by 12/83.

Distributories.—The E. W. and structures in blocks 1 to 19, 20, 21/1 to 21/5 were completed. The E. W. and structures in block 21/6 were almost completed, and the balance work was programmed to be completed by 6/83. The works in blocks 21/7 to 21/10 A were in progress. The works in 21/7 to 21/19 were programmed to be completed by 6/83 and the works in 21/10-A were programmed to be completed by 3/84.

Irrigation Potential.—The cumulative I.P. created upto Khariff 85 was 2,79,652 Ha. and upto block 21/5 I.P., an additional area of 11,267 Ha.. was also created by end of 5/82. Thus, the total I.P. created was 2,90,915 Ha. The balance ayacut in the bank area was programmed as below.

6/83-(25,000-11263) -- 13,727 Ha.

6/84 - 24,494 Ha.,

Expenditure.—The cost of World Bank works and expenditure in respect of N.S.Left Canals during the year were as below.

Sl. No.	Total cost as assessed in 8/82.	Booked Expr. from 4/76 to 3/83
1. Works	114.70	90.38
2. Estt.	20.30	25.11
Total :	135.00	115.49

SIR ARTHUR COTTON BARRAGE PROJECT.

The Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage Project is located on the river Godavari at Dowlaiswaram village, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari District. The Project envisages safeguarding the existing irrigation of 4.04 lakhs hectares in East and West Godavari Districts, apart from forming a traffic through fare across the river Godavari by constructing newbarrage with a road bridge in place of the existing 130 yrs. Old anicuts which were constructed across the four arms of the river by Sir Arthur Cotton.

The proposal consists of a barrage on the four arms of Dowlaiswaram, Ralli, Maddur and Vizianagaram of a total length of 3599 Mts.

In order to complete, the construction of Barrage by June, 80 and to augment the finance, the Government had approached the World Bank during 1975 and obtained I.D.A. loan of 45 Million dollars (Rs. 360 millions) under the I.D.A. agreement credit No. 532-IN for the project according to the programme envisaged in the Agreement.

The work done during 1982-83 was as below. :

(1) The main barrages on all four arms had been completed including fixing of gates. ;

(2) Construction of 3 scour sluices and 3 Head Regulctors were almost completed with road bridges except some minor items (i.e.), waring cost, Hard railing outer and inner Kerbs and sand filling behind abtments etc., ;

(3) P.S.C. Bridge on all four arms as follows :--

	No. of Deck slabs to be laid	No. of Deck slabs com- pleted by 6/83	Balance
(1) Dowlaiswaram	70 Spans	8 Spans.	62 Nos
(2) Ralli arm	43 ,,	37 ,,	6 ,,
(3) Maddur arm	23 ,,	18 ,,	5 ,,
(4) Vizianagaram	39 ,,	Nil	39 ,,
	175 Spans	63 Spans	112 Nos.

(4) *Erection of Gates.*]

<p>(i) Main Barrage on all 4 arms Dowlaiswaram, Ralli, Maddur, & Vizianagaram Total 175 vents</p>	}	<p>(1) All the 175 main gates were erected and operated from local central panel of individual gates.</p> <p>(2) Leak proof arrangements were being made.</p> <p>(3) Painting work was to be attended</p> <p>(4) All balance works were programmed to be completed by 6/84</p>
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(ii) Scour sluices 3 } Gates erection work was in progress
Nos at Dowlaiswaram Ralli }
and Vizianagaram. }

(iii) Head sluices 3 } This work was awarded to Chief
Nos at Dowlaiswaram } Engineer, Mechanical and the work
Bobbarlanka and Vizia- } was in progress.
nagaram.

All above balance works were programmed to be completed by 6/84.

So far a sum of Rs. 6452.540 lakhs was spent on this project. During the year a sum of Rs. 460.00 lakhs was spent.

MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Significant progress was achieved in the field of Major and Medium Projects. Efforts are being made to complete quickly the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects whose benefits would be felt throughout the State.

The final allocation made in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including Drainage and flood control was Rs. 758.96 lakhs. The Government, with a view to complete as many spillover projects as possible during the Sixth Five Year Plan and to make a start of new projects, projected an outlay of Rs. 379.66 Crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Vamsadhara Project Stage-I (Srikakulam District.)

This consists of a barrage at Gotta with a left main canal for 67 Miles long (107 KM) taking off on the left side in order to irrigate an ayacut of 103429 thousand hectares including stage-II. The latest anticipated cost of the scheme was about Rs. 3704 lakhs. An Irrigation potential of 32.424 thousand hectares had been created by the end of 6/82.

It was programmed to let out water for another 2529 hectares by 6/83 through concentration on the canals system upto M. 43/4. Expenditure incurred upto 5/83 was Rs. 2758 lakhs.

Vamsadhara Project Stage-II

A modified estimate of the project amounting to Rs. 154.35 Crores was finalised and sent to Government of India. The Government of Orissa had been addressed for permission to execute the works of formation of flood banks in their territory. The total ayacut contemplated under stage-II was 44,700 hectares. Preliminary works such as flood works and out fall sluices etc. in Andhra territory were completed and the work on main canal taking off from Gotta was taken up at a cost of Rs. 430 lakhs. The up -to-date expenditure on stage-II was Rs. 130.04 lakhs. The concurrence from Orissa Government regarding submergence was awaited.

Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II

The works on High Level Canal stage-II were started in 1956. The second stage of Tungabhadra Project was cleared by the Planning Commission and administratively approved for Rs. 914.70 lakhs in November, 1967. The position regarding progress of works and their present stage is shown below against each ;

1. Mutchukota balancing reservoir and excavation of link channal from Subbarayasagaram to M.B.R.	88% of work is completed.
2. Pennar Ahibilam balancing reservoir	35% of work is completed.
3. Excavation of 29th distributory of Mid Pennar South Canal	.. 88% of work is completed.
4. Mylavaram reservoir	.. 96% of work was completed erection of gates under progress.
5. Mylavaram reservoir North Canal	.. 93% of work was completed.
6. Mylavaram reservoir South Canal	.. 92% of work was completed.

A potential of 40,268 hectares was created to end of 3/83 and the ayacut developed was 15,142 hectares. The expenditure incurred upto 3/83 from the commencement of the scheme was Rs. 4,236.21 lakhs.

Somasila Project (Nellore District).

The project consists of formation of a reservoir across Pennar river near Somasila (V) Atmakur taluk, Nellore district. As per existing sanctioned scheme, it is expected to create an Irrigation potential of 30.87 thousands hectares of new ayacut and stabilisation of 137.03 thousand hectares. The estimate was likely to be Rs.107.57 Crores for the stage-I and II. Construction works of non over flow dam, retaining wall were also in progress. Excavation of foundation for right head Regulator was completed and construction of head regulator was in progress.

The work on formation of earth dam was started and was in progress. Excavation of Kavali canal was in progress upto KM. 42/8. Excavation of North feeder channel was in progress upto 40 KM. Construction of quarters and camps etc. was in progress. The total expenditure on the project to end of 3/83 was Rs. 46.84 Crores.

Yeleru Reservoir Scheme :

The Yeleru Project is located across Yeleru stream. The ayacut proposed under the scheme was 58,200 Ha. But, in the initial stage of the project, there was no irrigation and the work on water supplies to Vizag. Steel Plant till Polavaram project was completed and water supply

to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant would be taken over by it after its completion. The works on earth dam, and excavation of O.R. spillway and the works on left main canal were taken up and were in progress.

Polavaram Multipurpose Project :

The Polavaram project was proposed to be constructed across the river Godavari near Polavaram village in the West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. This will be a multipurpose project providing for irrigation, hydal power, water supply for industries and navigation benefits. The project contemplated the construction of an earth - cum rockfill dam to FRL 150 ft. across the Godavari. The spillway would be on the right flank and the power house on the left flank to generate 720 MW of power. From the left flank, a canal takes off to Visakhapatnam, 203 KMs long. This canal, besides providing drinking water supply to the towns and villages enroute, would irrigate 1.62 hectares of laad in the districts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam. This canal would also supply the water requirements of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, as also the industrial and domestic needs of the city. This canal and the reservoir would also provide navigational facilities from Visakhapatnam to the interior areas of Andhra Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States through the Godavari river.

The Polavaram project also envisaged ultimately a right bank canal providing for irrigation in the upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna Districts. It would also enable the diversion of 80 TMC of Godavari waters to the Krishna at Vijayawada leading to the release of Krishna waters in its upper reaches for irrigation some of the drought prone areas in Rayalaseema and Telangana. As per the award of the Godavari Tribunal, 35 TMC out of this 80 TMC would go as the combined share of Maharashtra and Karnataka States and the balance 45 TMC would be the share of the Andhra Pradesh State. The investigation of right main canal was in progress.

A detailed report on the Polavaram project phase I estimated to cost of Rs. 884.17 Crores, was prepared and sent to the Central Water Commission for clearance.

Jurala Project (Mahaboobnagar District)

The Jurala project contemplates construction of barrage across river Krishna near Revulapally village in Mahaboobnagar district. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal had allocated 800 TMC of water to Andhra Pradesh State including 17.84 TMC exclusively for Jurala project.

The clearance from Central Water Commission Government of India, to the project estimate for Rs. 76.40 Crores which would irrigate an extent of 41338 hectares was still awaited. A circle, had been created and the Chief Engineer was permitted to accord technical sanction upto Rs. 9 Crores and to start execution of the Scheme. The work on construction of camp buildings and formation of roads was taken up and was in progress. The works earth dam, head regulators and canals were in progress.

Improvements to Nizamsagar :

Many improvements have been carried out to Nizamsagar project, to restore partially (about 6 TMC ft) the capacity of the reservoir lost due to silting, in order to ensure protection of the existing ayacut. The Government approved administratively, the revised estimate of the project for Rs. 1598 lakhs. Remodelling of canals and anicut works was in progress. It was proposed to continue and complete the works on regulator, tail channel, anicut and main canal including distributory during the current plan period.

Singur Project (Medak District) :

Singur Project was proposed across river Manjira, tributary to Godavari, near Singur (Village) Andole taluk of Medak district. The project would serve the twin purposes of providing additional water supply of 82.5 M. Gallons per day to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and arrest the silt formation in Manjira river flooding down to the Nizamasagar reservoir.

To meet the shortage of 52.50 MCD or 4 TMC per annum, Singur project will have a storage capacity of 30 TMC ft. The total cost of the civil works of the project was estimated at Rs. 4500.00 lakhs work on the project was in progress.

Pending detailed estimation of the cost, the Government accorded approval for providing irrigation facility for I.D. in Khariff season only for 40,000 acres (16,250 hectares) utilising 2 T.M.C. water under Singur project. Expenditure upto 3/83 was Rs. 1552 lakhs.

Vottigedda Project (Srikakulam District) :

The project which is located in Srikakulam district, was completed in 8/76 and water was released for irrigation in August, 1978. The total irrigation potential under this scheme was 5,050 hectares. Excavation of field channels to the last survey number of the ayacut had been taken up.

Thandava Reservoir (Visakhapatnam District) :

Thandava reservoir project is located at Gantavari, Kothagudem (Village), Narsipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district. The project would benefit an ayacut of 10,528 hectares. The project was almost completed except field channels work on which was in progress. Expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was 814.39 lakhs.

Kanapur Canal Scheme (Nellore District) :

The scheme is located in Nellore district and it is intended to benefit the drought affected areas of Atmakur, Rapur and Nellore taluks. The Kanapur canal takes off from the right side of Sangam anicut across Pennar river and started in 1969. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 903.68 lakhs. The work on main canal upto KM. 37.2 was completed in all respects and water released to irrigate an extent of 2634 hectares under 13 tanks. An irrigation potential of 4790 hectares had been created. Thikkavarappadu supply channel was also taken up and branches and distributions to a length of 48 KM were to be done.

The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 590.32 lakhs.

Gandipalem Project (Nellore District) :

This proposal consists of formation of a reservoir across Pillaparu river (a tributary of the Manair) near Gandipalem (village) Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district. The work on the project was completed except distribution and field channels which were in progress. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 428.2 lakhs.

Pulivendala Branch Canal Scheme :

The Pulivendala Branch Canal Scheme was intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 60,000 acres (24,281 hectares) in the taluks of Pulivendala and Jammalamadugu of Ananthapur and Cuddapah districts respectively.

1. Excavation of Tumpara cut 6.2 KM long.
2. Pick up anicut across Chitravathi river.
3. Excavation of Pulivendala branch canal including distribution system.

Present stage of progress :

(a) *Tumpara Cut* .—The excavation of canal was completed and the lining work was in progress and would be completed during the year.

(b) *Chitravathi Anicut* .—The work was already completed in all respects.

(c) *P.D.C.* The total work of excavation of main canal completed. The work on distributaries was done upto 30% and the field channels have to be taken up.

Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir :

The formalities for the formation of concrete deaphragm wall 80 Cms thick across river Chitravathi were completed. The work would start in the forthcoming season. The revised estimate would cost about Rs. 16.00 Crores.

Gajuladinne Project (Kurnool District) :

This scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 32,000 acres I.D. in Rabi season with protection for Khariff in Pathikonda and Kurnool taluks of Kurnool district. The head works were practically completed. Work on both the canals was in progress. Expenditure incurred upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 715.11 lakhs. It was programmed to complete the project by 6/84.

Guntur Channel Scheme (Guntur District) :

The proposal envisages excavation of a channel from existing outfall sluices of Undavalli flood bank on the right flank of Krishna river in Guntur districts. The channel is nearly 45 KM in length. The project

will irrigate 10,000 hectares. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 312.42 lakhs. The scheme was almost completed except for excavation of drains and field channels. The potential created so far was 109.30 hectares. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/83 was Rs. 256.92 lakhs.

Swarna Project (Adilabad District) :

This project on Swarna river is situated at a distance of 19 KM from Chincholi (village). Nirmal taluk of Adilabad district. The work on the project including excavation of main canal on both sides was almost completed including erection of flood gates except for some minor items. The field channels were being excavated and they were expected to be completed by 6/84. The expenditure incurred upto end of 3/83 was Rs. 316.18 lakhs.

Ukachettivagu Project (Mahaboobnagar District) :

The Ukachettivagu project consists of construction of a pick up weir at Ramanpad and raising of F.R.L. of Koilsagar project to provide irrigation facilities for 2712 hectares. The work on construction of pick weir at Ramanpad including canals was completed except a few balance works. The latest estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 208.40 lakhs. The civil works on raising of F.R.L. of Koilsagar project and the manufacturing and erection of gates were in progress. The potential created so far was 1822 hectares. The expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 195.06 lakhs.

Raiwada Project (Visakhapatnam District) :

The project is located near Devarapalli (V) Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district. The project proposed was to benefit an ayacut of 2,400 hectares in addition to stabilisation of 6,140 hectares. Earth dam, spillway regulator and erection of gate work to be completed. An expenditure of Rs. 732.94 lakhs was incurred upto the end of 3/83. The works on left canal to be taken up and completed.

Janjhavathi Project (Srikakulam district) :

Janjhavathi reservoir project is situated near Rajyalaxmi (V), Parvathipuram taluk of Srikakulam district to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 7,760 hectares of new ayacut and stabilisation to an extent of 2,190 hectares in Parvathipuram and Bobbili taluks. Work on the project was progressing. Expenditure incurred upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 645.75 lakhs.

Konam Project (Vizianagaram district) :

The project is located near Konam (V), Chodavaram taluk of Vizianagaram district. It would benefit an ayacut of 4,007 hectares. Earthdam and spillway regulator were completed. The high level canal work was to be taken up. Expenditure upto the end of 3/84 was Rs. 257.25 lakhs.

Peddankalam Project (Srikakulam district) :

Peddankalam anicut was proposed across Suvarnamukhi river Bobbili taluk of Srikakulam district. The ayacut to be benefitted under

the project was 3,530 hectares including stabilisation of 1,760 hectares. Work on the project had almost been completed, canals work were in progress. The expenditure upto 3/83 was Rs. 145.75 lakhs.

Madduvalsa Reservoir Project (Srikakulam district) :

The Madduvalsa reservoir project is situated at Madduvalsa Palamonda taluk of Srikakulam district to irrigate an ayacut of 10,000 hectares including stabilisation of 4,000 hectares to benefit the backward area of Palakonda and Cheepurupalli taluks of Srikakulam district. The works on formation of earthdam and the construction of spillway including the gap portion of earthdam was in progress. The total expenditure incurred upto 3/83 was Rs. 420.29 lakhs.

Cheyzeru Project (Cuddapah District) :

Cheyzeru project is proposed across river Cheyzeru (tributary of Pennar) near Rodangadda (V) in Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district to irrigate an ayacut of 6,475 hectares including stabilisation of 1,200 hectares. C. W. C. cleared the scheme for Rs. 915.23 lakhs. The excavation of main canal from K.M. 0/0 to KM 17.52 was in progress. Investigation of main canal from 17.52 KM to 23.50 KM was completed and preparation of hydraulic particulars was in progress. The expenditure incurred, so far, was Rs. 444.57 lakhs upto 3/83.

Malluruvagu Project (Warangal district) :

The scheme is situated near Narsimhanagar (village) in Mulug taluk of Warangal district across Malluruvagu. The scheme was contemplated to irrigate an ayacut of 3,800 hectares. All the head works were completed and canal works were in progress. Total expenditure incurred upto 3/83 was Rs. 233.03 lakhs.

Vottivagu Project (Adilabad district) :

The project is situated in Asifabad taluk of Adilabad district to irrigate an ayacut of 9,000 hectares to benefit the backward area in Asifabad taluk. The earthdam on flanks was completed along with the left flank regulator. The works on spillway and right bank regulator were letout and were in progress. The left flank canal was nearing completion. The total expenditure incurred upto 3/83 was Rs. 308.36 lakhs.

Doggulavagu Project (Karimnagar district) :

The project is situated in Rudraram (V) of Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district, to irrigate an ayacut of 2,060 hectares. As per the preliminary estimate, the cost of this project was Rs. 136.30 lakhs. A revised estimate for Rs. 342.00 lakhs which was submitted to the Government was approved for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 210.00 lakhs. The head works were also nearing completion. Water was proposed to be let out during 1983 khariff season. The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 243.49 lakhs.

Pedderu Project (Chittoor district)

The project is situated near Kotala (V) of Madanapalli taluk of Chittoor district. The ayacut proposed under this scheme was 7,000 acres. The execution of non-over flow masonry dam, spillway, masonry

dam was completed. The revised estimate of the scheme including extension of left main canal beyond Papagni river was worked out to Rs. 798.30 lakhs. The total expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 543.52 lakhs.

Yeerakalva Reservoir (West Godavari district)

The scheme situated near Konguvarigudem in Kovvuru taluk of West Godavari district across Yerrakalva serves as an irrigation-cum-flood moderation scheme to irrigate 10,000 hectares including stabilisation of 500 Ha. Spillway was nearing completion. Expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 565.934 lakhs.

Kothapalli Lift Irrigation Scheme (Mahaboobnagar district)

The Lift Irrigation Scheme is situated in Gadwal taluk, Mahaboobnagar district on river Krishna. The contemplated ayacut under the scheme was 4,000 hectares. The excavated main canal approach channel, excavation and construction of R.C.C. sump wall, approach structure, raising main off take sluice, cross masonry and cross drainage works on canal were completed. Expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 378.12 lakhs.

Krishnapuram Project (Chittoor district)

The project is proposed across Lava river near Krishnapuram (V) in Puttur taluk of Chittoor district, to irrigate 2,200 hectares including the stabilisation of 200 Ha. in 9 villages in chronically drought affected area of Puttur taluk. The work on the project was almost completed except the excavation of distribution in four reaches which were in progress. Water was also let out. The total expenditure upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 244.55 lakhs.

Varadarajaswamy Gudi Project (Kurnool district)

The Varadarajaswamy Gudi project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 13,200 acres including stabilisation of 2922 acres in Atmakur taluk of Kurnool district. The expenditure incurred so far was Rs. 29.35 lakhs.

Peddavagu Project (Khammam district)

This scheme envisages construction of an earthdam with masonry spillway across river Peddavagu, a tributary to river Godavari near—Gummadpalli (V) Sathupalli taluk to irrigate an ayacut of 6,400 hectares including stabilisation of 3,000 hectares. The works connected with canals and distributories were completed and field channels were in progress. The total expenditure upto the end of 3/83 since inception was Rs. 549.199 lakhs. The total potential created upto the end of 3/83 was 32.00 hectares.

Thalliperu Project (Khammam district)

The scheme is situated near Peddamadalleu (V) in Nagur taluk of Khammam district across Thaliperu to create an ayacut of 24,500 acres wet and 10,000 acres L D. The earthdam and sluices of left canal were completed. Spillway was in advanced stage of completion. Works on left canal upto K.M. 25.8 were in progress. The balance canal upto K.M. 72 was under investigation. The expenditure upto 3/83 was Rs. 904.48 lakhs.

Gundlavagu Project (Khammam district)

The project is situated near Progalapally (V) in Nagur taluk of Khammam district to irrigate an area of 810 hectares and will contribute to the economic well-being of tribal population. The works on formation of earthdam have been completed. The spillway work was in progress. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 265.84 lakhs.

Sathnala Project (Adilabad district)

The scheme is situated in Adilabad taluk across Sathnala to create an ayacut of 7,600 hectares. The earthdam gorge portion was completed. Spillway regulator was in progress. Works on left and right canal were taken up.

Jelleru Reservoir Scheme (West Godavari District)

The scheme is situated near Alivery (V) in Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district across Jelleru. The irrigation proposed under scheme was 1,400 hectares. Revised estimate was submitted to Government for Rs. 329.09 lakhs. Construction of head sluices, canals, the excavation of distributories and field channels was in progress. The spillway in gorge was in progress. Expenditure incurred by 3/83 was Rs. 270.701 lakhs. It was programmed to be completed by 1984.

Maddigedda Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari District)

The scheme is situated near Addatagala (village) in Yellavaram taluk of East Godavari district across Maddigedda river. All head works and canals including distributory system upto 12.05 KM were completed. Expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of 3/83 was Rs. 236.02 lakhs.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited was formed with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10.00 crores, subsequently raised to Rs. 20.00 crores. The Corporation's main task is exploitation of Irrigation potential in the State. The Corporation had taken up Lift Irrigation Schemes on different rivers, streams, drains, canals etc., for exploiting the surface water. Like-wise Ground Water exploitation had also been taken up by sinking different types of tube wells.

Programme and Progress :

The Corporation had so far taken up 237 Lift Irrigation Schemes in various districts.

During the year 1982-83 (July-June) the Corporation had proposed to construct and complete 717 Bore wells Tube/wells under SC Plan i.e. 232 in coastal districts 188 in Rayalaseema districts and 299 in Telangana districts.

390 B. W/T. Ws were drilled, out of which 298 BW/T. Ws were successful. The successful wells on energisation would create an irrigation potential of 3444 acres.

Budget for 1982-83 :

The Budget of the Corporation for 1982-83 was Rs. 1500.00 lakhs. Out of the State Plan funds of Rs. 200.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.194.00 lakhs was released.

Future Programme :

At the instance of Government of India, a revised scheme for obtaining loan under IDA (World Bank) for an amount of Rs. 5,768.00 lakhs for execution of Lift Irrigation Schemes and Tube well schemes was prepared. The Schemes envisaged the following:

Sl. No.	Description	No. of tube wells	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Ayacut in Hectaras	Rabi Kharif
1.	Tube well schemes	1800	2530.00	48120	46930
2.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	107	2070.00	42742	13706
3.	Ground water investigation	..	10.00	..	..
4.	Machinery and equipment (including Foreign Exchange component of Rs. 193.00 lakhs)	..	678.00		
5.	Operation and maintenance charges for one year.		480.00		
		Rs.	<u>5,768.00</u>		

(Foreign Exchange component-Rs. 193 lakhs)

The Schemes proposed would benefit to a greater extent, people living in Tribal Areas, Backward areas, drought prone areas and other areas.

The above schemes was discussed in a meeting held by the Government of India on 6-2-1981 and it was decided among other things that the project should be posed on A. R. D. C. for securing the required institutional finances.

SRISAILAM HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

SRISAILAM HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT is constructed across River Krishna and is one of the biggest Hydro Electric Projects in Andhra Pradesh State.

This project is centrally located in Andhra Pradesh State and is at a distance of about 200 KMs. South East of Hyderabad. Although originally envisaged as a purely Power Project, Irrigation and Water Supply were also included subsequently. The Project was taken up for construction under two stages, the first stage comprising construction of the dam, water conductor system, Power House and installation of four generating units of 110 M. W. capacity each and three generating units of the same capacity in the second stage. The latest cost of the Project was estimated at Rs. 294.73 crores (all first stage works) and the second stage works were estimated to cost about Rs. 49.83 crores. This Project was getting an aid of Rs. 80.26 crores from the Saudi Fund for Development. The first stage works of the project were programmed to be completed during 1983-84 and the second stage works by June, 1986.

Reservoir Submersion and Land Acquisition :

The reservoir formed by the construction of the dam would have a water spread of 616.42 Sq. Kms. and would extend upto Kurnool on the Tungabhadra and upto Rangapur on the Krishna River. The area that would be submerged under F. R. L. condition was 43,648 hectares, spread over 100 villages in Kurnool and Mahabobnagar Districts. Important towns like Alampur were protected by construction of a masonry wall around and the work was completed. The famous 6th Century temples at Alampur were protected by this wall, around and the work was completed, .

Benefits :

The Project would provide generation of 440 M. W. of Power in the first stage. Two units of 110 M. W. each were commissioned during 1982-83. The installed capacity in the State at present was about 2700 M. W. An addition of 220 M. W. would considerably augment the installed capacity and set the pace for rapid industrialisation. On completion of the 2nd stage, there would be a further addition of 330 M. W. to the installed capacity in Stage. II. The annual energy contribution of Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project would be 2600 M. Units under 1st stage and 3700 M Units under first and second stages, put together. This scheme would also augment the storage of surplus waters in the Krishna Basin and supplement waters to Nagarjunasagar Reservoir.

The completion of this great project would bring prosperity to the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh State and the country and would help, substantially, in raising the standard of living of the people.

Left Flank Power House :

It was proposed to construct an underground power station for installing 9 units of 110 M.W. each of the reversible type at the left flank, as sufficient depth and storage of water required for the reversible turbines could be obtained from the Nagarjunasagar reservoir which extends right upto the toe of the Srisaillam Dam.

Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 367.5 lakhs for construction of Intake Structure with control shaft for the Power House at Left Flank of Srisaillam Project, as an advanced action. Since it is difficult to take up this work, when once the Srisaillam Reservoir gets impounded, this work is in progress.

The total expenditure incurred on the Project from the inception to the end of March, 1983 was Rs. 264.806 crores.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The report is confined only to the works directly under the control of the Government.

Power Position : The installed capacity of the State at the end of 1982-83 was 2,736 M. W. and the maximum demand reached during the year was 1,733 M. W.

Projects under Construction : During the year, the Government transferred the Srisaillam Power House and other associated works to the control of the Board while the dam continued to be under the control of the Government.

GENERATING STATISTICS

Machkund Hydro Station : The installed capacity of the Station was 114.75 M. W. with 3 units of 21.25 M. W. and 3 units of 17 M. W. each. The Scheme was a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments sharing the power in 70:30 ratio.

Andhra Pradesh would sell from its share 20% of the power generated subject to a maximum of 20 M. W. Orissa would compensate Andhra Pradesh at the rate of 8.0 paise/Unit.

The total generation during the year 1982-83 was 633 millions units and Andhra Pradesh utilised 270 million units.

Tungabhadra and Hampi Power Houses : These two Stations were jointly owned by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 80:20. The total installed capacity of the two stations was 72 M. W.

The total generation of the Power House was 241 MKWH of which Andhra Pradesh utilised 152 MKWH.

Balimela Hydro Electric Project : This project was a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments. The Dam across Sileru river was completed. The reservoir provides

water storage to be shared by two States equally. It was estimated that 2,100 cusecs of regulated water discharge were available to Andhra Pradesh for power generation at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru Power Houses. The common works along with Balimela Dam were executed by Orissa Government. The entire Andhra Pradesh Govt's share of the cost of the Dam had already been paid to the Government of Orissa.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE

Functions and Organisations :

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS :

(1) The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government was under the administrative control of the erstwhile Energy Environment Science & Technology Department of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) He is responsible for the enforcement of Indian Electricity Act of 1910 and Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 in the State.

Functions :

The work of the Inspectorate covers the following :-

1. Statutory of inspections of Electrical installation of the Licenses and sanction holders.
2. Scrutiny of the fresh proposals of HV and BHV consumers for new Electrical installations as well as additions and alterations to the existing installations under rule 63 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and Inspections and issue of statutory approvals.
3. Annual Inspections of all HV and BHV consumers installations in a phased programme under rule 46 of India Electricity Rules, 1956.
4. Scrutiny of proposals for the installations of New Sinsg and X-1 Ray plants and Inspection and issue of approvals as per rule 71 and 73 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
5. Inspections of temporary installations contained with exhibitions and public functions to ensure that the installations are free from danger under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act.
6. Administration of Andhra Pradesh Duty Act 1939, and
7. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1956.
8. Inspections and issue of Electrical Certificates under Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulations) Rules and Conducting Examinations for Cinema Operators and issue of Competency Certificates and Licences.
9. Investigation of fatal and Non-fatal Electrical accidents and reporting to Government in case of fatal electrical accidents.

10. Issue of Electrical Contractors Licenses and Competency Certificates to Supervisors, Electricians and Wiremen (at present not functioning).

11. Testing of energy meters, rubber, gloves, transformer and Testing of consumer installations.

Organisation :

The Chief Electrical Inspector is assisted by one Dy. Chief Electrical Inspector and three Asst. Electrical Inspectors for enforcement of Indian Electricity Act and Rules, Andhra Pradesh Cinematograph rules and manaing of Standards Laboratory.

There are two inspecting divisions located at Hyderabad and Kurnool, and nine sub-divisions under the above two divisions with Headquarters at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Nellore and Kurnool. and five are attached to Electrical Inspector, A.P., East, Kurnool. Each sub-division normally get jurisdiction over three districts except for Vijayawada and Rajahmundry sub-divisions which are incharge of two districts and Hyderabad sub-division which is incharge of Hyderabad District only. There are 13 Assistant Electrical Inspectors and 31 Junior Engineers (Elect) in the entire Electrical Inspectorate. The Asst. Electrical Inspectors under Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1970 are empowered to issue Electrical and fire certificates for Cinema Theatres in their respective jurisdiction.

Sanction Holders :

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Bellampalli, Ramagundam, Mandamari and Munuguru and Sirpur Paper Mills, Limited, Sirpur Kagaznagar and Coal Chemical Complex, Ramakrishnapur (Adilabad District) function as sanction holders under Section 28 of Indian Electricity Act, 1970 for Generating Power.

Licenseses :

Besides the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, there are six Licensees in Co-operative Sector namely (1) Co-operative Electric Supply Society Ltd., Sircilla, Karimnagar District, (2) Rayachoti Rural Electric Supply Co-operative Society Limited, Rayachoty, Cuddapah District, (3) Anakapally Rural Electric Supply Co-operative Society Limited, Anakapally, Visakhapatnam Dist., (4) Sanjaya Rural Electric Co-operative Society, Jogipet, Medak District., (5) Cheepurupally Rural Electric Co-operative Society Ltd., Cheepurupally, Vizianagaram District and (6) Kuppam Rural Electric Co-operative Society Limited, Kuppam, Chittoor Dist., availing bulk supply from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and distributing power in the areas specified by Government.

Statistical figures of installations as on 31-3-1983 and inspections and tests conducted for the year 1982-83 are given below.

1. Total No. of EHV/HV Installations	2012
2. Statutory approvals issued to HV Installations including Neon signs, X Rays under rule 63	276

- | | |
|---|------|
| 3. Inspections carried out under rule 46 (inclusive of Neon signs and x-rays) | 1859 |
| 4. Inspections under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. | 38 |

The total number of accidents and casualties occurred during the year were as below :

Total accidents reported	Fatal	Non Fatal	Casualties involved	Human beings	Animals
381	266	115		369	126

Satandard Labaratory:

The routine testing works of Rubber hand-gloves for leakage of current Transformer, oil samples for die electric strength and acidity calibrations of energy meters, were being carried out and an amount of Rs. 4,355 was realised as revenue.

Cinema Operators Examinations :

The Cinema Operators Examinations Committee, constituted under Para (ii) of Appendix VIII of Andhra Pradesh Cinemas' Regulation) Rules, 1970 with Chairman and 3 Members, and met 4 times during the year.

The Cinema Operators Examinations were conducted in the month of November, 1982 as per details given below :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1. No. of candidates appeared : | 386 |
| 2. No. of candidates passed | 255 |
| 3. Percentage of pass | 66% |

Cinema Operators Licences :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Fresh Cinema Operators Licenses issued | 217 |
| 2. Cinema Operators Licenses renewed | 826 |
| 3. Duplicate Cinema Operators Licenses issued | 1 |

Total number of Cinema Operators Licenses renewed during the year	1044
No. of permanent Cinemas	1,300
No. of semi-permanent Cinemas	88
No. of temporary Cinemas	745
Total Number of Cinemas	2,133

The revenue realised for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 27,24,090 inclusive of Electricity Duty amounts realised in the current year. The expenditure on Electrical Inspectorate for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 26,96,900.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

Administrative Set up :

The Director is assisted by a Senior Hydrogeologist, a Senior Hydrologist, a Geophysicist, Junior Hydrologists, a Chemist, a Statistician Assistant Hydrologists, Asst. Hydrologists and an Assistant Engineer on Technical matters and an administrative Officer and an Assistant Accounts Officer on Administrative and Accounts matter along with the supporting staff in the Directorate.

Ground water investigations were carried out by three Regional Officers with headquarters at Hyderabad. Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, and 10-Branch Officers situated at Sangareddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, Nirmal, Kurnool Nellore, Ongole, Eluru, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and 4 Project Offices one each for Ground Water Monitoring; Programme for Sriramsagar, Nagarjunasagar and Tungabhadra Project Command Area situated at Karimnagar, Vijayapuri (North) and Anantapur and others office under Drought Prone Areas Programme stationed at Anantapur.

Review of Work done during the Year 1982-83:

During the year, an area of 6,000 Sq. kms. was covered by detailed hydrogeological investigations in various parts of the State for delineation of potential zones for groundwater development. Under departmental programme, District Rural Development Agency, Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Caste Co-operative Finance Corporation, Extension/ Customer Service and other programmes, 8850 sites including 2336 sites belonging to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 298 sites in the lands of Scheduled Tribes were examined to indicate their feasibility for construction of borewell, tubewells, and open wells. In all 3190 sites were recommended for the purpose of construction of wells. Due to severe drought conditions in the State, the department had assisted the Panchayat Raj Department for selection of well sites for drinking water under Rural Water Supply Programme. In this connection, 1328 villages were covered and 1513 sites were recommended for construction of drinking water wells. Exploratory drilling-cum-production well construction was taken up at 300 sites, including 84 sites in the areas belonging to Scheduled Castes and 26 sites in lands of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, capable to create an additional irrigation potential of about 1250 hectares of irrigated dry crops.

Technical evaluation of Minor Irrigation Schemes projected by various financing institutions, like Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Limited was done and clearance was accorded for sinking of 4669 tubewells borewells, 13632 dugwells, development of 25462 old wells and installation of 12980 pumpsets together valued at about Rs. 34.00 crores. On implementation of these minor irrigation schemes by the concerned financing agencies, they would help to bring an area of about 44,000 hectares under irrigation additionally.

Detailed water balance studies taken up in 19 pilot Basins, were continued. Investigations were conducted at 59 sites and 39 sites were recommended for construction of percolation tanks to artificially recharge ground water. Further, the groundwater monitoring in the command areas of Sriramsagar Project, Nagarjunasagar Project and Tungabhadra Project Complex was continued to delineate areas prone to water logging and to suggest remedial measures.

Financial Allocation and Expenditure for 1982-83

There was an allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for implementation of the following three plan schemes during the year. The scheme-wise allocations were as under and besides this, there was an allocation of Rs. 88.25 lakhs under non-plan for the year 1982-83.

	Rupees in Lakhs
1. Scheme for exploratory-cum-production well drilling	32-00
2. Scheme for intensification of groundwater surveys including extension service to APS Irrigation Development Corporation	4 00
3. Scheme for extension and Customer service to benefit small farmers in Rural Areas.	4-00
Total	40=00

CHAPTER—XIV

LABOUR EMPLOYMENT NUTRITION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The main function of the Employment service is registration of job seekers and sponsoring them against the vacancies notified by employers. The collection of occupational information, job development enforcement of Employment Exchange (CNV) Act, etc., were also taken up. The performance of these activities by the Department during the year are briefly given below:

FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES:

There were 23 District Employment Exchanges and 7 Sub-Employment Exchanges in the State. To meet the increasing work load in Hyderabad three separate Exchanges were set up on functional basis viz., District Employment Exchange (Clerical), District Employment Exchange (Technical) and District Employment Exchange (Labour). Three independent Employment Exchanges one each at Kothagudem, Peddapally and Gadwal were set up to meet the manpower requirements of Singareni Collieries and Rural Project.

Special Employment Exchange :—The Special Employment Exchange for physically Handicapped at Hyderabad is to render specialised employment assistance to such candidates. Secondary registrations of P.H. applicants registered in the districts and were willing to be considered for vacancies in Hyderabad are also maintained in this Exchange.

This Exchange sponsored physically Handicapped applicants against not only vacancies notified as reserved for them but also against unreserved vacancies. It also identifies jobs/ occupations in various industries which are suitable for physically handicapped applicants.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE BUREAUX

There were three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux functioning in the campuses of Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities. The Bureaux registered highly qualified applicants such as professional technical graduates and postgraduates in Arts, Science and Commerce.

The Bureau collected occupational information on courses offered by different Universities in the country and abroad and disseminated it among the students and alumni of the Universities. They also organised campus recruitment programmes Coaching classes for competitive examinations. and arrange mock interview sessions to develop self confidence in the students and the registrants. They sponsor candidates against vacancies notified by private employers in their jurisdiction and also to the vacan-

cies circulated by the Central Employment Exchanges, New Delhi. So far as vacancies in the state sector wise concerned, sponsoring of candidates were centralised in the professional and Executive Office, Hyderabad, which maintained secondary registration records of candidates registered with the three Bureaux in the State.

State Employment Exchange :

A State Employment Exchange for SC and ST was also functioning in the Directorate. It maintains secondary registration of educated SC and ST as a central pool. If suitable local candidates were not available against a notified vacancy, the concerned exchange referred the vacancy to State Exchange. Then the State Exchange took suitable action in sponsoring candidates from the registers maintained by it or by advertising the vacancies in the news papers.

Employment Liaison Office :

An Employment Liaison Office was functioning at Visakhapatnam to assist the repatriates from Burma, Srilanka, etc., to secure employment.

TECHNICAL CELL :

A Central Technical Cell was functioning in Visakhapatnam to cater to the manpower requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. It maintains liaison with the authorities of the Steel Plant and the Employment Exchanges, assessed the availability of necessary technical and other manpower to meet the demands and suggested organisation of necessary training programmes so that the local unemployed can be absorbed in the industries.

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES :

There were 6 Regional Employment Officers in the State with supervisory jurisdiction over Employment Exchanges. The Regional Employment Officers were stationed at Hyderabad, Rangareddy (at Hyderabad city), Vijayawada, Warangal, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam. They had to inspect the Employment Exchanges in their jurisdiction once in two months. The work done by the Employment Exchanges in the State during the years is indicated below.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS 1982-83

<i>Registrations</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>No. on Live Register as on 31-3-1983</i>
3,95,189	33,990	18,64,593

Work done in respect of certain educated categories

Sl.No.	Category	Registration from April 1982-to March, 1983	No.of persons shown jobs during the year 1982-83	No. of persons on L.R. as 31-3-1983
1.	Graduates (Arts, Science & Commerce).	22,706	914	1,09,985
2.	Matriculates	1,42,181	3,380	6,80,871
3.	Engineering Diploma holders.	4,611	577	19,516
4.	I.T.I.Certificates holders.	12,810	1,429	66,282

Registrations, Placements and Live Register of Special Employment exchange, P-H Hyderabad.

Sl. No.	Category	Registra-tions.	Place-ments.	No. of persons as on 31-3-1983	on Live Register
1.	Engineering Degree holders.	1,624	103	4,191	
2.	Medical graduates.	580	16	4,239	
3.	Agricultural Graduates.	604	58	2,606	
4.	Post-Graduates	4,225	131	24,407	

Work done by the State Employment Exchange for SC/ST applicants.

Scheduled Castes	Registra-tions	Vacancies reserved for	Placements	No of Persons on L. R. as on 31-3-1983.
Scheduled Castes	37,733	6,495	5,067	2,23,088
Scheduled Tribes	8,549	3,289	1,308	45,214

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE :

The Vocational Guidance Programme was conceived with a view to provide occupational information on carriers, courses and training facilities to school and college leavers and the educated unemployed, guide them about the various occupations and openings and help them in choosing right type of occupation. 15 District Employment Exchange had one Vocational Guidance Unit. The work done by the Vocational Guidance Units during the year was as follows :

Number of applicants given individual guidance	1,859
Number of applicants given individual information	10,990
Number of applicants guided in groups.	47,660

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME :

The objective of the EMI programme is to know the trends of employment and identification of different types of personnel that are in shortage. The programme covers all establishments in public sector irrespective of their size and those establishments in private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities and having 10 or more employees with them. Employment Exchanges collect quarterly returns showing the number of employees during the previous and current quarters, the number of vacancies that occurred and filled and type of personnel found to be in shortage by the employers, and also occupational pattern of employees at biennial intervals. The programme acquired a statutory base with the enactment of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959 according to which all establishments in public sector and those in private sector having 25 or more employees are under obligation to render the data. Information from employers having 10-24 employees contained to be collected on voluntary basis. A quarterly area employment report was published based on the data thus collected by the EMI units in each Exchange.

The EMI Units covered 5,730 establishments in private sector and 7,449 in the public sector. Data collected revealed that at the end of March, 1983 there were 11,69,969 employees in public sector and 3,36,080 in private sector.

JOB DEVELOPMENT :

The objective of the scheme is to find out the manpower requirements of the industries and also to study the development skills and new occupations emerging in employment market and to utilise the information for planning the necessary training programmes, so as to avoid manpower shortages. The two centres at Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem were manned by Deputy Directors.

ENFORCEMENT CELL :

This Cell ensures proper implementation of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959. It is not only giving wide publicity of the provisions of the Act but also initiating prosecutions against defaulting establishments. During the year the Cell filed prosecutions against 24 employers. 19 employers were convicted for infringing the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959.

RESEARCH CELL :

The object of the cell is to conduct studies and surveys on the problems relating to employment and un-employment which is useful in manpower planning. It also reviews the existing procedures followed in the exchanges and suggests exchanges for implementation. The following studies had been undertaken by the cell :

1. Sample Survey of I. T. I. Trained applicants.
2. Woman Employment.

To cope up with the ever increasing volume of work in registering the candidates etc. and to minimise the human errors. The State Government had ordered to introduce computerisation to improve around efficiency in Employment Exchanges.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.*Administrative Set up.*

During the year under report the Department continued to function under the overall supervision and control of the Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. He was assisted by one Additional Commissioner one Joint Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners, one Assistant Chief Inspector of Establishment, one Secretary Minimum Wages Committees, one Secretary Andhra Pradesh State Contract Labour Advisory Board, one Administrative Officer, under S. I. H. S. One Secretary Muttah, Jattu, Hamals and Manual workers Advisory Board and one Statistical Officer at Head Office with the supporting staff.

Commissioner of Labour :

The Commissioner of Labour is the Head of the Department. Besides Administrative work he discharged statutory functions as :

- (a) Registrar of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926
- (b) Chief Inspector under A. P. Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.
- (c) Commissioner Under worker's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (d) Appellate Authority under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
- (e) Appellate Authority under Payment of Wages, Act, 1936.
- (f) Conciliation Officer under the I.D. Act, 1947.
- (g) Estate Officer under Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupant) Act, 1968 in respect of premises constructed under Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (h) Certifying Officer under Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.
- (i) Inspector under Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

(j) Inspector under Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970.

(k) Inspector under Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(l) Chairman of the Medical Appellate Tribunal, under E.S.I. Act.

(m) Chairman of the Coal Fields sub-Committee and

(n) Welfare Commissioner under Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act.

Regional Set Up

At the Regional level the State has been divided into seven Zones. Each Zone is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Labour with headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Guntur, Kurnool, Warangal, Ranga Reddy District and Hyderabad (twin cities) who function under the overall control and supervision of the Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

DISTRICT SET-UP OFFICERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour

There were 24 Assistant Commissioners of Labour functioning in the District with headquarters at the following Places.

Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam (Steel Plant) Vizianagaram, Eluru, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur-I, Guntur-II, Nellore, Ongole, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tirupathi (Chittoor District) Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Rangareddy District Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Hyderabad I, Hyderabad II and Hyderabad III

Labour Officers:

There were 26 Labour Officers and 166 Assistant Labour Officers in Districts and at Hyderabad.

The Labour Officers were mainly responsible for enforcing enactments in their respective jurisdiction.

Welfare Organisers :

There were 13 Labour Welfare centres in the State where recreational and educational facilities were provided for the benefit of the Industrial workers and their families. The Welfare-I Organisers were incharge of the Labour Welfare Centres. All the Welfare Organisers were working under the supervision and control of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour situated at their respective Districts. The Welfare Centres were situated at the following places.

Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Adoni, Chittivalasa Warangal, Sirpur Kagaznagar, Nizamabad and at Hyderabad (Azamabad Musheraabad, Seethapalamandi and Sanamhagar).

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Labour situation during the year was peaceful. In the Administration and enforcement of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Commissioner of Labour was the Conciliation Officer for the whole of the State.

Conciliation :

As a result of the intervention of the Labour Officers 829 industrial disputes conciliation was initiated and 231 disputes settlements were recorded under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and in 598 industrial Disputes, conciliation failed.

Adjudication. :

One Industrial Tribunal one Additional Industrial Tribunal and one Labour Court were located at Hyderabad. One Industrial Tribunal and one Labour Court were located at Guntur. Separate Presiding Officers were appointed to each Court to facilitate quick disposal of the cases.

Mutual Settlements :

As a result of intervention of conciliation machinery, 176 industrial disputes were settled through mutual negotiations between the parties under section 18 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :

An amount of Rs. 100—00 lakhs was allocated in the VIth Five Year Plan towards Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. It is proposed to construct 1442 quarters in three approved sectors as below

	<i>No. of Quarters.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
State Sector.	384	60.32
Employers Sector.	752	20.00
Co-operative Sector.	305	19.68
	1442	100.00

During the year an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided. Out of this amount an amount of Rs. 11.48 lakhs had been earmarked for spillover schemes under the three sectors as follows.

	<i>Rs. lakhs.</i>
State Sector.	2.22
Employers Sector.	5.93
Co-operative Sector.	3.33
	11.48

The Commissioner of Labour had revised the wages payable to Contract Labour which came into force with effect from 30-9-1982. The revised rates of wages payable to contract labour were as follows :

Type of Work .	Present rate with effect from 30-9-1982
Unskilled.	10.00
Semi Skilled.	15.00
Skilled.	20.00

Government had revised the fee for licence and registration during the year. The revised rates were as follows :..

	Rs.
(a) 20.	100 00
(b) Exceeds 20 but does not exceed 50	250.00
(c) Exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100	4500.00
(d) Exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200	1000.00
(e) Exceeds 200 but does not exceed 400	2000.00
(f) Exceeds 400.	2500.00

The fees payable by the Contractors for grant of licence under section 12 were specified as below :

	Rs.
(a) 20.	25.00
(b) Exceeds 20 but does not exceed 50.	62.00
(c) Exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100.	125.00
(d) Exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200.	250.00
(e) Exceeds 200 but does not exceed 400.	500.00
(f) Exceeds 400.	600.00

Workmen's compensation Act, 1923.

Particulars of deposits by various employees under section 8 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Injured workmen and dependents of the deceased workmen during the financial year and the number of cases filed and disposed of by the Commissioners for Workmen Compensation was as follows :

1. Opening Balance as on 1-4-1982.	33,89,528.20
2. Amount deposited during the year.	94,20,694.68
3. Total.	1,28,10,222.88
4. Amount disbursed during the year.	70,03,394.80
5. Balance as on 1-4-1983.	58,06,828.08
6. Number of Workers benefited.	493

Payment of Bonus Act :

Number of factories and establishments covered by the payment of Bonus Act in the State.	6,478
Number of factories and establishments which paid bonus.	2,645
The number of employees who were paid bonus.	2,94,005
The total amount of bonus paid to the employees.	6,90,95,390.73

PALEKAR AWARD

Government of India had approved the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal for the purpose of fixing and revising the rates of wages in respect of working Journalists and Non-Journalists, News Paper Employees. The implementation position of the Palekar Award in the State was as follows :

News paper establishments in the State.	242
Establishments in which Palekar Award was implemented	23

Government constituted a Welfare Fund Committee during the year, to explore the possibilities of constituting a Welfare Fund for Journalists and Non-Journalists. The Committee had suggested necessary amendments to proceed with the work.

Statistical Cell :

The Statistical Cell was entrusted with the collection and compilation of Labour Statistics such as Industrial Disputes resulting in Work stoppages, Gheraos, Violences, etc. It was also entrusted with the preparation and submission of Annual Administration Reports to the Labour Bureau, Simla and to the Government.

The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin a quarterly Journal was being published. The Bulletin contained a review of Labour situation, articles of Labour interest and allied subjects information on Labour Law, March of Events, Glimpses of Court decisions and Statistical data on various enactments administered by the Department.

Particulars of work stoppages during the year (Provisional) were as below :

Disputes.	Number.	Workers involved.	Mandays lost.
Strikes.	88	49,254	7,13,049
Lockouts.	15	9,571	2,20,142
Total :	103	58,825	9,33,191

DIRECTOR OF SAINIK WELFARE

The Director of Sainik Welfare functioned under the administrative control of Secretary to Government, Labour, Employment, Nutrition and Technical Education Department.

Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Employment was the President of Andhra Pradesh Rajya Sainik Board.

The entire expenditure on the maintenance of this Directorate was borne by Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

A retired Defence Service Officer used to be appointed as Director of Sainik Welfare. Colonel M.S. Murthy (Retd.) was holding the post of Director, Sainik Welfare, Andhra Pradesh during the year.

The main functions of Directorate of Sainik Welfare were as under :

1. To promote measures of welfare and resettlement in respect of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents.
2. To co-ordinate and inspect the work of subordinate offices called Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices in the State.
3. To disseminate information to the general public regarding the Armed Forces in the Country and adopt suitable measure to rouse intelligent interest in the Armed Forces among the members of the general public.
4. Passing on directions and implementation of the instructions issued from time to time by the Director-General of Resettlement/Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board, Government of India.. Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
5. Organise Flag Day.
6. To administer Special Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen through respective Committees.

The Zilla Sainik Welfare Officers with whole time paid Secretaries and with supporting staff exist in the following districts:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ranga Reddy District | 2. Visakhapatnam. |
| 3. East Godavari
(Kakinada) | 4. West Godavari,
(Eluru) |
| 5. Guntur | 6. Nellore |
| 7. Chittoor | 8. Krishna (Vijayawada) |
| 9. Kurnool | 10. Anantapur |
| 11. Cuddapah | |

In the other districts, the District Employment Officers were looking after the work of Sainik Welfare.

The District Collector was the Chairman of Zilla Sainik, Board of the respective District.

The main functions and duties of Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices were as follows :

(a) Watching over the Welfare of families of servicemen and Ex-Servicemen and assisting them in representing their cases to the local administration or to Defence authorities.

(b) Investigating the applications for relief from various Military and Civil Charitable funds and making suitable recommendations.

(c) Settlement of Financial problems such as pension and other retirement/release benefits/due to Ex-servicemen the beneficiaries and their dependents from the Central/State Governments or other Organisations such as the Indian Red Cross Society, etc.

(d) Maintain close liaison with the pension disbursing authorities/Agencies in the District to ensure prompt and correct payment of pensions and reliefs to Ex-servicemen pensioners and their dependents.

(e) To maintain close and effective liaison for purposes of resettlement through employment of Ex-Servicemen with.

1. Local Central/State/Private Industrial Organisations.

2. Local Employment Exchange particularly in States where co-sponsoring powers exist for re-employment of Ex-servicemen.

3. Local Revenue authorities in connection with schemes for resettlement on land of Ex-servicemen.

4. District Industries/Block Development Offices and assisting such of those Ex-servicemen desirous of setting up Small Industries.

(f) Organise flag day and flag day collections and other authorised fund raising measures in the district.

(g) Organise rallies/re-Union of Ex-Servicemen.

There is a Fund called 'Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen under administrative and financial control of the Directorate of Sainik Welfare.

The Fund is administered by the State Managing Committee of which H.E. the Governor of A.P. is the Chairman. There is also an Executive Sub-Committee of this Fund of which Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment is Chairman.

The corpus of the Fund amounting to Rs. 68,93,372.00 is invested in fixed Deposits with various Nationalised Banks and the income derived as interest is spent for the Welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen/their dependents. Assistances given from this fund was as follows :—

1. Interest subsidy on the loan taken by Ex-Servicemen from Bank is sanctioned as per Rules/Bye-Laws governing the fund.

2. Financial assistance in the shape of lumpsum grants/Adhoc Grants/Monthly Grants for the maintenance of Ex-servicemen/families of deceased soldiers, if they are found in destitute condition and have no dependable source of income.

3. Stipends to Ex-Servicemen/their dependents undergoing training in various trades in ITIs.

4. Scholarships, Boarding and Lodging Charges, Book Allowance to the Children of Ex-Servicemen studying beyond high school.

5. Special measures of collective nature for upliftment/resettlement rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.

Financial assistance given from special fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen during the year.

Sl.No.	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	
			Rs.	Ps.
1.	ITI Stipends	65	68,781.	65
2.	Boarding & Lodging Charges	90	54,233.	50
3.	Educational Concessions	664	1,49,511.	15
4.	Adhoc Grants/Free Grants	122	45,220.	00
5.	Monthly Grants	209	71,502.	00
6.	Interest Subsidy	7	5,232.	05

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

Administrative set-up

This Department was under the charge of the Minister for Women & Child Welfare. The Head of the Department was the Director of Women and Child Welfare. The Director was assisted by two Deputy Directors and one Assistant Director with the supporting staff.

The Institutions functioning under the control of the Department were as below :

1.	Service Home	..	6
2.	State Homes	..	4
3.	Vocational Training Centres	..	7
4.	Regional Tailoring Centres	..	2
5.	Welfare Manufacturing Centres	..	8
6.	Tailoring Units	..	3
7.	Women Welfare Branches	..	95
8.	Home for Aged Women	..	2
9.	Rescue Homes for Court Committed Cases	..	2
10.	Working Women Hostels	..	3

11. Women Tech. Trg. Institutions	—	2
12. Crafts Training Centres	..	12
13. Creches	..	138
14. Balavihars		28
15. Children Homes	..	56
16. Balawadia	..	166
17. Collegiate Homes for girls	—	3
18. Sisuvihars	—	3
Total	..	<u>520</u>

State Homes :—4. State Homes are meant for providing immediate shelter and security to women in distress and for their ultimate emotional and economic rehabilitation. There were 4 State Homes located at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar with a sanctioned strength of 350 inmates. The inmates were given free lodging and Boarding. Depending upon their aptitude and ability they were given intensive instructions in academic subjects upto SSC Examination or training in Crafts. There were Training-Cum-Production Units like Tailoring, Mat-weaving, Glassampoules, Bangles making, Poultry and Dairy farming. The dietary charges per adult was Rs. 50 p.m.

Service Homes 6 :—Service Homes are meant for adult women who have no means of livelihood and are generally widows deserted wives and economically handicapped women. Their cases were investigated by the field staff of the Department before admission. The maximum period for which the inmate were permitted to stay in the Homes was for 3 years. There was six Homes at Hyderabad, Anantapur, Nellore Kannapuram, Vijayawada and Warangal. The intake of the Home, was 750 out of which 200 were children. There were Training-cum Production Units like book binding, Toy making, Zari work Card Board work and Leather work. (Banian and Towel Making, EMG Unit etc.) the Six Service Homes would cater to the needs of deserted, and destitute women who are given free board and lodge and shelter for 3 years along with children below 5 years. The rehabilitation would be made through jobs, marriage and Training etc.

Vocational Training Centres (7) :—

These centres provide Training in Secretary Courses to young girl who belong to economically backward sections of Society and who could not take up college studies or acquire technical qualifications. Girls with the qualifications of 10th Class were admitted and trained in Type-writing, Shorthand, Accountancy and Banking and they appeared for Government Technical Examination. The sanctioned strength of each Vocational Training Centre was 30. Out of which 20 were stipendiaries. Hostel facilities were also provided.

These Centres were located at Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Hyderabad and Warangal.

Regional Tailoring Centres.—There were 2 Centres one for Telangana area and another for Rayalaseema area. Once in 5 years, the location of these centres is being changed. Each Centre had a strength of 50 with attached hostel. Tailoring was taught to unemployed young women and they were prepared for Government Technical Examinations. These two Regional Tailoring Centres were located at Ongole and Wanaparthy.

Centres for Manufacturing of Uniforms.—This is employment oriented scheme, to provide training in tailoring to needy women, on Daily wages. Eight such centres were located in Telangana Region. Work orders were obtained from various Government Department thereby enabling the Women to augument their family income.

Tailoring Centres.—These Centres were started in slum areas of two cities with the object of providing training and Part-time employment to House wives of low income group families.

Women Welfare Branches.—These centres take care for the pre-school children in the morning and school drop out girls in the afternoon. The Women Welfare Organiser will conduc pre-basic classes in the morning for pre-school children and Adult Education and Craft. Training for Women in the afternoon. She also contacts members of the family-during house visit and teach the women sanitation, caring of children, home management and also advices in antinatal and pre-natal case, recommends cases of orphan children and destitute women for admission into Children Homes, State Homes, and Service Homes.

In respect of Jimukta rathi Centres, the funds were provided by the Tribal Welfare Department. A sum of Rs. 8.060 lakhs were provided during the year to be paid to the Panchayat Samithis.

Home for Aged Women.—There were two homes one at Hyderabad and another at Chittoor with the sanctioned strength of 30x50 respectively. The inmates were given free residential accommodation including food at Government cost. This is meant for women above the age 60 who were unwanted by their kith and kin and thrown into the streets.

RESCUE HOMES FOR COURT COMMITTED CASES.

Under the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1956, the Police were raiding houses and hotels of ill-repute and were sending cases to court for trails. The Committed cases were brought to the Rescue Homes by the police with warrants. There were two homes one at Hyderabad and another at Vijayawada. The sanctioned strength of each home was 30. The inmates were provided with food, shelter, clothing and Medical aid. Training was also given in tailoring and embroidery. Lectures were given on social and moral aspects of life to restore them to a normal and secured life.

Working Womens Hostels.—Majority of working women in the urban areas were faced with the problem of housing and personal security. These women need a place of stay befitting their status and where personal safety was guaranteed. To meet this need there were three working womens Hostels at Hyderabad, Vizag. and Tirupathi with the sanctioned strength of 50 for each hostel.

Women Technical Training Institutes.—To provide young women with training in sophisticated and technical skills and with a view to extending the benefits under Apprenticeship Act, the women's Technical Training Institute had been established at Hyderabad in which the following courses were started.

1. Mechanic (Radio and Television)
2. Draughts Man (Civil)
3. Watch and Clock Maker.
4. Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing.
5. Licentiate in Civil Engineer.
6. Licentiate in Architecture.

A women Technical Training Institute was functioning at Nellore (For Scs.)

Crafts Training Centres.—Training was given to women belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Printing and Dyeing, Sericulture, Bamboo Products, Bead Work, Tape-weaving, Kalamkari, Embroidery, Tailoring, Rope Making, Bamboo Rattan Products and Mat-weaving in 8 centres for Scheduled Castes and 4 Centres for Scheduled Tribes. These centres were functioning at the following places.

1. Jammalamadugu.
2. Turimella
3. Chittoor.
4. Gokinapalli.
5. Zahirabad.
6. Alur.
7. Deverabanda.
8. Kavutiparka.
9. Mamidipalli.
10. Sarwapuram.
11. Narsapur.
12. Golkonda.

Creches.—Children of working mothers, specially in the unorganised Agricultural labour sector, need care and attention while the mother is at work. There were 138 creches and each creche caters to 30 children in the age group of 0 to 5 years. Mid-day meals and dresses were supplied to these children. One paying Creche was located at Hyderabad (Secretariat).

Balavihars.—Balavihars are recreational centres for children upto the age of 13 years. Balavihars are run for children upto 6 years and recreational facilities for both school going and non-school going were being provided. There were 24 Balavihars.

Children Homes.—Children Homes are institutions for Orphan, westitute, economically backward children in the Age group of 7 to 18 Eears with facilities for Proper growth, development and education. ya home had a sanctioned strength of 60 children. They were provided adth free boarding and lodging besides free Medical aid-etc. They were niimitted into local schools and their requirements like books, school, da forms are provided free of cost. There were 56 Children Homes in a,e state. The children orphaned during the tidal, wave that took p ace in November, 1977, were provided with a Special Children Home ut Machilipatnam with sanctioned strength of 130 and also enhanced seats of children Homes, Machilipatnam, Nuzvid, Guntur, and Bapatla from 70 and 100 for children Home Pedapadu. A children Home at Wanaparthi, in Mahaboobnagar district was started during the year.

Balawadia.—66 Balawadia were sanctioned at the rate of 3 in each District in connection with inter-national year of Child. The Service includes feeding component for 100 children for 25 days a month. There were 166 Baladwadia. for pre-school children for the economic-ally backward families who cannot afford to send them to paid kinderg-arten school.

Home for Collegiate Girls.—The inmates of the Children Home who have an aptitude for higher education were selected and admitted in the 3 Homes., one each at Hyderabad, Tirupathi and Tanuku. The strength of each home was 30 and the inmates could stay for a period of 5 years or till they attained the age of 22 years. Their requirements like food, bedding, books etc. were provided free of cost.

SISUVIHARS :

Sisuvihars take care of abandoned Children of 0- 6 years. There were three sisuvihars at Chittoor, Hyderabad and Vijayawada with a sanctioned strength of 30 each.

SALIENT FEATURE AND WORTH MENTIONING INFORMATION DURING THE YEAR.

1. A Children Home at Wanaparthi was sanctioned.
2. *Integrated Child Development Services.*

The Integrated Child Development Service is a centrally sponsored scheme. 21 Projects (Central) were sanctioned previously and 23 more were sanctioned by Government of India during the year. The total Projects Central and State were 53 central 44 and 9 state.

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY FOR ADULT WOMEN :

This scheme had been introduced in the integrated Child Development Service Project areas, to deliver a package of Services to illiterate women in the country . During the year 12 Functional Literacy centres for adult women were sanctioned in central projects and 2 in State Projects. Total Functional literacy for Adult women during the year were as follows.

Central	..	..	21
state	..	..	2
			23

Women's Day Celebrated at Sangareddy on 19th November, 1982 Domestic Staff Training Course wound up during the year. Take over of Indo-Dutch Project (8 Centre.).

The Balawadies and Creches in 14 Villages of Chevella Block Ranga Reddy District were taken over with effect from 1st April, 1982 from Indo-Dutch Project in three phases. Mahila Mandals, in first phase. 7 Balawadies in the 2nd phase. ie. 7 and 1 Credche in the Third Phase. An amount of Rs. 49,484 was provided during the year.

In 10 Children Homes, all the children who appeared for VII and X Public exams. passed.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Director of Technical Education who was incharge of the Department was assisted in the administration of the Department by 2 Joint Directors (Technical) 1 Deputy Director, 1 D.O. and 11 Assistant Directors with supporting staff.

During the year the department had under its administrative control, the institutions shown below.

Polytechincs for Boys	..	..	..	23
Polytechnics for women	..	..	..	3
Mining institute	..	....	..	1
Institute of Printing Technology	..	..	..	1
Institute of Leather Technology	..	..	..	1
Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad	..	..	..	1
Institute of Electronics	..	..	..	1
Girls' Vocational Institutes.	..	..	..	2
Technical High Schools	..	..	..	12
Industrial School attached to A.P.T. Kakinada.	..	..	..	1
				46

The Department has supervisory control over 12 private Polytechnics for Boys and three for Women and the Central Institute of Commerce, Tarnaka, Secunderabad and 81 aided and unaided Industrial Schools and about 1800 recognised Commercial Insituttions.

The State Board of Technical Education and Training Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad, conducts Technical Examinations, in typewriting, Shorthand and other Engineering subjects.

An amount of Rs. 84. 16 lakhs comprising an amount of Rs. 69.16 lakhs under Revenue Accounts and Rs. 15.00 lakhs under capital account was provided for Technical Education Department for the year. Against this provision, an expenditure of Rs. 62.924 lakhs was incurred during the year. Out of the above provision, an amount of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was

released towards grant-in-aid to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. An amount of Rs. 4.25 lakhs was released to Regional Engineering College, Warangal as grant-in-aid. Thus a total amount of Rs. 15.05 lakhs was released as grant-in-aid to Engineering Colleges during the year for higher technical education. The balance of Rs. 47.874 was utilised for Polytechnics under the control of the Department. An amount of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was released to other Universities.

High Lights :

The following three institutions started functioning during the year.

1. *D.A. Government Polytechnic, Ongole.*
2. *Government Polytechnic, vizianagaram.*
3. *Government Institute of Electronics, Hyderabad.*

Grant-in-aid to private aided Polytechnics :

An amount of Rs. 27,82,500.00 was released as grant to the private aided Polytechnics under non-plan during the year.

Grants to Universities :

The following amounts were released as grant-in-aid to the four Universities in the state and also to the Regional Engineering College Warangal during the year.

	Engineering	Non-Plan.	Plan.
1. Andhra University College, Waltair. .. .. .	.. .. .	10,60,000.00	5,40,000.00
2. Osmania University College, Hyderabad.	Engineering,	10,60,000.00	5,40,000.00
3. Sri Venkateswara University, College, Tirupathi.	Engg.	--	--
4. J.N. Technological Hyderabad. -- --	University	2,18,82,000.00	5,40,000.00
5. Regional Engineering College, Warangal. .. .. .	.. .. .	57,52,000.00	4,25,000.00
6. Assistance to Osmania University for running the school, of Mines, Kothagudem. .. .. .	.. .. .	15,00,000.00	--

An expenditure of Rs. 7,58,000 00 under non-plan head of account and Rs. 5,02,100 00 under plan head of account was incurred during the year under report towards the purchase of raw-materials, equipment and machinery for the various Institutions under the control of this department.

Grant-in-Aid to Industrial Schools :

A grant to the extent of Rs. 2,57,892 00 under non-plan head of account was sanctioned to Aided Industrial/Music Schools.

Educational Concessions to Students Studying Various Courses :

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 8,75,000 was spent towards the grant of scholarships and stipends under non-plan and Rs. 1,35,000 under plan to students in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and to other institutions under the control of the Department.

A total sum of Rs. 45,000 was spent during the year towards scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh State studying Post-Graduate, courses in Institutions of All India importance out side the State. An amount of Rs. 900 00 was also spent on Industrial Scholarships granted to Andhra Pradesh students studying diploma courses outside the State.

Quality Improvement Scheme :

For the academic year, 1982-83, 33 Polytechnic teachers were sponsored to undergo training in Long Term Programmes at Technical Teacher Training Institutes.

Budget Provision and Expenditure :

During the year, the following budget was provided.

Non-Plan :

7,99,38,700-00	6,74,77,400-00
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Plan :

1,09,66,000.00.	6,01,61,100-00
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Building Programmes :

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided during the year for the construction of buildings at various institutions.

*Factories and Boilers Department**(Factories Wing)*

Factories and Boilers Department administered the following Acts during the year.

1. The Factories Act, 1948.
2. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 in respect of Factories.
3. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 in respect of Factories.

The Director of Factories was assisted by two Joint Chief Inspectors of Factories in the Head Office.

The State was divided into seven zones with a Deputy Chief Inspector in charge of each zone. There were 21 Inspectors of Factories who were working under the control of the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories and look after the enforcement of enactments entrusted to the Department.

Application of the Factories Act :—The Factories Act, 1948 applies to all power factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power factories employing 20 or more persons and also 16 industries notified as factories under section 85 of the Factories Act. The industries which remained notified under Section 85 were as below.

- (1) Paddy shelling and Rice Polishing.
- (2) Vegetable Oil Extraction.
- (3) Sawing Timber.
- (4) Dall Mills.
- (5) Metal foundaries of machining works.
- (6) Manufacture / formulating insecticides and pesticides.
- (7) Graphite powdering and processing.
- (8) Stone crushing and slab polishing.

Registration and Licensing of Factories :

During the year 19,212 factories were on registers.

Revenue and Expenditure :—The total revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 63.05 lakhs as against Rs. 55.58 lakhs during last year and the total expenditure was Rs. 49.39 lakhs.

Plans :—Three thousand four hundred and forty five (3,445) plans for construction, extension of factory buildings and installation of additional machinery were approved by the Factories Inspectorate under section (6) of the Factories Act, 1948. While scrutinising the plans, the department recommended/insisted on in-built safety devices and controls in the plants, pollution control measures, etc.

Accidents :—The total number of accidents reported during the period were 9,238 out of which 61 were fatal and the rest were non-fatal. Five fire accidents were reported during the year.

Prosecutions :—

Prosecutions were launched during the period under report against 1673 occupiers and managements of the factories who failed to comply with various provisions of the Act and Rules. An amount of Rs. 5,10,685 was realised towards fines imposed in 1501 cases convicted by the court. 34 cases were withdrawn and 14 cases were acquitted.

Industrial safety promotional Activities :

The department besides implementing the statutory provisions organised several safety training and educational programmes for the management personnel supervisors and industrial workers.

Further, the Inspectorate had been screening of safety films in the factories, Industrial estates and schools holding of seminars and talks on Industrial safety and Health from time to time. The factory inspectorate had been organising inplant Safety Training Programmes to educate the employees regarding accident prevention and the specific hazards inherent in the industry. In addition to the training programmes specially formulated Programmes to suit the needs and situations prevailing in particular industries were also conducted by the Department in association with National Safety Council, Andhra Pradesh Chapter and other like minded organisations. To quote an instance, when there was a fatal accident in a confined space in the state, immediately a programme on Safety on confined spaces was thought of, designed and organised in collaboration with the National Safety Council, Andhra Pradesh Chapter at Hyderabad. Similar programme was repeated at Visakhapatnam also. Similarly areas where special attention was necessary were identified and remedial methods were taken. The following training programmes were conducted in collaboration with the Central Labour Institute, Bombay, Regional Labour Institute, Madras, National Safety Council, Andhra Pradesh Chapter and Loss Prevention Association of India, Bombay during the year.

1. Safety in an Engineering Industry for Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited.
2. Programmes on Industries Safety for Radio & T. V. Tradesmen
3. Workshop on 'Safety in Materials Handling' in collaboration with Loss Prevention Association of India, Limited, Bombay.
4. Workshop on "Safety in Confined Spaces".
5. Courses on "Electrical Safety".
6. First Aid in 'The Home'.
7. Course on 'Safety in Welding Operations' (in collaboration) with Safety Officers Association, Visakhapatnam).
8. Productivity Through Safety.
9. Workshop on "Safety in Confined Spaces" (in collaboration with Safety Officers" Association, Visakhapatnam).
10. Regular Film show 'On Safety' were arranged in the All India Industrial Exhibition 1983 during January and February.
11. National Safety Day was organised all over the state.
12. A 20 minutes Doordarshan Programme was arranged on 4th March, 1983 in connection with the 12th National Safety Day.

The Department also helped the National Safety Council, Andhra Pradesh Chapter in bringing out Safety Manuals, Hand books, Booklets, Mint cards, slogan cards, safety signs, charts and safety posters for the use of supervisors and workers in factories. Special safety drives were organised in Tile factories, Khandasari sugar factories, saw mills, oil mills, Graphite Crucible factories and Rice Mills in various regions of the State.

Welfare Amenities:—Better standards for building of canteens, rest sheds, Ambulance Rooms and creches were achieved by insisting of R.C. C. buildings in case of all the factories required to provide them under the statute. Non-statutory facilities viz., House, accommodation, Education and Cooperative Stores, for the supply of food grains at fair price have been provided by some of the managements. Welfare amenities were also given due consideration in seasonal factories like, Tobacco, etc. More attention was paid this year for the provision of amenities for the workers and the children of the women workers.

Maternity Benefit Act:—The provisions of the Act were administered by both, the Inspectors and Inspectress of Factories for women, welfare. The enforcement of Maternity Benefit Act is limited to women worker employed in factories not covered by E.S.I. Act. Fiftyseven claims under the Act were allowed during the year.

Payment of Wages Act:—The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act in respect of factories covered by the Factories Act were enforced by the Factories Unit. Inspections under the Payment of Wages Act and Factories Act were made special visits were also made by the Inspectors to enquire into the complaints regarding delayed payment of wages or illegal deductions from the wages of the workers. The Managements, workers and unions were advocated to change over to payment of wages through cheques instead of cash to ensure payment of wages without illegal deductions. Some factories had already adopted this system.

Factories and Boilers Department

(Boilers Wing)

The Director of Factories and Boilers was the Head of the Department and the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was the Technical Head of the Boilers Unit. He was assisted by 4 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers stationed at Hyderabad (Twin Cities), Hyderabad (Telangana Region), Vijayawad and Visakhapatnam and 5 Inspectors of Boilers stationed at Hyderabad Circle No. I & II, Kurnool, Guntur and Kakinada.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers was the administrator of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Rules and Regulation made from time to time.

207 Boilers were registered and 47 boilers were transferred from other States to Andhra Pradesh. 24 Boilers were transferred from Andhra Pradesh to other States. The total number of Boilers in the active list were 2,795, which included idle Boilers, unauthorised Boilers and Un-registered Boilers. Among others, 2,375 boilers were examined and found working. In respect of 1,490 boilers Certificates were issued and or 718 Boilers Provisional Orders were issued of which 2nd Provisional Orders were issued to 90 cases.

(11) Eleven Economisers were registered in the Andhra Pradesh State continue to function during the period under report and no Economiser was kept pending for registration. (15) Economisers were certified for further use and the certificates issued in respect of other Economisers were found still in force during the year.

During the period under report, The Department also conducted 6 Refresher Courses for Boiler Attendant Examinations at Hyderabad, Nidadavole, Shakkarnagar, Payakaraopet, Tirupathi and Vijayawada for the candidates appearing for the examination and 383 candidates had attended the course and the Department has felt that it was quite useful to the candidates and the Department is likely to continue such courses in future. During the period under report, the Department conducted three half yearly examinations in June, 1982, November, 1982 and March, 1983 for the award of Certificates of Competency as First Class and Second Class Boiler Attendants at Tirupathi, Payakaraopet, Shakkarnagar and Hyderabad during June, 1982, Nidadavole and Hyderabad during November, 1982 and at Vijayawada, Nandyal and Hyderabad during March, 1983.

Further the Department conducted (2) Examinations of Boilers Operation Engineers at Hyderabad and Vijayawada for the award of Certificates of Proficiency as Boiler Operation Engineers.

During the period under Report the Department has conducted Welders Teston Plate, Pipe and Tube and about 108 candidates have appeared for the test during the year and 126 certificates were issued by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad as the Competent Authority under Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 to the successful candidates including those who appeared in previous examination.

During the period under Report the Department launched (1) prosecution against the Boiler User for the usage of illegal and non-authorised Boilers in contravention of Clause(c) &(e) of Section 6 and Section-8 (3) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. Many of the un-authorised boiler users were convicted and fined by the various courts imposing Rs. 50/- and above for the violation of the Act.

During the period under report, no major accidents occurred to Boilers causing loss of life or injury.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad granted recognition to 22 firms as Boiler Repairers, Boilers Erectors, Steam Pipeline Erectors, examining their skill and equipment. On the basis of the recognition issued by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad the Organisations had taken up satisfactory repairs of Boilers and erection of Boilers and steam pipelines.

During the period under report the receipts of the Department were to the tune of Rs. 12.25 lakhs, which covered the items of Inspection of Boilers, Steam pipelines, Inspection Fee, Scrutiny Fee for drawings Welders Fees, Boilers Attendants and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination Fees, Duplicate Certificates of Boiler Attendants fee etc. The expenditure of the Department on administration was to the tune of Rs. 11.5 lakhs during the year.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

The Industrial Tribunal was constituted in accordance with the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947)

The Industrial Tribunal has the Jurisdiction to decide all the matters mentioned in the Schemes II and III of the Industrial Disputes Act. The disputes over wages, allowances, bonus, provident fund, gratuity classification by grades, rules of discipline, rationalisation, closure of establishments and other matters that may be prescribed are referred to the Industrial Tribunal and are heard and decided by it.

The Industrial Tribunal also draws authority from various statutes like Employees' State Insurance Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, etc. Hence its functions are manifold and it covers a vast areas of Industrial relations.

The Industrial Tribunal is also constituted as an Employees Insurance Court under the E.S.I. Act.

The Industrial Tribunal is also an Appellate Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948. 1946 for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh. (33) Industrial Disputes were referred to this Tribunal during the year and (48) disputes were pending as on 1.4.1982. Out of these, (17) were disposed of during the year.

STATEMENT I.

<i>Under I.D. Act. (Sec. 10(i) (d)</i>	Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad.
Pending as on 1-4-1982	48
Institutions during the year	33
	—
Total	81
	—
Disposals during the year	17
Pending	—
	64
	—

Applications.

(180) applications under Section 33; (88) under Section 33-A and (59) under Miscellaneous provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, were pending, while (27) under Section 33; (4) under Section 33-A, and (131) under Miscellaneous Provisions of the said Act were registered in this Tribunal during the year. This made a total of (207) under Section 33; (92) under Section 33-A; and (190) under Miscellaneous Provisions pending for disposal. Out of them (21) under Section 33, (85) under Section 33-A; and (147) under Miscellaneous provision, were disposed of leaving (186) under Section 33; (7) under Section 33-A and (43) under Miscellaneous Provisions of the Act were pending for disposal.

The details of the aforesaid applications are tabulated as hereunder :-

Statement No. II.

	Under (Industrial) Disputes Act		
	Sec. 33	Sec. 33-A	Misc. Sec.
Pending as on 1.4.1982	180	88	59
Institutions	27	4	131
Total	207	92	190
Disposed during the year	21	85	147
Pending	186	7	43

In the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. (73) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of (45) cases.

THE ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD.

The Additional Industrial Tribunal was constituted under Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 appointing the District and the Sessions Judge as its Chairman with the supporting staff.

Disputes arising in the Districts of Telangana and Andhra areas comprising of the Districts of Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Rajahmundry, West Godavari, East Godavari, Ongole, Machilipatnam, Eluru, Anantapur and Kurnool were being referred to this Court for adjudication.

The main work of this Tribunal was to adjudicate upon various Industrial Disputes referred to it under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Additional Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, had been declared as Head of the Department.

Industrial Disputes.

(318) cases were pending before this Tribunal as on 1-4-1982. (104) disputes were referred U/S. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication, out of which (106) cases were disposed of, leaving a total of (316) cases pending as on 31-3-1983.

So far as Petitions under Section 33-A were concerned 4 petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of (6) cases as on 31-3-1983.

(4) petitions were pending under section 33 (2) (b) of 1947 Act, out of which (3) petitions were disposed of.

(35) petitions were pending under section 33 (i) (b) of 1947 Act, and (90) petitions were filed during the year out of which (121) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of (4) cases only.

Labour Court, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The Labour Court, Hyderabad was constituted under Section-2 of the Industrial Act, 1947. A District and Sessions Judge was appointed as its Presiding Officer. Disputes arising in the Telangana District of Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar were being referred to this Court for adjudication.

The main work of this Court was to adjudicate the various industrial disputes under Section -10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and petitions filed under Section 33A, 33 C (2) (Under State and Central Spheres) 33 (1) (b) and 33 (2) (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Court also continued to exercise the powers to deal with the matters relating to the Labour Laws :—

Industrial Disputes :

193 Industrial disputes were pending before this court as on 1st April, 1982, (79) disputes had been referred for adjudication (3) disputes were remanded back by High Court and (3) disputes were restored by this court during the period under review making a total of (278). Of these (98) Industrial Disputes were disposed of and awards have been sent to the Government leaving a balance of (180) disputes as on 31st March, 1983.

(733) petitions U/s. 33 (C) (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 were pending before this court as on 1st April, 1982, (1007) petitions were received (16) petitions were restored by this court making a total of (1756). Of these, (362) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of (1394) as on 31st March, 1983.

(13) petitions U/s 33 (1) & 33 (2) (b) were pending as on 1st April, 1982. Out of these (3) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of (10) petitions.

(3) complaints U/s. 33-A of the I.D. Act 1947 were pending. (1) complaint was received during the year making a total of (4). Out of these (2) matters were disposed of leaving a balance of (2) matters as on 31st March, 1983.

(30) applications U/s. 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 were pending as on 1st April, 1982 and (25) applications were received during the year making a total of (55) Out of which (25) applications were disposed of leaving a balance of (30) applications as on 31st March, 1983.

There were (75) appeals pending under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishment Act, 1960 and (83) appeals were received during the year under report (1) appeal was remanded back by High Court and (1) appeal

was restored by this Court. Making a total of (160). Out of which (40) appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of (111) appeals as on 31st March, 1983. (2) out of (111) appeals pending were stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh as on 31st March, 1983.

(417) petitions were pending U/s 33 (c) (2) (348) petitions were received during the year and (24) petitions were remanded back by High Court during the year making a total of (789). Out of which (249) petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of (549) petitions as on 31st March, 1983. Out of (540) petitions pending (2) were stayed by High Court.

CHAPTER—XV

IRRIGATION UTILISATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Command Area Development Department was constituted in Andhra Pradesh with the following objectives :

(i) Co-ordination of work relating to ayacut development in respect of major, medium and minor projects.

(ii) On Farm Development, Systematic Land levelling and shaping of the areas under the projects.

(iii) Planning and construction of field channels and field drains

(iv) Planning and construction of farm roads.

(v) Propagation, demonstration and implementation of improved water/management techniques education and training of farmers in irrigated agriculture :

(vi) Enforcement of a proper system of "Warabandi" and fair distribution of water to individual fields :

(vii) Integrated Utilisation of water flows including conjunctive use of surface water and ground water :

(viii) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping patterns :

(ix) Evolve principles of localisation and relocalisation of lands.

For intensive activity, four large commands :-

Sriramsagar Project,

Nagarjunasagar Project Left Canal,

Nagarjunasagar Project Right Canal

Tungabhadra Project Complex.,

The following activities were taken up in these four commands about 14 lakhs hectares have been taken up covering a total gross command area.

(i) Strengthening of agricultural extension activities.

(ii) Agricultural credit facilities for systematic land development and for agricultural production in the select command areas.

- (iii) Improving the supply of other agricultural inputs.
- (iv) Creation and development of marketing processing and warehousing facilities.
- (v) Planning and construction of command area ayacut roads.
- (vi) Diversification of agriculture and developmental activities like animal husbandry and protein production.
- (vii) Town planning and development of growth centres.

ORGANISATION :

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments involved, and to decide the policies and find solutions to the problems, the following Committees at the State and Project levels have been constituted.

A. State Level :

- (i) Command Area Development Council
- (ii) State level CAD Committee
- (iii) Research and Extension Committee.

B. Project level :

- (iv) Command Area Development Authority Board.
- (v) Command Area Development Authority Working Committee

The State level organisations are for taking policy decisions and the project level are for execution of the decisions at four select command areas.

Achievements :

Integrated Water Management Programmes : Under this programme the large gap between the localise area and the area actually irrigated is being reduced by increasing the water use efficiently.

Integrated Water Management Consists of Systematic Canal Operation (SCO) above the outlet by rotation in the distributory system to deliver the designed/reliable discharge of water at every pipe outlet.

(ii) Rotational Water supply (RWS) below, the outlet popularly known as 'Warabandi' which enables equitable distribution and utilisation of available irrigation water.

The Integrated Water Management Programme consists of systematic canal operation above the outlet and warabandi below the outlet as detailed below for the year 1982-83.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	SRSP	NSP(L)	NSP(R)	TBP	Total
(a)	S.C.O./Majors	No.	9	172	40	64	285
	Area	Ha.	65,000	1,67,000	1,56,000	30,000	4,18,000
(c)	Warabandi/ Pipe out lets.	No.	2,000	400	450	400	3,250
	Area	Ha.	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,20,000

SYSTEMATIC CANAL OPERATION

Under this programme, the progress achieved during the period under report is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	SRSP	NSPLC	NSPRC	TBP	Total
1.	S.C.O./Majors	No.	..	178	40	64	282
	Area	Ha.	..	1,77,000	1,62,383	45,000	3,84,383

The percentage of increase in achievements was 36% over the previous year.

Warabandi.

Warabandi (RWS) would ensure just and equitable distribution of available water among all the farmers in the chaks irrespective of their location and size of their holdings.

It was programmed to take up warabandi in 3250 outlets covering an area of 1,20,000 ha. during the period under report. The progress achieved during the year 1982-83 is indicated below :—

Item	Unit	SRSP	NSPLC	NSPRC	TBP	Total
<i>Warabandi</i>						
Pipe outlet	No.	2,945	789	478	358	4,570
Area	Ha.	62,489	20,140	20,000	20,000	1,22,629

The percentage of the achievements was 91% over the previous year

Systematic land development Programme—Reduction of gap between potential Created and its utilisation :

Field Channels :

To provide further relief particularly to small and marginal farmers field channels were extended at project cost upto each holding.

The area covered under field channels during the year was as follows
(Figures in ha.)

Item.	SRSP	NSPLC	NSPRC	TBP	Total.
(a) By C. A. D.	7,453	..	2,938	4,655	15,046
(b) By Irrigation Dept.	10,550	43,581	11,066	12,157	77,354
Total ..	18,003	43,581	14,004	16,812	92,400

The percentage of increase during 1982-83 worked out to 25.8 over 1981-82.

Systematic Land Development :

The essential features of systematic land development are :—

1. A net work of field channels within a survey number or holding.
2. Graded field surfaces by land levelling.
3. Drainage system to serve the needs of each field.
4. Field of suitable shape and size for efficient irrigation and farming.
5. Lining of field channels wherever necessary.
6. Wheeled access to each field wherever possible.

The Andhra Pradesh Agro Industries Development Corporation was strengthened for taking up land levelling.

The achievements in regard to land development including long term loans for S.L.D. of both I.D. and wet and subsidy related to small and marginal farmers during 1982-83 in the four command areas are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Comand Area.	Area in Ha. Loans & Subsidy (Rupees in lakhs.)				
		Area Surveyed	Area Designed	Area Developed.	Long Term loans for S.L.D.	Subsidy to S.Fs. M.Fs. etc.,
1.	SRS. Project	32,540	26,942	10,829	198.37	9.31
2.	NSPLC.	11,034	10,144	11,290 (NSP)	85.95 27.56	9.11 (wet)
3.	N.S.P.R.C.	10,543	10,503	10,563	87.70	17.74
2.	TBP. Complex	2,292	5,518	1,589	4.86	13.04
	Total ..	56,409	53,107	34,271	404.44	49.20

The percentage of increase during 1982-83 when compared to 1981-82 in respect of survey, design and area developed was 0.97%, 0.55% and 26.86% respectively.

PROGRESS AND MEASURES AGAINST WATER LOGGING, SALINITY AND ALKALINITY.

Sriramasagar Project Command area :

Ground water monitoring is continued in 268 observation wells covering an area of 1.01 lakh hectares upto 113 kms. length of Kakatiya canal covering six newly formed taluks. 245 water samples collected for complete chemical analysis.

Geophysical investigations were carried out at Metpally Korutla, Ayalapuram and Gumlapuram. Hydrogeological surveys were done in these areas for conjunctive use of ground water with surface water. Detailed geophysical survey were carried out in 5 Water logged villages.

Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command area :

Groundwater monitoring is continued in 163 observation wells established upto 21/4 Blocks of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command Area covering an area of 2.461 lakhs: hectares (6.082 lakh acres). Water samples were collected during premonsoon and post-monsoon for complete chemical analysis. Short term surveys were carried out in the lands of private parties of Neredcherla, Huzurnagar and Lingagiri villages of Huzurnagar Taluk of Nalgonda District for selection of well sites. Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys were carried out at Rangareddygadem village of Peddaveere Samithi of Nalgonda District. Exploratorydrilling was carried out in one selected site.

Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command area :

Groundwater Monitoring is continued in 138 observation wells covering an area of 4.74 lakh acres upto Block 22. Water levels are being observed fortnightly by locally entrusted persons. Water samples were collected from the observation wells during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods for complete chemical analysis. Hydroedgical and geophysical surveys were carried out in Pasivemula Rehabilitation Centre. Macherla Taluk, Guntur District and 2 sites were cleared and exploratory drilling was also carried out. On the basis of integrated Hydrogeological and Geophysical surveys investigations were carried out in the Jattipalem Village of Guntur District and the site was selected for exploratory drilling. Levelling work was carried out to connect 5 observation wells to Mean Sea Level at Marichetlapalem, Pulikonda, Ramachandrapuram, Gangavaram, Santhanuthalapadu, and Venkatarajupalem in Block 22.

Tungabhadra Project Complex :

243 observation wells were established so far in Tungabhadra Project Complex Command Area for monitoring the groundwater level fluctuations. 28 observations wells, where monthly observations are made, located in Mutchukota valley which has been taken up for detailed investigations during the year. Based upon the observations made, so far it was found that shallow water table conditions prevail in 49 villages. Detailed hydrogeological investigations were carried out in Mutchukota

Valley of Anantapur District where a substantial rise in water table consequent on the Commission of the irrigation system was reported. Water samples were collected in 190 observation wells in premonsoon period. Based on the Chemical analysis of water samples it was observed that groundwater in the command of 63 villages was of high salinity. 541 sites were examined by hydrogeological and geophysical studies to study the feasibility for construction of new wells, and for development of existing wells. 20 VES (Vertical Electrical Soundings) were conducted. Based on the above studies, 286 sites were recommended for ground water development.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMME.

Concept and coverage :

In spite of spectacular strides made in the last few decades in agricultural technology for increasing production, the per hectare yields of crops are still low compared to what is possible with the available technology. For educating and helping the farmer for this purpose the I.A.E. Programme was introduced. The transfer of agricultural technology from research to farmer's fields through an effective time bound system is known as Training and Visit system.

The transfer of this technology is sought to be achieved in two broad stages which are described as Training and Visits. Stage-I "Training" provides for transfer of know-how from research scientists/Subject Matter Specialists to extension workers particularly Village Extension Officers on a fixed date and time, once every fortnight. Stage-II "Visits" provide for transfer of know-how from extension workers to the farmers through a fixed programme of visits once in a fortnight. The problems that may come up during these visits were serve as feed back to the Subject Matter Specialists who in turn would provide solutions immediately or by the next visit.

The area covered with this programme during the period under report was as below.

(Figures in lakh hecets.)

1. T.B.P. HLC. Stage, I, II LLC, KCC & R.D.S.	3.21
2. S.R.S.P.	1.04
3. N.S.P.L.C.	3.36
4. N.S.P.R.C.	4.40

Kharif and Rabi production programmes :

For stepping up agricultural production in the select command areas the Department of Agriculture, organised Kharif and Rabi workshops wherein A.P.A.U. & I.C.A.R. etc. Scientists participated and prepared the production programmes wherein emphasis was laid on the following important aspects:..

1. High yielding varieties obtaining saturation in the coverage.
2. Early transplanting with the help of community Nurseries (Paddy).

3. Balanced fertilizer application with special attention to Zinc and Phosphorous based on the soil test analysis.
4. Improved crop management practices.
5. Efficient water management.
6. Timely inputs supply through a number of outlets (distribution points) well spread over in Command areas.
7. Well organised pest surveillance and control measures wherever required on campaign basis and threshold basis.
8. Intensive training of the staff and regular field visits.
9. Distribution of technical literatures in local language, to the farmers, broadcasting of information on topical importance through All India Radio in the Farm Radio service.
10. Organisation of need based demonstrations.
11. Making available adequate credit facilities.

Oilseed Development Programme :-

With a view to bring as large areas as possible under Groundnut, concentrated efforts were made by the extension agency in all command areas. Medium duration paddy varieties taken during Kharif were followed by the Groundnut Crop during the Rabi season. Inculding oilseed crop like groundnut in the cropping programme of Tungabhadra Project area by encouraging the farmers to take two I. D. Crops instead of one Wet, so that production of Oilseeds can be stepped up in the light of the importance given to this item in New 20 Point programme. During Rabi 1982-83 as against the target of 122.95 thousand Ha. fixed by the Director of Agriculture, A. P. for coverage under oilseed crops in the command, an area of 162.04 thousand hectares was covered.

Pulses Production Programme :

With a view to bring larger areas under improved High Yielding varieties of pulses like S.T. 1 Hy-2, Hy 3C LRG-30 redgram PS-16 Baisakhi Moong greengram, T-9 Blackgram, demonstration plots are being organised with a subsidy of Rs. 110/- per acre towards the cost of seeds fertilizers and pesticides. The cultivators are educated for taking up the short duration varieties to fit in the cropping programmes of command area during the period of water release without any difficulty faced in respect of irrigation water.

AS against the target of 68.150 Ha. to be covered under pulses during Rabi 1982-83 an area of 68.461 Ha. was covered under different pulses crops.

Cultivators were supplied pesticides and Plant Protection equipments on 50% subsidy provided under centrally sponsored Scheme.

Intermittent water supply to Increase the I. D. Cropped area.

During Rabi 1982-83 in Sreeramasagar Project due to this intermittent water supply system an additional area of 3944 hectares was assured of irrigation and was covered as against Rabi, 1982 and the tailend farmers were benefitted.

Plant Protection.

The Plant protection measures were attended to by the CADA staff to control pests and diseases. In case of large scale pest attack special campaigns were being organised to control the pest with the coordination of Department of Agriculture during the year 1982-83 7.7 lakh hectares were covered under Plant protection measures using 19.258 M. tonnes of dust and 3,76,880 litres of liquids.

Social Forestry Programme :

The farmers of the Command were educated about the importance and benefits of social forestry in the regular Intensive Agricultural Extension Programmes.

The seedlings distributed in the command project wise are given below :-

				Seedlings
(1) N. S. P. Right Canal	..	..	..	28,500
(2) N. S. P. Left Canal	..	..	..	3,90,000
(3) Sriramsagar	..	..	..	42,100
(4) T. B. P.	..	..	..	2,57,100

IMPACT OF COM MAHD AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

Increase in Yields :- Due to implementation of intensive Agricultural Extension Programme (T&V System) and integrated water Management (systematic canal operation Warabandi) the average yields of major crops in Command Areas have increased when compared to non-command areas.

During Kharif 1982-83 average yield/ha of paddy crop has increased by 15.62% in Nagarjuna sagar Right Canal, 20.75% in Sri Rama sagar Project 38.32 % in Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and 82.48% in Tungabhadra Project Complex. when compared to the average yield/ha in the respective non-command areas. The average yield/ha has increased by 10.79% in case of maize crop in Sriramsagar Project when compared to non-command areas. The average yield/ha of jowar crop in Tungabhadra Project Complex has increased by 54.56% while average yield of groundnut has increased by 22.34% in Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and 40.23% in Tungabhadra Project Complex.

Similarly during Rabi 1982-83 the average yield of maize has increased by 25.6% over the average yield in Non-Command Area during Rabi 1981-82. In respect of paddy also average yield/ha had increased

in Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Tungabhadra Project Complex. Sri Rama sagar Project and Nagarjunasagar Left Canal by 27.8%-21.5 % 25. % and 2.1% respectively. In case of jowar in Tungabhadra Project and Sri Rama Sagar Project average yield/ha has increased by 92.8% 22.8% respectively. Average yield of groundnut in NSLC and TBP has increased by 23.2% and 18.5% when compared to non-command areas.

In addition to intensive Agricultural Extension programme following programmes are being implemented in command areas:-

(a) *Project Development and Demonstration Farm:-*

A project development and Demonstration farm, was established at Chelgal in Sriramsagar Command Area by the Department which demonstrated the benefits of systematic land development and improved agricultural techniques combined with efficient utilisation of Irrigation water to the farming community of Sriramsagar Project.

(b) *Strengthening of Farmers Training Centres in Command Areas:-* With the introduction of IAEP in select command areas intensive efforts were made to educate the farmers in the latest agriculture technology for increasing the production. This is being achieved in two ways. One is training of the farmers by the Village Extension Officers during their field visits. The institutional trainings are conducted in the farmer's training centre run by Department of Agriculture to cope up with the increasing need in training the farmers. The number of farmers thus trained for advance technology to increase production during 1982-83 were 22,438.

Strengthening of soil Testing Laboratories in the Command Areas:- Soil analytical data enables the extension agency to recommend a balanced dose of fertilizer. The existing laboratories have not been able to cope up with the additional work load of soil analysis in the command areas. Therefore, the laboratories at Karimnagar(Chalgal), Karimnagar Proper), Miryalguda, Bapatla, Anantapur and Yammiganur have been strengthened during the year 1979-80 and financial support is continued during the year 1982-83 also. With the help of additional staff sanctioned, 32,697 soil samples from the command area were got analysed against the target of 36,000 soil samples, and suitable doses of fertiliser application recommended to the farmers, besides rendering advice for efficient fertilizer management and also suggesting reclamation measures in case of problem areas if revealed by analysis.

SHORT TERM CREDIT:-

Concept and distribution by Different Financing Agencies Viz, Co-operative Sector Commercial Banks including IMS Loans :

There are 11 Co-operative Central Banks and 868 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies after implementation of viability programme in the command area. Besides, there are nine (9) Farmers Service Societies functioning in 7 districts of command area out of which 7 are sponsored by Commercial Banks and the remaining two are linked to the Co-operative Central Banks of the concerned districts. Besides this, there are three Regional Rural Banks (Grameena Banks) serving five districts of the Command areas which are providing credit under crop loans to bridge the credit gap.

The area brought under IAEP in the four select command areas is 12.02 lakh ha, and the minimum credit requirements were estimated at

Rs. 120.20 cores. Against this target of Rs. 60.89 cores was fixed for issue of loans. The co-operative issued crop loans to the extent of Rs. 25.57 cores.

The commercial banks' lending IMS loans, amounted to Rs. 39.60 crores. Thus the total short term credit made available during 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 65.17 crores as against the previous year's disbursement of Rs. 47.14 crores showing 38.25% increase.

C.A.D. ROAD PROGRAMMES:

Programme and progress:

Command area roads are needed for faster movement of agricultural inputs and agricultural produce. A road improvement and construction programme of village road network covering the entire N.S.P. area has been taken up.

As per the reappraisal, the road programme is proposed to be restricted upto block 15 on Right side and block 19 on left side covering a length of 953 Kms.

The progress of construction of ayacut roads during the year 1982-83 is indicated below:-

<i>Sl.No.Command area</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Annual target</i>	<i>Achievement percentage</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>NSP LEFT AND RIGHT</i>					
<i>CANAL COMMAND AREA</i>					
a)	Physical	Kms	108.00	49.00	45.3
b)	Financial	Rs. in lakhs	231.00	115.33	49.7

C.A.D. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE:

In the State Plan Budget for 1982-83, a total amount of Rs. 979.76 lakhs was provided for command area development under the State plan Schemes. The expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs.810.09lakhs forming 83%

Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute:

Recognising the need to conserve and optimise the use of irrigation water and to step up the utilisation of irrigation potential, the State Government in collaboration with the World Bank, has set up a Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMATARI) in the State during 1982-83 to train various fields level functionaries in planning designing operation and maintenance of irrigation net work. Work regarding selection of site, construction of buildings and recruitment of staff has been taken on hand. The short-term and long term training courses have been planned.

Monitoring of C.A.D. Programme:—The Govt. has set up monitoring cells at Secretariat and in the offices of the Administrators of the four select Command Area Development Authorities with following functions :

- (i) To monitor the programme and progress to know the extent of the targetted work done.
- (ii) To prepare appraisal report of SCO/Warabandi for Kharif and Rabi seasons.
- (iii) To collect, Compile and furnish monthly/quarterly/Annual periodical reports to State Government and Government of India.
- (iv) To prepare monthly monitoring reports high lighting the achievements with reference to targets, for selected indicators of development indentifying the shorfalls with guidelines.
- (v) To organise crop estimation survey for determining the average yield of crops per hectares.

CHAPTER-XVI
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Administrative set up:

The Department is headed by two Directors *i.e* Director of Medical Education and Director of Health and Family Welfare.

The two Directors are assisted by eight Additional Directors of Medical and Health Services one each for the following subjects.

1. Medical and Health education.
2. Communicable diseases.
3. Malaria and Filaria.
4. Planning and Evaluation.
5. Family Welfare
6. India Population Project.
7. Leprosy.
8. Administration.

There are 2 Deputy Directors for Administration, 10 Medical Assistant Directors, and 9 Non-Medical Assistant Directors in the Directorate with supporting staff.

Regional Level:

Six Regional Directors in the cadre of Additional Director continued to function with Headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Cuddapah, Hyderabad and Warangal.

At the District level, the District Medical and Health Officer was in charge of all the Health and Family Welfare programmes and all the Medical Institutions except the Headquarter's Hospitals, were under the control of Medical Superintendents. The District Medical and Health Officer was assisted by one additional District Medical and Health Officer in the cadre of Civil Surgeon for family welfare and 2 Deputy District Medical and Health Officers in the cadre of Deputy Civil Surgeon who are in charge of the area pertaining to a Revenue Sub-Division each, whose headquarters is also at Revenue Sub-Division.

There were six Zonal Officers in the cadre of Assistant Directors for implementation of National Malaria Eradication programme in the respective zones.

There were 8 Teaching General Hospitals and 5 Teaching Specialist Hospitals headed by Superintendents in the rank of a Additional Directors. The Principals of 8 Medical Colleges in the State were also of the same rank. The Superintendents of all other Major Hospitals were of the rank of Civil Surgeons.

The cadre-wise distribution of Medical Officers was as follows:

	<i>Cadre.</i>				<i>No. of Officers</i>
Directors	--	--	--	--	2
Additional Directors		--	--	--	30
Civil Surgeons including Asst. Directors			703
Dy. Civil Surgeons	--	--	428
Civil Asst. Surgeons	..	--	..		3,886
					5,049

Medical Facilities

By the end of the year, there were 329 Hospitals in the State with a total bed strength of 26,289, of which 28 were teaching Hospitals with a total bed strength of 11,718 and 18 were district headquarters Hospitals with a total bed strength of 4,295. There were 425 Primary Health Centres with 3,150 beds out of which 25 Primary Health Centres were upgraded into 30 bedded hospitals. There were 135 Dispensaries including M. M. units and R.H.G. with 67 beds.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

MEDICAL COURSE

M.B. B.S. Education:

Admission to all the 8 Medical Colleges had been brought in line with the recommendations of the Medical Council of India. The total seats in the 8 Medical Colleges were 920. The duration of the courses had been made uniform in all the Universities to be 4½ years plus one year rotating intern. The admissions to all the 8 Medical Colleges were made through a common entrance test held in June/July every year.

Post Graduate Medical Education:

Post-Graduate courses are available in all the 8 Medical Colleges. Admissions to the Post-Graduate courses were made by an entrance test, which is objective in type. The P.G. Courses also comprise of Super-specialities like D.M. (Cardiology) D.M. (Neurology), M.Ch. (Urology), M.Ch. (Cardio-theraic).

III. DENTAL EDUCATION:

B.D.S. Course was run in the Dental College and Hospital at Hyderabad with a total admission capacity of 40 seats. The duration of the course is 4 years.

M.D.S., Course was also run with an intake capacity of 4 seats.

PARA-MEDICAL COURSES

DIPLOMA COURSE IN OPTOMETRY

This course was conducted in Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad with an intake capacity of 5 seats. The duration of the course was 2 years. The minimum educational qualifications was Intermediate with Mathematics, Physics and Biological Sciences.

LAB-TECHNICIANS AND LAB-ATTENDANCE TRAINING COURSES.

These courses were available in all the 8 Medical Colleges and with Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad. The total admission capacity was 100 for service candidates and 100 for Private candidates, both for Lab-Technician Course and Lab-Attendants course. The duration of each course was one year.

E.C.G. AND CARDIOLOGY TECHNICIAN TRAINING:

These courses were offered in 8 Teaching General Hospitals and in the Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedics, Hyderabad. The number of seats were 9 and the duration of training was 1 year.

All the 8 Medical Colleges were running Sanitary Inspectors Training Course, each with an admission capacity of 100 seats. 85% of the seats in each College were reserved for Service candidates and the rest of 15% seats for direct recruits.

MEDICAL AND NURSING COUNCILS AND NURSING SERVICES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Medical Council:

As in the previous year, the two Medical Councils viz., Andhra Medical Council and Hyderabad State Medical Council were functioning separately. Though, the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1968 had been passed long back, it could not be implemented for want of integrated Andhra Pradesh Medical Council Rules. Even though the rules had been passed in 1978 for Integration, the Andhra Pradesh Medical Council could not be formed as the Act needs an amendment because of the fact that there is no post of Director of Medical and Health Services now. The number of Doctors registered during the year were as below:

Name of the Council	NO. OF DOCTORS REGISTERED.	
	Provisionally.	Permanently
Andhra Medical Council	605	717
Hyderabad Medical Council	678	561
Total	1,283	1,278

RURAL HEALTH

Multipurpose Health Workers Schemes

The objective of the scheme was to replace the existing system of health services through vertical programme organisation, with the system of delivery of all services through one agency, viz, a specially trained Multipurpose Health worker, who was given a smaller unit of population to serve, thereby increasing the efficiency of manpower utilisation and quality of service offered to the people.

It was a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% central assistance.

The Government of India proposed the following schemes as 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

1. Training and employment of Multipurpose Health Workers (Male)
2. Strengthening creation of training facilities for specialists/ Technicians and other para-Medical Trained staff.
3. Training of Community Health Officers.

Village Health Guide Scheme

With a view to improve the Health Status of Rural Population by making each individual realise and appreciate the need for simple steps in sanitation promotion and rehabilitation of health activities where such care was needed, the Government of India suggested the implementation of Village Health Guide Scheme.

The principal features of the scheme as approved by the Government of India were as follows :-

1. There shall be one Village Health Guide for every 1000 rural population.
2. There shall be additional (or third) Medical Officer in each Primary Health Centre under the scheme.
3. Each Village Health Guide will be trained for three months initially. He will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per month during training.
4. Medicines worth Rs. 50/- per month will be provided to each Village Health Guide.
5. He will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month after training.
6. Each Village Health Guide will be provided with a kit and a manual.

During the year, the scheme was implemented in all Primary Health Centres of 8 districts of Krishna. West Godavari, Medak, Nizamabad, Srikakulam, Guntur, Kurnool and Karimnagar.

Thus 15 districts were covered under village Health Guide Scheme, by the end of the year.

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER HEALTH GUIDE SCHEME

Coverage of Primary Health Centre

1. No. of Primary Health Centres functioning ..	425+1 R.H.C.
2. No. of Primary Health Centres covered by the end of 1982-83	362+1 R.H.C.
3. No. of Primary Health Centres yet to be covered ..	69

Training of Health Guides

1. No. of Health Guides to be trained ..	41,805
2. No. of Health Guides trained ..	28,935
3. No. of Health Guides to be trained ..	12,870

Appointment of IIIrd Medical Officere

1. No. of Posts sanctioned ..	422
2. No. of Posts filled up	273
3. No. of Posts vacant ..	149

Diseases Control Communicable Plague: The State was free from plague during the year.

Japanese Encephalitis: During the year 428 cases and 137 deaths were reported from 13 districts, prompt control and containment measures were taken to control the disease.

Cholera: Cholera is one of the important quarantinable diseases under International sanitary regulations.

There were 13 districts besides Hyderabad City namely Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda which were endemic for Cholera.

During the year 163 cases and 2 deaths were reported. The District Medical and Health Officer had been made over all responsible officer for the eradication of Malaria.

Six Zonal Offices had been established in 6 Administrative Zones formed under Six Point Formula. Entomological wing had been established at the State Headquarters with one Assistant Director (Entomology) and at the Zonal Office with one Zonal Entomologist and other staff.

Filariasis

24 Urban Filaria Control Units, 4 Filaria Clinics, one Rural Filaria-Survey Units one each at Guntur and Chittoor and one Detection-cum-treatment Centre at Narayanaraopet were functioning. Apart from these Units 22 Municipalities and 14 Grampanchayats carried out anti-larva measures under Grants-in-Aid basis in the State.

The activities of Filaria clinics comprise conducting night surveys and collection of night blood smears and treatment of all the Mf. positive cases.

The achievements of the programme during the year were as follows:-

Blood smears collected	..	6,90,197
Positive for Mf	..	47,582
Positive for disease	..	9,466
Persons treated	..	22,509

Tuberculosis

There were 23 District T.B. Centres in the State. There is one State T.B. Centre at Hyderabad.

During the year 23, B.C.G. Teams had done 15.36 lakhs of B.C.G. vaccinations to the children as against an annual target of 13 lakhs. Among them 11.09 lakhs were of children below 5 years of age and 4.27 lakhs were of children 6-19 years of age.

A special T.B. Camp was conducted at Bhadrachalam, Khammam District with active co-operation of Sub-Collector, Bhadrachalam from 1-11-1982 to 16-12-1982 with a view to mobilise Chest systematic among tribal population.

Leprosy

Andhra Pradesh is a hyper endemic State for leprosy and the estimated number of leprosy patients was 6.2 lakhs so far, 4.66 lakhs had been detected and brought under treatment. There were 23 Zonal Leprosy Officers, one Project Officer, 104 Medical Officers and Physiotherapists in addition to one Non Medical Assistant for every 20,000 population and one Non-Medical Supervisor for 10 Assistants. Zonal Leprosy Officer was incharge of the programme at the District level.

The following types of Institutions were functioning in the State by the end of the year.

Leprosy Control Units (L.C.U.)	—	61
Survey, Education & Treatment Centres (SETC)	..	652
Urban Leprosy Centres (U.L.C.)	..	74
Temporary Hospitalisation wards	..	43
Re-constructive Surgery Units	..	14
Voluntary organisations doing S.E.T. work	..	28
Leprosy Training Centres	..	5

Out of 6.2 lakhs estimated cases 4.66 lakhs were registered for treatment. 89,405 new cases were brought under treatment during the year as against a target of 38,000.

Guineaworm :

Guineaworm disease was prevalent in six districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Prakasam and West Godavari.

The particulars of population at risk and the cases detected in the five districts (except Prakasam) were as follows :—

Number of District affected	..	..	5
Number of P.H.Cs. affected	..	..	37
Number of Villages affected	..	..	735
Population at risk	..	..	10,69,525

The number of cases detected during the year was 3,959.

*National Programme for Control of Blindness (Programme strategy)**Peripheral Level :*

There were two Mobile Units, one at Kurnool and other at Warangal. One more had been sanctioned at Visakhapatnam during the year. For each Unit 5 districts were earmarked for ophthalmic service.

Strengthening of Primary Health Centres :

A total number of 80 Primary Health Centres were indentified and they received the equipment.

Intermediate Level :

21 Ophthalmic Units in 21 Hospitals at District level were upgraded.

Central Level :

Ophthalmic Departments in Kurnool, Warangal and Visakhapatnam and Guntur Medical Colleges were already upgraded.

Regional Eye Hospitals :

The 1st Phase of construction for Regional Eye Hospitals at Kurnool was over and 2nd Phase was being taken up. Another Regional Eye Hospital at Visakhapatnam was sanctioned. The third one at Warangal was proposed to Government.

Regional Eye Institute :

The Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad had been recognised as Regional Eye Institute for South India. A Management Board was formed and equipment worth Rs. 10 lakhs was provided. 21 Faculty members were in position.

Para Medical Ophthalmic Assistants Training Units :

One Unit was started in 1982. One batch of 15 trainees was admitted with effect from 1-4-1982 and a second batch of 15 from 15-10-82. Three more training Units were sanctioned in February, 1983.

Family Welfare :

During the year, 155 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 420 Rural Family Welfare Centres, one City Family Welfare Bureau attached to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, 22 District Family Welfare Bureau and one State Family Bureau at the State level were functioning. There were 4 Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Hyderabad, Guntur, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam. The Post-partum programme was implemented in 9 Teaching Hospitals, 17 Governments Head quarters Hospitals, one E.S.I. Hospital and one Hospital run by Voluntary organisation. This programme was extended to 3 Sub-divisional Hospitals. All together this programme was being implemented in 31 Hospitals in the State.

14 A.M.M. Training Schools were functioning with a total intake capacity of 555 trainees at one spell.

513 Leproscopic camps were held throughout the State during the year with a record performance of 1,08,538 Leproscopic sterilisations.

Achievements :

The target and achievements under various methods of Family Welfare in the State during the year were as follows :

Sl. No.	Method	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1.	Sterilisations	3,91,000	3,57,233*	91.36
2.	I.U.D.	89,000	24,833	27.90
3.	Nirodh Pieces.	1,85,04,000	46,48,507	25.12
4.	Oral Fill Cycles	4,29,000	1,01,768	23.72
5.	M.T.Ps.	..	15,403	..
	*Vasectomies	33,209		
	Tubectomies	3,24,024		
	Sterilisations	3,57,233		

As a consequence of the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the State since inception a total of 49.71 lakhs of Births had been prevented by the end of the year.

Maternity and Child Health Services :

Maternity and Child Health Services were rendered through the District and Taluk Hospitals in the urban areas. In the Rural areas integrated maternity and child health and family welfare services were provided through the 425 Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres. There were 4,807 sub-centres established under community Development Family Welfare and Multipurpose Health Workers Programme

India, population project each covering a population of about 8000. To improve services 41,147 local Dayas were trained from 1977 till the end of the year. They were provided with kits to conduct deliveries.

Ante-natal clinics were conducted by Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives in the Sub-Centre villages and checked by Medical Officer. Domiciliary delivery services were provided by A.M.Ms on calls. They also supervise the deliveries conducted by local Dayas. In these clinics, high risk cases were screened and referred to Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals if necessary. Health and Nutrition Education for mothers was a part of these clinics. Treatment of Anaemia of mothers and children was an important component of the programme.

In Municipal areas the local bodies provided these services and claimed 23% grant from the Government. Some of the voluntary organisations also run Maternity and Child Health Centres in Urban Areas.

India Population Project II :

India population Project was one of the Area Projects seeking assistance from International agencies for financing the Family Welfare activities under the Sixth Plan. It was designed to assist the Government of India in accelerating its long range programme of Family Welfare aided by the World Bank. This Project was being implemented in three Districts in the State viz. Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur since April, 1980 for a period of five years with an estimated cost of about Rs. 24 crores. The entire expenditure on the project was being borne by the Government of India.

The main objective of the project was to lower the Infant and Child Mortality rates, to improve the health status of mothers and children and to lower the fertility levels. The project provide improved Maternity and Child Health Services in Rural and urban areas, better nutrition standards and improved family welfare services etc. by providing additional inputs like Field Staff, equipment and buildings for service centres.

The important components of the India Population Project are (1) Service delivery, (2) Training, (3) Construction, (4) Information, Education and Communication and (5) Monitoring, Evaluation and Operational Research.

The targets and achievements were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Item	Target for 5 years.	Target upto 1982-83	Achievement upto the end of 1982-83.
1.	No. of C.H.Vs trained	28 50	2760	1900
2.	No. of Days trained	3382	2752	2132
3.	No. of A.N.Ms. trained	557	430	213

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	No. of Additional A.N. Ms. appointed.	5 57	507	342
5.	No. of Male M.P.Ws trained	447	270	Nil
6.	No. of additional Male M.P.Ws appointed.	447	270	Nil
7.	No. of L.H.Vs. trained	141	110	80
8.	No. of L.H. Ws appointed.	141	110	62
9.	No. of Addl. Male Health Assistants appointed	118	Nil	Nil

424 Medical Officers including, Deputy District Medical and Health Officers and District Medical and Health Officers, were proposed to be trained in Management techniques under the India Population Project during the Project Period. 220 Medical Officers were trained upto the end of the year.

The following were the important information, Education and Communication activities undertaken during the year.

1. Workshop on the Techniques of recording.
2. State Level Seminar and District Level Seminars.
3. District Level Posts meet
4. Training in I.E.C.

The following innovatives Projects were proposed for implementation under India Population Project in three Districts.

1. Involvement of Panchayat Raj Department in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme.
2. Involvement of Educated unemployed in the promotion of sterilisations and I.U.D.
3. Ascertaining pregnancy wastage, birth rate infant Mortality rate through Antenatal registration and follow up.

NUTRITION AND SCHOOL HEALTH

Nutrition :

The Bureau of Nutrition continued to conduct diet Surveys. During the year diet Surveys were conducted in 39 villages covering 390 families.

To supplement deficiencies in diet various Nutrition Programmes were carried out by different Departments such as S.N.P., A.N.P., I.C.D.S. and Mid-day Meals programme.

The Medical and Health Department distributed Vitamin 'A' concentrate to children in the age group 1-5 years once in six months to prevent blindness due to Vitimanin 'A' deficiency, through Primary Health Centres and School Health Clinics. The targets and achievements during the year were 25.00 lakhs and 41.25 lakhs respectively.

School Health Services :

The School Health Programme was being implemented in the State, especially in rural areas. The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres were examining School Children every month in their respective jurisdiction, mainly children of Primary Schools.

The work done under the programme was as below :—

1. Number of Primary Health Centres implementing the Scheme **421.**
2. No. of Schools visited—20,584.
3. No. of Children examined—5,37,676.
4. No. of Children found defective—68,340.
5. No. of Children immunised with
 - D.T.—1,63,968.
 - T.T.—87,366.
 - Typhoid—92,693.
 - B.C.G.—61,217.
 - Cholera—43,664.

Number of Children suffering with

Anemia	8,812
Vitamin Deficiency	18,466
Malnutrition	2,294
Skin	2,376
Eye	2,990
Teeth and Gums	7,168
E.N.T.	2,279
Postural defects	15,584
Others	8,369

Health Education †

The State Health Education Bureau was carrying out the Health Education activities through different media of Mass Education and communication.

Some of the important activities undertaken by the Bureau during the year are listed below :—

World Health day Celebrations :

The World Health Day with the theme 'Aid life to the years' was celebrated on 7.4.1982 in a befitting manner under the aegis of the Bureau at Health Museum in Hyderabad. A Public meeting was held opposite Health Museum and it was largely attended. The same was also celebrated in districts.

State Public Health Day :

State Public Health Day was celebrated for the first time in the State on 20.8.1982 all over the State.

Training :

In service training in Health Education was conducted for eight batches of A.N.Ms. by the State Health Education Bureau at Health Museum Hyderabad. A total number of 215 A.N.Ms. from different districts in the State were trained.

Publicity :

Films on personal health, Sanitation, environmental hygiene, good habits and manners, preventive measures against different diseases and other related topics were screened by the Cinema Unit of the Bureau. In the Districts, also film shows were screened by the District Health Education. Unit.

State Health Transport Organisation :

The State Health Transport Organisation consists of Central Workshop and Central Stores at Hyderabad and Regional Workshops at Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam and Warangal besides net work of 21 Mobile workshops functioning at District Headquarters for proper maintenances and repairs of all Vehicles of Medical and Health Department.

Fleet Strength :

The fleet strength of the organisation was 1,737 vehicles (including Motor Cycles and Scooters) as detailed below :—

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles</i>
UNICEF	467
Government of India (F.W.)	411
Government of India (other Programmes)	66
TCM	96
State	522
WHO	35
Total :	1,577

The budget and actual expenditure for the year were as shown below :

	<i>Budget for 1982-83</i>		
	<i>(Rs. In Lakhs)</i>		
	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Medical Allopathy	1444.21	5 572.26	7016.47
Family Welfare	1 470.73	41.20	1511.93
Public Health	924.72	1610.64	2535.36
Administrative Services	..	19.20	19.20
Total :	3839.66	7243.30	11082.96

The Medical and Health Department took all possible steps for prevention and control of diseases and also for fighting Malnutrition. The Officers and staff of the Department spared no efforts in maintaining the pace of progress in providing preventive, promotive and curative health services to the Public.

INDIAN MEDICINES & HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Medicines & Homoeopathy Department deals with the administration of medical institutions, both treatment and teaching, pertaining to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy Systems of Medicines. The Department also deals with Naturopathy and Yoga.

The Department is headed by a Director and assisted by two Additional Directors one for Ayurveda the other for Homoeopathy and four Deputy Directors. The two addl. directors mainly deal with the research side of the Department. The Department maintained 10 Hospitals in the three systems of Indian medicine i.e., 5 in ayurveda, 2 in Unani and 3 in Homoeopathy.

The Department also has Research Units in Ayurveda, Homoeo and Unani Systems.

The Department also maintains a manufacturing Unit called the Indian Medicine Pharmacy at which Ayurveda and Unani Medicines were manufactured and supplied to the different hospitals and dispensaries run by the Department.

The details of the institutions of this Department are as below :

Nizamia General Hospital Hyderabad :

There were 180 beds including 20 beds allotted to Research Wing (Unani) in this hospital. The number of patients treated in the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad during the year was as below :—

Out Patient Department.	..	5,63,596
In-Patient Department.	..	38,289

It provided clinical training to the students of B. U. M. S. Degree course and to the Post Graduate Scholars (Unani).

Government Unani Hospital, Hanamkonda :

The Government Unani Dispensary, Hanamkonda, had 5 beds. The total number of out-patients and in-patients treated in this Hospital during the year was as follows.

Out-patients.	∴	∴	56,424
In-Patients.	∴	∴	1,825

Ayurvedic Hospitals :

There were 5 Government Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad :

There were 180 beds including 40 beds for Research wing (Ayurveda) It served as teaching hospital for the students of the Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad. The total number of patients treated during the year were as follows :

Out-patients	∴	∴	3,58,136
In-patients	∴	∴	43,821

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal :

This Hospital with 60 beds served as a teaching Hospital also. The total number of patients treated during the year were as follows :—

In-patient Department	∴	∴	16,340
Out-patient Department	∴	∴	94,330

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada :

This teaching Hospital of 60 beds provided clinical facilities also. The total number of patients treated during the year was as follows :

In-patients Department	∴	∴	14,673
Out-patients Department	∴	∴	95,690

Homoeopathic Hospitals :

There were 3 Government Homoeopathic Hospitals in the State.

Government Homoeo Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad :

The Hospital consisted of 80 beds and an Out-patients department to provide clinical teaching facilities to the students studying at Jaisoorya Potti Sreeramulu Government Homoeo Medical College, Hyderabad. The Hospital was provided an Ambulance Van and X-Ray Plant also. The total number of patients treated during the year was as follows :

Out-patients Department	∴	∴	4,71,341
In-patients Department	∴	∴	15,610

Government Homoeo Hospital, Motigally, Hyderabad :

There were 20 bed and out-patient department was available in this Hospital. This Hospital provided clinical teaching facilities to a few students. The total number of patients treated during the year was as follows :—

Out-patient department ..	..	1,65,338
In-patient Department ..	..	5,801

Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Gudivada :

There were 50 beds available in this Hospital and also an Out-patient wing. This Hospital provided clinical teaching facilities to the students. The total number of patients treated during the year were as follows :—

Out-patient department ..	..	83,320
In-patient Department ..	..	13,789

Medical Education (Ayurveda & Unani) :

There were 3 Government Ayurvedic Colleges and one Unani College functioning in the State.

Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad :

The Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, affiliated to Osmania University, conducted Degree Courses leading to B.A.M.S. and B.U.M.S. respectively. The duration of the course is 5 years with 6 months compulsory House Surgency training. The medium of instruction is Hindi and Telugu in Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad and Urdu in Nizamia Tibbi College, (Unani) Hyderabad.

The Ananthalakshmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal was affiliated to Kakatiya University and Dr. N.R.S. Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada was affiliated to Nagarjuna University. These two Colleges were also conducting the degree courses.

Islamia Arabic Tibbi College at Kurnool affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University offered a diploma course 'Tabeeb-e-kamil' which is recognised by Government for recruitment to the post of Jr. Medical Officer (Unani).

Medical Education (Homoeo) :

There were three Government Homoeo Colleges functioning in the State, Viz J.S.P.S Government Homeo Medical College, Hyderabad. Dr. G.G. Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada and Government Medical College at Cuddapah, J.S.P.S. Government Homoeo Medical College and Dr. G.G. Homoeo Medical College were affiliated to the Osmania and Andhra Universities respectively while Government Homoeo Medical College, at Cuddapah was affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University. The intake capacity was 60 in J.S.P.S. Government Homoeo Medical College, Hyderabad and 40 in Dr. G.G. Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada and 30 in Government Homoeo Medical College, Cuddapah.

Post Graduate Units (Ayurveda & Unani) :

The post Graduate Unit in Ayurveda (Kaya Chikitsa) and Unani (Moalejat) were functioning in Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges in Hyderabad City. The duration of the Course was 3 years and the degree of M.D (Ayurveda/Unani) was awarded.

Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani) & Herbarium :

The Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda & Unani) was manufacturing compounds and other medicines. It supplied medicines to Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries in the State. 200 Medicines in Ayurveda and 192 medicines in Unani were prepared here. Every year about Rs. 10.00 lakhs worth of raw drugs and packing materials were purchased by Indian Medicine Pharmacy.

The Herbarium at Chandulal Baradari was started to impart practical training to the students of Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad besides providing genuine Herbs to the Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacy for use.

Government dispensaries were maintained entirely out of Government funds, while grant-in-aid dispensaries were under private R.M.Ps to whom certain grants were given to enable them to serve the public in rural areas. There were 631 Rural Subsidised Dispensaries. The rate of subsidy was Rs. 300/- P.m. to R.M.P. and Rs. 180/- P.M. to Maternity Assistant.

The following schemes sanctioned by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy were also under implementation in the State :

1. Regional Research Centre at Vijayawada with the following two units.
 - (i) Fact finding mobile clinical research Unit, Vijayawada.
 - (ii) Surgery of Medical Plants Unit, Vijayawada.
2. Research Scheme for Parinamasula at Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, Hyderabad.
3. Clinical Research Scheme for Family Planning in Unani at Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad.
4. A Central Institute of Research in Unani at Hyderabad.
5. Drug Standardisation Unit at Hyderabad.
6. Drug Enquiry Unit in Chemistry Department of Osmania University
7. Drug Standardisation Unit at Vijayawada.
8. Clinical Research Unit in Homoeopathy at Gudivada.
9. Institute of History of Medicine at Hyderabad.

Naturopathy :

A Charitable Trust had been running a College in Naturopathy at Begumpet, Hyderabad, with an attached teaching Hospital at Ameerpet Hyderabad. This College is one of its kind in the country and had been attracting students from all the States. The Government of India gave financial assistance to the College for its running to the extent of 50% of its expenditure and the balance was being made available to it by the State Government. It had an intake capacity of 20 students and the duration of course was 4 years and diploma was awarded in the style of 'N.D.' The institution was residential and was affiliated to the Osmania University.

The Institution was given financial assistance of Rs. 29,600 per annum by the State Government for the maintenance of the building and Rs. 6,000 per annum for the maintenance of Hospital.

Yoga :

There is an Institute for Yoga Research and allied Sciences at Tirupathi, being maintained jointly by three Southern States Viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. With a view to popularise Yoga the State Government had also started a Centre in Hyderabad.

Boards**Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.**

The Board registered Practitioner of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and is issued licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeo). The jurisdiction of the Board was limited to Telengana area. The Board had registered 12,176 practitioners during the year.

Andhra Boards for Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Kachiguda, Hyderabad

There was a separate Board for Ayurveda & Homoeopathy for Andhra region to regulate the qualifications and registration of practitioners and pharmacies. The number of practitioners registered in various systems of medicine was 7692.

THE INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES AND FOOD (HEALTH) AUTHORITY NARAYANAGUDA : HYDERABAD

The Director, Institute of Preventive Medicines and Public Health Laboratories had also been appointed as Food (Health) Authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties of Food (Health) Authority in Andhra Pradesh.

The Director was assisted by 7 Deputy Directors and Technical and non-technical staff.

The activities of this Directorate were broadly as follows.

The most Comprises of manufacturing units of Cholera Vaccine, T.A.B. Vaccine, Anti-Rabie Vaccine, Tetanus oxoid Vaccine and Orese Powder.

1

Diagnostic sections-Bacteriology, Serology, Biochemistry, Clinical Pathology, Mycology and Parasitology.

Water and Waste Water Analysis Section.

The quality control (Drugs Biological standards) Section.

The Central Blood Bank and manufacture of Freeze Bried Plasma.

Food Laboratory and Food Control Section.

This Directorate had also imparting Training to (1) Post-graduates (2) Under-graduates of Allopathic students (3) Indian Medicine students of Government Ayurvedic College and (4) Laboratory Technicians and Laboratory Attendants, Both in service and private candidates and also Training in Food Inspection and sampling work under P. F. A. Act.

MANUFACTURING SECTION.

Cholera Vaccine Section :—The cholera Vaccine manufacturing unit produced 19,67,150 ml. vaccins 17,86,45 ml. Cholera Vaccine was supplied within and out side the State during the year.

T.A. B. Vaccine :

1,87,940 ml. of T. A. B. vaccine was produced .

Anti-Rabie Vaccine :—during the year 25,41,200 ml. Anti-rabie vaccine was produced.

Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine Section :

During the year, a total of 77,891 vials were filled.

Oresel Powder :

During the year, this Section produced 2,25,605 packets.

DIAGNOSTIC GROUP.

The diagnostic group consisted of six sections, namely, Bacteriology Serology, Pathology, Biochemistry, Mycology and Parasitology. All these sections catered to the needs of Institutions, Hospitals and small dispensaries in and around the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad having no Laboratory facilities. In addition, the Bacteriology Section and part of Cholera Diagnostic Wing dealt with Epidemiological sample received from the Telangana Districts.

Bacteriology Section :—

The Bacteriology Section during the year continued to serve as the Central Diagnostic Laboratory for various Hospitals in Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The section was also undertaking diagnostic work for teanus and Food Poisoning group of organisms from all parts of Andhra Pradesh.

The total number of specimens recieved during the year was 9088, out of which 4049 were paying cases. . . These cases fetched a revenue of Rs. 55,095/-. The estimated cost of total number of tests done was 1,28,516/-.

Serology Section :

It is not only a diagnostic section but also a manufacturing Unit. This Section under took Serological investigations like Widel Voral Pregnancy, Casonis test, C.R.P. Test, Weil Felixtest, Erucella. Agglutination test, Paul Bunnel test, Cold Agglutination test and A. S. O Titre Test.

During the year, this section investigated 12,118 cases. An amount of Rs. 26,460 was collected towards paying cases. Estimated cost for the total no. of tests done was Rs. 1,08,120.00.

The production of Antigena and Anti-Sera during the year was 82,900 ml. and 1,698 ml. and the amount collected was 1,760 and Rs. 114.00 respectively.

Pathology Section : This Section during the year served as the Central diagnostic laboratory for the various Hospitals in Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and undertook the following types of tests.

1. Blood Analysis
2. Urine Analysis
3. Steel Analysis
4. Seman Analysis

The total number of specimens received were 24,368 out of which 8,439 were paid cases and 15,929 were free cases. These cases fetched a revenue of Rs. 33,575 and the estimated cost for free cases was Rs. 58,217/-

Biochemistry Section.

During the year, 30,640 specimens were analysed out of which there were 8,375/ paying tests and the amount realised was Rs. 94,573.00. The rest of 22,265 specimens were analysed free of charge.

Mycology Section : This Section undertook the Mycological Investigations referred from Twin Cities Hospitals, Dispensaries, and private Clinics.

During the year, the total number of tests done was 246, out of which paying cases were 170 and 76 were free cases. Amount collected towards paying cases was Rs. 2,555-00 Total estimated cost for free and paying cases was Rs. 3,665-00.

Parasitology : This department undertook different types of work, such as diagnostic work of intestinal parasites in stool examination by different methods. In addition to the floatation technique, semimentation technique was also developed for the stool examination which gave excellent results.

Total tests done during the year were 2,185.

ANALYTICAL SECTION**WATER AND WASTE WATER ANALYSIS SECTION :**

Samples of water received from Government and private Institutions, Local bodies, Railways and Devasthanams, Hospitals and hotels, Industries as well as individuals analysed to assess the suitability of water for drinking and Industrial/purposes,

Sample received during the year were 4,622 and total tests conducted were 25,558 at an estimated value of Rs. 2,14,590/- The laboratory had been designated as State Water Laboratory under the provision of Water Pollution Control Act.

DRUGS SPECIAL SECTION :

The drug Special Section of this directorate undertook the tests/ Analysis of various samples received from various Hospitals of Twin Cities. Apart from this, this section also undertook the testing vaccine like Anti-Rabic vaccine, Cholera vaccine, TAB and Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine and also A. C. D. Solution, normal saline and distilled water prepared by this Directorate.

Nature of Samples : Vaccine like Anti-cholera, Anti Rabic, T. A. B. and Tetanus Toxoid Vaccines, Intravenous Fluids like seline, Glucose saline, Dextrose and salined extrose injection etc. Anti bicties, Vitamins and dis-infections.

THE TESTS CARRIED OUT :—

During the year the following types of tests were done.

1. Sterility test	3,869	estimated cost Rs.	1,93,450-00
2. Texidity test	662	Do	49,650-00
3. Chemical test	538	Do	26,900-00
4. Pyregon tests	9	Do	540-00
5. Phenal core test	10	Do	1,000-00
	5,088		2,71,540-00

BLOOD BANK

The Central Blood Bank is the Reserve Blood Bank in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Blood Bank generally supplies blood to various Government Hospitals as well as Private Hospitals as and when emergency arises and bulk supplies to Government.

The statement below shows the work done by the Central Blood Bank during the year.

Blood collection	Blood supplied	Amount collected (paying)	Amount estimated (Free)	Blood group ing paid/fee	Rh. typing paid	bone done freeze.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
2,041	1,884	12,145.00	63,215.00	1,064	963.	1,059 945

4. Tea and Coffee Present of addition of Chicory without label declaration continued to be common adulteration in coffee. Addition of foreign leaves in Tea.
5. Flowers and Cereals : Although the sale of Kesari Dhall and its products are prohibited in the state it is seen that it is being sold to the public mixed with Toor Dhall and Chana Dhall. Coal-tar-dye was found in some samples of Toor Dhall. Misbranded samples are also found in different dhalls. Bengal gram flours found adulterated with Kesaridal flours.
6. Wheat Flour : Excess of total Ash. ash insoluble indilute hydrocholeric acid and alcoholic acidity insect infestation are the common cases of adulteration.
7. Sweetening agents : Addition of artificial invert sugur and excess of moisture in honey. Sacccharin is found in general in ice candles prohibited coal-tar-dyes.
8. Non-alochalic beverages : Present of saccharin in excess of the permitted limit and prohibited coal-tar-dye.
9. Spices and condiments : Turmeric powder samples contained excess of total ash and ash isoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid or foreign starches as adulterans and coal - tar-dye. Chilly powder found adulterated due to the presence of excess total ash, and ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid coal-tar-dye and other starches and also with sodium chloride, Adulteration of foreign seeds in cumin, mustard seeds in excess of the permissible limit was found. Curry powder were found adulterated due to presence of excess of sodium-cholride and total ash.
10. Toddy : Adulteration with chloral - hydrate and Saccharin was found to be common.
11. Other Food stuffs : Biscuits were adulterated due to presence of metanil Yellow and Rhodamin. B.Coal tar-Colours the used of which is not permitted in food in prepared sweets, colouring matter used was either metanil Yellow or Rhodamin B. non permitted colours. Confectionary samples reported are adulterated, contained either non-permitted or the ash in soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid in excess of the permitted limit. The prepared foods like 'Biryani' coloured with metanil Yellows, the prohibited coal-tardye which is injurious to health.

High Lights on food Control Administration

The prevention of Food Adulteration Act was being implemented by the Director, Insitutue of Preventive Medicine, Public Health Laboratories and Food (Health) Authority throughout the State. The Director examined all the cases of adulteration and issued instructions for launching prosecutions.

To have a comprehensive picture about the propet implementation of P.F.A. Act., annual reports were obtained from all Local (Health) Authorities about their work done in the implementation of P.F.A. Act.

The total No. of convicts were 13 and the amount realised towards fines was Rs. 13,350/-. The total No. of prosecution orders issued was 681 and the warnings issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Local (Health) Authorities concerned and Considering the fitness of the case were 106.

Library

There is a well equiped Library in this Directorate for use of the Technical personnel for ready reference with the following publications.

Total No. of Books :	3,866
1. Foreign Journals subscribed in the Library.	22
2. W.H.O. SEARO I publications	
3. Indian Journals subscribed in the Library	8
4. Total No. of bound volumes of Journals	570
5. Books for Food Laboratory	250
6. Weekly epidemiological	
7. W.H.O. Statistics report.	
8. Public Health papers	
9. Miscellaneous publications and current science journal.	

**DRUG CONTROL DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP**

The Director , Drugs control administration was assisted by Joint Drugs Controller, Deputy Drug Controllers, Asssitatnt Drugs Controllers and administrative Officer and Technical and other supporting staff. The Drugs Control Department was entrusted with the enforcement of the following Drugs laws in the State.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable advertisements) Act.

The Drugs Price Control Order.

Enforcement of Drug Laws:-

In order to streamline the enforcement, 3 Regional Offices one in Andhra Region at Vijayawada another in Telangana Region at Warangal and third one at Hyderabad were constituted.

The Director was the Licensing Authority manufacturing concerns.

Drugs Advisory Committee:

The State Drugs Advisory Committee, consisting of Official and Non-Official members was functioning at Hyderabad and in the districts also. These Committees were helping to enforce Drug Laws effectively in the State.

During the year the Department secured revenue of Rs. 8.10 lakhs by way of drug license fee and penalties.

CHAPTER-XVII

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

The Commissioner of Panchayati Raj is the Head of the Deptt. to look after the administration of Gram Panchayats and other Institutions under the P.R. Organisation.

Constitution of Gram Panchayats

There were 19,507 Gram Panchayats in the State during the year, of which 1,132 were provided with Executive Officers.

Selection of best gram panchayats

During the year, the following gram panchayats were selected as best gram panchayats at District level and awarded a prize of Rs. 10,000 each by the Chief Minister.

- (1) Palasa in Srikakulam.
- (2) Chinnabhogilala Vizianagaram
- (3) J.L. Puram in Visakhapatnam
- (4) Pedagaddadu in East Godavari
- (5) Ganapavaram in West Godavari.
- (6) Nandavilli in Krishna
- (7) Vinigondla in Guntur.
- (8) Pakala in Prakasam
- (9) Naidupet in Nellore.
- (10) Angallu in Chittoor
- (11) Rajampet in Cuddapah.
- (12) Bukkapatnam in Anantapur.
- (13) Aspari in Kurnool
- (14) Rayyoti in Adilabad.
- (15) Dharmavaram in Nizamabad
- (16) Govindaraopet in Warangal.
- (17) Sircilla in Karimnagar
- (18) Buchinelli in Medak
- (19) Machanpally in Mahabubnagar
- (20) Muddikonda in Khammam
- (21) Basheerabad in Rangareddy
- (22) Nerdcherla in Nalgonda.

Finances of Grames Panchayats

During the year the income range of the panchyats was as follows :—

Income Range	1982-83
(a) Number of gram Panchayats with an income upto Rs. 1,000/	1420
(b) Number of gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 3,000/-	3909
(c) Number of gram Panchayats Rs. 3,001 to 5,000/-.	4010
(d) Number of gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 5,0001 to 10.000/-	4070
(e) Number of gram Panchayats with an income of Rs. 10,001 to 20,000/-	4395
(f) Number of gram Panchayats with an income of Rs. 20,001 to 40,000/-	1376
(g) Number of gram Panchyats with an income of Rs. 40,001 to 60,000/-.	71
(h) Number of gram Panchayats with and income of Rs. 60,001 to 80,000/-.	76
Number of gram Panchyats with an income of Rs. 80.001/- to 1,00.000/-.	52
(j) Number of gram Panchayats with an income of Rs. above one lakh.	128
Total :	19,507

Collection of Taxes by Gram Panchayats

The collection realised from taxes during the year was Rs. 1,542.27 lakhs, as against the total demand of Rs. 2,275.51 lakhs. But 7,490 gram panchayats collected cent percent of taxes. The collection worked out to 68% during the year.

Thus, the total income during the year was Rs. 4,155.82 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 3,237.49 lakhs.

Functions and Activities of Gram Panchayat.

The gram panchayats spent Rs. 11.68 lakhs under agricultural development activities, Rs. 359.28 lakhs on water supply, Rs. 240.28 lakhs on Public Health and Sanitation, and Rs. 530.89 lakhs on Street lighting. Some of the gram Panchayats took up the preparation of compost on scientific lines and derived an income of over Rs. 4.73 lakhs. During the year, there was appreciable increase in the income of gram panchayat and the working of gram panchyats was satisfactory.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

Sri K. Appa Rao, Ex-MLA was the President of State Chamber of commerces with a 15 members executive comittee to assist the president.

The State Chamber of Panchyati Raj received financial assistance in the shape of fee, contribution, subscription etc., from Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla parishads. In addition an amount of Rs. 15,000 - was being sanctioned by the Government towards subsidy for publication of PANCHAYAT JOURNAL From out of the subscirptions realised, the following were the apportionments of the finances for various purposes.

1. Towards establishment charges, office maintenance and to fulfill other objectives of State Chamber	71,165.00
2. Towards publications of Panchayats Journal.	1,14,510.00
3. Towards publication of usefull Literlature	27,750.00
4. Towards grants to District Chamber of Panchayati Raj.	325.00
Total :	2,13,750.00

The Panchayati Raj Journal was supplied to all panchyats institutions in the State and also to the legislators, M.Ps. and Heads of Depts. etc. The Government also entrusted the printing and supply of various forms and registers required by P.R.Institutions. During the year, forms and registers valued over Rs. 12 lakhs were supplied to various P.R. Institutions.

The objectives of the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj are as Follows :

1. To improve Panchayat administration and the economic conditions of the people ;
2. To organise conferences to evaluate and discuss various problems of Panchayati Raj organisations ;
3. To instil among the pepoles spirt of self-help and intitiative ;
4. To make the villages healthy and people mutually helpful ;
5. To assist the Government in the implementation of the policies in matters concerning Panchyati Raj administration ;
6. To assist Villages Sanitation and also to tackle problems of unemployment in Villages.
7. To Co-ordinate and giude the activities of the District Associations and to promote efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj bodies;
8. To provide a forum for the exchange of experience and views between the District Organisations;
9. To organise study tours for the members of Panchayati Raj institutions both within and outside the state ;
10. To keep liaison with the State Organisations of other States in matters of panchayati Raj activities and State Legislation;
11. To represent the State on the All India Panchayt Orginaisation.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ.

Training Programme :

The four training centres at Samalkot, Bapatla, Srikalahasti and Rajendranagar, continued of to function to impart training to V.D.Os. (men) and V.D.Os. (Women). Higher training of one year duration and refresher training of 2 months duration were being imparted to V.D.Os. (men). The refresher training for a period of one month was being imparted to V.D.Os.(Women) at the Home Science wings attached to the training centres at Samalkot and Rajendranagar. Under Higher Training Programme, 630 V.D.Os. (men) and under refresher training programme 246 V.D.Os. (men) received training during 1981-82. Similarly 82 V.D.Os. (women) received refresher training at the Home Science Wings during this period.

In addition to the usual in-service Trg. Programme, Training programmes for Associate Women workers and Anganwadi workers Farmers and for the service of Farmers youth leaders and A.N.P. Workers were organised by the Training centres at Samalkot and Rajendranagar.

The State institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, organised the following training courses to different personnel connected with the Panchayati Raj :

1. Integrated Rural Development Course.
2. Micro-level Block level Planning.
3. Accounts and Audit Course.
4. Job Course for B.D.Os.
5. Modern Methods of Agriculture.
6. Workshop on P.R. Finances and Administration.
7. Nutrition Programme.
8. Animal Husbandry Course.
9. Command Area Development.
10. T and V System.
11. Training programmes for P.R. functionaries etc.
12. Workshop on PR Administration and PR Finances.
13. Training in Panchayati Raj Accounts and Rules for Presiden of panchayat Samithis.

All these training centres have organised 46 courses during the priod and 633 persons received training.

CHAPTER - XVIII
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
COMMISSIONER OF LAND REVENUE

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The post of Commissioner of Land Revenue is treated as equivalent in status and responsibility to the post of Second Secretary to Government. He is assisted by a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, 7 other Gazetted Officers and supporting staff of 270 personnel.

The main function of the Commissioner of Land Revenue is the general superintendance of the Revenue Administration of the State. He is vested with the responsibility of advising the State Government on the formulation of Policies pertaining to Land Revenue and on the general administration of Districts.

The Revenue Department is concerned with the General administration of the Districts and has multifarious duties of which the collection of Land Revenue is only one of the duties. The Village Establishment is in a sense, a servicing Organisation of all the Departments of the Government, in addition to the Collection of Land Revenue and maintenance of Revenue Accounts. A major part of the time of the District Collectors and their subordinate officers is taken by Planning and Developmental activities and also Law and order Problems.

LAND REVENUE :

Land Revenue is one of the sources of Revenue of the State and is derived from the Assessment levied on wet and dry lands besides levy of water cess etc. All these assessments are levied under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act., 1967 and the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act, 1975.

The total collections made under current demand during the year is Rs. 2105-45 lakhs. The percentage of collections is Rs. 56.32. % The expenditure during the year is Rs. 38,49,900-00. The details of expenditure on District Administration was as below.

Collector's Establishment	..	.. 4,01,39,500-00
Sub Divisional Establishment	..	.. 2,07,30,400-00
Taluk Establishment	..	.. 10,84,95,800-00
Village Establishment	..	.. 21,55,75,200-00

This was the position prior to the abolishing the VOS posts.

ASSIGNMENT :

The policy of the State Government is to assign waste lands at the disposal of Government only to the landless poor who agricultural labour do not own more than 2 1/2 acres of wet or 5 acres of dry land and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1800/-.

Having regard to the substantial extent of land available for assignment, the State Government, with effect from 1-11-1969, launched a special crash programme for the assignment of Government waste lands in favour of landless poor and action was taken to evict ineligible persons from the occupation of Government waste lands, so that the lands thus secured will be assigned to landless poor. An extent of 31,47,758 acres had been assigned upto the end of March 1983 and during the year an extent of 33,775 acres was assigned to landless poor.

An extent of 68,833 acres was still available for assignment as on 1-4-1983 and instructions were issued for expeditious assignment of land. There is an extent of Acs. 24871 of land for assignment to eligible Sivai Jamadars and the Collectors had been requested to issue pattas to all the eligible sivai jamadars.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

The CST Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Parliament by virtue of powers vested in it under entry 92-A of the list to VIII Schedule. Which come into force from 1-7-1957, authorises levy of tax on Inter-State sales.

The CST Act, '56 is administered by the Commercial Taxes Department. Under Section 8 of the CST, Act, authorities empowered to levy tax under APGST, Act, are also competent to assess and levy tax under CST, Act. Every dealer who is liable to pay tax under this Act should also get himself registered with the registering authorities under the State Act. The general rate of tax under CST Act is 4% if the Inter-State sales of goods are covered by 'C' and 'D' Forms, otherwise the transactions are liable to be taxed at the rate of 10% or the rate applicable under State Act whichever is higher.

The main resources of the revenue under CST, Act, depend upon the Inter-State sale of rice, Jute, Jaggery, Coconuts, Paddy, Ghee, Groundnut, Groundnut Oil, Cotton, Hides and skins, Turmeric, Mica, Iron ore Cement, Paper and Gunnies.

Registration of Dealers.

At the beginning of the year, there were 1,12,536 dealers. 10,829 dealers were newly registered under Act during the year, Total No. of registered dealers were 1,23,865, and 6,567 registrations were cancelled. At the end of the year there were 1,11,798 registered dealers under the Act. The number of dealers liable to pay the tax under the Act was 17,563.

Provisional Assessments.—At the beginning of the year, there were 4,380 provisional assessments pending and 1,1983 new cases were enrolled during the year. The total no. of provisional assessments at the end of the year was 5,578.

Final Assessment.—There were 3,595 assessments pending at the beginning of the year. The no of assessments to be completed for the year was 12,951. The total number of cases to be completed for the year was 16,046. In 12,792 cases final assessments were completed during the year leaving a balance of 3,254 cases at the end of the year. Out of a total No. of 16,093 assessments to be completed during the previous year (1981-'82) 11,498 cases were finalised leaving a balance of 4,595 assessments.

Demand Collection and Balance.

The total demand raised under the Act during the year (both arrears and current) amounts to Rs. 7,769.76 lakhs as against Rs. 7,111.02 lakhs in the previous year. The increased in the demand over last year was Rs. 654.74 lakhs.

The total collection during the year (both arrear and current) amounts to Rs. 6,448.27 lakhs as against Rs. 5,901.88 lakhs collections during the previous year. The arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 1,317.49 lakhs as against Rs. 1,207.30 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

Detections.—There were no cases booked during the year. Only one cases involving assessment relates to the previous year. The turn over involved in the previous year was Rs. 0.07 lakhs and in current year it is NIL. The total turnover involved was Rs. 0.07 lakhs. The tax involved in the previous years cases was Rs. 0.01 lakhs and in the current year cases it is NIL. The total tax involved is Rs. 0.01 lakhs.

Appeals, Revision and Review.—There were 184 appeals pending disposals at the beginning of the year. 133 appeals were filed during the year, out of which 198, were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 119 appeals at the end of the year.

Offences and Prosecutions.

Though the administration of this Act continues to be smooth, the problems of evasion and avoidance by general resort to consignment sales, branch transfers continue to remain unabated. Constitutional amendments will remedy this. It is expected that the Government of India will come out with necessary amendments to the CST Act. Once this is done, legal evasion can be checked bringing sizable additional revenue to the State.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

Entertainment Tax.

Administrative set up and Administration of the Act.

The Commercial Taxes Department is entrusted with administration of the Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

Assessing Authorities :

The Entertainment Tax Officers are the assessing officers in respect of theatres within their jurisdiction.

Definition of Entertainment :

As per the Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act, Entertainment means Cinematographic Exhibition to which persons are admitted on payment. Hence, other performances such as Dances, Music performance, Games and Sports, Circus, Country Feats etc. Ball Room Dances do not fall under the definition.

In places where the population is, more than 25,000, the tax is levied on the basis of rate of admission and places where the population is less than 25,000 the tax is on slab basis with reference to gross collection capacity of the theatres and number of shows held. The exhibitors have option to compound the slab rate tax at the rate prescribed in the Act itself.

The Entertainment Tax under Different Sections are Collected as Below.

Entertainment Tax under Section 4 of A.P.E.T. Act. The total arrears and current collections during the year was Rs. 1931.16 lakhs.

The Additional Tax under Section 4-5 of the A.P.E.T. Act. The total demand (both arrears and current) in the year was Rs. 971.33 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 948.63 lakhs was collected.

The demand under Cinematographic Exhibitors during the year was Rs. 2,626.08 lakhs.

1,172 offences were booked during the year and a sum of Rs. 4.17 lakhs towards compound fee was collected.

The total demand of show tax (both arrears and current) in the year was Rs. 49.81 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 49.08 lakhs was collected.

A target of Rs. 3753.05 had been fixed under the A.P.E.T. Act for the year, 1982-83.

There was an increase in revenue of Rs. 346 lakhs when compared to the previous year and the percentage of target achieved was 82% of the target fixed for the year.

Commissioner of Wakfs.

The Office of the Commissioner of Wakfs was attending to the residvry work of Survey of Wakf properties in Telangana Region of the State. Out of 60 pending disputed cases, 40 have been disposed of and only 20 including court cases were now pending. The work of apportionment of cost of Survey between Mutwallies of the Wakfs Surveyed has to be taken up at the appropriate stage as per the provision of the Wakf Act, 1954. The office was presently engaged in preservation of valuable records.

Endowments Department.

The Commissioner of Endowments was the Head of the department. He is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, Technical and non-technical staff.

Annual Income and Expenditure:

The Annual income of the Department during the year was Rs. 87,75,033 as against the expenditure of Rs. 1,17,44,264/-.

Publication of Institutions under section 6 of the Act of 1966 :

The following are the particulars of the institutions so far published under section 6 of the Act 17 of 1966.

(a) Religious institutions.	31,486
(b) Charitable institutions.	2,356
(c) Maths.	178

Certain institutions governed by the provisions of the Act were maintaining the following Educational Institutions from their funds.

(1) Arts Colleges.	7
(2) Sanskrit Colleges.	2
(3) Madaswaram School.	1
(4) Sanskrit Vedapatasalas.	6
(5) Public religions Library.	1
(6) Elementary Schools.	4
(7) Vedapatasalas.	4
(8) Industrial School.	1
(9) Agama Patasalas.	2
(10) High Schools.	9

Amenities Provided to the Pilgrims :

For the benefit of the pilgrim public, the institutions under the control of the Endowments Department were maintaining rent free choultries, paid cottages and Guest Houses. Uninterrupted water supply was provided in all the temples to meet the needs of the pilgrims. Medical facilities were also provided to the visiting pilgrims.

During the festivals, special arrangements were made for the convenience of the visiting pilgrim public.

Transport Facilities :

Necessary precautionary measures were taken to provide good sanitary conditions around all the temples to avoid possible outbreak of Epidemics etc. The Co-operation of the local bodies like panchayats and Municipalities was also obtained to maintain good sanitary conditions.

Transport Facilities :

Sri Bramaramba Mallikarjuna Swamy Devasthanam, Srisailam, Sri Sita Ramachandraswamy Devasthanam, Bhadrachalam, Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimha Swamy Devasthanam, Simhachalam, Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annavaram, Sri Durga Malleswara Swamy Devasthanam, Vijayawada are having their own, transport with a view to providing transport facilities for the visiting pilgrims.

Revenues :

The following are the particulars of demand, collection and balance of the contribution levied under section 59 of the Act during the year.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Arrear.	42,16,253.82	15,77,975.75	26,38,278.07
Current.	69,17,380	65,97,057.55	3,20,343.44
	1,11,33,634.81	81,75,033.30	29,58,621.51

Common Good Fund :

The main object of creation of this fund is to renovate, preserve, and maintain Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments which require assistance for their renovation and also for promotion and propagation of study in Vedas and for the maintenance of Vedapatat-salas etc.

The following are the particulars of Demand, Collection and balance of the C. G. P. during the year.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	94,78,850.45	80,29,004.45	14,49,846.00

Humanitarian Services

The poor House Trust at Venkatagiri is a unique institution giving free alms to the poor without distinction of caste as per the objects of the Trust. The Gouthami Jeevakarunya Sangham, Rajahmundry was another unique institution rendering humanitarian service and it is maintaining an Orphanage, one house for the disabled and destitutes and one Leprosy hospital. The Leprosy home maintained by Sri Vecra Venkat Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annavaram at Chandurthy was also rendering good service in treating Leprosy patients.

Maintenance of Feeding Chowltaries

There are 54 feeding chowltaries providing food to the way farers and students with the grants given by the Philanthropic public in the State.

Shilpa Kalasala :

The Department started a Silpakalasala for imparting training for preparation of silpas in temples and temple architecture.

The students were paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month. They were receiving Theory and Practical training in Silpa SUSTRAS and in San-krit besides Grandhakshari. The course was for four years.

The expenditure on this Kalasala was Rs. 1.4 lakhs during the year.

There is demand for the Vighrams of stone both from other parts of India and also abroad. The production centre has been started for preparation and supply of idols and other items to temples. Vighrams are supplied where there was demand from the Executive Authorities. The turn over of this centre last year was about Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Printing Wing :

The volume called 'Roopa Dhyana Ratnavali' was got translated into Telugu, printed and released for sale.

There is a proposal to get 'Kayapa Silpa Sastram' also translated into Telugu and printed.

A good number of books on religion were made available in the temple libraries.

Ramarasa Vahini :

Sri Seetharamachandraswamy Devasthanam, Bhadrachalam had sponsored a Project namely 'Ramarasa Vahini' after the tentative approval of the Trust Board. The main aim of the project was to propagate Bhakthi through the compositions of Saints like Bhaktha Ramadas' Annamacharya etc. A sum of Rs. 1 lakhs was also sanctioned for this project from the temple funds.

Temple Stall in all India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad :

In order to have sufficient publicity for the various temples in the State, the Department has put up a permanent temple structure in the All India Industrial Exhibition grounds, Hyderabad. The models of various temples are kept besides the idols of famous acharyas i.e. Adi Shankaracharya Sri Ramanujacharya, Sri Madhavacharya and Sri Raghavendra Swamy of Mantralayam.

Renovation of Temples :

During the year major renovations were taken up in respect of the following temples.

1. Sri Umamchaeswara Swamy Temple, Bornapalli village, Nizamabad district.
2. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Chegunta village, Medak Dist.
3. Construction of Sri Parvathi Vardhini Ramalingeswara S.T. in the Premises of Sri Laxminarasimha S.T. Yadagirigutta, Nalgonda District.
4. Consturction of Mahamandapam in between the main temple and Rajagopuram of Sri Sitaramachandraswamy Devasthanam, Bhadrachalam town, Khammam district.
5. Renovation of Rajagopuram of Sri L.N.S. Devasthanam, Kadiri town, Ananthapur District.
6. Construction of Rajagopuram of Sri Vedagiri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple Narasimhulukonda village, Nellore District.

Hindu Dharma Prasthanam scheme has been introduced in almost all the temples and the department has gained good reputation even in the villages. persons having religious bent of mind and pious intentions for the uplift of the institutions are given co-operation. The public were gradually attracted by the temples where religious programmes are arranged in the temples.

Eminent pandits and other scholars are permitted to give lectures on religions in big temples.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

The functions and duties of the Director of Settlement are governed by the Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948, and the Regulations. The work dealt with by the Director of Settlements are as follows :

- (1) Hearing of Revision and Appeal petitions under the provisions of E. A. Act 1948 and A. P. Regulations 1/69, 2/69 and 2/70.
- (2) Original work relating to deposit of advance compensation final compensation in respect of the Estates not filed and taken over by the Government under the E. A. Act, 1948.
- (3) Preparation and issue of Settlement notification under section 22 of the E. A. Act 1948 and under the Agency Regulation 1/65-2/6 and 2/70.
- (4) Printing of Manuscript Diglot Registers in respect of villages taken over and settled and
- (5) Introduction of Settlement rates in respect of taken over estates as per programme after approval and gazette publication of scheme report.

The following Settlement Offices were headed by Officers of Deputy Collector's cadre under the control of the Director of Settlements.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>
1. Settlement Officer, Nellore.	Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Prakasam Districts.
2. Settlement Officer, Eluru.	West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Huzurnagar taluk of Nalgonda District.
3. Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam.	East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Districts.
4. Settlement Officer, Unit-I, Bhadrachalam.	Bhadrachalam Taluk of Khammam District.
5. Settlement Officer, Unit-II, Bhadrachalam.	Nagur Taluk of Khammam District.
6. Deputy Collector (Tribal Welfare) and Settlement Officer, Elwin- peta under the control of the Collector, Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram.

Under the E. A. Act, 1948 the total number of estates in Districts were 11,135 out of which 11,124 estates had been notified and actually taken over. The remaining 11 estates were yet to be notified.

As a result of Abolition of the Estates and Conversion into Ryotwari tenure, the economic condition of ryots had improved and the small ryots who were hitherto tenants and who were at the mercy of ex-land holders of the Estates have become owners of land by virtue of implementation of above Act and Regulations and this has enabled them to take up intensive cultivation and produce more and derive greater benefits by obtaining loans and other assistance from Banks and Government. On account of introduction of Settlement rates, etc. it has become possible for maintaining upto date registry and the ryots are in a better position to know the extent of land owned by them due to introduction of pattadar pass books and revenue payable by them. The ryots of ex-estate villages were also enjoying several facilities such as remission of revenue whenever there was failure of crops due to adverse seasonal conditions and relief measures under drought relief programme which were being enjoyed by their counter Parts in the Government villages. The ryots had also become eligible to hypothecate their land for takkavi loans from Government as well as Banks. They were also availing themselves of exemption the benefit of waiver of land revenue of 10 Acres of dry and Ac. 5-00 of wet. The pattern of village establishment was taken over estates was the same as in the Government villages.

The maintenance of minor irrigation tanks was being attended to by Panchayat Samithis. As a result of taking over Inam Estates which were held by religious institutions, the institutions suffered for want of income from the estates. To compensate loss to the institutions, Government had sanctioned tasdic allowance and additional compensation for the maintenance of the religious institutions every year. On the whole, there had been considerable improvement in the taken over villages.

THE SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Administrative setup

The Chairman was assisted by Secretary, Administrative Officer and other supporting staff in discharging his duties.

273 unregistered appeals as on 1-4-1982 were pending and 716 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 665 appeals were registered leaving a balance of 325 as they were defected.

As on 1-4-1982, 610 registered appeals were pending disposal, 665 appeals were registered during the year and 70 appeals were restored to file. Out of these, 497 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,848 appeals as on 1-4-1984.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

The Directorate of Survey and Land Records dealt with the following four categories of work :

Cadastral Survey work

Maintenance of Land Records

Street and Town Surveys

Printing and Publication of Village, Taluk, District, State and other varieties of maps.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

(A) Andhra Region :—Survey of the balance of ex-estate village in Andhra Region.

'B Telangana Region :—(1) Survey under D & O System of certain areas (Residuary work) 2. Traverse Survey of Taluks not having Traverse data. 3. Resurvey of villages where no records were available and where records were badly mutilated.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS

(A) Andhra Region :

1. Survey work under assignment scheme.
2. Land Acquisition Sub-Division Work.
3. Survey work relating to normal Patta Sub-Division cases on application by the parties.
4. Inspection of Survey marks and renewal of missing stones.
5. Pointing out 'F' Lines (Field boundaries) on application by ryots.
6. Collection of Sub-Division fees.
7. Conversion of Land Records into Metric measures.
8. Survey training to Revenue Subordinates and village Karnam etc.

'B ,Telangana Region :

1. Survey work under Assignment Scheme.
2. Land Acquisition, Sub-Division work.
3. Demarcation (Pointing out field boundaries) work on application from the ryots.
4. Conversion of Land Records into Metric measures.
5. Survey training to Revenue Subordinates.

STREET AND TOWN SURVEYS :

'A, Andhra Region :—Street Survey in Panchayats.

'B Telangana Region

Town Survey of the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The District (S. & L. Rs.) Maintenance units and the Traverse Survey Party, Hyderabad attended to the items of work falling under category - I above.

The District Maintenance Units (i.e.) District (Sl & Rs) Offices in all the 23 Districts were attending to the items of work under categories II & III above. The residuary work of the Town Survey of the Twin Cities that was previously attended to by the Traverse Party, Hyderabad was now being attended to by Hyderabad (Urban) District Maintenance Unit, Hyderabad. The Survey of Scattered Inams and estates, as and when taken over was also being attended to by the District Maintenance Units, in Andhra Region.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF MAPS :

The Central Survey Office, Hyderabad attended to the items of work under category IV above.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS :

Survey work under Assignment Schemes

During the year under report an area of 4907 -84 acres was sub-divided consequent on assignment of Government waste lands to landless poor, bringing the total sub-divided area to 19,20,29,139-00 acres. Changes in-respect of 35,763-31 acres were incorporated in the Revenue Accounts during the year bringing the total area under incorporation of changes to 17,91,965-00 acres.

COLLECTION OF SBU-DIVISION FEES :

A sum of Rs. 4,30,620-16 was collected towards sub-division fees in connection with the splitting up of Joint Pattas schemes and a sum of Rs. 22,554-39 was collected towards the fees covered by the Sub-Division work done on application other than S.J.P. Scheme.

TOWN SURVEY OF TWIN CITIES :

The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad comprising of 70 Revenue villages were under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad District.

The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad comprises a total extent of 170.23 Sq. Kms. covering 282 wards 2,862 blocks Detailed town survey was completed for the entire area.

The final check officer appointed for the purpose of final check operation, as laid down in Rule 127 of Chapter XIII of Survey Manual Vol. I has completed the F.C. operations in all the 282 wards covering an area of 170.23 sq. Kms. Notices under Sec. 9 (2) of S&B Act, were issued for all the wards and blocks.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF VILLAGE TALUK DISTRICT STATE AND OTHER MAPS

The Central Survey Office was headed by a Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records. There were four main branches i.e., (1) Ministerial (2) Drawing (3) Press and (4) Land Records and Maps.

The main functions of the Central Survey Office were printing and publication of maps and their sale to public besides supplying to the various departments as per the scale filed by the Government and the procurement and supply of Survey and drawing instruments to the various survey units situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to the village officers for use during the maintenance.

JAGIR ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Director of Settlements continued as ex-Officio Jagir Administrator.

Sailent features of work done by the Department during the year were as follows :—

Provisional Awards had been issued in respect of all the 975 jagirs.

During the year 4 supplementary awards were also issued. The total number of final commutation awards issued during the year, was 967.

MIXED JAGIRS.

There were altogether 94 mixed jagirs i.e., whose villages were spread over in more than one or all the three regions i.e., Telangana (Andhra Pradesh) Karnataka (Mysore) and Marathwada (Maharashtra) of former Hyderabad State. Final apportionment of liability had also been completed in 78 cases.

The Government of Maharashtra had reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 88.04 lakhs toward their part of liability on account of mixed jagirs. Similarly, the Government of Mysore had also reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 96.18 lakhs towards their liability subject to final apportionment to be made in 16 cases.

COMMUTATION PAYMENTS.

During the year a further sum of Rs. 3.78 lakhs was paid on this account bringing the total amount paid to Rs. 1126 34 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 122.29 lakhs.

COMMUTATION GRANTS.

According to the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagir Commutation) Regulation 1359. F. as amended in 1961 a sum equivalent to the actual commutation amount drawn by certain category of persons as on 31-3-1960 i.e; persons over 60 years, widows, minors and disabled etc., was payable subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month or Rs. 75/- per quarter. All the 275 cases were disposed off.

*REGISTRATION AND STAMPS DEPARTMENT**Administrative Setup*

The Department was mainly concerned with the administration of the Indian Registration Act, 1908. Besides, this Department administered the Indian Partnership Act, the A.P. Chit Funds Act, the A.P. Non-Trading Companies Act, The Indian Societies Registration Act, the A.P. Hindu Marriages Act. the A. P. Special Marriages Act and the Births Deaths and Marriages Act also. The Inspector-General of Registration & Stamps who was the head of the department was the Ex-Officio Registrar of Firms, Registrar Generals Births, Deaths and Marriages, Competent Authority under the Notaries Act, Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Registrar of Societies and Director of Chits. He is also Collector under section 75 of the Indian Stamp Act for the entire State.

The entire State is divided into 24 Districts which were grouped into 6 regions and each region was under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Registration & Stamps. One Vigilance Cell at the Regional level (six Vigilance cells for all the six regions) was headed by an Officer of the Cadre of District Registrar.

51 New-Registry Offices were formed during the year. There were 345 Registration Officers in the State, besides 22 itinerating Centres at various places to cater to the needs of the public for getting their documents registered and abtaining E.cs.etc.

Enactments affecting the provisions of the Regn. Act :

The Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act, (No. 33 of 1976) and the A.P. Land Reforms (CDA)(Act of 1973) are the Acts that have a bearing on the working of the Regn. Act.

According to Section 230-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. all documents required to be registered under the provisions of clauses (a) to (e) of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 had to be accompanied by I.T.C.C. Thus, the I.T. Act, 1961 has over-riding provisions on the Regn. Act. Co-operative Societies Act (Act 7 of 1964) and the A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation of 1978 also contained certain over-riding provisions on the Registration Act.

Registration :

The number of documents registered during the year was 10,16,340.

Value of Registered Document :

The aggregate value of the documents registered during the year was Rs. 68,901-98 lakhs.

Sealed covers containing wills.

The following were the particulars of the sealed covers.

	1982-83
(a) Deposited.	1758
(b) Withdrawn	19
(c) Opened and copied	29

Reeeipts and Expenditure :

(a) The income under the Regn. Act for the year was Rs. 793-93 lakhs including Rs. 219-95 lakhs by means for adjustment of fee foregone on account of the concessions granted to the Co-op. Credit Societies.

(b) The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 407.49 lakhs including Rs. 27.48 lakhs towards manufacturing cost of stamps and Rs. 71.14 lakhs towards commission to stamps vendors.

Chapter XIX.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Social Welfare Department is responsible for planning and execution of specific programmes for the amelioration of Scheduled Caste and for implementation of Social Security Schemes.

As per 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh is 79,61,730 (14.87%).

For the year under report a sum of Rs. 62.58 crores was allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and the Special Security Programmes including old Age pensions.

Administrative set up :

State Level : The Department is under the charge of the Minister for Social Welfare assisted by the Director of Social Welfare and 9 Gazetted Officers with the supporting office staff.

District Level : One Deputy Director, two District Social Welfare Officers and 4 to 5 Assistant Social Welfare Officers with the supporting office staff.

Schemes and activities of the Department :

The main items of amelioration schemes undertaken by the Department are classified below :—

1. Education
2. Health and Housing
3. Economic betterment
4. Publicity and Social Integration ; and
5. Social Security.

Educational Facilities.—The following are the main schemes implemented for providing educational facilities.

1. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.
2. State Government Scholarships.
3. Government hostels.
4. Fee Concessions.
5. Supply of Nationalised Text Books.
6. Monetary aid for clothing.

7. Book Banks.
8. Pre-examination Training Centre for I.A.S. and allied Service examination.
9. Training-cum-production centres.
10. Training programmes.

Scholarships :

Scholarships are of two kinds *i.e.* Government of India scholarships and (2) State Government Scholarships Under the schemes of scholarships, both residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to all the eligible students from 1st Class onwards. The scholarships both for pre-matric and post-matric classes are sanctioned by the District Social Welfare Officers.

Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships :

The rates of Government of India Scholarships for post-matric scholarships range from Rs. 50 to 115 per month for day scholars and for hosteliars from Rs 70 to Rs. 200 per month depending on the course of study.

State Scholarships—State scholarships are being sanctioned to Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric classes. Scholarships are also being sanctioned to scheduled Caste students in I.T.Is. and to those who are studying in M.D., M.S. and M.E. courses. Tuition fee is being reimbursed to those scheduled caste students who are studying in convents and reputed schools as per the rates prescribed.

Various types of scholarships sanctioned to Scheduled Caste students during the year 1982-83 are as below :-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scholarships</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
		<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Scholarships to SCs in 1st and 2nd classes.	100.34	4,69,005
2.	State Scholarships to SCs in 3rd to Xth class	130.00	4,14,696
3.	Stipends to SCs students in ITIs.	9.76	12,242
4.	Stipends to SCs in M.D. M.S. and M.E.s courses.	1.07	124
5.	Reimbursement of tuition fees to SC students in reputed Schools and Convents.	38.30	17,312
6.	Books and Instruments to SCs in ITIs and Polytechnics.	8.11	6,130
7.	Financial aid rendered to Medical & Engineering students.	1.17	59
		288.75	9,19,568

The Scholarships sanctioned to H.C. Students are as below:
(Rs. in lakhs.)

<i>Sl.No. Name of the Scholarships.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned.</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries.</i>
1. Post-matric scholarships to Harijan Christians.	126.00	
2. Pre-matric scholarships to Harijan Christians	18.50	
3. Scholarships and stipends to HCs in ITIs and polytechnics.		200
4. Supply of books and instruments to H.Cs in ITIs, and polytechnics.	0.49	559
	146.99	759

Government Hostels:—Hostels for SCs are of two types viz.(1) Government Hostels for Pre-Matric classes and (2) College hostels.

(a) *Government Hostels for Sch.Castes in pre-matric Classes:-*

1796 Government school hostels have a sanctioned strength 1,90,207 boarders. Out of these, there were 370 hostels for girls with sanctioned strength of 41,343 boarders.

An amount of Rs. 1795.59 lakhs was provided for maintenance of these hostels and an amount of Rs. 1828.49 lakhs was spent. A sum of Rs. 85 per month per head was provided for food charges. The boarders paid extra per month for cosmetics as follows.

All boys @ Rs. 4 per month per boarder.

Girls:-

upto VII Class or 11 years of age @ Rs. 5 per month per boarder.
Above 7th class or above 11 years of age @ Rs. 5 per month per boarder.
age.

Above 7th class or above 11 years of age @ Rs. 10 per month per boarder.
age.

(b) *College Hostels for scheduled Castes:-*

There are (68) College hostels with a sanctioned strength of 4,458 boarders, where there is departmental staff and other infrastructure. In addition to this 34,517 students will be residing in 444 students Managed Hostels all over the state. There are also professional courses students and other post-graduate students belonging to Scheduled Castes who are being paid full hostel charges and pocket money of Rs.25 P.M. The food charges in these hostels are met from the scholarships and Government bears all other expenditure.

Construction of Hostel Building:-

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs under centrally sponsored scheme and an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs under plan was drawn during 1982-83 for construction of hostel buildings.

Supply of National Text Books.

Government have been providing nationalised Text Books free of cost to Scheduled Caste students in Schools from Classes 1 to X.

During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 89.62 lakhs was provided in the Budget for supply of Nationalised Text Books to the Scheduled Caste students.

Monetary aid for clothing:-

Government are supplying two pairs of dress to the Scheduled Caste boarders in Government Hostels at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50/- per students. A sum of Rs. 110,00 lakhs was spent during 1982-83 for supply of clothes to the scheduled caste boarders in Government hostels. About 1,57,040 Scheduled Caste boarders were supplied with dresses.

Book Banks :-

Government have decided to set up books banks for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students in phased programme. Under non-plan a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided for Books Banks.

Pre-Examination Training Centre :-

Government have started the Pre-Examination Training Centres for coaching Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and also general candidates. The Centre was originally located in Osmania University.

The Government have converted the centre as an autonomous institution and registered it as a society under the name and style of "Andhra Pradesh Study Circle".

During the year 1982-83 the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.94 lakhs under plan and Rs. 1.22 lakhs under Centrally sponsored scheme, 32 candidates are given coaching in I.A.S. , I.P.S. and allied Services during 1982-83 6 candidates were finally selected during the year

Training-Cum Production Centres: -

There are 27 Training cum- Production Centres in the State. Training was imparted in Dress making, Training and leather goods manufacturing etc. During the training trainees are paid stipend at Rs. 100- per month. They supplied with the tools of their trade free of cost after completion of the training. A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was spent during the year under this scheme.

Training Programme:-

Training Programme in Typewriting shorthand, Village Officers course etc. were implemented for the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes. An amount of Rs. 31.50 lakhs was provided during 1982-83 for the various training programme.

The following training programmes have been implemented during 1982-83.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Village Officers. | 4 months course |
| 2. Light Vehicles driving | 3 months course |
| 3. Typewriting (Lower) | 12 months course |
| 4. Typewriting (Higher). | 6 months course |
| 5. Shorthand (Lower) | 12 months course |
| 6. Shorthand (Higher) | 6 months course |
| 7. Other Schemes. | |
| 8. A.N.M. Training. | 24 months course |
| 9. Special coaching to B.E.Ist. Third & IVth year students. | |
| 10. Special coaching B.E. students for appearing I.E.S. Examinations. | 4 months. |

During 1982-83 an amount of R. 26.54 was spent and 3500 candidates were trained.

Community Services Health and Housing Schemes:-

In order to remove hardships faced by the Scheduled Castes public Health amenities, like pathways, burial grounds, internal roads, approach roads etc, to Harijanwadadas are being provided.

During the year an amount of Rs. 55.98 lakhs was provided.

Land Acquisition for House Sites:-

Government are assigning house sites wherever Government land available. Private lands are acquired at Government cost and allotted to them at the rate of 5 cents per family in the case of dry lands and 3 cents for family in the case of wet lands.

During 1982-83 , posts land to an extent of 11,427.46 acres had been acquired for the benefit of 199855 families. An amount of Rs. 727.14 lakhs has been spent for acquiring 11,427.40 acres of private land.

III:Economic Betterment Schemes

A.P. Scheduled Castes Co-op. Finance Corporation:-

The basic objective of the Corporation is to undertake the tasks of economic upliftof the members of scheduled Castes in the State including Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity and Buddhism. The authorised share capial of the corporation is Rs. 25.00 crores.,

The Corporation fuctions through a net work of District societies which are affiliated to it. All the 23 District societies have been formed and affiliated to the corporation. These District Societies provide margin money loans to the prospective beneficiaries and arrange securing 80% loans through commercial banks. Co-operative and other financing agencies.

During the year scheme costing Rs. 14683.84 lakhs benefitting 6.37 lakhs scheduled caste families have been grounded.

Financial Assistance to Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes.

To encourage scheduled caste Law Graduates and to enable them to start practice, Government have decided to sanction financial assistance to 10 Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Caste every year at a cost of Rs. 1500 under this scheme Rs. 500/- will be sanctioned, towards enrolments fee including stamp duty and Rs. 1000/- for purchase of law Books to each Graduate, according to availability of funds. The grants sanctioned above shall be allocated among the regions of the State as follows.:-

Andhra	3
Telangana	2
Rayalaseema	2
Twin cities.	3

A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been spent during the year for this scheme

Inter-Caste Marriages:-

For some time past Government have been encouraging the inter caste marriages for social integration and social reforms and giving several incentives to the volunteers of the inter-caste marriages. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs 1000/- would be given to the couple of the intercaste marriage, if either spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 500/- if either spouse belongs to listed backward classes.

During the year 545 couples of inter caste marriages were given incentives with an expenditure of Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

Further the Government have also provided an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under Plan towards construction of 24 Community Halls towards performing Inter-Caste marriages.

Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act :

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is an important piece of legislation intended to abolish untouchability from very sphere of life. Government have taken certain measures for enforcement of the Act effectively.

The District Collectors and Superintendents of Police are made responsible for the strict enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 in the districts.

Government have established a special cell in the Police Department in the office of the Crime Branch, C.I.D. to ensure prompt investigation prosecution and disposal of untouchability offences cases and cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The number of cases filed disposed off convicted, acquitted and pending (district-wise) by the Special Mobile Courts is furnished below :

Name of District.	No. of cases filed in the mobile courts.		No. of cases disposed off.	No. of cases pending in trial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cuddapah	1980	201	126	75
	1981	75 + 120	155	40
2. Chittoor	1980	200	59	221
	1981	221 + 165	175	211
3. East Godavari	1980	612 + 488	412	688
	1981	688 + 72	49	711
4. West Godavari	1980	539	136	203
	1981	203 + 257	244	216
5. Mahaboobnagar	1980	250	270	10
	981	215	139	86
6. Medak	1982	227	23	204
7. Srikakulam	1982			
	1983	22 1612	50	1582

An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was spent during the year.

Home for the Aged and Blind :

Three Homes, one at Hyderabad and other at Vijayawada and the third in Karimnagar are run for the Old and Physically disabled who are incapacitated from earning their living. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care. The sanctioned strength of the home at Hyderabad is 200 and that of the one at Vijayawada is 50 and Karimnagar 60 respectively. The rates of food charges was Rs. 85/- per head per month. The cosmetic charges were Rs. 5/- per head per month from September, 1981 onwards. The clothing allowances is Rs. 100/- per year for each inmate and Rs. 15/- per inmate is spent towards medicines per annum. The inmates have been supplied with steel cots, woolen blankets, bed sheets and ceiling fans.

There is also a Home for the Blind at Hyderabad with a strength of 50 inmates.

An amount of Rs. 17.41 lakhs was provided in the budget and released to the Districts and an amount of Rs.26.82 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of these homes during the year.

Rehabilitation Schemes for Bonded Labour :

The bonded labour system stands abolished on the common comment of the Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act 1976 (Central) Act, 19 of 1976 which come into force on the 25th day of October, 1975 by issue of an ordinance.

Under Section 6 of the said Act, every obligation of a Bonded Labourers to repay any bonded debt remaining unsatisfied immediately before such commencement, shall be deemed to have been extinguished.

The District Collectors and Revenue Officials are entrusted with the identification, releases and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The District Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars have also been empowered to sanction and disburse monetary relief to freed bonded labour at the rate of Rs. 200/- each.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs under state plan and Rs. 80.00 lakhs under Centrally sponsored Scheme was provided for this scheme out of these amounts Rs. 113.60 lakhs both under State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes were released to the District Collectors towards rehabilitation of 4119 bonded labourers.

Orphanages Run by the Social Welfare Department :

3 Orphanages are maintained one each at Hyderabad, Warangal Kakinada and Machilipatnam with a sanctioned strength of 65, 60 and 200 boarders respectively. The orphanages are maintained by the Government by providing free food, clothing, shelter and education. An amount of Rs. 5.99 lakhs was spent in the budget for 1982-83 for maintenance of these orphanages.

Home for Physically Handicapped Orphans :

A Home for the Physically Handicapped orphans with a strength of 50 inmates is running at Hyderabad, They are provided with free food, clothing, shelter and medical care. Rs. 85/- per month is being spent towards food charges and Rs. 100/- per year towards clothing.

The inmates have been supplied with steel cots, woollen, blankets, bed sheets and ceiling fans. An amount of Rs. 7.27 lakhs was spent during 1981-82 for maintenance of these two homes.

Begger Homes :

A Home for Beggars at Hyderabad is running with a strength of 50 inmates. This scheme is implemented by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation with a annual grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Orphanages (Private Recognised) :

Apart from the Government hostels there are orphanages and Boarding Homes run, by the voluntary agencies. Social Workers and the educational institutions.

State residential Scholarships are sanctioned to the poor students who are residing in recognised orphanages and boarding homes. Boarding andlodging charges are sanctioned at Rs. 50/- permonth for 10 months per student to those who are in prematric classes.

An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was released to the District during 1982-83 for sanction of amounts to the boarders in recognised private orphanages and boarding homes.

Old Age Pensions :

Destitute persons ages 65 years and above and physically handicapped destitutes irrespective of their age, who have no means of livelihood are being granted old age pensions at the rates of Rs.30/- per month. This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors in the Districts.

During the ysear 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 450,16 lakhs was provided for this scheme and the same was released to the District Collectors and 1,68,367 persons were given old Age Pensions, and expenditure was Rs. 458.00 lakhs.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Government of Andhra Pradesh set up a separate Directorate to lookafter the interests of Backward Classes. This Department is responsible for planning and execution of specific programmes for the amelioration of Backward Classes in the State. The Backward Classes constitute more than 50% of the state's population.

The following budget provision has been made under different heads during the year. There is an increase of Rs. 418.00 lakhs under plan during the year over and above the provision of 1981-82..

	Rs. in lakhs.
Non—Plan	1,148.980
Plan	935.100
C. S. S.	17.00
	<hr/>
	2,101.080
	<hr/>

Administrative Set Up :

The Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare is headed by a Director, and assisted by the Six Gazetted Officers and supporting office staff. At the District level the schemes are implemneted under the general supervision of the Collector concerned. The District Social Welfare Officers (LA) will attended to the work of the Backward Classes Welfare schemes at the district level.

Reservations and Concessions for the Backward Classes :

Government have extended the following reservations and concessions to the listed Backward Classes upto the end of academic year 1980-1981

25% of posts for direct recruitment under State Government, the local bodies Corporations, and Public Sector undertakings under the control of State Government are reserved for the Backward Classes.

25% of the seats in non-professional undergraduate courses and professional and post graduate courses including post graduate professional course are reserved for backward classes.

Students belonging to backward classes whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000- only are eligible for exemption from payment of tuition fee and special fees and for grant of scholarships and hostel facilities.

Age concession of 5 years in the maximum age limit for the recruitment under State Government is granted to backward classes.

15% of the houses constructed under Andhra Pradesh Housing Board under L. I. G., O. W. S., Scheme and 2% of the houses constructed under M. I. G. Scheme are reserved for backward classes.

The Harijan Christians who are in Group 'C' of the backward classes list have been extended all non-statutory concessions on par with the Scheduled Castes. The rates of Scholarships applicable to the Scheduled Castes have been made applicable to the Harijan Christian students. All Harijan Christians within the income limit of Rs. 12,000 - would be eligible for the benefits.

The minimum marks of 35% is prescribed for the selection of backward classes candidates for recruitment to State Services.

Government have introduced the scheme of granting financial assistance to the families of those fishermen and Tappers who die or become disabled during their professional work. According to this scheme, the families of those fishermen/tappers who die or permanently become disabled while actually engaged in their professional work will be granted an amount of Rs. 2,000/- In case of temporary disability, such persons will be granted monetary relief of Rs. 500/-.

Government have constituted A.P. Washermen Co-operative Societies Federation for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

Government have appointed One Man Commission of Inquiry for Backward Classes in G.O. Ms. No. 12, Social Welfare Department, dated 22-1-1982 to.

(1) review the recommendations made by the A.P. Backward Classes Commission, 1970 and the implementation there of for the purpose of determining the need to continue the existing special provisions in their favour under article 15 (4) of the constitution of India and to review the existing list of Backward Classes in the light of the Social and Educational progress achieved by these classes and

(2) examine the special and educational backwardness of minority communities for the purpose of including them within the purview of the backward classes of citizens under Arts. 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution.

The Commission has submitted its report and it is under consideration of Government.

The Department has taken up schemes for the development of backward classes in the fields of Education and Economic Development.

The schemes taken up by the Backward Classes Welfare Department during 1982-83 are as follows :—

EDUCATION

State Pre-Matric Scholarships :

Non-residential pre-matric scholarships are awarded to backward classes students residing with their parents right from the first class to 10th class at the following rates. This amount is meant for books stationery etc.

I to II classes	Rs. 30 p.a.
III to IV classes	Rs. 45 p.a.
V to VIII classes	Rs. 50 p.a.
IX to X classes	Rs. 70 p.a.

4,49,143 students were sanctioned scholarships under the scheme during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 169.60 lakhs.

Post Matric Scholarships :

They are two kinds (a) Residential and (b) Non-residential.

Residential Scholarships :

Residential scholarships are sanctioned to those who are residing in the (a) Government hostels (b) Hostels attached to various educational institutions (c) Recognised hostels run by Community Organisations and (d) Students Managed Hostels.

The strength in students Managed Hostels was 26,180 during 1982-83. In addition 15,166 students who are residing in attached hostels were also granted scholarships. The students of post graduate and professional courses residing in hostels, attached to colleges are paid full mess charges and pocket money of Rs. 25 p.m. The students residing in managed hostels and other hostels are paid at Rs. 135 p.m. towards mess charges.

Non-Residential Scholarships :

Non-residential scholarships are sanctioned at the following rates :-

Intermediate	Rs. 80 p.a.
Graduation	Rs. 120 p.a.
Post Graduation & Professional course	Rs. 200 to 250 p.a.

During the year 82,417 students were sanctioned residential and non residential scholarships for post matric courses at an expenditure of Rs-571.475 lakhs.

Post Matric B.C. Students studying outside the State :

The backward class students belonging to Andhra Pradesh State and studying in the Institutions outside the State also are sanctioned scholarships by the Director of Backward Classes Welfare.

The Scheme of sanction of scholarships to Denotified Tribes is also attached to B.C. Department.

Industrial Training Institutes :

The Backward Class students studying in Govt. I.T.Is. are eligible for a stipend of Rs. 70 p.m.

Merit Scholarships :

The Government have sanctioned the scheme of merit scholarships to backward class students.

According to the schemes two (2) students who secured highest marks of 60% and above in S.S.C. Examination in each District will be sanctioned a lumpsum amount of Rs. 100 in addition to regular scholarships. Similarly, two (2) student who secured highest marks in VII Class' Examination in each District will be sanctioned at Rs. 50 p.m. for 12 months. The expenditure is met from the provision of pre-matric Scholarships.

Government have also sanctioned an Incentive Scheme at the level of S.S.C., Intermediate, Graduate and Post Graduate, Professional Graduate Courses to develop competitive abilities among backward classes students and encourage development of talent and skill. The students who secure first 10 ranks will be given a cash award in lumpsum as follows, meeting the expenditure from the amount provided under Post Matric Scholarships.

Name of the examination	First five ranks Six to 10 ranks			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. At the State Level				
S.S.C.	2,500	3,500	2,000	2,500
Intermediate	3,500	4,500	3,000	3,500
II. At each University level :				
Graduate (Separate for Arts, Commerce & Science).	4,500	5,000	4,000	4,500
Professional Graduate Courses (Separately for medicine Engg. Agrl. & Veterinary Science) Post Graduate Course (Separately for Arts. Commerce & Science.)	5,000	6,000	4,500	5,000
Post Graduate Professional courses (Engg. Medicine Agrl. Veterinary Science (First Rank.))	6,000	7,000	..	..

Fee Concessions for Backward Classes :

Backward Class Students the income of whose parents/guardian does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum are exempted from the payment of tuition fee and special fee at Degree stage and above in Private Government Colleges and University Colleges. An amount of Rs. 179.12 lakhs has been provided during the year.

Government Backward Classes School Hostels :

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare is maintaining Hostels for the High School Students, 601 Hostels as being run by the end of the year with a strength of 54,097.

Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these Government hostels. The rate of diet charges for the boarder in the hostels is Rs. 85 per boarder per month. They are supplied two pairs of dresses at 50/- per annum. Nationalised Test Books, Note books free of cost. They are also supplied Bedding material once in 3 years and utensils and trunks once in 5 years. They are also sanctioned cosmetic charges at the following rates :

<i>Class</i>	<i>Per boy</i>	<i>Per girl</i>
IV to VII	Rs. 4 p.m.	Rs. 5 p.m.
VIII to X	Rs. 4 p.m.	Rs. 10 p.m.

Rs. 686.283 was provided during the year and 106 hostels were opened with a strength of 5300 besides 10% increase of this strength.

Supply of Nationalised text books to school hostel residents :

The students residing in Govt. backward Class hostels are supplied N.T. Books free of cost. During the year an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for the purpose of supply of nationalised text books with which 50,000 students were supplied books.

Special Coaching to 1 year Engineering students :

The scheme of special coaching to the backward class students in 1st year Engineering courses has been sanctioned in 5 Institutions. 1. Engg. College of Osmania, 2. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. 3. Sri Venkateswara University, 4. Engineering College of Kakinada and 5. Engineering College, Andhra University, Waltair. An amount of Rs. 50,000 was provided for the year for Special coaching in all these five Engineering Colleges of the State.

Special Coaching to backward classes candidates for Group-I Service Examinations of Andhra Pradesh State and I.A.S. & I.P.S. Examinations etc.,

A scheme to give special coaching to 50 backward class students who appear for the competitive examination conducted by the Public

Service Commission has been sanctioned by the Government. Training is being given in the existing preexamination coaching centre attached to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad to 50 candidates every year. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided during the year.

Short Term Training Programmes for Backward Classes :

A scheme for giving training to backward class candidates in different courses to increase employment opportunity to them as Village Officers, Drivers, Tailors, Mechanics, Typists, Steno Typists, etc. was sanctioned. Training programmes have been taken up in different courses. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 to 100 P.M. during the period of training.

Under this scheme, nine training-cum-production centres with a strength of 20 each were started during the year at the following 9 places with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to give training to educated girls in Dress making etc.

Ashram School Hostels for children of Fishermen :

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare is maintaining 15 Ashram School hostels for the children of Fishermen with a strength of 1,270. 7 more school hostels were opened during the year.

Ashram Schools hostels for the Children of Wadders Shepherds etc.

There are a number of semi nomadic tribes and communities especially like those included in A & B lists of the Backward Classes like Wadders, Shepherds etc. Whose children need special attention for their education. 10 Ashram school hostels are being maintained at the following 10 places. 1. Lepakshi, 2. Rayadurg, 3. Madanapalli, 4. Nagar Kurnool, 5. Thumalagunda, 6. Dinidi, 7. Amberpet, 8. Guntur, 9. Ongole, 10. Rajampet. Rs. 8.32 lakhs was provided during the year.

Fellowships to Backward Class Students in M. Phill Ph.d. Courses :

As the fellowships granted under University Grants Commission is limited, many students belonging to backward classes are not covered by it. Therefore, it was decided to grant fellowships to 50 Research Scholars at Rs. 2,000- p.a. per student. Rs. 1 lakh was provided during the year.

Special Coaching to X class boarders of hostels :

Backward class students studying X class who residing in Govt. Hostels require special coaching to enable them not only to pass the public examination but also to compete with others. The special tutors are appointed on a remuneration of Rs. 50 - p.m. during the year an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided to cover 500 hostels.

Special Libraries for Students of Professional Courses.

Backward Class students studying in professional courses i. e. Medical, Engineering, Polytechnic Agricultural etc., are not able to

purchase the costly text books or reference books. For such students 3 special libraries at Hyderabad, Waltair and Tirupathi were, opened. During the year 11 lakhs were provided for this purpose.

Grant in Aid to Rehabilitate Indigent and Socially Handicapped Backward Classes Women :

A number of woman who are indigent and socially handicapped are approaching for some sort of assistance to enable them to start, trades, business etc. There is also a special responsibility vested on this department to help backward classes women particularly those belonging to communities entered as at item 9 and 14 of group 'D' and their children. They suffer from Social disabilities and are not able to get social and economic support to start a new life. Many become indigent and remain without support. It is proposed to frame a comprehensive plan for girls hostels to provide training for them in trades and professions and to assist them by giving margin money loan through the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation. Four centres were opened at Karimnagar, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Sangareddy to help such socially handicapped woman to enable them to rehabilitate themselves. The centres were provided Rs. 5 lakhs during the year.

Subsidy to Backward Classes Advocates to start their Profession :

Backward Classes Advocates required some help initially to start their profession towards enrolment fee, and for purchase of library books and furniture etc. With a view to assist them to settle in their profession, it has been decided to introduce a common scheme for SCs, S. Ts. and B. Cs. i. e., Training in Administration of Justice. According to the scheme, training will be given to 23 backward class Law Graduates for period of 3 years from 1-6-1982. Under this scheme the following assistance is provided :

- (1) Stipend @ Rs. 300 p. m. for 1st year.
- (2) Stipend @ Rs. 350 p. m. for 2nd year.
- (3) Stipend @ Rs. 400 p. m. for 3rd year.
- (4) fee of Rs. 585 for enrolment.
- (5) Rs. 1000/- for Purchase of Law Books and Subsidy.

Social Integration through Inter Caste Marriages :

Inter-caste marriages are a vehicle for social integration. The inter-caste married couples are sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500- as an incentive grant if either spouse belongs to backward classes. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs was provided during the year.

Washermen Co-operative Societies Federation :

Government have issued orders for constitution of a Washermen Co-operative Societies Federation to look after the welfare measures for the Washermen Community, with an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 0.60 lakhs towards managerial subsidy during the year.

Community Services :

One of the objectives is to provide occupational infrastructure through construction of new Dhobhi ghats, and sheds, modernising the existing Dhobhi ghats, construction of Barbers' Saloons and Laundries on the pattern of bunks etc. and sanction of subsidy to purchase tools etc. required for profession. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was placed at the disposal of A.P. Washermen Co-operative Societies federation for sanction of subsidy to Municipalities or Panchayats to take up construction of Dhobhighats. 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000- will be borne by the federation. The remaining 50 % will have to borne by the concerned panchayats or Municipalities.

Provision of house sites :

Government have been providing house sites to the backward classes along with the Scheduled Castes, 50% of the provision for house sites is being spent for Harijans, 25% for backward classes and 25% for weaker sections of the society.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT*Administrative set up*

The Secretary to Government and Commissioner for Tribal Welfare is looking after the Tribal Welfare administration. The Department is headed by Director and assisted by seven Gazetted Officers with supporting staff.

In 8 districts, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are headed either by Project Officers of I.A.S. (Senior Time-Scale) or Senior Officers of State Government; While in the following 18 Districts, there are Tribal Welfare Officers to implement the tribal welfare schemes. exclusively :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Srikakulam | 2. Vizianagaram. |
| 3. Visakhapatnam. | 4. East Godavari. |
| 5. West Godavari. | 6. Khammam. |
| 7. Warangal. | 8. Adilabad. |
| 9. Karimnagar. | 10. Nizamabad. |
| 11. Nalgonda. | 12. Mahabobnagar. |
| 13. Kurnool | 14. Chittoor. |
| 15. Anantapur. | 16. Guntur. |
| 17. Nellore | 18. Hyderabad and Rangareddy. |

In the remaining districts of Krishna, Cuddapah, Prakasham and Medak, the Tribal Welfare Programmes are being implemented by the Deputy Directors of Social Welfare Department.

Budget :

The financial allocations and expenditure under various heads of development during the year are furnished hereunder;

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Non-Plan	.. 1,475.980	1,130.78	76.6
2.	State Plan	.. 458.74	361.40	78.8
3.	Centrally sponsored Scheme.	.. 22.00	58.20	More than 100
4.	Special Central Assistance (Integrated Tribal Development Agency/Modified Area Development Approach/Primitive Tribal Group.)	.. 440.00	472.15	More than 100.
5.	Special Nutrition Programme.	.. 80.00	30.63	38.2

Development Programmes

The Programmes implemented for the welfare of the tribals are broadly classified into four heads viz. 1. Economic uplift schemes, 2. Education, 3. Research and Training 4. Special Nutrition Programmes. Scheme-wise progress made for the year under report as follows.

Economic uplift schemes : During the period under report, schemes like minor irrigation, agriculture horticulture, animal husbandry, co-operation, have been implemented for the economic development of scheduled tribes with the financial assistance extended through TRICOR Other schemes such as social forestry, soil conservation, sericulture, land assignment, land development, and wood based industries have also been implemented to improve the economic condition of the the tribals.

**ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED TRIBE CO-OPERATIVE
FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Financial Corporation, Hyderabad was established in the month of October, 1976 The Primary task of the TRICOR is to sanction schemes to improve the economic conditions of the scheduled Tribes. The TRICOR was sanctioned Rs. 160 lakhs for using it as a marginal money to the extent of the 20% of the programme cost while 50% of the cost is provided as subsidy and the remaining 30% is raised as institutional finance Economic support

Schemes were sanctioned under the sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Business, Industry and petty Trade; the details of progress made during the year under report being as follows:—

	Rs.
1. The cost of the scheme.	8,15,14,230
2. Margin Money sanctioned	1,05,97,158
3. I. F. raised	.. 2,86,79,383
4. Subsidy tapped:	3,94,28,519
5. Individual contribution	28,09,170
6. No. of. S.Ts. benefitted.	.. 28,399

Poverty Line Programme:-

During the year under report 38,600 families were targetted under poverty line programme. As against the target of 38,600 families 56,214 families were covered.

The G.C.C. Limited Visakhapatnam:

The GCC purchases MFP and Agricultural produce from tribals at fixed rates by taking into consideration the prevailing market rates and supplies them daily requirements at fair prices. One of the important schemes taken up for the economic betterment of the tribals is growing coffee plantations in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. So far, an area of 2060 acres has been covered under coffee plantations in two said districts.

During the year under report the GCC did a record turn over of Minor Food products and Agricultural produce sales amounting to 9.95 crores.

The GCC also did a record turnover of business in supply of domestic requirements to the Tribals in the year 1982 amounting to Rs. 7.01 crores.

Tribal Sub—Plan:-

For implementing the Tribal sub-plan of the State, eight (8) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been functioning in the district of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, and Adilabad for the Integrated Development of Tribals and Tribals Areas.

As against the target of Rs. 2325.606 lakhs allocated for the year an amount of Rs. 2095.111 lakhs was spent during the year.

Primitive Tribal Groups:-

Of the 33 tribal groups of the State, the following 8 tribal groups who are at the pre-Agricultural stage of economy, subsisting by food

gathering and hunting are identified as most backward by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to pay special attention for their development.

1. Chanchu.
2. Kondareddy
3. Kolam
4. Gadaba.
5. Porja.
6. Khond.
7. Savara
8. Thoti.

A separate integrated Tribal Development Agency is also functioning for the social economic development of recognised Primitive Tribal Groups and MADA Pockets with its head quarters at Hyderabad.

The details of funds released to 3 primitive Tribal Groups recognised earlier for implementing special schemes of development are furnished below:-

The following are the funds released and expenditure incurred during the period under report.

S.No.	Name of the P.T.Group	Allotment	Expenditure	Targets Achieved.
1.	Chenchu.	12.14	17.12	1018
2.	Konda Reddy.	11.52	14.03	95
3.	Kolem	8.49	8.19	677
		32.15	39.34	1790

Previous unspent balances were utilised during the year under report.

Mada:-

With a view to develop the dispersed tribal groups living in plains and outside the sub-plan Mada, programme has been adopted. Under this approach 17 MADA pockets were sanctioned by Government of India in the districts of Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, and Srikakulam. Another 21 Mada pockets were also approved during the year to extend special control assistance. of the total scheduled Tribes population of 13.57 lakhs living in plains, only 3.78 lakhs *i.e.*, 27.80% are covered by these 38 MADA pockets.

District	Allotment	Expenditure	No. of females benefited
1. Warangal	19.80	24.74	777
2. Khammam	10.41	6.64	321
3. Karimnagar	4.07	3.30	130
4. Nalgonda	12.42	12.32	433
5. Nizamabad	6.72	7.90	327
6. Mahabunbnagar	7.10	1.58	63
7. Medak	3.89	4.94	239
8. Srikakulam	2.51	1.12	98
9. Guntur	4.00	..	..
Total	70.92	62.54	2,388

Education :-Opening of hostels, supply of books, note-Books slates, clothing, sanction of pre-matric, postmatric merit scholarships, Scouting Programme, Promotion of a Cultural Talents etc., were implemented during the year under report.

Ashram Schools :-There are 436 ashram Schools with 35,277 students. The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have upgraded 62 Ashram Primary Schools into Upper Primary Schools and 16 upper primary schools into High Schools.

Hostels :-There are 410 hostels (Sts.) with 36,672 boarders.

The rates of mess charges in the hostels have been enhanced to Rs. 85 p.m., per boarder studying upto high school level and Rs. 135 per month for students in intermediate and Degree courses with effect from 1.12.81.

The Scheduled Tribe students upto pre-matric level are supplied text books note books and stationery etc. free of cost.

Pre-matric scholarships are awarded to ST day scholars of 1st class to 10th class at the following rates :

	Rs.
Ist class	— 20 PA.
IInd class to VIIth class	— 50 PA.
VIII to Xth class	.. 70 PA.

Bright Boys Scheme:-Under this scheme 1012 bright boys were given scholarships i.e. those who were studying in reputed educational institutions and 86 students studying in public school at the rate of Rs. 5000 to 7500 per student per year. Tribal students are also studying in various professional and technical courses as shown below

<i>Institutions:</i>	<i>No. of Students studying.</i>
1. Engineering Colleges	128
2. Medical Colleges	200
3. Polytechnics	81
4. I.T.I.s.	436

Construction of Buildings for Ashram Schools and Hostels:-- An amount of Rs. 184.44 lakhs has been spent for the construction of Ashram schools so far. The construction programme was taken up by diverting the funds for TRICOR in anticipation of Government releases for buildings which was not ultimately released due to budget freeze.

The details of construction of Buildings are as follows:-

A.No. of buildings constructed for Ashram Schools	172
B.Hostel buildings constructed	158
C.No. of Ashram School Buildings under progress.	123
D.No. of hostel buildings under Progress.	59

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

1. Post-Matric Scholarships(C.S.S) Under this scheme scholarships were sanctioned to all eligible tribal students of post-matriculation studies. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 44.85 lakhs benefitting 1036 students.

Girls Hostels:- An amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of TRICOR as grants in -aid for construction of hostel-buildings with assistance from commercial Banks. An amount of Rs. 47.93 lakhs was spent.

36 girls hostels were completed, while 32 girls hostel-buildings were under construction.

PETC:The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Hyderabad started functioning from 6-7-1970. The Centre prepared educated youth belonging to SCs, STs, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Semi-Nomadic Tribes, and other Backward Classes for various competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C. (Excluding IAS, IPS, IFS) and A.P.P.S.C. so as to enable them to improve their educational standards, chances of employability and to fully utilise reservation benefits. Candidates were also trained for various other similar competitive examinations conducted

by Railway Service Commission, Life Insurance Corporation, Nationalised Banks and other industrial Concerns like Electronic Corporation of India, Limited, Neuclear Fuel Complex, Bharath Heavy -Electricals, Limited etc.

The training course of pre-examination Training centre is presently composed of two units viz Unit I (Group I and Group 2) services of A.P.P.S.C. and for Assistant Grade Examinations for U.P.S.C. and similar examinations conducted by Banks, Railway Service Commission, Road Transport Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Public undertaking like (HMT, HAL, ECIL, NFC etc.) and unit II (English shorthand and Type-writing, coaching for Telugu shorthand and Typ-writing, courses besides being trained for various clerical grade examination) The pre-examination Training Centre has trained 187 candidates in different programme during the year.

Scouting Programme:-The Tribal Welfare Department has introduced the scouting programme in the Tribal Welfare Hostels for the first time in the year 1971-72 to instil a sense of discipline, dignity and duty among tribal children. During the period under report 444 units with 13,320 tribal scouts and guides were functioning in the educational institutions of Tribal Welfare Department.

Promotion of Cultural Talents :—The main aim of this scheme is to train the talented tribal boys and girls in the fine arts viz. Dance Music and Painting. 20 tribal children were trained in two institutions during the year under report. The entire cost of the scheme was met by the Tribal Welfare Department.

Health, Housing Allied Schemes :—The Tribal Welfare Department is also maintaining the following institutions in the tribal areas of the State.

Hospitals	16
Dispensaries	16
Mobile Medical Units	25
Rural Medical dispensaries	3

Public Health :—The Tribal Welfare Department is also maintaining the following institutions

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	6
(b) Anti-Malaria training Centre	1
(c) Public Health Units (Staff)	18

Family and Child Welfare :—Seven family and Child Welfare Projects were functioning in 6 Districts.

The activities of the projects were implemented in three different sections viz (1) Gruhakalyana Kendra (2) Balavikasa (3) Bala Sabha.

Research and Training:— The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad has been engaged in research on various aspects of tribal life, culture and development. The research results of various studies are being ploughed back for purpose of planning and development of tribal and tribal areas.

During the year 1982-83 the institute has taken up different types of studies besides preparation of plans especially under MADA. 20 Research Projects were taken up during the year under report and 16 were completed.

CHAPTER—XX

TRANSPORT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

Administrative set up :

The Chief Engineer (R. & Admn.) is the administrative head of the Department. He is assisted by Chief Engineer (NH) and Chief Engineer (Bldgs.). Besides 23, S.E. & 121 E.Es., 367 Dy. E.Es., and 1,110 A.E.Es., etc. working in the Department with other supporting staff.

There are 20 circle offices throughout the State attending to the work of the Department. The department is incharge of maintaining the State roads, National Highways and all original works pertaining to the roads, bridges and buildings in the charge of the State Government and also the works on National Highways and other centrally sponsored schemes. The road works under tribal development, under drought prone area programmes and road works under C.R.F., Railway Safety Works, Sugarcane Cess, E&I scheme were executed by the department during the year under report.

The total work load of this department on State road capital works and maintenance was Rs. 4,318.555 lakhs in terms of expenditure. The expenditure on building works during the year under report under plan and non-plan was Rs. 1,150.06 lakhs.

In the designs and planning section of Chief Engineer's Office, 22 estimates costing Rs. 520.27 lakhs for State roads, 11 estimates costing Rs. 278.14 lakhs for Major and Minor bridges, 30 estimates costing Rs. 842.366 lakhs for buildings and 46 estimates costing Rs. 340.7081-lakhs for National Highways works were sanctioned technically.

Roads and Bridges :

The Roads and Buildings Department is incharge of all Government roads. The length of these roads was 35,400.128 Kms. during the year. Out of these 22,672.127 Kms. were in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions and 12,728.00 Kms. were in Telangana Region.

Railway Safety Works.—The Government of India constituted 'Railway Safety Works Fund' for the purpose of constructing roads over under bridges and manning/upgrading the level crossings with a view to minimise the number of accidents of Railway level crossings. Under this scheme, the Government of India will contribute towards this fund from Railway passenger's tax with a view to aid the State Government to meet their share in the cost of over/under bridges and approach roads.

In order to utilise this Railway Safety Works Fund, a programme would be drawn up every year for construction of roads over/under bridges taking into consideration the persistent demands from the public, the number of closures of the level crossing gates per day and the traffic intensity. The programme would be finalised in consultation with the concerned Railway authorities.

The State Government had so far sanctioned 19 schemes for the construction of road, over/under bridges. The total cost of these 19 schemes was Rs. 552.39 lakhs as per technically sanctioned. The State Government's share of the cost of these schemes was Rs. 354.796 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 432.124 lakhs was incurred by this Department on these railway safety works and 50% of the amount will be reimbursed by the Railways.

Mineral Roads.—An amount of Rs. 72.68 lakhs was allotted to taken up the mineral roads. Against this provision, the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 69.28 lakhs.

Bridges works taken up from Toll Cess.—There were 51 bridges on which toll was tax being collected. During the year, the revenue realised was Rs. 1,06,60,274.15 and an amount of Rs. 38.50 lakhs was spent on bridges works.

Important bridge works in progress during the year under repairs were (1) Gudleru-tottu road, (2) Gudur-Rajampet road, (3) Vinukonda-Mupparajupalem road and (4) Arkonam Renigunta road.

Fisheries roads.—There were about 400 fishing villages along the Andhra Pradesh coast line measuring about 1,000 Kms. The fishing villages were not connected with the main roads.

With the World Bank Assistance, a programme for about 215 Kms of village access roads at the cost of Rs. 354.30 lakhs was undertaken by R & B Department.

The total length of National Highways in the State was 2,331.915 Kms. which included 97.654 Kms. of Urban links, 21.65 Kms. of C. C. pavement and the remaining length of 2,232.609 Kms. was black topped.

Bridge Works.—Only one major bridge on National Highway on River Pulleyeru and 26 culverts on National Highway No. 5, 4, 9, 7 and 43 were constructed during the year.

Designs wing.—The works attended to by the division during the year was as shown below.

Number of estimates finalised and submitted to Government of India were 53 for Rs. 1,16,60,467.

Inspection and Quality Control wing :

It is functioning as a wing of Chief Engineers Office having 3 divisions at Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Hyderabad.

The quality control organisation had so far been effective not only to improve the quality of works, but also to check the quantity of work done and to arrest wasteful expenditure and malpractice. By and large, it had created an awareness and alertness among field staff and the contracting agencies to a large extent towards quality.

Traffic Engineering Cell.

This cell had 4 Regional Offices at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Warangal.

Functioning of traffic Engineering Cell.

This cell is meant to collect and compile statistical data relating to the problems of rivers, vehicles and roadways and to prepare the reports and recommendations so as to assist the implementing authorities. It also covers studies of nature and volume of traffic, its origin and destination, the extent of losses due to congestion and accidents, factors affecting speed, safety and convenience in the use of roadway and evaluation of the effect of provision of various road facilities.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh State is one of the largest States in the Indian Union with an area of 2,77,000 Square Kilometres and population of about 6 crores.

Transport Department is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the M. V. Act, A. P. M. T. Act and the rules framed under the two Acts. It associates itself with all the other Organisations for the development of transport and endeavours for the provision of efficient, adequate and economic transport facilities for the movement of passengers and goods by road.

Administrative Set up.

Transport Department is headed by Transport Commissioner and he is assisted by 2 Joint Transport Commissioners one Deputy Transport Commissioner, 4 Assistant Secretaries and one Accounts Officer in the Head Office. The Other staff consists of one Joint Transport Commissioner 7 Deputy Transport Commissioners, 7 Assistant Transport Commissioners, 34 Regional Transport Officers, 3 Technical Regional Transport Officers, 2 Assistant Accounts Officers, 88 Motor, vehicles Inspectors and 162 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors, besides the other supporting staff.

Constitution of State Transport Authority and its Functions.

The State Transport Authority is constituted under Sec. 44 of the M. V. Act. The main function of the State Transport Authority are to coordinate and regulate the activities and policies of the Regional Transport Authorities and to function as the sole Transport Authority in respect of routes which exceeded 160 Kms. in length on truck roads on all inter-State routes and the inter District routes for which Stage Carriage permits were to be issued to A. P. S. R. T. C. as per their approved scheme.

Regional Transport Authorities were constituted for each of the 23 Regions corresponding to the Revenue Districts in the State under Section 44 of the M.V. Act 1939, with Collectors as their Chairman and with official and non-official members. These Regional Transport Authorities exercise and discharge of powers and functions conferred on them under the provisions of the M. V. Act and the Rules made thereunder which mainly relate to control of transport by way of grant of permits etc. They were delegated with powers under Rule 169 of the M. V. Act 1939 to carry out the day to day business.

Supervisory Dy. Transport Commissioners :

There are six supervisory Deputy Transport Commissioners at Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Guntur, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Warangal to supervise and check the work of the Regional Transport Officers and Assistant Transport Commissioners under their control.

lying Squads : with a view to curb the clandestine plying of motor vehicles resulting in evasion of tax and to have better enforcement work under M. V. Act, seven flying squads were formed with the functional jurisdiction at :

Deputy Transport Commissioner, (Telangana) Hyderabad.

Joint Transport, Commissioner and Secretary, R. T. A. Hyderabad.

Deputy Transport Commissioner, Guntur.

Deputy Transport Commissioner, Kurnool.

Deputy Transport Commissioner, Kakinada.

Check Posts : In order to have an effective check over the operation of Inter-State vehicles and for enforcement of the provisions of M. V. Act, A. P. M. V. Act and rules made thereunder 12 Check posts have been set up in the Districts of Chittoor, Nellore, Srikakulam, Warangal, Adilabad, Medak and Ranga Reddy Districts.

One new check posts has also been established on experimental basis at Thondapally on Hyderabad Kurnool Road.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—A single member State Transport Appellate Tribunal was constituted with a judicial officer of the rank of a District Judge with the powers and functions under Section 64 and Section 64-A of the M.V. Act 1939 to hear and dispose of the appeals filed against the orders of the State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries.

Mobile Courts. Mobile Courts headed by Judicial Magistrate Magistrates were functioning with Head Quarters at Vijayawada, Guntur and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to try the cases under the M. V. Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

Inter-State Agreements.—In order to have flow of traffic on Inter-State routes, inter State agreements were entered into by Andhra Pradesh with the neighbouring States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for the operation of both the State Carriages. Goods Vehicles and Central Carriages. Agreements were also entered into with the States of Gujarat, West Bengal and the Union, Territories of Goa, Diu and Daman and Pondicherry for the operation of Goods vehicles on single point tax on Inter-State routes to meet the needs of the long distance inter-State traffic. Similar agreements with the States of Punjab and Haryana were also concluded.

The above inter-State agreements provide for the operations of the State Carriages on Inter State routes on the principle of parity in the Kilometerage operated by the vehicles of each State in the other State and on the basis of parity in the number of permits of each State to be countersigned by the other State in respect of Public Carriers, Private Carriers, Oil Tankers and Taxi Cabs by fixing certain quota of countersignatures with each State. The quotas of countersignatures were increased whenever there was need on mutual consent. The following quotas of countersignatures had been fixed with each State:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Quota of Countersignatures</i>		
	<i>Public Carriers</i>	<i>Private Carriers</i>	<i>Contract Carriages</i>
Andhra Pradesh-Tamilnadu ..	4,500	100	100 (Ordinary 50 (Tourist))
Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka ..	3,750	150	50
Andhra Pradesh-Orissa ..	600	..	15
Andhra Pradesh-Madhyapradesh	300	..	..
Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra ..	3,250	75	(25 Luxu- ry) (25 Ordinary)
Andhra Pradesh-Gujarat ..	200	20	..
Andhra Pradesh-Delhi ..	100	..	..
Andhra Pradesh-West Bengal ..	25	..	..
Andhra Pradesh-Pondicherry ..	100 of A.P. to ply in Yanam		

The quotas of public carriers agreed to with the other States had been fully utilised by this State.

South Zone Permit Scheme, Composite Permit Scheme.—Under this scheme, a quota of 900 public carriers was fixed and our State had already utilised the entire quota by granting 900 permits of which 828 permits had already been issued.

The Scheme was functioning satisfactorily and there was much demand for grant of permits under the Scheme in Andhra Pradesh States.

Central Zone permit Scheme.—On the successful functioning of the South Zone permit Scheme, a similar special reciprocal agreement had been entered into among the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

National Permit Scheme.—With a view to encourage long distance inter-State goods transport by road, Government of India had promulgated an Ordinance by amending the M.V. Act, 1939 and made provision for grant of National Permits for public carriers under the 20 Point Economic Programme.

The Government of India had increased the quota of National Permits to 1350 for public carriers during the year.

All India Tourist Cabs.—The Government of India had fixed quota of 200 tourist taxi cabs and 50 All India Tourist mini Buses for this State, for Country wide operation of the vehicles, on single point taxation.

This State had already utilised the said quota.

Committees.—To coordinate the matters relating to the road transport the State Transport Advisory Committee was redesignated as State Transport Development Council to advise the State Government on matters of Transport policy and administration. The Minister for Transport was the Chairman of the Council and the Transport Commissioner was the Member-Secretary of the Council. The Director General of Police, the Chief Engineers Roads and Buildings and Panchayat Raj, General Manager A.P.S.R.T.C. and the General Manager, South Central Railway were the official Members of the Council along with some other nominated non-official members.

Road Safety Council.—Government had constituted separate Road Councils at State level and District levels also.

The Secretary to Government T.R.&B. Department is the Chairman of the Road Safety Council with official and non-officials as members at State level.

The Revenue receipts of the vehicles were Rs. 62-20 crores during the year.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

The performance of the A.P.S.R.T.C. Corporation during the year was unique for two reasons—Firstly the indicators of physical performance touched an all time record during the year in respect of certain Key Results Areas. Secondly, the cost control techniques adopted by the Corporation last year onwards bore fruits in full scale during the year, as a result of which the Corporation was well set for a breakthrough in financial viability in the near future.

Nationalisation:—During the year, the Corporation did not embark on further nationalisation of routes and engaged itself on consolidating its performance in the areas where nationalisation was almost complete in 17 districts in the State. In the districts where there was dual operation on some of the routes, private operators competed with the Corporation Buses. In the case of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts, the Corporation confined its area of operation to selected long distance routes on which there was heavy traffic movement. The pattern of Operation on these long distance routes was to completely exclude of private vehicles on certain sectors and in others in competition with other private vehicles. Besides, the Corporation operated its services on 96 Inter-State routes traversing into all neighbouring States.

Operational Units:—To bring about effective control and co-ordination in operations, 3 more depots and one more division were established increasing the total number of depots and divisions to 114 and 19 respectively for much the same reason, one more Region for the City Services exclusively was carved out of the erstwhile Hyderabad Region thus, raising the number of Regions to 6.

Volume of Operations:—The volume of operation during the year stood at 64.79 crores of kms. as against 62.07 crores kms. In the previous year. The increase in volume of operation was by 4.38 per cent.

Vehicles Utilisation:—The effective vehicle utilisation was increased to the level of 265 kms. during the year, as against 259 kms. of the previous year, considering the rise in rate of earnings per kms. This was the strategy adopted with a view to realise maximum possible earnings per bus operated.

Crew Utilisation:—The average productivity of crew in terms of the Kilometres performed, was increased to 108 from 106 kms obtained during the previous year.

Earnings:—Improved Vehicle Utilisation coupled with increased rate of earnings per km. operated, fetched Rs. 218.76 Crores during the year as against Rs. 192.93 Crores realised in the previous year. The said increase in the quantum of earnings was obtained without any increase in the fare.

Rate of earnings:—The rate of earnings per km, shot up to 338 Ps. during the year as against 311 Ps. obtained in the previous year.

Earnings Per Busheld:—Earning per bus held per day increased to Rs. 890 during the year from Rs. 805 obtained in the previous year

Passengers:—The number of passengers transported per day increased to 37.45 lakhs during the year from 35.19 lakhs of the previous year. The rate of growth in the number of passengers transported per day worked out to 6.42 per cent.

Rate of Accidents:—The rate of accidents per one lakh kms. recorded light increase by 0.05 in the year when compared to that of previous year

Cancellations:—A marked improvement was achieved in arresting the rate of cancellations in the year. This rate was reduced by 34.63 percent when compared to that of last year.

Maintenance Management:—Strict vigilance, regular monitoring and the controls exercised in the area of management brought about significant improvement.

Effective Fleet:—The effective fleet strength stood at 6711 during the year as against 6541 of previous year.

Fleet Operated:—The average number of buses operated increased from 5776 to 6125 during the year.

Review of Financial Results for the Year 1982-83 :—

The financial performance of the Corporation for the year 1982-83 is given hereunder.

The gross Revenue of the Corporation increased to Rs.224.13 Crores in 1982-83 from Rs. 197.71 crores of the previous year. The rate of earnings (EPK) increased from 319 Ps. to 346 Ps.

The total expenditure was arrived at Rs. 234.13 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 221.59 crores of last year. The expenditure per kilometre worked out to Rs. 361 Ps. against Rs. 357 of previous year.

The over all performance of the Corporation in stepping up the revenue realised on the one hand and in reducing the cost of operation on the other hand, fetched Rs. 26.42 crores extra revenue during the year when compared to that of the previous year, while extra expenditure incurred there for worked out to only Rs. 12.54 crores. The improvement shown can also be expressed in the form of the difference between the earnings per km operated and expenditure per KM operated which worked out to 15 ps. during the year while under report the same stood at 38 Ps. in the previous year.

The rate of return on Capital invested excluding the interest and debt charges worked out to 0.41 % during the year against 10.01 % of the previous year.

Review of Working results for the year under report:

Despite the price hike of essential inputs like HSD Oil, Tyres, Spare parts etc., the actual expenditure incurred was controlled netting a savings of Rs. 13.78 crores during the year. The savings derived on this account were more by Rs. 8.48 crores when compared to that of the previous year.

The loss during the year was brought down to Rs. 10 crores as against Rs. 23.88 crores of the previous year which was a clear indication of the over all efficiency maintained by the Corporation during the year.

ANDHRA PRADESH PORT DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Set Up.

The Andhra Pradesh Port Department is under the administrative control of the Transport Roads and Buildings Department. The Director of State Ports, is the Head of the Andhra Pradesh Port Department and marine Adviser to the State Government.

There are two intermediate and seven minor ports situated along the coast-line of Andhra Pradesh about 970 Kms. as indicated below :—

Intermediate Ports :

1. Kakinada (East Godavari District).
2. Machilipatnam (Krishna District).

Minor Ports :

1. Bhavanapadu (Srikakulam District).
2. Callingapatnam (Srikakulam District).
3. Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam District).
4. Narasapur (West Godavari District).
5. Nizamapatnam (Guntur District).
6. Vadarevu (Prakasam District).
7. Krishnapatnam (Nellore District).

The following light houses are also under the control of the State Port Department.

<i>Name of the light house station</i>	<i>Range of vision</i>
1. Baruva Light house (Srikakulam District)	.. 14.4 Kms.
2. Callingapatnam Light house (Srikakulam Dist)	17.2 Kms.
3. Bheemunipatnam Light house (Visakhapatnam District)	.. 22.4. Kms.
4. Vakalapudi Light house (Kakinada) (E.G.Dist)	.. 22.4. Kms.
5. Sand spit light house Kakinada (E.G. Dist).	.. 14.4. Kms.
6. Sroynes Light house (E.G. Dist).	.. 14.4. Kms.
7. Machilipatnam Light house (Krishna Dist.)	.. 19.2. Kms.

The Andhra Pradesh Port Department is also incharge of the construction of fishing harbours at Kakinada, Nizampatnam and Bhavanapadu for which the following establishment was functioning under overall control of the Director of Ports.

Harbour Project Engineer was vested with powers of Chief Engineer and was assisted by one Executive Engineer and one Assistant Engineer (Designs) in the Office. On the field the following two divisions were functioning under his control.

(i) Fishing Harbour Division at Kakinada with three sub-divisions at Kakinada and one sub-division at Nizampatnam.

(ii) Fishing Harbour Division at Bhavanapadu with two sub-divisions at Palasa.

TRAFFIC

Among all the intermediate and minor ports in the State only the port of Kakinada handled shipping during the year 1982-83.

The traffic handled and income derived, etc. at Kakinada port during the past five years is given below :

Year	Imports	Exports (in Tonnes)	Total	Value Rs. in crores	No. of Ships called
1. 1978-79	2,03,465	5,52,785	7,56,250	104.69	179
2. 1979-80	2,06,982	6,38,132	8,45,114	149.88	144
3. 1980-81	3,31,658	5,18,098	8,49,756	177.92	148
4. 1981-82	3,25,025	7,15,013	10,40,038	268.00	191
5. 1982-83	3,33,507	9,39,342	12,72,849	284.00	210

As seen from the above the port of Kakinada had surpassed all its previous records during the year by handling 12.75 lakhs tonnes of overseas trade its previous best record being 10.40 lakhs tonnes during 1981-82. The quantum of Export was 9.39 lakhs tonnes comprising various items of commodities. The value of Exports was in the order of Rs. 197 crores. The destination of the Exports were, to U. K., Yugoslavia, Holland, GDR, China, U. S. S. R., Singapore, Japan and Malayasia. The imports during the year were 3.34 lakhs tonnes comprising of fertilisers of all kinds viz. Urea, Diammonium Phosphate and Cement from Korea, Japan, Jordan, U. S. A. and France.

210 ships called at this port during the year under report belonging to India, Greek, Singapore, Panama, U.S.S.R. and other Countries. Besides the above, transshipment of imported Wheat took place at Kakinada port amounting to 2.91 lakhs tonnes. The transhipped cargo was exported to Calcutta, Madras, etc.

The introduction of water supply four years ago is attracting ships specially to call here due to water shortage at other ports.

About 10,000 persons were provided with steady employment which had contributed largely to the growth of the port at Kakinada. About 300 mechanised fishing boats were operated at this port and a full-fledged fishing harbour is under construction with the World Bank assistance.

PLAN WORKS

Kakinada Port :

An amount of Rs. 50.144 lakhs was spent during the year on State Plan.

Machilipatnam Port :

For the development of Machilipatnam port the Government have taken up various work and an amount of Rs. 4.85 lakhs was incurred during the year, .

Krishnapatnam Port :

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was earmarked for the development of this Port during the year.

Nizampatnam Port :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh declared Nizampatnam Port under Indian Ports Act, 1908. A fisheries Harbour with World Bank assistance was under construction at this place. This port is also being properly developed for handling commercial traffic. The survey work was carried out during the year for which an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs had been paid to Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Government of India, in November, 1982.

